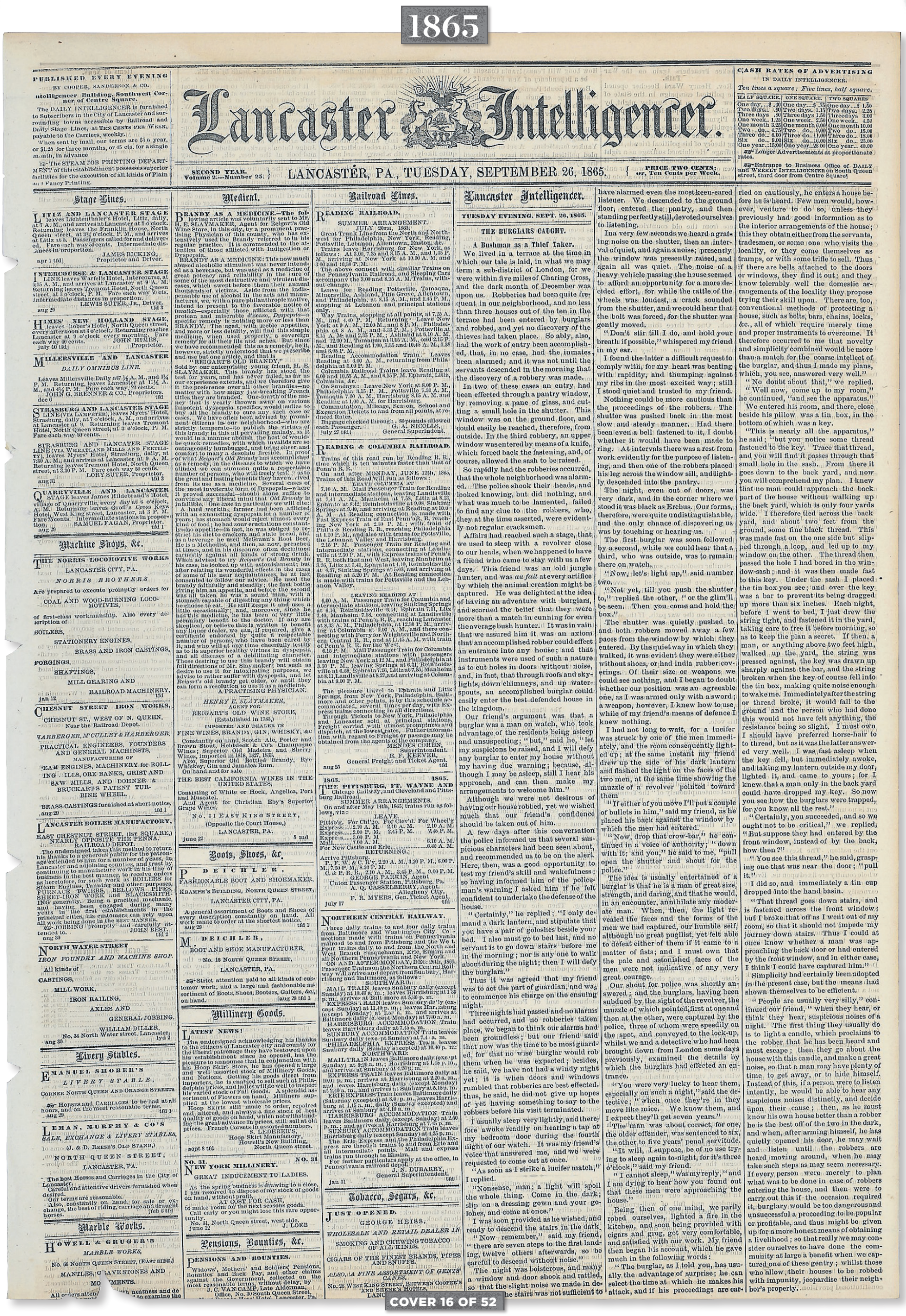
To celebrate 225 years of Lancaster newspapers, we present this weekly series of 52 front pages from throughout our history. Many feature events that would shape the course of world history. Some feature events of great local importance. Still others simply provide windows into the long-ago lives of Lancaster County residents. Make sure to check in every week, and enjoy this trip through time with LNP.

1865



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The DAILY INTELLIGENCER is furnished to Subscribers in the City of Lancaster and surrounding towns accessible by Railroad and Daily Stage Lines, at TEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carriers, weekly.

When sent by mail, our terms are $5 a year, or $1.25 for three months, or 45 cts. for a single month, in advance

The STEAM JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT of this establishment possesses superior facilities for the execution of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing.

Lancaster Daily Intelligencer.

SECOND YEAR. Volume 2.—Number 25. | LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865. | PRICE TWO CENTS; or, Ten Cents per Week.

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY INTELLIGENCER.
Ten lines a square; Five lines, half square.

HALF SQUARE.	ONE SQUARE.	TWO SQUARES
One day...$ .40	One day...$ .75	One day...$ 1.50
Two days.. .60	Two days.. 1.15	Two days.. 2.25
Three days .80	Three days 1.50	Three days 3.00
One week.. 1.25	One week.. 2.50	One week.. 4.50
One month 3.25	One month 6.00	One month 10.00
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Three do... 6.00	Three do...11.00	Three do... 18.00
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Longer Advertisements at proportionate rates.

Entrance to Business Office of DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER on South Queen street, third door from Centre Square.

Stage Lines.

LITIZ AND LANCASTER STAGE LINE leaves Lichtenthaler's Hotel, Litiz, daily, at 7 A. M., and arrives at Lancaster at 9 o'clock. Returning leaves the Franklin House, North Queen street, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Litiz at 5. Passengers called for and delivered. Fare each way 50 cents. Intermediate distances in proportion. JAMES BICKING, Proprietor and Driver. apr 1 1fd

INTERCOURSE & LANCASTER STAGE LINE leaves Warfel's Hotel, Intercourse, at 6¼5 A. M., and arrives at Lancaster at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Tremont Hotel, North Queen street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fare each way 50 cts. Intermediate distances in proportion. LEWIS SUTER, Jr., Driver. aug 29 1fd 3

HIMES' NEW HOLLAND STAGE, leaves Shober's Hotel, North Queen street, every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Returning reaches Lancaster at 9 o'clock every morning. Fare each way 40 cents. JOHN HIMES, Proprietor. July 10 1fd

MILLERSVILLE AND LANCASTER *DAILY OMNIBUS LINE.* Leaves Millersville Daily at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M. Returning, leaves Lancaster at 11½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. Fare each way, 25 cents. JOHN G. BRENNER & CO., Proprietors. dec 6 1fd

STRASBURG AND LANCASTER STAGE LINE (VIA LAMPETER), leaves Myers' Hotel, Strasburg, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Lancaster at 9. Returning leaves Tremont Hotel, North Queen street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fare each way 50 cents.

STRASBURG AND LANCATER STAGE LINE (VIA WHEATLAND MILLS AND FERTILTY), leaves Myers' Hotel, Strasburg, daily, at 7:30 A. M., and arrives at Lancaster at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Tremont Hotel, North Queen street, at 3:30 P. M. Fare each way 50 cents. LORY SUTER, Proprietor. aug 31 1fd 3

QUARRYVILLE AND LANCASTER STAGE leaves James Hildebrand's Hotel, village of Quarryville, every day at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning leaves Groff's Cross Keys Hotel, West King street, Lancaster, at 3 P. M. Fare 75 cents. Intermediate stations in proportion. SAMUEL FAGAN, Proprietor. aug 29 1fd 1

Machine Shops, &c.

THE NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
LANCASTER CITY, PA.
NORRIS BROTHERS
Are prepared to execute promptly orders for COAL AND WOOD-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES, of first-class workmanship. Also every description of STATIONERY ENGINES, BOILERS, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, FORGINGS, SHAFTINGS, MILL GEARING AND RAILROAD MACHINERY. jan 12 1fd

CHESNUT STREET IRON WORKS, CHESNUT ST., WEST OF N. QUEEN, Near the Railroad Depot.
HARBERGER, M'CULLEY & HARBERGER, PRACTICAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND GENERAL MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for ROLLING MILLS, ORE BANKS, GRIST AND SAW MILLS, AND DOHNER & BRUCKARD'S PATENT TURBINE WHEEL.
BRASS CASTINGS furnished at short notice. aug 29 1fd 1

LANCASTER BOILER MANUFACTORY, EAST CHESTNUT STREET, (1ST SQUARE,) NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PENNA. RAILROAD DEPOT.
The undersigned takes this method to return his thanks to a generous public for the patronage extended to him for a number of years, in Lancaster and adjoining counties, and trust by continuing to manufacture work in his line of business in the best manner, to receive orders as heretofore, for such work as BOILERS for Steam Engines, Tanning and other purposes, FURNACE TWIERS, BELLOWS PIPES, SHEET-IRON WORK and BLACKSMITHING generally. Being a practical mechanic, and having been engaged during many years in the first establishments in the principal cities, his customers can rely upon all work being done in the BEST MANNER. JOBBING promptly and carefully attended to. JOHN BEST. aug 30 1fd 2

NORTH WATER STREET *IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.* All kinds of CASTINGS, MILL WORK, IRON RAILING, AXLES AND GENERAL JOBBING. WILLIAM DILLER, No. 34 North Water street, Lancaster. jyd 2

Livery Stables.

EMANUEL SHOBER'S *LIVERY STABLE,* CORNER NORTH QUEEN AND ORANGE STREETS
HORSES AND CARRIAGES to be had at all hours, and on the most reasonable terms. jm 1 1fd aug 29

LEMAN, MURPHY & CO'S *SALE, EXCHANGE & LIVERY STABLES,* (J. & D. REESE'S OLD STAND,) NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.
The best Horses and Carriages in the City of Lancaster.
Careful and attentive drivers furnished when desired.
Our terms are reasonable.
Also, constantly on hand, for sale or exchange, the best of riding, carriage and draught horses. feb 6 1fd

Marble Works.

HOWELL & GRUGER'S *MARBLE WORKS,* No. 66 NORTH QUEEN STREET, (EAST SIDE,) MANTLES, GRAVESTONES AND MONUMENTS.
All orders attended with neatness and despatch. Call and examine the

Medical.

BRANDY AS A MEDICINE—The following article was voluntarily sent to Mr. H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agent for Reigart's Old Wine Store, in this city, by a prominent practising Physician of this county, who has extensively used the Brandy referred to in his regular practice. It is commended to the attention of those afflicted with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

BRANDY AS A MEDICINE: This now much abused alcoholic stimulant was never intended as a beverage, but was used as a medicine of great potency and reliability in the cure of some of the most destructive and virulent diseases, which swept before them their annual thousands of victims. Aside from the indispensable use of alcohol in the arts and manufactures, we, with a pure philanthropic motive, intend to present to the favorable notice of *invalids*—especially those afflicted with that protean and miserable disease, *Dyspepsia*—a specific remedy is nothing more or less than BRANDY. The aged, with feeble appetites, and more or less debility, will find this simple medicine, when used properly, a sovereign remedy for all their ills and aches. But since we have recommended this as a remedy, be it, however, strictly understood that we prescribe and use but one article, and that is

"REIGART'S OLD BRANDY,"

Sold by our enterprising young friend, H. E. SLAYMAKER. This brandy has stood the test for years, and has never failed, as far as our experience extends, and we therefore give it the preference over all other brandies—no matter with how many jaw-breaking French titles they are branded. One-fourth of the money that is yearly thrown away on various impotent dyspepsia specifics, would suffice to buy all the brandy to cure any such case or cases. We have often been advised by prominent citizens in our neighborhood—who are strictly temperate—to publish the virtues of this brandy in this all pervading malady, as it would in a manner abolish the host of wonderbe quack remedies, with which invalids are so outrageously humbugged, and bring cheer and comfort to many a desolate fireside. In proof of what *Reigart's Old Brandy* has accomplished as a remedy, in the diseases to which we have alluded we can summon quite a respectable number of persons, who will freely testify as to the great and lasting benefits they have received from its use as a medicine. Several cases of the most inveterate form of Dyspepsia—where it proved successful—should alone suffice to convince any liberal mind that *Old Brandy* is infallible. One case in particular we will cite: A hard working farmer had been afflicted with an exhausting dyspepsia for a number of years; his stomach would reject almost every kind of food; he had sour eructations constantly—no appetite—in fact, he was obliged to restrict his diet to crackers and stale bread, and as a beverage he used McGranin's Root Beer. He is a Methodist, and then, as now, preached at times, and in his discourse often declaimed earnestly against all kinds of strong drink. Which advised to try *Reigart's Old Brandy* in his case, he looked up with astonishment; but after relating its wonderful effects in the cases of some of his near acquaintances, he at last consented to follow our advice. He used the brandy faithfully and steadily; the first bottle giving him an appetite, and before the second was all taken he was a sound man, with a stomach capable of digesting any thing which he chooses to eat. He still keeps it and uses it little occasionally; and, moreover, since he has this medicine, he has been of very little pecuniary benefit to the doctor. If any are skeptical, or believe this is written to benefit any liquor dealer, we can, if required, give a certificate endorsed by quite a respectable number of persons, who have been cured by it, and who will at any time cheerfully testify as to its superior efficacy in dyspepsia, and all diseases of a debilitating character. Those desiring to use this brandy will obtain full directions of Mr. Slaymaker; but such as desire to use it for intoxicating purposes, we advise to rather suffer with dyspepsia, and let *Reigart's* old brandy get older, or until they can form a resolution to use it as a medicine.

A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN.

HENRY E. SLAYMAKER, AGENT FOR REIGART'S OLD WINE STORE, (Established in 1785,) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE WINES, BRANDY, GIN, WHISKY, &c.
Constantly on hand, Scotch Ale, Porter and Brown Stout, Heidsieck & Co's Champagne Wines; Superior Old Madeira and Sherry Wines, imported in 1818, 1827, 1833.
Also, Superior Old Bottled Brandy, Rye Whiskey, Gin and Jamaica Rum.
On hand and for sale
THE BEST CALIFORNIA WINES IN THE UNITED STATES,
Consisting of White or Hock, Angelica, Port and Muscatel.
And Agent for Christian Eby's Superior Grape Wines.
NO. 31 EAST KING STREET, (Opposite the Court House,) LANCASTER, PA. June 22 3 md

Boots, Shoes, &c.

P. DEICHLER, FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, KRAMER'S BUILDING, NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER CITY, PA.
A general assortment of Boots and Shoes of every description constantly on hand. All work made to order at the shortest notice. aug 29 1fd 1

M. DEICHLER, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, No. 16 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.
Strict attention paid to all kinds of customer work, and a large and fashionable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c., on hand. aug 29 1fd 1

Millinery Goods.

LATEST NEWS!
The undersigned acknowledging his thanks to the citizens of Lancaster city and county for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon his establishment since he opened, has the pleasure to announce that in conjunction with his Hoop Skirt Store, he has opened a large and well assorted stock of Millinery Goods, and Notions. Getting his goods direct from importers, he is enabled to sell such at Philadelphia prices, and ladies will do well to inspect his varied stock of Fall Goods. A splendid assortment of Flowers on hand. Milliners supplied at the lowest wholesale prices.
Hoop Skirts still made to order, repaired and altered, and always a fine stock of best quality of goods on hand, which notwithstanding the great advance in prices, still sell at old prices. French Corsets in assorted numbers.
HOOP SKIRTS, LEGHORNS.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory, Howell's New Building, North Queen street.
sept 8 1fd

NO. 31. NEW YORK MILLINERY. NO. 31
GREAT INDUCEMENT TO LADIES.
As the spring business is drawing to a close, I am resolved to dispose of my stock of goods on hand, without profit,
AT COST FOR CASH,
to make room for the next seasons goods.
Call early or you might lose this rare opportunity.
No. 31, North Queen street, west side. June 12 J. LOEB

Pensions, Bounties, &c.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.
Widows', Mothers' and Soldiers' Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay, and other claims against the Government, collected on the most reasonable terms, without delay, by J. C. VAN CAMP, Late Alderman, Office, No. 30 South Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Railroad Lines.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
JULY 20TH, 1865.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.00, 7.25 and 8.15 A. M., and 1.45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10.00 A. M. and 3.00 and 10.30 P. M.
The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Sleeping Cars accompany the 3.00 and 8.15 A. M. Trains, without change.
Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia, at 8.15 A. M., and 1.45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.
Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7.25 A. M., and 4.40 P. M. Returning: Leave New York at 9 A. M., 12.00 M., and 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8.15 A. M. and 2.35 P. M.; Ashland at 6.10 A. M. and 12.30 M., Tamaqua at 6.45 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., and Reading at 7.00, 7.35 and 10.45 A. M., 1.35 and 6.05 P. M.
Reading Accommodation Train. Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.00 and 10.55 A. M., and 6.15 P. M. Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia 3.15 P. M., Pottsville 7.30 A. M., Tamaqua 7.00 A. M., Harrisburg 8.15 A. M. and Reading at 1.00 A. M. for Harrisburg.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced Rates.
Baggage checked through. 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent. July 27 1fd

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.
Trains of this road run by Reading R. R., time which is ten minutes faster than that of Penn'a R. R.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 12th, 1865, Trains of this Road will run as follows:
LEAVE COLUMBIA AT
7.10 A. M. Mail Passenger Train for Reading and intermediate stations, leaving Landisville at 7.43 A. M., Manheim at 7.58, Litiz at 8.13, Ephrata at 8.22, Reinholdsville at 8.32, Sinking Springs at 8.40, and arriving at Reading at 10.0 A. M. At Reading connection is made with Fast Express Train of East Penn'a R. R. reaching New York at 2.30 P. M., with train of Phil'a & Reading R. R. reaching Philadelphia at 1.20 P. M., and also with trains for Pottsville, the Lebanon Valley and Harrisburg.
2.15 P. M. Passenger Train for Reading and intermediate stations, connecting at Landisville at 2.50 P. M., with Express trains of Penn'a R. R. both East and West, leaving Manheim at 3.26, Litiz at 3.41, Ephrata at 4.10, Reinholdsville at 4.37, Sinking Springs at 5.05, and arriving at Reading at 5.20 P. M. At Reading connection is made with trains for Pottsville and the Lebanon Valley.
LEAVING READING AT
6.00 A. M. Passenger Train for Columbia and intermediate stations, leaving Sinking Springs at 6.16, Reinholdsville 6.44, Ephrata 7.11, Litiz 7.40, Manheim 7.54, connecting at Landisville with trains of Penn'a R. R., reaching Lancaster at 8.33 A. M., Philadelphia, at 12.30 P. M., arriving at Columbia at 9.00 A. M., and there connecting with Ferry for Wrightsville and Northern Central R. R., and at 11.45 A. M. with train of Penn'a R. R. for the West.
6.15 P. M. Mail Passenger Train for Columbia and intermediate stations with passengers leaving New York at 12 M., and Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., leaving Springs at 6.34, Reinholdsville at 6.42, Ephrata 6.50, Litiz at 7.05, Manheim at 8.11, Landisville at 8.27, and arriving at Columbia at 9.00 P. M.
The pleasure travel to Ephrata and Litiz Springs, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points, is by this schedule accommodated, several times per day, with Express trains connecting in all directions.
Through Tickets to New York, Philadelphia and Lancaster sold at principal stations. Freight carried with utmost promptness and dispatch, at the lowest rates. Further information with regard to Freight or passage may be obtained from the agents of the company.
MENDES COHEN, Superintendent.
E. F. KEEVER, General Freight and Ticket Agent. aug 23 1fd

1865. 1865.
THE PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND Chicago Railway, and Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after May 14th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:

LEAVE.			
Pittsb'g.	For Chi'go.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express.....2.10 A. M.		2.10 A. M.	2.10 A. M.
Express.....2.00 P. M.		2.45 P. M.	2.45 P. M.
Express.....3.00 P. M			
Mail.....7.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
For New Castle and Erie.....9.40 A. M.			
RETURNING.			
Arrive Pittsburg.			
P., F. W. & C. Ex. 2.20 A. M., 3.20 P. M., 6.00 P. M., 7.50 P. M., 8.30 P. M.			
C. & P. R. R., 2.10 A. M., 3.45 P. M., 9.00 P. M.			

GEORGE PARKIN, Agent
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agent.
July 17 1fd

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Three daily trains to and four daily trains from Baltimore and Washington City Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania railroad to and from Pittsburg and the West. Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Erie, Elmira and all Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 26th, 1864, Passenger Trains on the Northern Central Railway will arrive and depart from Sunbury, Harrisburg and Baltimore, as follows:
SOUTHWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) at 10.40 a. m.; leaves Harrisburg at 1.50 p. m., arrives at Balt. more at 5.30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) at 11.10 p. m.; leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) at 2.57 a. m. and arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday) at 7.40 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Harrisburg daily at 7.45 a. m.
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) at 4 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Train leaves Sunbury daily (Sunday excepted) at 10.40 p. m.
NORTHWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 9.20 a. m.; Harrisburg at 1.45 p. m., and arrives at Sunbury at 4.20 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily at 10.00 p. m.; arrives at Harrisburg at 2.20 a. m., and leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.40 a. m., and arrives at Sunbury at 5.15 a. m.
ERIE EXPRESS Train leaves Baltimore daily (Saturday excepted) at 8.0 p. m., leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 a. m., daily (Sunday excepted) and arrives at Sunbury at 4.10 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 2.50 p. m.; and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.35 p. m.
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.25 p. m.
The Erie Express and the Philadelphia Express are through trains to and from Erie and all intermediate points. Mail and express trains run through to Elmira.
For further particulars apply at the office, in Pennsylvania railroad depot.
J. N. DUBARRY, General Superintendent. Jan 31 1fd

Tobacco, Segars, &c.

JUST OPENED.
GEORGE HEISS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.
CIGARS OF THE FINEST BRANDS, PIPES AND SNUFFS.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' CANES.
No. 28 WEST KING STREET, BETWEEN COOPER'S AND SHENK'S HOTELS, LANC

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1865.

THE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

A Bushman as a Thief Taker.

We lived in a terrace at the time in which our tale is laid, in what we may term a sub-district of London, for we were within five miles of Charing Cross, and the dark month of December was upon us. Robberies had been quite frequent in our neighborhood, and no less than three houses out of the ten in the terrace had been entered by burglars and robbed, and yet no discovery of the thieves had taken place. So ably, also, had the work of entry been accomplished, that, in no case, had the inmates been alarmed; and it was not until the servants descended in the morning that the discovery of a robbery was made.

In two of these cases an entry had been effected through a pantry window, by removing a pane of glass, and cutting a small hole in the shutter. This window was on the ground floor, and could easily be reached, therefore, from outside. In the third robbery, an upper window was entered by means of a knife, which forced back the fastening, and, of course, allowed the sash to be raised.

So rapidly had the robberies occurred, that the whole neighborhood was alarmed. The police shook their heads, and looked knowing, but did nothing, and what was much to be lamented, failed to find any clue to the robbers, who, they at the time asserted, were evidently not regular cracksmen.

Affairs had reached such a stage, that we used to sleep with a revolver close to our heads, when we happened to have a friend who came to stay with us a few days. This friend was an old jungle hunter, and was *au fait* at every artifice by which the animal creation might be captured. He was delighted at the idea of having an adventure with burglars, and scorned the belief that they were more than a match in cunning for even the average bush hunter. It was in vain that we assured him it was an axiom that an accomplished robber could effect an entrance into any house; and that instruments were used of such a nature as to cut holes in doors without noise, and, in fact, that through roofs and skylights, down chimneys, and up water-spouts, an accomplished burglar could easily enter the best defended house in the kingdom.

Our friend's argument was that a burglar was a man on watch, who took advantage of the residents being asleep and unsuspecting; "but," said he, "let my suspicions be raised, and I will defy any burglar to enter my house without my having due warning; because, although I may be asleep, still I hear his approach, and can then make my arrangements to welcome him."

Although we were not desirous of having our house robbed, yet we wished much that our friend's confidence should be taken out of him.

A few days after this conversation the police informed us that several suspicious characters had been seen about, and recommended us to be on the alert. Here, then, was a good opportunity to test my friend's skill and wakefulness; so having informed him of the policeman's warning I asked him if he felt confident to undertake the defense of the house.

"Certainly," he replied; "I only demand a dark lantern, and stipulate that you have a pair of goloshes beside your bed. I also must go to bed last, and no servant is to go down stairs before me in the morning; nor is any one to walk about during the night; then I will defy the burglars."

Thus it was agreed that my friend was to act the part of guardian, and was to commence his charge on the ensuing night.

Three nights had passed and no alarms had occurred, and no robberies taken place, we began to think our alarms had been groundless; but our friend said that now was the time to be most guarded, for that no wise burglar would rob them when he was expected; besides, he said, we have not had a windy night yet; it is when doors and windows rumbled that robberies are best effected, thus, he said, he did not give up hopes of yet having something to say to the robbers before his visit terminated.

I usually sleep very lightly, and therefore awoke readily on hearing a tap at my bedroom door during the fourth night of our watch. It was my friend's voice that answered me, and we were requested to come out at once.

"As soon as I strike a lucifer match," I replied.

"Nonsense, man; a light will spoil the whole thing. Come in the dark; slip on a dressing gown and your goloshes, and come at once."

I was soon provided as he wished, and ready to descend the stairs in the dark.

"Now remember," said my friend, "there are seven steps to the first landing, twelve others afterwards, so be careful to descend without noise."

The night was boisterous, and many a window and door shook and rattled, so that the slight noise we made in descending the stairs was not sufficient to have alarmed even the most keen-eared listener. We descended to the ground floor, entered the pantry, and then standing perfectly still, devoted ourselves to listening.

Ina very few seconds we heard a grating noise on the shutter, then an interval of quiet, and again a noise; presently the window was presently raised, and again all was quiet. The noise of a heavy vehicle passing the house seemed to afford an opportunity for a more decided effort, for while the rattle of the wheels was loudest, a crack sounded from the shutter, and we could hear that the bolt was forced, for the shutter was gently moved.

"Don't stir till I do, and hold your breath if possible," whispered my friend in my ear.

I found the latter a difficult request to comply with, for my heart was beating with rapidity, and thumping against my ribs in the most excited way; still I stood quiet and trusted to my friend.

Nothing could be more cautious than the proceedings of the robbers. The shutter was pushed back in the most slow and steady manner. Had there been even a bell fastened to it, I doubt whether it would have been made to ring. At intervals there was a rest from work evidently for the purpose of listening, and then one of the robbers placed his leg across the window sill, and lightly descended into the pantry.

The night, even out of doors, was very dark, and in the corner where we stood it was black as Erebus. Our forms, therefore, were quite undistinguishable, and the only chance of discovering us was by touching or hearing us.

The first burglar was soon followed by a second, while we could hear that a third, who was outside, was to remain there on watch.

"Now, let's light up," said number two.

"Not yet, till you push the shutter to," replied the other, "or the glim'll be seen. Then you come and hold the box."

The shutter was quietly pushed to and both robbers moved away a few paces from the window by which they entered. By the quiet way in which they walked, it was evident they were either without shoes, or had india rubber coverings. Of their size or weapons we could see nothing, and I began to doubt whether our position was an agreeable one, as I was armed only with a sword; a weapon, however, I knew how to use, while of my friend's means of defence I knew nothing.

I had not long to wait, for a lucifer was struck by one of the men immediately, and the room consequently lighted up; at the same instant my friend drew up the side of his dark lantern and flashed the light on the faces of the two men, at the same time showing the muzzle of a revolver pointed toward them

"If either of you move I'll put a couple of bullets in him," said my friend, as he placed his back against the window by which the men had entered.

"Now, drop that crow-bar," he continued in a voice of authority; "down with it; and you," he said to me, "pull open the shutter and shout for the police."

The idea is usually entertained of a burglar is that he is a man of great size, strength, and daring, and that he would, in an encounter, annihilate any moderate man. When, then, the light revealed the faces and the forms of the men we had captured, our humble self, although no great pugilist, yet felt able to defeat either of them if it came to a matter of fists; and I must own that the pale and astonished faces of the men were not indicative of any very great courage.

Our shout for police was shortly answered; and the burglars, having been subdued by the sight of the revolver, the muzzle of which pointed first at one and then at the other, were captured by the police, three of whom were speedily on the spot, and conveyed to the lock-up, whilst we and a detective who had been brought down from London some days previously, examined the details by which the burglars had effected an entrance.

"You were very lucky to hear them, especially on such a night," said the detective; "when once they're in they move like mice. We know them, and I expect they'll get seven years."

The man was about correct, for one, the older offender, was sentenced to six, the other to five years' penal servitude.

"It will, I suppose, be of no use trying to sleep again to-night, for it's three o'clock," said my friend.

"I cannot sleep," was my reply, "and I am dying to hear how you found out that these men were approaching the house."

Being then of one mind, we partly robed ourselves, lighted a fire in the kitchen, and soon being provided with cigars and grog, got very comfortable, and satisfied with our work. My friend then began his account, which he gave much in the following words:

"The burglar, as I told you, has usually the advantage of surprise; he can select the time at which he makes his attack, and if his proceedings are carried on cautiously, he enters a house before he is heard. Few men would, however, venture to do so, unless they previously had good information as to the interior arrangements of the house; this they obtain either from the servants, tradesmen, or some one who visits the locality, or they come themselves as tramps, or with some trifle to sell. Thus if there are bells attached to the doors or windows, they find it out; and they know tolerably well the domestic arrangements of the locality they propose trying their skill upon. There are, too, conventional methods of protecting a house, such as bolts, bars, chains, locks, &c., all of which require merely time and proper instruments to overcome. It therefore occurred to me that novelty and simplicity combined would be more than a match for the coarse intellect of the burglar, and thus I made my plans, which, you see, answered very well."

"No doubt about that," we replied.

"Well now, come up to my room," he continued, "and see the apparatus."

We entered his room, and there, close beside his pillow was a tin box, in the bottom of which was a key.

"This is nearly all the apparatus," he said; "but you notice some thread fastened to the key. Trace that thread, and you will find it passes through that small hole in the sash. From there it goes down to the back yard, and now you will comprehend my plan. I knew that no man could approach the back part of the house without walking up the back yard, which is only four yards wide. I therefore tied across the back yard, and about two feet from the ground, some fine black thread. This was made fast on the one side but slipped through a loop, and led up to my window on the other. The thread then passed the hole I had bored in the window-sash; and it was then made fast to this key. Under the sash I placed the tin box you see; and over the key was a bar to prevent its being dragged up more than six inches. Each night, before I went to bed, I just drew the string tight, and fastened it in the yard, taking care to free it before morning, so as to keep the plan a secret. If then, a man, or anything above two feet high, walked up the yard, the string was pressed against, the key was drawn up sharply against the bar, and the string broken when the key of course fell into the tin box, making quite noise enough to wake me. Immediately after the string or thread broke, it would fall to the ground and the person who had done this would not have felt anything, the resistance being so slight. I must own I should have preferred horse-hair to thread, but as it was the latter answered very well. I was fast asleep when the key fell, but immediately awoke, and taking my lantern outside my door, lighted it, and came to yours; for I knew that a man only in the back yard could have dropped my key. So now you see how the burglars were trapped, for you know all the rest."

"Certainly, you succeeded, and so we ought not to be critical," we replied, "But suppose they had entered by the front window, instead of by the back, how then?"

"You see this thread," he said, grasping one that was near the door; "pull it."

I did so, and immediately a tin cup dropped into the hand basin.

"That thread goes down stairs, and is fastened across the front window; but I broke that off as I went out of my room, so that it should not impede my journey down stairs. Thus I could at once know whether a man was approaching the back door or had entered by the front window, and in either case, I think I could have captured him."

Simplicity had certainly been adopted in the present case, but the means had shown themselves to be efficient.

"People are usually very silly," continued our friend, "when they hear, or think they hear, suspicious noises of a night. The first thing they usually do is to light a candle, which proclaims to the robber that he has been heard and must escape; then they go about the house with this candle, and make a great noise, so that a man may have plenty of time to get away, or to hide himself. Instead of this, if a person were to listen intently, he would be able to hear any suspicious noises distinctly, and decide upon their cause; then, as he must know his own house better than a robber he is the best off of the two in the dark, and when, after arming himself, he has quietly opened his door, he may wait and listen until the robbers are heard moving around, when he may take such steps as may seem necessary. If every person were merely to plan what was to be done in case of robbers entering the house, and then were to carry out this if the occasion required it, burglary would be too dangerous and unsuccessful a proceeding to be popular or profitable, and thus might be given up for a more honest means of obtaining a livelihood; so that really we may consider ourselves to have done the community at large a benefit when we captured one of these gentry; whilst those who allow their houses to be robbed with impunity, jeopardise their neighbor's property.

COVER 16 OF 52

MEDICINAL PURPOSES

In 1865, if you were afflicted with indigestion, there's a good chance that a doctor might prescribe you his finest aged brandy for relief. Far from the obvious punchline it appears to be, the use of alcohol as medicine was accepted by medical professionals for decades on end. In this particular advertisement, H.E. Slaymaker of Reigart's Old Wine Store describes the healing properties of straight brandy for the aforementioned indigestion. At this point in medical history, people seemed to be aware of the main effects of drinking brandy — that is, getting drunk. Slaymaker returns to this point multiple times, mentioning specifically that "strictly temperate" citizens have called for the publishing of the positive uses for medicinal brandy. Despite its popularity as a "much abused alcoholic stimulant," Methodists, farmers and other upstanding townspeople noted the medicinal effects of brandy.

LIFE IN 1865

To say that 1865 was a defining year in American history is still something of an understatement. Cataclysmic events occurred that are still felt to this day. Here are just a few:

April 9: Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the Appomattox Court House in Virginia, which serves as the first big step toward ending the Civil War.

April 14: President Abraham Lincoln is shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., during a performance of "Our American Cousin." Lincoln dies early the next day, making Andrew Johnson the 17th president.

June 19: Word of the abolition of slavery reaches Texas, leading to the creation of the portmanteau'ed holiday Juneteenth.

December 6: The Emancipation Proclamation is ratified by all states and signifies the end of legal slavery.

December 24: In defiance of the recently ended war, six former Confederate soldiers form the Ku Klux Klan in Pulaski, Tennessee.

SHARE YOUR LNP MEMORIES

The newspaper has been a part of the fabric of life in Lancaster County since 1794, when the Lancaster Journal started publishing in a tavern at the site of the current LNP offices. What were some of your favorite stories and features over the years? Were you a newspaper carrier? Did you appear in a story? Share your memories with us by sending email to LNP225@lnpnews.com. We hope to use as many stories as possible in future editions of the newspaper and LancasterOnline.

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