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 URIAH STRICKLER, Agricultural Editor, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

On the Disease Incident to Swine.

In the management of swine, too much attention cannot be paid to regularity of feeding, to supplying them with proper food, and to keeping their sties clean and well drained and ventilated; much illness will thus be saved,—and pigs are at the best awkward patients; and the animals will thrive twice as well.

Garget.—To a slighter degree than in cattle or sheep, the teats of swine are subject to inflammation and ulceration and especially if the sow was in too high condition at the time of farrowing. The same means as those recommended for cattle and sheep must be adopted, with this difference only, that the curative measures must be very diligently pursued, on account of the natural tendency to inflammation in the swine.

Garget of the Maw is another term for indigestion. It is in young pigs the coagulation of milk in the stomach, and is caused by overloading of the stomach with any kind of food. A dose or two of Epsom salts—a half or quarter of an ounce, according to the size and age of the patient—will usually settle this business.

Rising of the Lights is a common term for *inflammation of the lungs*, a disease to which pigs are subject, and one that is too often fatal. It is palpably an error to deem this disease hereditary, for it evidently arise from atmospheric influence, or some mismanagement in feeding, cleaning, or ventilation; and generally, when it does make its appearance, runs through the whole piggery. The grand remedy is bleeding. The hog is most readily bled from the palate. To this must follow purgatives, promptly administered, and consisting, according to the size of the patient, of from two to four drachms of Epsom salts, and the same quantity of flower of sulphur. If the animal feeds tolerably, he will take the Epsom salts in his wash, and the sulphur may be omitted.

The principal symptoms of inflammation of the lungs are heaving at the flanks, a cough more or less painful, and loss of appetite. Attention and promptitude are requisite, as this disease runs its course very rapidly.

The *Mange*, like the scab in sheep, is a cutaneous eruption, arising from the presence of minute insects called *Acari* and occasioned, in the majority of cases, by inattention to cleanliness. It appears in the form of blotchy sores in different parts of the body, and is accompanied by a dreadful state of itchiness. The best local application is the sulphur ointment, consisting of sublimed sulphur three ounces, and prepared lard eight ounces. If this should not be sufficiently powerful, a drachm of the common mercurial ointment may be added to every ounce of the former. Internally, from two to four drachms of the alterative powder should be given daily.

The Measles. This is a disease to which pigs are exceedingly subject, and which sadly injures the quality of the meat. It consists of tubercles scattered everywhere through the cellular and adipose tissue between the skin and the muscles. It is by many considered to be a species of leprosy. Sulphur is one of the best things that can be given for it.

Leprosy is a more virulent kind of mange, principally attacking the cuticle or outer portion of the skin, attended by a puckering of the skin, and separation of the cuticle in the form of flakes of greater or less size. The only cure will be the long and constant administration of "the alterative powder" in the ash, and the application, every second day, of the mercurial mange ointment, in quantities not exceeding one or two drachms.

Quinsy.—An enlargement of the glands of the throat will often occur in fattening hogs, and sometimes in those which are only in store condition. A swelling occurs under the jaws and about the throat, which either presses upon, or so much affects the upper respiratory organs, that the animal seems to be almost in danger of suffocation.—Bleeding and purging should be first effected, to which should be added puncture of, or setons in, the glands wherever there is the least suspicion of the formation of pus; and in the serious cases counter-irritants may be had recourse to.

Apoplexy.—This not unfrequently attends too hasty fattening of the hog. It will be recognized by the staggering, lethargy and semi-unconsciousness of the animal. Bleeding and purgatives, and a diminished quantity of food will be the proper means of cure. No time should be lost in attacking this disease, for it is very rapid in its course, and animals recovered from it must be very carefully dieted for some time, if we would avoid its recurrence.

Diarrhœa frequently occurs, whether the animal is too well or too poorly kept. Farinaceous food, given dry, will often stop it, or if not, a little prepared chalk mixed with milk. If these do not succeed, recourse must be had to the astringent powder.

Colic.—This disease is very frequent among swine that are ill fed and housed. The symptoms are, rolling about the sty, and terrible squeaking. Warm milk with two drachms of the calves' cordial, and that, perhaps, repeated twice or thrice, will usually give relief.

Sore Eyes.—The sulphate of zinc ointment will be the best application.

Vermin.—Pigs out of condition will often be sadly infested with lice. They should first be washed thoroughly with warm soap and water, and then the mercurial mange ointment, to the extent of one or two drachms, should be well rubbed in every second or third day, as long as may be necessary. The styes too must be completely cleansed, and fresh litter laid down.—*American Stock Journal.*

Wintering Bees.

It is settled beyond a doubt in my own mind, by the experience of others, as related in the *Bee Journal*, and by my own experience for several years in the apiary, that bees to Winter well must have sufficient ventilation to carry off the excessive moisture which accumulates in well stocked hives. This moisture arises partly from the exhalations from the bodies of the bees, but mostly, I think, from the surrounding atmosphere, which constantly holds in suspense a greater or less amount of moisture, according as its temperature is higher or lower. The warm atmosphere of the hives is capable of holding a considerable quantity, until it is condensed by coming in contact with the cold walls of the hives, at some distance from the cluster of bees. There it condenses, first into minute drops of moisture, and afterwards, if the cold increases, into frost. The constant accumulation of the quantity, by repeated thawing and freezing in a hive that has no efficient means of ventilation, gradually encroaches on the space occupied by the bees, finally reaching those on the outside of the cluster. These grow benumbed, cease to eat, lose their vitality, grow cold, the frost forms on their bodies, and they die where they stand. The frost continues to penetrate the cluster, if the cold weather is prolonged, until finally the bees die covered with frost. The warm days of Spring then melt this frost, and on examination, the whole mass of bees are found dead and wet as if just dipped from a basin of water. I found one hive in that condition last Spring. The entrance to this hive was left open, but the honey-board was left on tight, without any upward ventilation, as an experiment. All my other colonies wintered well on their Summer stands, having their entrances open three or four inches wide, and the frames and rear openings in the honey-boards (half an inch wide, and extending the whole length of the hive) uncovered, but the middle opening closed.

For the coming Winter I have adopted Mr. Langstroth's plan with some modifications. I shall omit the outside covering of the hive, believing that it is better to have the hive of a single thickness of board, say seven-eighths of an inch, in order that the heat of the sun may easily penetrate it, and warm up the hive almost daily, thus giving the bees an opportunity to bring to the central part of the hive fresh supplies of food from the outer combs. This plan *may* lead to a somewhat greater consumption of honey; but if a swarm of bees will give its owners from fifty to one hundred pounds of surplus honey in a season, as mine have done the past Summer, he ought to be entirely willing to have them eat all they need during the Winter. At all events, one of two things must be done, to Winter bees successfully, in addition to their having a supply of food and thorough ventilation—they must either be kept in a repository where frost cannot enter, as a cellar, trench, ice-house, or the like; or they must be put where the sun can warm them up occasionally.

I have removed all the honey-boards, placed two one-half or three-quarter inch strips across the frames, and covered the whole top of the frames with any old woollen garments that could be found about the house. These need not cutting or fitting. Pack them in as you would pack a trunk, (the roof or cover of my top box is movable, and I like it much better than the old plan of having it nailed on,) two, three, or half a dozen thicknesses will make no difference. The moisture will pass through as readily as the insensible perspiration of our bodies will pass through our bed covering. The hive will remain dry and the bees warm. I have no fear of losing a single swarm the coming Winter, although several new ones which I bought are quite weak, owing to the sudden closing of the honey harvest a month earlier than last year, in consequence of the drought.—*R. Bickford in Am. Bee Journal.*

Care of Farm and Cart Horses.

Equal importance with the feeding of horses is the management of them, when their daily labor is performed; but concerning the best mode of doing this a considerable difference of opinion prevails. By some it is remarked, that the keeping of horses in stables, with separate stalls for each, so that they may feed quietly and be expeditiously harnessed, is, in every respect, the preferable method, provided the stable be well ventilated. By ventilation we do not mean the admission of draughts of air from various quarters, as is too often the case in carelessly-constructed farm-stables, but that means shall be taken to facilitate the removal of the heated and impure air, as by tubes, funnels, or perforated ceilings; and where the hayloft is over the stable, every precaution should be taken to prevent any of the foul air from permeating into the loft and saturating the food with noxious gases. Others, on the contrary, assert that sheds, open to the front, with racks and mangers fixed below, and having a pump and cistern, as well as a small yard in which the horses may run at pleasure, are superior to the stable method; because, if well-littered, they will not require any other dressing than is usually given by farmers' servants. Since, however, these animals are very susceptible of cold, it is most advisable to keep them in stables, in exposed and bleak situations; but, in mild and sheltered places, the shed-system may at times be found the most profitable. Where the practice has been followed, it has been generally found successful, and horses thus managed are by some considered not only to be more healthy than those kept in stables, but also to attain a greater age.

In stables every horse should have a stall to himself, and as roomy as possible, not less than six, or from that to eight feet in width. Thus a greater degree of supervision can be maintained; it will be instantly perceptible when an animal is off his feed, and each will get his own due share of food. There should be windows to light and air the stable when required, but these should be furnished with shutters, for many horses will not lie down to rest while the stable is light.

Teamsters are often very negligent—not, indeed, of feeding their horses, for they will seldom hesitate to steal corn for the purpose of pampering them—but of that care which requires labor; and masters too commonly permit their servants to manage the teams nearly as they please. The consequences of this are frequently injurious to the animals' health. It is not necessary that farm-horses should be groomed like trotters, and too free a use of the currying-comb might, indeed, be rather prejudicial, in Winter, to cattle that are constantly employed at slow work for many successive hours in all kinds of weather, for it would take from them too much of the long coat with which nature provides them as a protection against the inclemency of the season; but that argument will not hold against the necessity of cleanliness. A certain degree of grooming is highly necessary to promote health and keep in action the functions of the skin; and no dieting, no amount of ever so well chosen food, will give horses that sleek look of condition they should have, unless they are also regularly rubbed down with wisps when they come in, and well brushed, and their legs and feet cleaned, before they are shut up for the night.

The fetlocks of cart-horses are usually covered with a profuse quantity of hair, and, in flinty soils, a moderate portion of it forms a very desirable protection against injury; but if not daily cleansed from the dirt which is collected, the accumulation at length occasions that unsightly and stubborn disease, "grease." In like manner perspiration mats the coat, and clogs the roots of the hair with scurf, and produces eruptions on the skin that are often difficult of cure. It should, therefore, be a settled rule, that whether the horses are kept in the stable or not, their feet should be regularly washed on their return from labor, and dried, and the legs well wisped or hand-rubbed; this fiction tending to restore warmth to the extremities of the tired animal, and relieve swelling or soreness. Merely to wash off the dirt from the fetlocks, and feet, and leave them to dry gradually, is even more pernicious than to let the animal remain in the state in which it comes from work.

The hoofs should be occasionally oiled and stopped. For the latter purpose cow-dung is the best application in common use. Clay hardens, and becoming dry soon, heats and otherwise injures the hoof; but the common felt stopping, now sold by all saddlers, is far neater, and quite as effectual when merely wetted. The feet require more care than is usually bestowed upon them in farm stables, and severely anything occasions them more injury than the reprehensible practice of letting horses stand upon soiled litter until it ferments; and the common, but very mistaken economy, of not shoeing sufficiently often. If litter is too scarce to allow of that part which has become saturated with urine to be thrown into the farm-yard, it should at least be carried out and dried, every morning the weather will admit of it, and a little fresh straw laid for the horse to stand on.—*American Stock Journal.*

Our National Wheat Crop.

Such frequent allusions have been made to the fact that our American wheat crop is rapidly deteriorating, that it would seem as though the farmers of the country would rise *en masse* and resolve that they will retrieve their reputations, and at the same time their fortunes, by proving that they are not only capable of but determined to maintain unimpaired the original fertility of the soils.

Here and there we find one who appears to adopt this determination, and the pity is that there are not more. Thus for instance we find it recorded that on Sherward Island, California, 60 bushels of wheat have been raised to the acre. Now it is not to be expected that such an enormous yield as this could be made general, but it seems to show that we have wheat-lands in the United States, unsurpassed in the world.

Again, I noticed a day or two since, that in Monroe county, Pa., a trifle over 40 bushels per acre of Diehl wheat was raised. The owner of the farm on which this fine crop was gathered plows to a depth of 12 inches, the furrows are leveled with a harrow and the soil is then thoroughly disintegrated with a wheat cultivator, with teeth 15 inches long and drawn by four horses. The seed bed is thus 12 inches deep, the land is largely clayey, deep and fertile. Now as there are millions of acres of lands similar to this in our country, why cannot the same thing be done on them? Is it be possible for one man to raise 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, why should not all farmers with equally good lands, do the same or at least approximate to it?

Even in Burlington county, N. J., we find farmers who grow an average crop of over 30 bushels to the acre, and if the proper system were adopted, this happy state of affairs would prevail generally, or at least we would be able to report an average crop, which year for year, would exceed the present one at least one half.

Planting as deep as the nature of the soil will permit, the thorough pulverization of the entire depth of the seed bed, and a liberal application of manure are the requisites, and these are within the reach of all who have the spirit to avail themselves of them. If we had such a system of cultivation, as should prevail, and as is followed by the farmers to whom allusion in this article has been made the average wheat crop of the country would not be less than twenty-five bushels.—*Cor. Journal of the Farm.*

Celery in Winter.

In regard to the management of celery in Winter, the *Germantown Telegraph* remarks: "We pursue two modes, and find both to answer well. The first is to remove the celery to high and dry ground, dig a straight trench spade deep, stand up a row of plants singly, then three inches of soil, then another row, and so on until about half a dozen rows are finished, when commence another bed, and so on. The soil should be packed firmly and banked up, so that the tops of the celery are just covered, then spank off roof-fashion to turn the rain. Over this two wide boards, nailed together should be placed, as a security against moisture, or straw can be bent over and secured at the bottom with bean poles. Celery put away thus carefully, ought to keep till May. For remember it is water not frost, as some say, that rots celery. Frost adds to its tenderness.

"Another plan is to sink barrels into the earth, so that the tops are two or three inches below the surface, then stand them compactly full of celery, without any soil, put tight covers upon them, so as to exclude all moisture, and then a couple of inches of soil. By this mode, somewhat more troublesome than the other, and which we adopt for only a portion of the crop, it kept well for the last four or five years until all was consumed, which was late in the Spring.

"If preserved in the rows, it should be well banked up, the water protected against, and a covering of straw or corn fodder laid crosswise."

A New Democracy in New York.

The Democratic Reform Executive Committee met in Apollo Hall on Monday night. Among the influential Democrats who took part were H. L. Clinton, Samuel J. Tilden, J. Winthrop Chanler, Andrew H. Green, Judge George W. Barrett, Oswald Ottendorfer, A. R. Lawrence, Robert B. Roosevelt, Senator James O'Brien and Wm. H. Wickham. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Wm. H. Wickham.—He said that the object of the meeting was to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Reform party for the coming year, and to arrange for the primaries for the election of a General Committee.

This announcement brought the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden to his feet. Mr. Tilden said that although he did not expect to be able to take an active part in their operations, he wished it understood that he was with them heart and soul in their good work of reorganization and reform. Ninety thousand Democrats had been, as it were, tied up in a bag, with less than half-a-dozen men to pull the strings. It was time that this system was stopped. Every citizen was a freeman, whether merchant, prince, mechanic, clerk or laborer, and to the citizens should be delegated the power and right to say who should serve on general or executive committees.

This was the way things were done twenty six years ago, when he was a member of the Democratic General Committee, and little was heard of corruption or malfeasance in office in those days. Tammany had played a bold and dangerous game, and held the whip over our backs until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. The people had risen in their might, and the world could behold the result.

Mr. Tilden's words were received with vociferous applause. He was followed by Mr. Clinton and Senator O'Brien in short but telling speeches.

Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, for the purpose of organizing forthwith in each Assembly District, proposed that they appoint a committee of nine to call a meeting of the Democratic voters of each Assembly District in favor of reforming and honestly conducting the Administration of the City, State and Federal Governments. And that five days' public notice be given of the time and place of holding such meeting. All voters enrolled at these meetings, with all subsequently admitted and enrolled, to constitute the Assembly District Association. Each Assembly Association thus organized, to elect three of its members for each election district included in such Assembly district, to be members of the Democratic Reform General Committee. The members of the General Committee so chosen, to meet at a time and place designated by the present Executive Committee for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

The resolutions as offered by Mr. Courtney were adopted *nem. con.* It was announced by the Chair that the office of the Executive Committee is at 191 Broadway.

Pleasonton to Give Boutwell Trouble.

As the time for the meeting of the Senate draws near, considerable interest begins to be centered in the Boutwell Pleasonton case and its disposition before the Senate. It is reported here that Pleasonton is drawing up his argument for presentation before that body, and his friends feel confident that he can sustain the position taken by him while Commissioner of Internal Revenue. On the other hand, it is considered certain by those in Douglass' favor that the latter will be confirmed by the Senate, being backed up by Secretary Boutwell and others equally influential. It is also current here among those in high authority in Congressional circles that the matter may be successfully compromised by the nomination and confirmation of a party not directly interested.

Growth of German Power.

The German Naval Power, it is stated has become an object of alarm to Russia. A correspondent of a St. Petersburg journal says that Russia during the last eight years had lost more in the Baltic than she had gained since the days of Peter the Great. The entrance to the German Ocean from the Baltic is confined to the straits known as the Great Belt and the Little Belt, since the channel lying next to Sweden is too shallow for large vessels. The whole line of the coast, as far as Mecklenburg, up to 1861, belonged to Denmark, a friendly power, but in 1864 the important seaport of Kiel, and the island of Alsen, were captured by Germany, and now form part of that Empire.

What a Party!

The startling assertion is made by the N. Y. *Tribune* that all this resounding party thunder about the corruption and plundering by "Tammany" would never have been heard of "but the municipal accounts which have made all this bother, and which the virtuous N. Y. *Times* has displayed in hand bill type, would have been suppressed, if Tweed, Connolly & Co., had only consented" to pay a more outrageous, preposterous demand on the city." What that demand was—who the guilty party may be who made it—the *Tribune* does not say; but we guess the virtuous New York *Times* understands what is meant! What a party!

Tom Thumb Nowhere.

We are told that there is a perfect living curiosity residing in Burke county, three miles east of Morganton, on the Lincoln road. His name is Henry Mull, and he is twenty years of age, and only *two feet and a half high*, and weighs nineteen pounds. His parents are poor and respectable people, and they have had frequent offers from exhibition dealers to take this prodigy around, but they sternly refuse to do any such thing. This young dwarf can climb a tree like a squirrel, and is just beginning to learn his letters.—*Raleigh Carolinian.*

Our National Deadhead.

If any one of the sons of our former Presidents are living, they will see how they missed it by being the sons of honest men and gentlemen. Their fathers never had the face to appropriate a national vessel for the purpose of giving their sons a European tour, and thereby saving themselves all expense. When they sent their sons to Europe, they put their hands in their own pockets, not other people's, and paid their way. Our great national deadhead claims the right for himself and family of going free all over the world.—*Lynchburg News.*

An Old Story Revived.

A piece of foreign gossip says that the Emperor William was married to an actress before he married the Empress Augusta. The actress died four months after the wedding, and grief for her death nearly distracted the Prince. This story is probably an exaggeration of the other story, to the effect that the Emperor, before becoming King of Prussia, was very desirous of marrying a certain actress with whom he was fascinated, but that family influence interfered to prevent the union.

Lease of the C. & P. Road.

The lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was approved by the stockholders of the first named Company at a meeting held at Cleveland on Tuesday afternoon of the present week. The newly acquired road, we are informed, is in excellent condition, and promises important advantages to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and to the trade of Philadelphia.

Bachelor's Elysian.

The attention of bachelors is respectfully invited to a Greek colony between the peninsula of Acte and the mainland, where for seven hundred years no woman has been allowed to come. Nor is there any female creature of the brute creation there. Over seven thousand men dwell there, in twenty-three convents, and the very idea of woman is almost lost. "There is a happy land, far, far away."

Distress in San Joaquin Valley.

The farmers of the San Joaquin Valley, Cal., are starving. For two years past, the crops in that valley have entirely failed on account of drouth. The people were able to survive the first year's crop failure by selling their poultry, swine, cattle, horses, etc., but the loss of a second crop has completed their ruin. The California journals are calling upon the people of the State to contribute to the relief of these sufferers.

Victor Hugo's New Work.

The German Government will not permit the sale in Germany of Victor Hugo's new work, called "The Terrible Year," and have so informed the publisher of the book. Doubtless, M. Hugo will consider this action something to his credit, and we may anticipate a scathing appendix to the work, in which the Government of Germany will be made to suffer somewhat.

Female Education in Russia.

A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, writing from St. Petersburg, says that there is no other State in the world that occupies itself so largely with the education of woman as Russia. In Germany that education is confined to the primary schools, and leaves the rest to private individuals. In Russia almost as much care is bestowed upon the higher instruction of girls as of boys.

Grant and the Czar.

The New York *World* of Tuesday says: "A marked contrast was perceptible in the enthusiasm when General Dix spoke of the Russian Czar, which statement was received with loud cheers; while when the President was mentioned by the Prince, it was only out of respect to his Highness that the remark was not received with hisses."

Burning Tar-Disinfectants.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny City are suffering largely from the ravages of small pox. The authorities we understand have ordered the burning of barrels of tar at the corners of the streets, with the hope of destroying the inciting cause.

Why Gen. Schenck Accepted the English Mission.

Special despatch to the Evening Post.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Mr. Schenck's personal friends are defiant. One of the most prominent of them openly declares that if any inquiry is sent to him on the subject of his connection with the Emma Mine he will answer that it is none of the business of the Government. Members of the same clique say that Gen. Schenck only accepted the office for a short time, to pay his expenses to and in London, while he should negotiate the sale of this mine, and in order that the position of Ambassador might aid him in selling it; that when the Government inquires about it, he will resign at once, pocket his profits, and return, to speculate in something else.

Governor Geary as a Temperance Man.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "Governor Geary beats Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as a Temperance man. Our Governor has not tasted spirituous liquors since he took the pledge when he was six years old. He has said so himself. Previous to this eventful period in his life we cannot speak. There are rumors of early dissipation, but propriety forbids our mention of them.

Disaster at Titusville.

A block of buildings in Titusville—the new Roberts' block—fell on Wednesday night, crushing the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Whalen, and burying in the ruins a little son of Mr. Whalen. The fall occasioned great panic among the audience of the opera-house adjoining, where the Pittsburgh Opera Company were performing. The loss is about $25,000.

Railway Postal Service.

The growth of the railway postal service during the past three years is one of the most striking illustrations of the rapid developments of this country. The statistics just made up show that the increase in 1869 was 3500 miles, in 1870, 4190 miles, in 1871, 6107 miles. The total number of miles of postal railway service in 1868 was 36,000 miles; in 1871, 50,000.

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1871. FALL AND WINTER 1871.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREby notifies his creditors that he has made application to be discharged under the Insolvent Laws of this State. The application will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County on Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.

n22-3tw47 BENJAMIN McCUTCHEON.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WITMAN, late of Conestoga township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same to him without delay.

nov22-6tw45 WM. WITMAN.

ESTATE OF JOHN CRAWFORD, LATE of Elizabeth township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

MARGARET TODD,

S. H. REYNOLDS, Attorney. nov8-6tw45

ESTATE OF WM. J. MARCHBANK, late of Sussex county, State of Delaware, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same to him without delay.

JOHN DONAHOO,

nov8-6tw45 Brick Meeting House, Cecil County, Md.

ESTATE OF GEORGE CULLY, LATE of Martic township, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

THOMAS CULLY,

nov8-6tw45 Executor.

ESTATE OF RACHAEL McCARDLE, late of Martic township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JACOB SHOFF,

nov8-6tw45 Administrator.

ESTATE OF ISAAC KUHNS, LATE OF Manor township, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

BENJAMIN KUHNS,

n22-6tw47 Executor.

ESTATE OF JAMES BARKLEY, LATE of Colerain township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

SARAH BARKLEY,

S. H. REYNOLDS, Attorney. Administratrix. n15-6tw46

ASSIGNEE 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 Real Estate and Effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said David M. Hastings, it the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to the undersigned, residing in Colerain twp.

JOSEPH D. HASTINGS,

nov1-6tw44 Assignee.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF AMOS GROFF, Jr., of Martic township, Lancaster county.—Amos Groff, Jr., of Martic township, having by deed of voluntary assignment dated the 6th day of November, 1871, assigned and transferred all his estate and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said Amos Groff, Jr., they therefore give notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

JOHN HILDEBRAND,

nov2-6tw45 FRANCIS R. GROFF, Assignees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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