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.

Pleurisy in Horses.

The prevailing causes of pleurisy are the same as those which produce pneumonia—exposure to wet and cold, sudden alterations of temperature, partial exposure to cold, riding against a keen wind, immersion as high as the chest in cold water, drinking cold water, and extra work of the respiratory machine. To these may be added, wounds penetrating into the thorax and lacerating the pleura, fracture of the ribs, or violent contusions on the side, the inflammation produced by which is propagated through the parietes of the chest.

It is sometimes confined to one side, or to one of the pleura on either side, or even to patches on that pleura, whether pulmonary (of the lungs), or costal (of the ribs).

The first symptom is *rigor* (chill) followed by increased heat and partial sweats; to these succeed loss of appetite and spirits, and a low and painful cough. The inspiration is a short, sudden effort, and broken off before it is fully accomplished, indicating the pain felt from the irritable, because inflamed, membrane. This symptom is exceedingly characteristic. In the human being it is well expressed by the term *stitch*, and an exceedingly painful feeling it is. The expiration is retarded as much as possible, by the use of all the auxiliary muscles which the animal can press into the service; but it at length finishes abruptly in a kind of spasm. This peculiarity of breathing, once carefully observed, cannot be forgotten. The next character is found in the tenderness of the sides when the costal pleura is affected. This tenderness often exists to a degree scarcely credible. If the side is pressed upon, the horse will recede with a low painful grunt; he will tremble, and try to get out of the way before the hand touches him again.—Then comes another indication, both of pain and the region of that pain,—the intercostal muscles, affected by the contiguous pleura, and in their turn affecting the subcutaneous muscular expansion without, there are twitchings of the skin on the side—corrugations (wrinkles)—waves creeping over the skin on the side. This is never seen in pneumonia. There is, however, as we may expect, the same disinclination to move, for every motion must give intense pain.

The pulse should be anxiously studied. It presents a decided difference of character from that of pneumonia. It is increased in rapidity, but instead of being oppressed and sometimes almost unappreciable, as in pneumonia, it is round, full and strong. Even at the last, when the strength of the constitution begins to yield, the pulse is wiry, although small.

The extremities are never deathly cold; they may be cool, they are often or variable, and they sometimes present increased heat. The body is far more liable to variations of temperature; and the cold and hot stiffs more frequently succeed each other. The mouth is not so hot as in pneumonia, and the breath is rarely above its usual temperature.

A difference of character in the two diseases is here particularly evident on the membrance of the nose. Neither the crimson nor the purple injection of pneumonia is seen on the lining of the nose, but somewhat darker, dingier hue.

Both the pneumonic and pleuritic horse will look at his flanks, thus pointing out the seat of disease and pain; but the horse with pneumonia will turn himself more slowly round, and long and steadfastly gaze at his side, while the action of the horse with pleurisy is more sudden, agitated, spasmodic. The countenance of the one is that of settled distress; the other brightens up occasionally. The pang is severe, but it is transient, and there are intervals of relief. While neither will lie down or willingly move, and the pneumonic horse stands fixed as a statue, the pleuritic one shrinks, and crouches almost to falling. If he lies down, it is on the affected side, when the disease is confined to one side only. The head of the horse with inflammation of the substance of the lungs, hangs heavily; that of the other is protruded.

Here, as in pneumonia, the bleeding should be prompt and copious. Next, and of great importance, aperient medicine should be administered—that, the effect of which is so desirable, but which we do not dare to give when the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages is the seat of disease. Here we have to do with a serous membrane, of either cavity. Small doses should be given at first, with the usual fever medicine, and repeated morning and night, until the dung becomes pultaceous, when it will always be prudent to stop. The sedative medicine is that which has been re o mended in pneumonia, and in the same doses. Next should follow a *blister* on the side; and there will be no fear of its being too stimulating, for it can be brought almost into contact with inflamed surface, and extended over the whole of that surface. An airy, but a comfortable box, is likewise even more necessary than in pneumonia, and the practice of exposure, uncovered, to the cold, even more doubtful and destructive. The blood, repelled from the skin by the contractile, depressing influence of the cold, would rush with fatal impetus to the neighboring membrane, which it was before dangerously determined. Warm and comfortable clothing cannot be dispensed with in pleurisy.

The sedative medicines, however, should be omitted much sooner than in pneumonia, and succeeded by diuretics. The common turpentine is as good as any, made into a ball with linseed meal, and given in doses of two or three drachms twice in the day. If the constitution is much impaired, tonics may be cautiously given, as soon as the violence of the disease is abated. The spirit of nitrous ether is a mild stimulant and a diuretic. Small quantities of gentian and ginger may be added, but the turpentine must not be omitted.—*The American Stock Journal.*

Uses of the Roller.

The uses of the field-roller are so many more than is generally supposed, and so important, that a brief discussion will not be out of place.

All good farmers have it; this is in its favor. It is cheap; any farmer can make it if necessary. But what does it subserve? is the question put by many. It subserves many uses, the simple roller does; its office is to press and smooth.

To prepare a meadow for the mowing machine is considered by many to be its principal business, which it is not, for many meadows are freed from stones, and many have never had them. Still the roller is found in active use on such farms.

One of the principal uses of the roller (and we think the principal) is to press the roots of the grass into the soil, roots that would otherwise have suffered and some of them withered. But press them down early in the Spring and they secure moisture and nourishment. Grass entirely thrown out cannot be saved; but that which is only partly displaced may be benefited. This has been tested for years on the old homestead farm. Parts of fields that were rolled started earlier in the Spring and yielded better; this invariably.

How easy it is for farmers to test this. Let them get out their roller as soon as the ground will admit, when it will readily bear the horses, and yet yielding enough to be leveled by the roller.—Sometimes it is good to roll twice instead of once; we like the idea and prefer it. It does the work more effectually and permits of drier rolling, for in no case must the ground be too moist, for it yields to the horses' hoof and dirties the roller.

Another use of importance in the roller is the leveling of ploughed land, particularly sod, as in the case of corn, to get an even surface. It also prevents the escape of gases thus secured. Roll the way it was ploughed.

Sowed land is benefited by the roller, especially wheat; this needs the packing effect of the roller. It is also good on corn ground after the corn is planted; potatoes the same; it will prepare the land for the cultivator and plow.

Then there is some land that is lumpy; this needs the crushing and leveling effect of the roller. Even pasture is benefited by the roller; roll early in the Spring.

Then the whole farm should be rolled; it pays, though it seems not so. Careful attention will convince any one of this, and it is the only thing that will. No *one* has an excuse of the time spent, as it occurs when other work is not crowding. Try the roller; test it thoroughly, and note intelligently its effect. Try it for more than a year.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Storing Potatoes.

As the time has arrived for potatoes—the early sorts—to be harvested, I wish to say to those who have them to harvest, to put them in barrels as the best mode of disposing of them. There are those who have tried this for years, and can not be persuaded to keep their potatoes in any other way. Dig and expose to the air till dry; then put upas directed, taking the barrels to the field. The advantage is that the air is not exposed as with open bins, which often vitiate it, and always leave a potato odor. You have nothing of this. Another advantage: you can put where most convenient, and more at pleasure, with little difficulty, and you may place tier upon tier of barrels till up to the floor. When it is wished to use any, a barrel is opened and used, and so on with the rest, leaving no dirt, the ground remaining in the barrel. Or, if it is wished to sell, they are already put up. Any barrel will do, so that it is strong enough—a salt barrel as good as any.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Practical Hints about Milking.

All owners of cows should thoroughly understand the principles of, and be able to perform the operation of, milking as it should be done. Very many persons, children and grown persons, set about and are trusted with the business of milking who never perform their part properly, although they may have practised for years.

Almost all cows in milk are nervous animals, if not often willful, and in order that you may obtain all the milk they are capable of giving, they must be treated with the utmost gentleness, and that at all times. If a cow stands in fear, and perhaps trembling, of your blows, kicks and threats, she will very likely withhold her milk; at all events, it will affect either the quantity or quality to a greater or less extent. There are seldom cases requiring chastisement; more frequently kindness, with firmness, will answer a much better purpose. In most cases where chastisement is administered, an expectation of a full quantity of milk will be disappointed.

The cow should be first brought to a proper position by approaching her on the right side, stool and pail ready; place the stool, sit down on it, and with the right hand brush the bag and teats clean before commencing to draw the milk. During this operation the milk flows in rapidly, and all the ducts leading to the teats are filled completely. The faster and soon it is completely drawn out with gentleness, the more likely you will be to get the whole. The milker who sits and talks, or in any way delays his business, will never obtain all the milk the cow is capable of yielding.

The stripping, to obtain the last drop, should be done with great gentleness, by working the udder somewhat in imitation of calf-sucking. A person who understands and faithfully performs the operation of milking, will cause the cow to yield milk that will make one quarter more of better than one-half the common grown persons who do the milking well. This is a strong assertion, but no stronger than we believe the facts well warrant.

All beginners should be properly taught at first *how to take hold of the teats*, and when once learned, they will remember. This is seldom explained or taught to beginners, and hence each chooses their own mode of milking. They should be instructed that if they would milk with ease, the hand should be kept very near the extremity of the teats, not so near, however, as that the milk will strike any part of the hand or fingers. They should sit down close to the cow, not at arms length away; the left arm should always press against, or be in close proximity to the leg of the cow, and then if she kicks or steps, you can ward off the force and protect yourself and pail safe.

Keep the pail out of the milk.

With proper handling of heifers while young and previous to calving, there is very little liability to have kicking cows. Sometimes a heifer with her first calf, and even older cows, get their teats sore, cracked or otherwise, and this will cause uneasiness, and often pain then to such a degree as to cause them to kick or step. In all such cases they should be humored, coaxed, and dealt gently by, and even caressed and fed some choice bite after milking. It would be well to have a pot of soft grease, from top of the pot where pork and greens have been boiled, to apply to wash the cracks, etc., previous to milking, and again afterwards.—The above mentioned grease is the best application the writer ever used to soften and heal cracked and sore teats on cows.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Soiling vs. Pasturing.

"Let me recite the experience and practice of a friend of mine. Coming into possession of about nine acres of land in the neighborhood of a good market, made by the demands of a large literary institution, he cast about as to what was to be done. Two cows and a horse was the stock to raise for meat cattle. He was obliged to pay, per season, men for pasturage, what they thought it worth; at the same time it was no small job to drive his cows back and forth. That determined him to keep his cows in the barn. The greatest trouble was the rapid accumulation of manure. By good husbandry he properly secured that; he kept feeding it to his crops. Finding his crops increased, he added another cow. Another cow only made more manure. More manure, husbanded in the same way, made more crops, and the third year he added another cow. Now began another serious difficulty. His barn was too small. Still, at the end of the fourth year, he put in another cow, and set himself to work to get up a new barn with modern improvements, of a good size, a horse, a pair of cattle, and five cows, and yet had not thought of buying more land, but wanted one more cow. Now, people who do not want a large accumulation of manure and a gradual increase of crops, should not adopt that style. But it seems to me, that in our towns, where homesteads are in small lots, and not easily procured, no better course could be pursued than soiling the cows, and at the same time fattening the soil."—*New England Homestead.*

The above illustration of the results of soiling over pasturage, though on a small scale, will be found equally effective on a larger one. The principle is as applicable to 100 acres as to nine acres—troubles of precisely the same kind perhaps being found to be connected with it, and not more than adopted by the farmer. There will be the continual trouble of wanting more cows, with the additional trouble of handling and marketing largely increased quantities of milk and butter. There will be large accumulations of manure, requiring more labor, and this put on the land, will make such heavy crops, that more barn room will be found necessary. So there will be trouble all around, and the final trouble may be, how to invest the large amount of funds which will result from soiling instead of pasturing.—*Ed. P. Farmer.*

How to Renew our Meadows.

During the dry and hot term that began the 6th of May and continued 20 days without any rain, except a few drops sometime during the night of the 16th, it was supposed that this drouth was the cause of the very certain indications of a failure of meadows generally. The rain of the 25th and 31st of May, and the frequent showers in June, especially of the 10th, did not produce the usual advancement of the crop of herds grass on most of the meadows. This fact leads us to examine for a cause *other* than the May drouth of three weeks, for that alone would not destroy the crop of herds grass to so large an extent. If we look back to the preceding season, we find a short crop on meadows and pastures; therefore meadows were generally fed close in the Fall, with but little protection for Winter. But if we look at the situation of our meadows during the Winter, we may find the most prominent cause of failure. In December, we had but six and a half inches of snow during the entire month, with a temperature not unusual. The waste of snow by winds, &c., left our meadows entirely bare of snow on the first of January. During January we had but eighteen inches of snow, about ten inches of which fell after the 25th, at the termination of the very cold term of five days, that averaged colder than for many years, and this when meadows had not the least protection, for they were entirely bare of snow, as but light flurries had fallen; the continued strong winds sweeping our meadows, swept them as clean as a floor. These combined circumstances were too much for herds grass and *mice* generally. Probably in these facts, the severe cold and unprotected situation of our meadows, especially in January, we may find the cause of the failure of our hay crop, especially of herds grass, it having a bulbous root, near the surface of the ground. Another fact is notable, that while our meadows are generally producing a light crop, pastures have been very good.

With these facts and suggestions, I leave the cause and present some thoughts as to the remedy, or how shall we renew our meadows and in the shortest time? Many of our dairymen cannot wait for a rotation of crops, and therefore will wish to practice the most expeditious way. Two ways present themselves prominently. The first is to harrow the ground thoroughly with a harrow with sharp teeth, the last of August or early in September, and sow a liberal supply of seed; give the meadow a good coat of old manure, spread from the wagon; then brush it over so as to have the manure made fine and well incorporated with the surface.—The second way will be, when the ground will admit, to plow the meadow, turning a smooth furrow, cultivating with the harrow and making the surface smooth; sow the grass seed, following with a liberal coat of old manure or compost, spread from the wagon, so as to spread it evenly; use the bush to incorporate it firmly with the earth. This process should be completed early in September, so that the young grass may be well rooted before Winter, and a full crop may be expected the next season. Plowing and seeding with a crop of rye this Fall, or a crop of barley early in the Spring, may be desirable in some cases, but it will delay the hay crop at least one season.

One more suggestion. Save your own seed, if possible, for two seasons. One is, with care you can have good seed free from foul stuff. The other is to save expense, as much seed will be used, and a probable scarcity may make it high; so save your own seed, and avoid bad seed and high prices.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of Dyspepsia or Indigestion but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards Dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of Dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as Dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is a CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our attention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that Dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of our food, the mode of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, as appears from their looks. We write this that the world may know why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it. But the majority will reject, blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other equally foolish fancy; they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their careless treatment. Why? But are you a Dyspeptic? What is this remedy? To which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost universally known in the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has fulfilled the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a drink beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so strong force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverage, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction.—Their effects can be felt only by the sick. In all cases of the biliary stem, Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the liver, regulating its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and consequently increasing the amount of food digested it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being, in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease to which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent and distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended to combine a tonic with alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is a most palatable, but concentrated compound form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where stimulation appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens the action upon the liver and stomach, producing perhaps less prompt tonic than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken in none of the ordinary diseases indicating the use of a tonic. Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives to the nervous the calm, sleeping, balmy influence, removes depression of spirits, and imparts cheerfulness. It quiltpalts the pain of disease with the most agreeable effect. It gives tone to the stomach, strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and stands the retired invalid upon his feet in the almost entire world. But Dr. Hoofland's benevolent heart, and the immense benefits to the human race are not confined to the celebrated Bitters and Tonic. The fame of his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while any where six to eight or a number of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin *acts directly on the Liver*, stimulating its functions and correcting torpidity of the secretion in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury are entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted, the extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an entirely harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting and griping pains common to all other pill-drugs.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two or three daily dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. Also a

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper secretions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one great family external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its wonderful application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heartburns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefited by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

☞ *These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.*

dec30—2aw4m2w

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For Corn, try it! For Barley, try it!
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Decayed Vegetable, Matter—	5 times	its own seed	
Stable manure	7 1-3	"	"
Pigeon "	8 1-6	"	"
Horse "	9 11-100	"	"
Guano "	10 1-7	"	"
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aug30 4tw35

BLANK LEASES, JUDGMENT BONDS and Articles of Agreement for the sale of Real Estate for sale at this office. mir-tfd

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d, 1871, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Ruth, deceased, late of Dillerville, Manheim township, Lancaster county, by virtue and in execution of a decree of the Orphans' Court of said county, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, the following described part of the Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

A Tract of

ABOUT THREE ACRES

of First-rate Limestone Land, situated in said town of Dillerville, fronting on Market street, and adjoining lands of Jacob Kohr, Wm. Smith, and others. The improvements thereon consist of a Two-Story FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, Frame Stable, Well of Water, with Pump; a lot of fine Fruit Trees and other improvements thereon.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when terms will be made kdown by

aug30-4tw35 BENJAMIN RUTH, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1871, a

VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM,

belonging to the Estate of Henry Ewalt, deceased, situated in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland county, Pa., about four and a half miles from the thriving village of Mechanicsburg, where there is a splendid market for all products of a farm, and about one and one-half miles northeast of Hogestown, and one mile north of the turnpike by Sample's Bridge, bounded on the south by the farm of John C. Sample, on the north by the farm of Harvey Grubbill, on the east and west by the Conodoguinet Creek, containing about

135 ACRES

of Prime Black Slate Land. The improvements are a well-finished WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, with Wash house attached; Smoke House, and all the buildings required except a Barn, which was burned in May. The fencing is in good order and the farm is well stocked with Fruit. A Well of superior Water, which never fails, is at the door.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by the subscriber,

W. H. or L. B. EWALT.

aug23-4tw34 Hogestown, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1871, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Fulton township, Lancaster county, Pa., one half mile north of Fulton House, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A Valuable Farm, containing

SIXTY ACRES,

More or less, adjoining lands of John and Benjamin Groff, Samuel Groff, Jacob Morgan and others, on which is erected a Two-Story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 26 by 32 feet, containing 9 rooms, 3 on the first floor, 3 on the second, and 2 on the attic, with good Cellar and Vault, with a Well of good water, with pump attached, at the door; Bank Barn, 40 by 60 feet, with a good Frame Barn, 15 by 45 ft., covered with slate, with Wagon and Implement Sheds, Hog Pens and other out-buildings, all covered with slate. There is Running Water from a Spring in the yard; a thriving Apple Orchard of choice fruit of all kinds, and choice Cherry and Pear Trees, and other Fruit. Two Acres of this tract are cleared, the balance is timber, and about the same with Oak; the balance Farm land, divided into convenient fields, under good fences and in a good state of cultivation. A stream of Water runs through the property. This property is located in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. The survey of the Peach Bottom and Oxford Railroad crosses over the corner of this farm.

Any person desiring to purchase a home will do well to view this property before purchasing elsewhere. Title good and possession given April 1st, 1872. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned residing at Fulton House P. O., Lancaster county, Pa.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HARVEY SWIFT,

Assignee of Dan'l D. Swift and Wife.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1871, the undersigned, intending to go West, will sell at public sale, on the premises, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A GRIST MILL,

Situated in Bart township, Adams county, on the Big Conococheague Creek, 8 miles from Gettysburg, and 7 miles from Hedersburg.—The mill is a good one, having been built a number years, is 3½ stories high, with 2 pair of Flour Burrs and 2 Choppers. None better in the county. There are 3 No. 1 Cast Wheels in the mill.

A GOOD SAW MILL,

in excellent running order, is close to the Grist Mill. These mills are doing a large amount of work, having a wide scope of custom.

With this property are 21 ACRES of Land, with all necessary improvements; a variety of fruit; a good Spring near the door; a fine meadow two and a half-story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, a large SWISSER BARN, and HOG TENAT PENS, Wagon-Shed, Corn-Crib, Cow Stables for Grain-Sheds, 75 by 30 feet long, large new Hog-Pens, Carriage-House, Ice House, and other improvements. There is a Young Orchard containing 400 Apple Trees planted in 1876, 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 water. There is also a large 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 and fencing in good condition, and the whole place is underlaid with limestone of a superior quality. A number of quarries are opened and in working order. There are two good lime kilns in close proximity to them.

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

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

aug29-4tw34 M. M. STRICKLER.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Executors of the Estate of Henry Foust, dec'd, will sell on the 29 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1871, on the premises, the MANSION FARM of said deceased, containing about

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES,

and situated about two miles south-east of Greencastle, on the road leading from Greencastle to Leitersburg. It is only two miles from the Franklin Railroad, and several miles from Hagerstown. The farm is the first-quality of LIMESTONE LAND, and is situated in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. The improvements consist of a good WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, containing nine rooms and a Kitchen, well-finished and painted; a large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. This farm is well-watered with a Well only twelve feet deep, which for nine months during the year flows over and forms a running stream of water. There is an Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT on the farm, the finest in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes and Cherries. The farm is well-fenced, a large portion of it being post and rail fence, and conveniently divided into twelve fields so that the stock can have access to the water from all the fields but one. The farm is under a good state of cultivation. A large portion of it has been lately heavily limed. A further description of the property is considered unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing can call upon one of the Executors, thoroughly acquainted with the property. It will be sold either divided or undivided to suit purchasers.

The following are the conditions of the sale which is positive: One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April, 1872, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest from April 1st, 1872. In accordance with this will of the deceased, five thousand dollars can be left in the farm or paid as the purchaser pleases.

CHRISTIAN D. LESHER,
SAMUEL FOUST,
Executors.

jo7-3mw23

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof, to wit:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

5 LANCASTER COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One in East Donegal township, containing

150 ACRES

river-bottom land, first-class improvements, Tenant-house, Apple and Peach Orchards, well fenced, lately limed, in the highest state of cultivation, and near the depot, schools, &c.

One in Conoy township, containing

108 ACRES,

river-bottom land, good improvements, and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a Farm in West Donegal township, containing

85 ACRES,

Excellent improvements, well fenced, lately limed, running water.

All of the above farms will be sold on easy terms. One-half of the purchase money can remain on the premises, at the option of the purchaser. SAMUEL EBY,

aug23-4tw34 Elizabethtown

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 Crib, all complete. Two Apple Orchards and other fruit on the premises, and all the necessary out-buildings. Two good springs of water, from which every field can be watered. Si acres of the above tract is arable, and the balance is covered with heavy timber, principally white oak. The land is in a high state of cultivation, under good fence, convenient to churches, mills, stores, schools, &c. It is unsurpassed for productiveness, being as good quality of land as the above township can produce, divided into convenient fields. To any person wishing to invest in real estate, a chance is here presented rarely to be met with.

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

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by the subscriber,

JOHN KOHR.

aug23-3tw34

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ON FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 15th, 1871, in pursuance of the directions of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Eitnier, late of Warwick township, deceased, the undersigned Executors will sell at public sale, at his late residence, in the town of Lexington, in the above township, Lancaster county, the following described Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

No. 1, a Tract of Land containing

6 ACRES AND 141 PERCHES,

More or less. The improvements thereon are a large two-story STONE HOUSE, Stable, &c., Orchard of Choice Fruit, and a Spring of never-failing Water near the door.

No. 2, a Tract of Clear Land, adjoining the above and containing

1 ACRES AND 103 PERCHES,

More or less.

No. 3, Adjoining the above and containing

9 ACRES AND 131 PERCHES,

More or less.

No. 4, Adjoining the above and containing

17 ACRES AND 23 PERCHES,

More or less.

Nos. 2 and 3 will be sold in lots, or together, as may best subserve purchasers. The large and super Bank Barn, GRIST MILL in good repair, with Chopping Stones and Burrs. A thriving young Apple Orchard and a fresh supply of Fruit Trees. A never-failing Spring of Water at the door of the dwelling, &c.

No. 5, A Tract of Land situated as above, and adjoining No. 1, lands of Jacob Hartman, Henry Musser, and Christian Huber.

CONTAINING 90 ACRES,

More or less, of good Limestone Land, clear and tillable and under good fence. It is also a fine place for a Spring of never-failing Water, making it desirable for building purposes.

No. 3, A Tract of Woodland, situated adjoining Tract No. 1, the following Real Estate, late in Earl township, but now in the Village of Ephrata, in the above properties, of Eli Allhouse, David Lefever, Jacob Hershey, Christian Hoover, Christian Lehner, and others. The above properties have been laid off in lots, and will be sold to suit purchasers. Persons desirous of viewing either of the above properties, will call on John F. Trout, residing on No. 1.

Possession and a good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1872.

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

AMOS H. NEFF,
Attorney in Fact for the Heirs.

N. B.—Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the one undivided eighth interest of the minor children of Jacob Rickenbach, dec'd, in the tracts of land above described.

aug23-4tw34 G. P. ROE KWELL,
Guardian of said Minor Children.

FOR SALE, THE "OLD STRICKLER FARM," near Columbia, Lancaster county. On THURSDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1871, 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