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.

Protecting Strawberries.

A correspondent of the *Ploughman*, at Medway, desires to know the best methods of protecting strawberries in winter. The strawberry crop has come to be so important that the question of protection is worthy of a careful consideration. A friend of ours, more than forty miles from Boston, sold his crop this year on less than an acre and a quarter, for fourteen hundred dollars in the Boston market. Another farmer of our acquaintance took twenty-four hundred dollars for his crop the past Summer, and others received sums which seem enormous when the small extent of their beds is taken into consideration. We know of no farm crop which has paid so well the past season, and there is, probably, no one which pays so well year after year, with the exception possibly of grapes We know of no one who has gone into either of these crops with enterprise and intelligence and failed. The labor they require, though pretty constant at certain seasons of the year, is light and agreeable, and the market always ready to take all it can get at remunerative prices.—What is there that pays better?

We have always taken the ground that if a farmer in New England wants to make money he must adopt some specialty and stick to it, not to the exclusion of other crops which may be needed for home consumption, but relying upon it for his money returns. Making a specialty of some one or two crops, he becomes complete master of the business they involve, studies the market, and knows more of them than he possibly could if they formed only a small part of a great miscellaneous farm crop. A farmer may live long from year to year, and perhaps make both ends meet, in the old-fashioned way with a little corn, a few potatoes, some grass and a few roots, a few cows and the other things incident to general farming, but after all, every year shows more and more clearly, that it is special farming that pays. It need not be strawberries or grapes or cranberries. Dairying, sheep-husbandry, stock-raising, market-gardening, anything almost that becomes the object of special pride and attention on the part of the farmer, will pay, and pay generally in proportion to the ability and judgment applied to it. But if a farmer, instead of adopting this course, does a little of everything, the chances are that he will have little of anything, to sell, and the result is that he will find himself at the end of the year, little better off than he was at the beginning.

But now as to the question of Winter protection for strawberries. The object is not to prevent the ground from freezing, but to avoid subjecting the vines to the constant changes of Winter, freezing and thawing alternately. If we were sure the ground would be well covered with snow all Winter, we could get along without artificial protection. Now almost any non-conducting substance which would answer for mulching in Summer will serve as a covering for the vines in Winter, care being taken not to make the covering so thick as to smother the vines. Coarse strawy manure is good and so is salt-hay and old meadow-hay and straw. The market-gardeners most commonly use coarse hay which they rake off in the Spring, and stack up for another Winter's use. But unless care is used with this substance, it will add grass and weed-seed to the bed, and make a great deal of work which might be avoided. This is no objection where strawberries are grown on the annual system, as the plants are all turned under, weeds and all, as soon as the crop is off, but on any other system it is a serious objection.

To avoid this many use leaves, spent tan, corn-stalks, chopped straw or pine boughs. We incline to think leaves are about the best covering to be had, and where there are woods near at hand they are easily enough obtained. Pine leaves or pine needles, as they are called, are most excellent. If other leaves like those of the oak and other deciduous trees are used, they are sure to blow off unless held in their place by pine or hemlock branches. We know of nothing better than a uniform covering of two or three inches deep of pine leaves, the old matted layers that you find in pine forests half-rotten with age. If the bed needs manuring, coarse, light barn-yard manure that is full of straw and other litter will do, but it will not do to apply solid barn-yard dung. The chances are it would kill the vines.

You want to put on the covering, whatever it is, before the ground has frozen very hard, and before the first heavy fall of snow. The latter part of November is ordinarily about the time to apply it. One advantage of using leaves is that a portion of them will settle in around the plants so as to make an excellent mulch for the bed, when the covering is removed in Spring. This serves to keep the fruit free from dirt, which for some varieties is quite important.—Capt. Moore, of Concord, uses hog's bristles, we believe, for protecting his strawberries, and they improve the land very much. Any substance of a similar character that can be had with the least expense of time and trouble will answer the purpose.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Fall Fallowing.

It is now becoming understood that it is of great importance to the agriculturist to manipulate the soil as much as possible. This is not done merely in order to render it more smooth, level and tillable, but also to expose the particles of which the soil is composed to the ameliorating influence of the atmosphere. This both disintegrates the soil and assists the decomposition of the mineral elements of plant food it contains, by bringing them in contact with oxygen. Added to this is the susceptibility of the soil to absorb ammonia from the atmosphere and the rains and snow falling upon it, which, if not taken in at once when presented, soon again evaporates. The frosts and snows of our Winter seasons are to a great extent store-houses of plant food.

Such is theory. Now for practice. In my own experience I have always found that land intended to be sown with Spring grain is certain to yield heavier crops and of better quality if it has been well plowed the previous Fall and left in the rough state exposed to the frosts of Winter. The same thing accords with my observations, and has been especially exemplified this season. I have on many occasions noticed adjoining fields or adjoining farms, the crops on which materially differed in appearance and yield, although the soil and rotation followed have been almost alike, and on making inquiry found that on those fields carrying the best crops the land had been Fall-plowed, while the others had not.

Another advantage is gained by Fall plowing, that is not to be overlooked, and that is that the land so worked is always the first to become dry and warm in early Spring, which is due to its being more absorbent. This enables the seed to be sown earlier and the young plant to gain a strong foothold and more vigorous growth before the dry weather comes, than it can do on land that has remained in a compact and solid state all Winter for want of having been Fall plowed. This is especially the case with barley, which, unless it can grow on land so well tilled as to give a deep and mellow seed bed, and the braird comes well forward before the now usually prevalent dry weather of May comes on, is almost sure to suffer greatly. For Spring wheat, which rather likes a more compact soil, the use of a good two-horse cultivator in Spring, to prepare the seed-bed after Fall plowing, is more general, and saves both time and labor at a season that is usually both a short and busy one.

There still remains another advantage to be gained by fall plowing, especially on bare stubbles and land that has borne crops that are more or less liable to the attacks of insect enemies. Most insects that prey upon our field crops are kept in existence and their numbers increased from year to year through their larvæ burying themselves in the earth a short distance from the surface, and there either hybernating or assuming the pupa state. In either case they are protected from the changes of temperature to which they would succumb if exposed above or very near the surface. The occasional warm sunshine followed by severe cold being more fatal to insect life than actual freezing. Fall plowing done after these pests have entered the soil will usually turn them up to the surface and being unable in the state they are in to re-enter the earth, their life goes out of them.—*Cor. Country Gentlman.*

Winter Shelter for Farm Stock.

Now that the cold months are approaching, allow me to say a word in behalf of the animals of the farm. If there is any reader of this article who does not believe there is profit in furnishing good shelter for his stock, during the inclement months of Winter, I have only to say to him, that he has fallen into a serious error—one that cannot but prove unprofitable to him as long as it is continued.

Young stock especially demand good warm shelter, which should be provided for them before the cold weather absolutely sets in. It is to be remembered that warmth to a young animal, is equal to a moderate amount of food. I do not by this mean, that an animal could be kept alive and in good condition through the Winter, by being merely kept in a warm apartment, but I do assert, and in the assertion am sustained by the very best authorities, that good shelter to farm animals is equivalent to a moderate quantity of food. And just here it is, that the economy of shelter comes in, leaving out of the question that of humanity entirely.

Animals exposed to the frosts and storms of Winter are liable to take cold or contract other diseases that either enfeeble them or prove fatal. How few farmers take this fact into consideration. Their animals take sick and mope and perhaps die, without the fact being for a moment taken into account that their sickness is due to the cruel exposure to which they had been subjected. The merciful man is merciful to his beast, and the man who is not, is not only unfit to have the care of animals, but deserves to lose them.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Knowledge Required in Farming

There are many who look upon farming as rather a small business, who think that its successful prosecution requires only a little common sense—just enough to prompt the hardy worker to seek shelter in a rain storm, and a very little knowledge, just sufficient to count a flock of sheep, or read a political newspaper. The opinion was once more general than now, for the world is growing wiser, yet at the present time it is entertained by many. It is an old and true saying, that "honor and shame from no condition rise," that honor is only acquired by acting well our part in whatever situation we may be placed. A man of ability and knowledge who devotes all his energies to his business will make it honorable and profitable, no matter how insignificant that business may at first seem.

There is no business requiring such varied acquirements, so much knowledge, so much good judgment and commercial ability combined, as is necessary for the thorough accomplished farmer. He stands first among the manufacturers of the land, he makes the wheat and corn, the beef and mutton and pork, the wool and flax; and manufactures from the earth, the air, the water, nearly all that we eat and wear; and this is not only done by farmers as a class, but almost every one produces many if not all of these articles.

The manufacturer usually confines his labors to the production of one article, but the farmer is by necessity compelled to make many. If he would make grain he must also make beef or butter and cheese, or mutton and wool Hence the necessity of extensive knowledge. It is an easy matter for the manufacturer to ascertain how much wool will make a yard of cloth of a certain description, and what will be its cost; it is not so easy for the farmer to ascertain how much grass or hay or grain will make a pound of wool. The manufacturer can test a new machine and ascertain by a few simple trials whether it will manufacture the desired article cheaper or better than the old one; but to ascertain how a pound of beef can be made the cheapest, what machine will convert hay into rich cheese in the cheapest and best manner, is a matter requiring a good deal more care and skill.

Among his varied acquirements, the farmer should possess a knowledge of animal physiology, so as to be enabled to keep his stock in health and administer proper remedies in case of sickness. Vegetable physiology too must not be overlooked. Every day during the growing season, the farmer performs work for the growth of his crops founded on the known laws which govern vegetable life. Entomology is a science which the farmer is compelled to study to some extent, and often much more perhaps than he desires, but the more he does so the better he is fitted to wage a successful war against thousands of destructive foes.

In addition to all this, the farmer must be a merchant, for he must sell as well as manufacture. He must in some measure take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, select the best time for selling and the best market, or after all his toil and anxiety he may find but a poor return.

When we contemplate this subject, at which we have merely glanced in all its bearings, we are led to exclaim—who is competent to do this work? Heartily do we pity those who think that farming furnishes no scope for the exercise of knowledge or ability.—If this opinion were entertained only by those engaged in other pursuits, it would be of no serious consequence; but we judge that many farmers have themselves imbibed such unfounded and unjust opinions in regard to their calling, and where this is the case there is an end to all improvement and all desire for improvement. A man must have a good opinion of his calling, a proper appreciation of its importance and the means and information necessary for its successful prosecution, or he cannot hope to succeed.—A. J. D., in *Ohio Farmer.*

Butter-Making.

Fine butter is made in various ways; and it would be a public benefit if a uniform rule could be discovered and followed by all in the manufacture of butter. However, this would not render all butter of the same quality, so long as the quality of milk is so different. Breeds of cows—different grasses—and other feed—will always continue the difference in milk. Hence we may always expect to find upon the market the different grades of butter usually quoted. The three following modes of caring for milk are principally followed in this State.

1. The milk is strained into pans and set on racks or shelves in the milk-room.

2. The milk is strained, and set in pails, in which a small quantity of sour butter-milk is put, to hasten the souring of the milk. When this is sufficiently effected, the milk is churned.

3. In the creameries and many of the large dairies, the milk is strained into pails, about eight inches on the bottom and not far from twenty inches high. These pails are then set into vats differently constructed, into which flows a stream of cold water, which is allowed to rise nearly to the top of the pail and then flows out of the vat, so that there is a constant flow of cold water around the pails. Twenty-four to forty-eight hours is a sufficient time for the cream to rise. It is then dipped off, the cream allowed to stand until slightly sour; and churned. The same process is substantially followed by those who use the large square pan and adopt the cooler system.

Good butter may be made by either of the above modes of handling the milk. But in either case great cleanliness and care are to be observed. Where the pan system is in vogue, the milk-room should be so constructed as to admit free ventilation, regulation of temperature and light. Direct sunlight should never fall upon the milk; neither a brisk current of air should pass over it. Both rapidly dry the cream upon the surface, and convert the surface into a tough, skinny substance which cannot be converted into good butter. The cream should be taken off of the milk, so soon as the milk is changed or slightly sour. It should never be suffered to remain until spots of mould appear on its surface, and whey rises at the side of the pan. Great care should be taken to prevent any bad air to reach the milk-room, as both milk and cream rapidly absorb "bad air," and where it prevails good butter cannot be made.—The old-fashioned dash-churn in some size is best. Churning should be done slowly, not over forty to sixty strokes per minute; and the milk or cream should be brought to a temperature varying but a little from 62° of Fahrenheit. Churning should be thoroughly done. The butter should not be removed from the churn until it is completely "gathered." It should be worked into a solid mass in the churn by the use of the dash; so that when taken out there will remain but a small quantity of butter-milk to be worked out. A large majority of dairymen wash their butter, and it is the best practice if you have soft water. Butter should be worked by pressure, whether it be done with the hand-ladle or any kind of butter-worker. The washing and working should be continued until all the butter-milk is removed. The butter should then be salted. For every twenty pounds of butter, take one pound of sifted, fine dairy salt. Work it carefully and evenly into the butter, and pack immediately.

The practice of salting butter and letting it stand twelve to twenty-four hours—and then working over and packing is not only unnecessary, but damaging to the quality of the article. "What is once well and properly done is better than twice ill done," applies in this case. The second working renders the butter "salvy." It breaks down the "grain" of the butter—and fits it for grease. Those who have practised the above mode of working and packing the butter will not go back to the old mode. They say it is the only way they can put down their dairy and feel sure it will come out all right at the end of the season.—*Cor. Chenango (N. Y.) Republican.*

Miscellaneous.

Extraordinary and Frightful Tragedy in England.

The London *News* of the 12th of October gives the following account of a most remarkable murder, which has naturally excited an unwonted degree of horror in England:

An extraordinary and frightful tragedy was brought to light yesterday at the house of Rev. T. S. Watson, M. A., who was for many years head master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell. The reverend gentleman resided, with his wife and a female servant named Ellen Pyne, who has lived with them for three years, in a large house in St. Martin's road, at the back of Stockwell crescent. About 11 o'clock the servant, in great haste, came to summon Dr. Rugg, saying that her master was in a fit of apoplexy. In a short time Dr. Rugg was at the house, and on being admitted the servant put a letter into his hand, which was to the following effect:

"In a fit of fury I have killed my wife. Often and often have I endeavored to restrain myself, but my rage overcame me, and I struck her down. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. I hope that she will be buried as becomes a lady of birth and position. She is an Irish lady, and her name is Anne. The key will be found in a letter on the table."

On seeing this letter Dr. Rugg immediately rushed up stairs to the bedside of Mr. Watson, whom he found in a very weak state and speechless, apparently suffering from some violent poison, which had not, however, taken effect. He administered a sedative, and proceeded at once to the chamber indicated, in company with the servant girl. There a horrible spectacle confronted them. Huddled up in a corner of the room, her knees touching her chest, her hands convulsively clenched, and her head fallen over to her chest, was the body of the unhappy lady, her clothes saturated with blood, which seemed to ooze from the body in a dark, almost purple pool. On examining her, Dr. Rugg found her head smashed in, and in places beaten almost to a jelly. There was, in addition to numerous other wounds, a fracture on the occiput sufficient, probably, to cause death; both her temples were beaten in, and there was a deep wound in the middle of the forehead. All this time the wretched man lay on his bed in a half-insensible state, though slowly recovering. Dr. Rugg at once told him that he had read the letter and found the body of his wife, and that the officers of justice were below. He replied, "I suppose so;" but he made no reference to the crime, nor has he displayed less reticence since his apprehension. He simply seems to take everything as a matter of course, and probably his mind was too stupefied with the noxious drug he had imbibed to enable him to realize his position.

His Name is Grant.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells a story about a young man named Grant, whose father resides in Covington:"

It is worthy of remark that Boss Tweed, of New York, amassed a very handsome competence in a very few years through politics. We wouldn't like to swear that he been a man makes ten million dollars in politics in ten years that he does it honestly. We never lost any sleep troubling about Mr. Tweed, but we do know of a gentleman who went into politics about ten years ago a bankrupt, if he is now worth a million of dollars. One hundred thousand dollars a year, without the investment of any capital whatever, is rather favorable. This gentleman is the young man U. Grant. His father resides in Covington. If anybody is inclined to discredit what we say they can ask the old gentleman.

Rosenzweig's Daughter's Imprecation.

On Saturday the jury in case of Jacob Rosenzweig, accused of the murder of Alice Bowlsby, found a verdict of guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to seven years in Sing Sing. Mrs. Rosenzweig and her daughter Rosa were admitted into the box to bid the prisoner farewell. Mrs. Rosenzweig cried bitterly, exclaiming "Oh, how can I bear this?" The violent rage of Rosa, who is a slightly built girl of fourteen, was appalling. Shrieking hysterically, she knelt upon the floor of the box, and cried out:

"Oh, may my God curse every one who has gone against you, father. May their flesh rot from their bones. May their lives wither up. May they die rotten. Oh, father, though I die for it, I'll have all their lives."

She arose, threw her arms around her father's neck, and clung to him convulsively. Rosenzweig's face showed but little signs of feeling. The father and daughter was separated, and the former was taken below. When he appeared outside, the crowd hooted and hissed. The prisoner was placed in the van, which at once drove off.

The Mormon Fruits.

The Gentile movement in Utah, is bringing forth its fruits. Hawkins has been sentenced by Chief-Justice McKean, to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to a fine of $500. The sentence was as light as could be legally given, and the judgment of the Court was delivered with singular and almost apologetic courtesy. In the mean time a large number of prominent saints, including Brigham Young himself, have been indicted for the murder of Richard Yates several years ago, the indictment being founded on the affidavit of a notorious "Danite," who claims to have assisted at the murder under the orders of the Mormon hierarchy.

Taking Advantage of Sympathy.

The Chicago *Tribune* cautions Eastern merchants against trusting irresponsible Chicago dealers who are availing themselves of the sympathy of the people to obtain credit which is likely to be abused. It says that many such men have rushed to the East proclaiming that they have lost heavily by the fire, when in fact their creditors have been the real sufferers. Our merchants, however, are usually pretty well informed as to the character of the men to whom they sell merchandise on credit, and are not very likely to be imposed upon by sharpers.

Pertinent, yet Severe.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* asks: "Is the Vice-Presidency a hospital for sore and crippled politicians? Or are the journals so playing practical jokes upon unfortunate statesmen? If we believe the newspaper reports, the most prominent candidates for Vice-President are Simon Cameron, Reuben E. Fenton and William Holden, and, to grace the selection, Gov. Edmund J. Davis, the incorruptible dictator of Texas, is added. Is it not sufficient to remember that the Vice President may succeed to the Presidency, and that an honest as well as an able man is desirable for that office?"

The Royal Scions of America.

It is currently reported that arrangements have been made by the Administration to send Second Lieutenant Fred Grant and his brother on a pleasure trip to Europe next Spring. An Executive fleet will accompany their royal highness, but what attache of the royal Administration will be selected to have charge of the young representatives of the American dynasty and initiate them into the customs of the various European courts, has not yet transpired.

A Practical Scheme.

A novel scheme is proposed by the Milwaukee *Volksfreund*. This is an organization of single men for the purpose of establishing a joint stock hotel for their accommodation. The management of the institution is to be in the hands of a board of trustees, and the great object of the association is to furnish an economical home for unmarried men, securing for them also an asylum in case of sickness. The movement is a good one and, if successful, worthy of imitation.

The Utah Tin Ore.

Samples of the so-called tin ore received from Utah Territory, where supposed tin discoveries have created such an excitement, have been subjected, at the General Land Office, to a chemical analysis, and also to a crucible assay, but in neither case could the least trace of tin be found. But one set of specimens have been received, and it is possible, though not probable, that the other "tin" discoveries may not be as barren of the real article.

Chicago Politics and Business.

At Chicago, the opponents of the Union city and county ticket have nominated a ticket headed by C. C. P. Holden for Mayor. Most of the names on the ticket are Republicans. An approximate measurement shows that sixty miles of streets were laid in ruins by the great fire. The *Journal* learns that the New York creditors of the burned-out firms are generally satisfied with the settlements making.

Executive Appointments.

The President yesterday made the following appointments: A. H. Wilson, Collector of Internal Revenue; Alvin B. Clark, Assessor of the First District of Georgia; Wm. Gray, Collector of the Second District of Georgia; George B. Chamberlain, Collector of the Fourth District of Georgia; Caleb B. Lord, Assessor of the First District of Maine; G. W. Guterie, Edward Dennis, A. P. Bell and David Wilson were confirmed at the Treasury as Inspectors of Customs at New York.

Something beside Money Needed.

The Relief Society of Chicago, in reply to numerous inquiries from persons who cannot well send money, and wish to contribute articles, say that nothing is now so needed as beans, potatoes and onions. The Sanitary Society say the people must have these articles if they are to escape sickness. Straw beds, of the usual size for two persons, are also needed. The Relief Society are now feeding 40,000 persons, and have few vegetables on hand and but little coming.

Suicide.

At Dickerson street, Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, the body of an unknown man was found with a pistol ball through his heart. The body was evidently that of a German, as in his pockets were found letters written in German, and signed John Gottlieb Kruger. The body was removed to the Morgue, where the Coroner will investigate the case this morning.

Charred Currency.

The United States treasurer has thus far received thirty-five packages of charred money from Chicago, amounting in all to $85,000. This includes $35,000 returned by Adams Express Company, $10,000 in United States bonds, and $19,000 in certificates.

A Porker with a Split Tongue.

A Mr. Hartenstine, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, discovered something to be the matter with one of his hogs the other day; though apparently very hungry it could not drink any milk or get any food out of the trough. He left it to get a bucket nearly full of slop, when he found out that the animal had split its tongue about five or six inches. How it happened is a mystery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN DRIPPS and Wife, of Eden township, Lancaster county.—John Dripps, of Eden township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated October 19th, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Dripps, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

WM N. GALBRAITH,
oct25-6tw43 Assignee.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN KILHEFFER, late of East Earl township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, Pa., to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Daniel S. Geist and George Deflaven, Executors of the last Will of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, Pa., where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

GEORGE NAUMAN,
oct18-4tw42 Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOHN SWEIGART, LATE of Earl township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Charles Sweigart and Jacob S. Shirk, Administrators, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

B. FRANK ESHLEMAN,
oct18-4tw42 Auditor.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARSH, LATE of Leacock township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Seldomridge, Executor of the last Will of said deceased, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

[W. LEAMAN,
oct18-4tw42 Auditor.

NOTICE! To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Michael Ranck, late of East Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., dec'd.—You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to be held on the 20th of NOVEMBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of Michael Ranck dec'd, at the valuation thereof, made by an Inquest held thereon, and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

F. MYERS, Sheriff.
oct18-4tw42

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF DAVID M. Hastings and Wife, of Colerain township, Lancaster county, having by deed of voluntary assignment conveyed and assigned and transferred all their Estate and Effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said David M. Hastings, the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to the undersigned, residing in Colerain.

JOSEPH D. HASTINGS,
nov1-6tw41 Assignee.

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES, &c.—The accounts of the following named estates will be presented for confirmation on MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1871:

David M. Hixon's Trust Estate, Alexander Holton, Committee.

Aaron Good's Assigned Estate, E. G. Groff, et al., Assignees.

Charles Kreig's Assigned Estate, George Levan, et. al., Assignees.

Jeremiah Eppenling's Assigned Estate, Jno. M. Stehman, Assignee.

Samuel Kreider's Assigned Estate, Jno. M. Stehman, Assignee.

W. D. STAUFFER, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 30, 1871.

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CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.—Thomas Depuy, 37 south Second street, above *Chestnut, East Side*, Philadelphia, would call the attention of those wishing to purchase *Carpetings* to his extensive and choice assortment of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to qualities and styles, as his prices will be found as low as any house in the city. *Also, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair-Rods, &c., at the lowest cash prices.* sep9 3mF&Sm-33

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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IN BLACK AND COLORS, are recommended for their thorough manufacture and permanent lustre.
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oct18-2m42] 115 & 117 FRANKLIN St., N. Y.

EVERY PERSON THEIR OWN SOAP MAKER!
SURE, SAFE AND RELIABLE!
BY USING THE
CAUSTIC SODA.
SOAP can be made of excellent quality in less time, than with any other article, thereby *Saving Money, Time and Trouble.*
THE CAUSTIC SODA
is for sale by the pound, or larger quantities, with full directions for use, at
Charles A. Heinitsh's Drug Store,
No. 16 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.
nov1-2mw44

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH ST.,
Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of **Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children's Wear.**
Having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, we have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine his very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy *Furs, for Ladies and Children.* I am determined to sell at as *low prices* as any other respectable House in this city.—All *Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.*
JOHN FAREIRA,
octlk-3m42] 715 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
Proprietors of the
Gallery of Anatomy & Museum of Science,
607 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Have just published a new edition of their lectures, containing 125 valuable information on the causes, consequences and treatment of diseases of the reproductive system, with remarks on marriage and the various causes of the Loss of Manhood, with full instructions for its complete restoration; also a chapter on Venereal Infection, and the Means of Cure, being the most comprehensive work on the subject ever yet published—comprising 200 pages. Mailed free to any address for Twenty-five cents. Address Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON, Consulting Office, 1025 Filbert street, Philadelphia. a26-1ydaw

WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *fruits*, and will be found *much better* than many of the *Extracts* that are sold. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for *Wilberger's Extracts.*
HARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is without doubt, the *best article* in the market, for *blueing clothes.* It will color more water than *four times* the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other *wash blue* in the market. The ONLY GENUINE is that put up at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, *No. 233 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.*
The Labels have both WILTBERGER'S and HARLOW'S name on them, *all others are counterfeit. For Sale by most Druggists and Grocers.*
WILTBERGER'S INDELIBLE INK
Will be found equal to be a superior article. Always on hand for sale at reasonable prices.—Pure Ground SPICES, Genuine MEDICINES, Chamois skins, Sponges, Tapioca, Pearl, Sago, and all articles in the drug line, at
ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.
jly12-1ylw28

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LAND FOR SALE—TWO LIMESTONE FARMS, adjoining each other, in Huntingdon county, Pa. on the line of the Southern P. R. R.,
CONTAINING 283 ACRES, (150 cleared,) and
317 ACRES, (130 cleared.)
good Improvements, good Timber, Water, &c., near town, churches and good schools. Markets good. Will be sold cheap. Price $6,000 and $3,000 in three equal annual payments.—Also,
ONE FARM OF 140 ACRES,
with an abundance of the best of Fossil and Hematite Iron Ore, and a good STONE GRIST MILL, 35 by 60 feet, with 4 run. Price $12,000—payments $6,000 in hand, and balance in two annual payments. To iron men the ores are worth four times the price named.
Also 10 Town Lots, 50 by 130 feet, in the borough of Mt. Union, on the P. R. R. Price $100 to $150, in three payments.
P. M. Bare, agent, will be at the Cadwell House, in Lancaster City, on November 16th next, to give full particulars. [o25-3tw44

ASSIGNEE'S PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate, in Pequea township, Lancaster county, Pa., on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1871, at precisely 2 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Benjamin Cochran, near the premises, will be sold,
5¼ ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND,
on which is a new Two-Story Frame DWELLING, (Weatherboarded), Frame Stable, Well of Excellent Water, with Pump therein, near the door, Fine Fruit, and other improvements, situate at Willow Street, ½ mile west of the turnpike, 6 miles south of Lancaster, Pa., adjoining lands of Michael Harnish, Benjamin Snavely, and others. This is a very cosy and comfortable home in the midst of the most flourishing part of the county, near churches, schools, &c.
THEO. W. HERR,
Assignee of Jno. Mehaffy.
BENJ. F. ROWE, Auct. oct25-tw45

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, near Taneytown, Carroll county, Md.—By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, situated on the Frederick Road, 2¼ miles south-west of Taneytown, adjoining the lands of John M. Hershey, the late Co. Samuel Galt, and others, all that Valuable Farm situated as above mentioned and containing
152 ACRES AND 15 SQUARE PERCHES
of Land, more or less. The improvements consist of an excellent Two-Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with an Attic and Basement, a new Switzer Barn, 45x65 feet, a new Wagon Shed, a new Hog Pen, Chicken House, Carriage House, &c. All of the buildings are new and in good repair.
This property is well watered and under good fencing. There is an excellent Young Apple Orchard upon it, now in bearing condition; also a large variety of other fruits. The land is in fine condition, produces well and constitutes one of the most desirable homes in the county, being conveniently located as to churches, schools, etc., and is within a half-mile of the Frederick & Penn's Line R. R., and 2½ miles of the Union R. R. About 40 Acres of the above Land are Finely Timbered with Oak, Hickory, &c.
Lot No. 2, is situated about a half-mile from the above described property and adjoins the lands of John Bushey, John M. Hershey and others, and contains
35¼ ACRES AND 15 SQUARE PERCHES
of Land, more or less. There are no improvements upon it, but about 15 Acres are Heavily Timbered with Poplar, Walnut, Oak, &c.
Possession of Lot No. 1, or Home Place, given on the 1st day of April, 1872; of Lot No. 2, upon compliance with the terms of sale.
One-third cash on the day of sale or upon the ratifications thereof; the balance in equal payments of one and two years respectively, the purchaser to give his bonds bearing interest from day of sale and secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.
GEORGE W. SHAW,
Trustee.
CHAS. B. ROBERTS, Solicitor. [oct35-tsw45

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARMS AND MILL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, the undersigned, acting Executor of the will of Henry Musselman late of Strasburg tw., dec'd, will sell at public sale at the public house of Frederick Myers, in the borough of Strasburg, the following real estate, viz:

No. 1.—That valuable farm lying about one mile Southeast of the borough of Strasburg, on the road leading from the Strasburg and Georgetown Road to the Mill of said Henry Musselman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Mrs. Annie E. Musselman, Abraham Bowermaster, John Girvin and others.

The property consists of
73 ACRES AND 65 PERCHES,
more or less, of highly improved and cultivated land, all under good fences, and laid off into convenient fields. The improvements are a new and commodious two-and-a-half-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a new two-and-a-half-story brick Kitchen with basement, Smoke-house and Bake-oven attached, a good Barn and new Barn yard Wall, new Corn-house and Hog-pen, and all other necessary outbuildings, a Spring House and Spring of Water near the house; also a young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, in bearing order, and Locust Trees sufficient to keep up the fences.

No. 2.—That valuable Farm and Mill, situate in Strasburg township, near No. 1, and adjoining lands of Wm. Black, W. Harnish, John Girvin and other lands of said deceased. The Mill is a large three-story stone and frame building, containing three pairs of French Burrs, and one pair of Mill Stones, and is supplied with all the modern machinery necessary for doing custom work and manufacturing flour on a large scale. It is driven by the Beaver creek, and there is at all times abundant water-power. It is located in a populous neighborhood and always has a good run of custom-work. The other improvements are a 2-Story Brick Dwelling House, with a new one-story Frame Kitchen attached, a Frame Stable and other necessary out buildings. The house is comparatively new, and has recently been thoroughly painted and papered. Connected with said Mill property is a tract of land,
CONTAINING 87 ACRES,
more or less, with a two-story Frame Tenant House and Frame Stable thereon. The land is of good quality and in fine condition, and is well located with reference to water and other conveniences for farming. This property will be sold together or in parts, so as best to suit purchasers.

Persons wishing to view the said properties, will please call upon the undersigned, residing on the adjoining farm.

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

B. F. MUSSELMAN,
oc25 tsw 43 Acting Executor.

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, in a 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, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it