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.

Keep up the Flow of Milk.

During the month of August and the first part of September milch cows should have special attention in their feed, and not be allowed to shrink low in their milk. The grass in pastures begins to deteriorate in July, and during the hot weather usual in August and September pastures fail to yield a sufficient quantity of succulent and nutritious food to keep up the flow of milk. The failure of meadows this year in some sections, and the lateness of the hay harvest in others, must delay somewhat the time for turning cows into the aftermeed. In the meantime, if stock get no other food than that which they pick in pastures, the yield of milk will rapidly fall away. When the flow of milk is checked—even for a short time—it is difficult to bring the yield up again to the old standard, notwithstanding the cows get an abundance of food. This will have been observed by every one who has had the care of dairy stock.

We have seen a slow and inferior milker, in a few days, materially injure a cow for milk, and so much so that when afterwards milked by a first-rate hand, the yield of milk could not be brought back again for two or three weeks. It is important that milk cows have an abundance of fresh and nutritious food from day to day. The tall, rank grass in pastures, which has been rejected by stock during the early part of the season is now dry and woody, and is incapable of producing the best quality of milk, to say nothing of the decrease in quantity. Cows, it is true, from a lack of other food, may be compelled to consume it, but the consumption of such food will prove of very poor economy to the dairyman. If the soiling crops commonly grown, such as sowed corn, millet and the like, are not provided, or are not ready for the sickle, then the second growth of clover from meadows and patches of ground that were moved first may be cut and fed to the cows in the stable.

When fed in this way every animal gets its share, the food is not trampled upon and wasted, and master cows have no chance to injure the weaker ones, as often happens when outdoor feedings is resorted to. There are other advantages in soiling cows in the stable. They are not so uneasy and troublesome as they sometimes are when fed on the open yard or field. If feeding but once a day is determined upon, the better time to do it is when in the stalls between three and four P. M. The feed of course should have been deposited in the boxes or alley previously, so that sufficient time will be had for feeding before milking. When this course is adopted the animals as they come to be milked are quiet, good natured, and will give their milk more freely than when fed after milking, as is practiced by some.

Many think there is quite a saving made in feeding aftermath in the stable. There is not that waste of feed which results from turning stock upon meadows, where they trample down and destroy often quite as much as they eat. It is true there is some labor and inconvenience in feeding aftermath in the stall, and yet when grass is good a mowing machine will soon cut enough for a large herd. Those that have patches of meadow lands plowed and put to corn or other crops, or where it is not convenient to turn stock until late in the season, will do well to put the labor of cutting and soiling cows in the stable.

We are not sure but meadows would be improved by feeding the aftefeed in this way, since the tread of cattle upon the lands would be avoided and the grass in patches would not be taken down so close and the roots pulled up, as sometimes happens when stock is turned upon the aftermath.

Of course, meadows, to be managed properly, ought not to be pastured at all, and but one crop taken annually from the ground, unless treated regularly to top-dressing and kept in a good state of fertility. But this course is considered impracticable by most of our dairy farmers, who believe that more profit is realized by cropping the aftermath than than would result to the land by leaving it to decay for the purpose of renovating the soil and furnishing food for the succeeding crop.

Next to green clover, there is no soiling crop so easily raised and which produces better results in milk than corn-fodder. It should be cut and allowed to wilt before feeding, as by this means it is freed from some of its surplus moisture. As a supplement to pasturage where soiling crops are not ready, or where they are deficient in quantity, good results may be obtained in keeping up a flow of milk by using bran or ship-stuffs. These can often be obtained at moderate cost, and pay well in keeping up a flow of milk until such time as soiling crops and the after-feed of meadows become abundant.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Curing Corn-Fodder.

I will thank you to inform me the *proper time* and *best* mode of curing *corn-fodder.* G.

As our correspondent doubtless refers to husky sown or drilled fodder for the stalks exclusively, we may say in the first place that the great difficulty with all novices is to prevent the stalks from heating and spoiling when stacked or heaped together. For this reason they should never be placed in large masses. We have known large stacks to become ruined in three days after the stalks had dried for several weeks in shock in the field, and when the owner supposed them to be perfectly cured. Thickly grown fodder is soft and fine, and lies compactly together; the amount of juice remaining in the stalk is sufficient to originate powerful fermentation. It may be prevented by making large and erect shocks in the field, to remain there till drawn for winter use; or by building small stacks, and placing three or four erect rails in the centre, around which the stack is built, thus leaving an opening or chimney through which the vapor escapes; or by scattering them to dry, over the tops of the bays of hay in the barn and sheds, to a thickness of some three feet.

The fodder may be cut in three ways. If the ground is smooth—by means of a reaping machine, the stalks after drying a few days in the ground, to be raked together with a horse-rake, and then drawn off and either spread over hay-mows and in shed-lofts, or put in small stacks with a ventilator or chimney in the centre, as just described.—Or the stalks may be cut with a common scythe, a little practice and skill enabling the operator to throw the tops all one way, so that they may be gathered and bound in bundles; or they may be cut with a common corn-cutter by hand.

Every person who raises corn-fodder or feeds it to cattle, should remember that when perfectly cured, so as to retain its sweet flavor and green color, it is one of the best kinds of food that cattle can live on; while if allowed to become wet, mouldy, discolored and dark brown or black, it is little better than poison. It is by feeding such unwholesome, badly dried fodder, that some careless farmers have come to the conclusion that corn-fodder is poor food for animals. Hence the importance of perfect curing.—*Country Gentleman.*

New Remedy for the Peach-Borer.

Mr. M. B. Batcham, of Painesville, O. writes as follows in the *American Agriculturist*:

"I have received several letters asking for more particulars respecting the use of carbolic soap as a remedy for the peach-borer. A correspondent in Southern Tennessee wishes to know the capacity of a 'barrel,' or how many gallons of water I use for 5 pounds of soap. My answer is about thirty gallons—a little more or less is not material. But for small or young trees, the strength of the liquid should not be so great as it might flow down and injure small roots. I would say eight or ten gallons of water to a pound of the soap. For bearing trees, five or six years planted, I have discovered no injury to the roots from using a pound of soap to six gallons of water. It may be necessary to apply this remedy earlier in the season at the South—say the middle of June—then again in August, if the fly continues to deposit eggs until that time. I am confident that this remedy will prove completely effectual both for the peach and apple-borers, and hence be of immense benefit to orchardists and cultivators generally throughout the country."

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Few persons, comparatively, in this latitude, preserve their sweet potatoes during the Winter months even so far as to supply their own Spring planting. In consequence they have difficulty sometimes in securing reliable seed, that which they buy in the market failing to germinate. They soon become, too, unfit for use under ordinary treatment, and few farmers, we believe, have the benefit of this fine esculent through the Winter months. There is really no reason for this, if a moderate degree of care be used in putting them away.

Supposing them to be not bruised or cut in handling, all else necessary is sufficient protection from moisture and cold. A short article in the *Country Gentleman* seems to cover the whole ground: "Dig just before heavy frosts" (we should say, if possible, before any frost,) "and having plenty of dry dirt," (which should be gathered and put away in August,) "and making a layer of it on the top of the ground, in a pen, house, or out of doors, lay the potatoes on it, letting no two touch, and another layer of dirt and then one of potatoes, &c. An obtuse cone shape is best. Layers of dirt to be one or two inches thick. After disposing of all your potatoes in this way, cover them with the same dry dirt, then cover with dry straw, fodder or something of the kind, and protect it it from the rain by boards. The principal point is in having the dirt dry, and keeping it so."

Rearing Calves.

We know some dairymen are opposed to raising any stock, and sometimes turn off their best cows to the butcher as soon as they go dry, considering it their interest to keep their weekly butter production up to its maximum, by continually buying fresh cows to replace the others.

We doubt the economy of this plan, but know it is practised. If the average production of our dairies is to be gradually increased, we believe it will be brought the medium of *home-raised stock*—carefully selecting the best milkers, with prominent milking points, and breeding them to bulls also having deep milking ancestry. This is the first step. There are then several other matters in this connection to be attended to and investigated. First, the age of the dam, and her management previous to calving; and secondly, the food and treatment of the calf.

It may be given as a general rule, that early breeding checks growth, and stimulates in the heifer more than the ordinary milk secretions. It would seem to *arrest* natural development of bone and muscle and feeding or fattening tendencies, and *direct* the organic functions of the system more exclusively towards the production of milk. The permanent habits of the cow, and her intrinsic value for milk or butter or cheese, we have reason to know, depends much on the treatment and food given during gestation, and up to the period of her first calving; and this we believe to be irrespective of her natural or normal milking capacity. If she is made to come in, for instance, in the Fall of the year, when succulent food is scarce, and she has been fed on dry hay or dry fodder or dry mead, her lacteal secretions will be proportionally small; her udder will not reach its full development and she will ever after be relatively a poor full capacity. Her calf also will likewise suffer. This mode of management will not *develop a race* of deep milkers; and a heifer with her first calf should therefore be made to drop it in the Spring, when pasture is plenty—or if earlier, she should have sown rye, roots, bran—all which tend to promote a free flow of milk.

If the calf is to be raised, we believe a mistake is often made (if it is done off from the cow,) by giving it food like Indian meal, which tends to promote fattening tendencies and laying on of fat. The breeder should be satisfied with *slow* development of form, instead of large size or early maturity; and a certain amount of leanness is not objectionable.

We observe, E. W. Stewart, in New York *Tribune*, speak of his having good success in raising heifers on skimmed milk, after being taken from the cow at three days old, giving it also three ounces of oil meal per day for the first three weeks, and then increasing the amount and also tempting them to eat grass.

Respecting what the precise articles of food are, to promote the greatest tendency toward milk secretion, there may be differences of opinion among farmers—bran is most certainly one of them—cotton-seed cake meal is another—also succulent roots like beets, carrots, and the grasses.

It is an interesting question, whether a calf with strong constitutional tendency towards deep milking, may not be permanently injured in this particular by injudicious management. Let farmers experiment and report their results or their opinions on it. If a good cow may be made more productive by a certain kind of treatment and food, may there not be also a possibility that a calf from an inferior cow may be educated up to a higher standard of milk production, by beginning early with judicious feeding, and having its whole management in one direction and for one object.—*Practical Farmer.*

Too Much Land.

In this country, above all others, land—good, tillable, fertile land, is abundant and cheap. This reason, perhaps more than any other, has caused our farmers to fall into the erroneous notion that they could not have too much land; or in other words, that they could not own and cultivate too large farms for profit. This long-established idea, that in order to be successful as a tiller of the soil one must cultivate a large tract of land, has been over and over practically exploded We know from experience that farmers are as a class timid, careful, conservative men—not given to wild speculations, averse to any, or at least sudden, changes in business. They like the old well-beaten path. When they have a little money to invest they are very apt to buy more land, and without any additional help they try to cultivate it in addition to the old farm. Looking back for a score of years we notice that the facilities for performing farm labor have been wonderfully increased. The genius of progress has not made greater advances in any department of productive industry than in that of agriculture. The number of valuable labor-saving implements for farm and garden that have been brought into practical use within a few years has been legion, and the natural result should have been everywhere, a deeper, more thorough and better tillage; but instead we find our farmers buy more land, and continue to be satisfied with loose, slovenly cultivation. In the Eastern and Middle States, with few exceptions, the farms are too large. Double the amount of land is occupied and cropped after a fashion, than ought to be, with the labor and capital the owner can command. Manure and attention to the crop, is applied so sparingly and sparingly to produce marked and profitable results; besides, on large farms worked with little help, a great amount of time is spent in travel. Farmers would be surprised if they could have the actual time, in days and hours, placed before them which they spend in the course of one year in useless travel over their large farms.

Again, on large farms cut into numerous lots by expensive fences, after the old method, the time and labor spent in looking after and keeping in repair these fences, equals, in many cases, one third the net proceeds of the entire farm. Concentration is what we need. Less land, less travel, more labor, more manure, and more intelligence to understand the possibilities and the demands of each crop. Our farmers must undertake to do less and to do it better. If they would sell or give away a part of their land and then double the labor and manure for the balance, they would find the credit side of their bank account increased, and there would be less complaining that "farming don't pay." If properly conducted, there is no business more permanently profitable than farming. There always stand always will be a demand for the products of the farm. When men learn in this business, as they soon learn in every other, that they must not underfake to do more than they can do well, then will they prosper, and the sons of farmers will learn to love their vocation, and not be possessed of an itching desire to "go into a store."

Our English, Swede and German emigrant farmers are teaching the American people some valuable lessons in farming, the chief of which is that *small* farms, are more profitable than large ones. They believe in special crops, plenty of manure, and stirring the soil often. Let us heed the lesson.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

CHOICE NEW DESIGNS.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPETS,
SUPERFINE INGRAINS,
WHITE GROUND CHAMBER CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 1 to 5 Yards Wide.
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WALL PAPERS!
WALL PAPERS!
20,000 PIECES
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS
All of the New Designs of the Leading MANUFACTORIES & IMPORTERS,
Will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices
We invite an early inspection.
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HOTELS AND RESTAURANT.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
I. B. BUTTERWORTH, PROPRIETOR.
TERMS PER DAY $3.50. 1yw16

FOR SALE OR RENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., by virtue of an order of sale as partition issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry on the premises, in Manor twp., Lancaster county, the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situated in Manor twp., Lancaster county, Pa.

CONTAINING 68¼ ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a one-story (part stone and part frame) HOUSE, stone Barn, Frame Wagon-Shed, Frame Tobacco-shed, Corn Crib, Hog-Pen, Spring of running Water, Fruit Trees, and other improvements, adjoining lands of Jacob Lindeman, Henry Heisey, John Witmer, Amos Shuman, and others.

The purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1872.

Sold as the property of Christian E. Hostetter, Ulrich Hertzler, Maria Miller, Cyrus Neff, Benjamin Neff, Abraham K. Hostetter, John Hostetter, Anna Herr, Jacob Hostetter, Elizabeth Groff, Mary Groff, Susan Hostetter, Benj. Hostetter, Jacob Hostetter, Anna Hostetter, Emanuel Hostetter, Elizabeth Hostetter, Emma Hostetter, Aaron Hostetter, Barbara Witmer and Samuel Witmer by

F. MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, Sept. 1, 1871.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION!

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1871, commencing at 2 P. M., at Conard's Hotel New Danville, valuable Farm and Mill Property, in Pequea twp., 1½ miles from Lancaster city, on the Conestoga Creek, one of the best water-powers in the county, suitable for any kind of manufacturing, lately the property of F. B. Musselman. There are

70 ACRES

of the best quality of land, highly improved, water in every field, with two fine two-story Brick MANSION HOUSES, two large Tenant Houses, Large Barns and all necessary outbuildings, all in first-rate order and condition. A large four stone Merchant Flooring Mill, with all new and latest improved machinery, arranged to weigh whole loads of grain, and convey it to any part of the mill by conveyors. Mill-tools, implements, &c., included with the mill. Capacity, one hundred barrels per day.

This property is in one the richest, most flourishing and greatest Wheat growing sections in this State, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Twenty Thousand Dollars may remain on mortgage if desired, and balance on 1st of April, 1872.

Five per cent cash in hand on day of sale.

Apply to THEODORE W. HERR, or GEO. F. EMERSON, Lancaster, Pa.

H. SHUBERT, Auct. s6-3tw36

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of first-rate Limestone Land, situated in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, one mile south of the White Horse Tavern and five miles west of the Gap Station, adjoining lands of Lewis H. Lindville, David S. Knox, W. S. Kennedy and others, containing

125 ACRES AND 121 PERCHES.

The improvements are a commodious two-storied STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Tenant House, Swisser Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog-Sty and all other necessary out-buildings. A Well of excellent never-failing water with Pump, and Spring House connected near the dwelling house, and water in the barn yard. Also, an Orchard of choice and selected Fruit-Trees.

This property is situated in one of the most densely populated, wealthy and healthful districts in the county, and the fertility of the soil is not surpassed by any in the county.

Persons desiring to view the premises before the day of sale will please call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Possession and an indisputable title will be given on the 1st day of April next.

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

sep 6 ts 35 JOHN D. WILSON.

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 most valuable 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 HOUSE, large SWISSER BARN, and BRICK TENANT HOUSE, Wagon-Shed, Corn-Crib, two Tobacco or Grain-Sheds, 75 by 30 feet each, Stravesled, about one hundred feet long, large new Pig-Pens, Carriage-House, Ice-House, and other improvements. There is a Young Orchard containing 400 Apple Trees, planted in 1866, 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 and fencing in good condition, and the whole tract is underlaid with Limestone of a superior quality. A number of quarries are opened and in working order, which in good time kilns in close proximity to them.

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

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

s5-tsw w2ttsd M. M. STRICKLER.

WASHING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN WASHER!

PRICE, $5.50.

THE AMERICAN WASHER SAVES MONEY, TIME, AND DRUDGERY.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, it is possessed by any other washing machine yet invented, are here enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, after an hour's practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to bind, no danger of its ever being out of order, it is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-third longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket,—three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a quilt to a lace Curtain, or Cambric Handkerchief, is equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have purchased this unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in promotion of ease and soundness of clothes.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price, another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$5.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do the work perfectly.

Sole Agents for the United States:

Agents Wanted in every County of Pennsylvania.

513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA

The Largest and Cheapest *Wooden Ware House* in the United States. aug30-3mw35

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 Dodd'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.

Trains leaving Port Deposit 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 8:25 A. M. Oxford at 6:05 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Mondays at 5:15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 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 3:40 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

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

J. F. FREAFFF, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 19 lydaw* Columbia, Pa.

J. W. F. SWIFT, No. 13 North Duke st., Lancaster

EDGAR C. REED, No. 16 North Duke st., Lancaster

B. F. BAER, No. 19 North Duke st., Lancaster

FRED. S. PYFER, No. 5 South Duke st., Lancaster

S. H. PRICE, Court Avenue, west of Court House, Lancaster

A. J. KAUFFMAN, No. 238 Locust street, dec22 1ydaw Columbia, Pa

WM. LEAMAN, No. 5 North Duke st., Lancaster

A. J. STEINMAN, No. 9 South Queen st., Lancaster

H. M. NORTH, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa

D. W. PATTERSON, Has removed his office to No. 68 East King st

SIMON P. EBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE WITH N. ELLMAKER, Esq., NORTH DUKE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. 1yw38

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.

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 by 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-tsw35 BENJAMIN RUTH, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871, at

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 Gutshall, on the east and west by the Conodoguinnet Creek, containing about

135 ACRES

of Prime Black Slate Land. The improvements are a well-finished WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, with Walsh 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 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by the heirs of Henry Ewalt, dec'd.

Persons desiring further information can have the same by addressing

W. H. or L. B. EWALT,
aug23-4tw34 Hogestown, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County will be sold on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, on the premises, the following real estate, situate in Fulton twp., Lancaster co., the property late of Joseph Sallade, deceased, to wit:

Purpart No. 1. Being a tract of land

CONTAINING 111 ACRES,

more or less, with a Two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a Barn and other buildings thereon erected, situate in Fulton and Little Britain townships, adjoining lands of James Collins, J. R. Ashton and sisters, Geo. Tollinger and others.

Purpart No. 2. Being two tracts of land adjoining, one

CONTAINING 41 ACRES

and the other

5 ACRES,

with the improvements thereon erected, situate in Fulton township, adjoining purpart No. 1 and the properties of S. W. Scott and others.

The purchase money for the above described properties to be paid in full on the 1st of April, 1872.

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

JOSEPH L. BALLANCE,
WILLIAM H. SALLADE,
Administrators of Joseph Ballance, dec'd.

s6-tsw35

PUBLIC SALE.—ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, will be sold at the Franklin House of Mr. D. L. Erb, in the village of Petersville, Conestoga twp., Lancaster county, the following real estate, to wit:

A tract of land containing

4 ACRES AND 63 PERCHES,

strict measure, of the best quality of land from Petersville to Conestoga Centre, a quarter of a mile from the former and three miles from the latter, in Conestoga township, adjoining lands of Tobias Stehman, J. G. Peters and the Conestoga Navigation, on which is erected a two-story Brick HOUSE, 20 by 36 feet, Summer House, with Bake-oven, a large stable, a new Hog-Stable, and Smithshop, or can be used for any other purpose for which a small lot is necessary outbuildings. There is also a well of never-failing water with pump, near the door, also new cherry tree in the middle of the village 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 HOUSE, large SWISSER BARN, and BRICK TENANT HOUSE, Wagon-Shed, Corn-Crib, two Tobacco or Grain-Sheds, 75 by 30 feet each, Stravesled, about one hundred feet long, large new Pig-Pens, Carriage-House, Ice-House, and other improvements. There is a Young Orchard containing 400 Apple Trees, planted in 1866, 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 and fencing in good condition, and the whole tract is underlaid with Limestone of a superior quality. A number of quarries are opened and in working order, which in good time kilns in close proximity to them.

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

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

s5-tsw w2ttsd M. M. STRICKLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., by virtue of an order of sale as partition issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry on the premises, in Manor twp., Lancaster county, the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situated in Manor twp., Lancaster county, Pa.

CONTAINING 68¼ ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a one-story (part stone and part frame) HOUSE, stone Barn, Frame Wagon-Shed, Frame Tobacco-shed, Corn Crib, Hog-Pen, Spring of running Water, Fruit Trees, and other improvements, adjoining lands of Jacob Lindeman, Henry Heisey, John Witmer, Amos Shuman, and others.

The purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1872.

Sold as the property of Christian E. Hostetter, Ulrich Hertzler, Maria Miller, Cyrus Neff, Benjamin Neff, Abraham K. Hostetter, John Hostetter, Anna Herr, Jacob Hostetter, Elizabeth Groff, Mary Groff, Susan Hostetter, Benj. Hostetter, Jacob Hostetter, Anna Hostetter, Emanuel Hostetter, Elizabeth Hostetter, Emma Hostetter, Aaron Hostetter, Barbara Witmer and Samuel Witmer by

F. MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, Sept. 1, 1871.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION!

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1871, commencing at 2 P. M., at Conard's Hotel New Danville, valuable Farm and Mill Property, in Pequea twp., 1½ miles from Lancaster city, on the Conestoga Creek, one of the best water-powers in the county, suitable for any kind of manufacturing, lately the property of F. B. Musselman. There are

70 ACRES

of the best quality of land, highly improved, water in every field, with two fine two-story Brick MANSION HOUSES, two large Tenant Houses, Large Barns and all necessary outbuildings, all in first-rate order and condition. A large four stone Merchant Flooring Mill, with all new and latest improved machinery, arranged to weigh whole loads of grain, and convey it to any part of the mill by conveyors. Mill-tools, implements, &c., included with the mill. Capacity, one hundred barrels per day.

This property is in one the richest, most flourishing and greatest Wheat growing sections in this State, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Twenty Thousand Dollars may remain on mortgage if desired, and balance on 1st of April, 1872.

Five per cent cash in hand on day of sale.

Apply to THEODORE W. HERR, or GEO. F. EMERSON, Lancaster, Pa.

H. SHUBERT, Auct. s6-3tw36

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of first-rate Limestone Land, situated in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, one mile south of the White Horse Tavern and five miles west of the Gap Station, adjoining lands of Lewis H. Lindville, David S. Knox, W. S. Kennedy and others, containing

125 ACRES AND 121 PERCHES.

The improvements are a commodious two-storied STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Tenant House, Swisser Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn-Crib, Carriage House, Hog-Sty and all other necessary out-buildings. A Well of excellent never-failing water with Pump, and Spring House connected near the dwelling house, and water in the barn yard. Also, an Orchard of choice and selected Fruit-Trees.

This property is situated in one of the most densely populated, wealthy and healthful districts in the county, and the fertility of the soil is not surpassed by any in the county.

Persons desiring to view the premises before the day of sale will please call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Possession and an indisputable title will be given on the 1st day of April next.

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

sep 6 ts 35 JOHN D. WILSON.

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 most valuable 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 HOUSE, large SWISSER BARN, and BRICK TENANT HOUSE, Wagon-Shed, Corn-Crib, two Tobacco or Grain-Sheds, 75 by 30 feet each, Stravesled, about one hundred feet long, large new Pig-Pens, Carriage-House, Ice-House, and other improvements. There is a Young Orchard containing 400 Apple Trees, planted in 1866, 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 and fencing in good condition, and the whole tract is underlaid with Limestone of a superior quality. A number of quarries are opened and in working order, which in good time kilns in close proximity to them.

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

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

s5-tsw w2ttsd M. M. STRICKLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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 Graneries 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. 84 acres of the above tract is arable, and the balance is covered with heavy timber, principally of 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.

sep13tfw37 DAVID EVANS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1871.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, directed to the undersigned, as the Administrator of the estate of George Swelgart, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, situate in West Donegal township, about 2½ miles from Elizabethtown, on the public road leading to Falmouth, the following described property, to wit:

A valuable tract of land

CONTAINING 106 ACRES,

more or less, and adjoining lands of John Presc