

# Items of Interest From The Neue Unpar- theyische Lancaster Zeitung, und Anzeigs-Nachrichten

By AUGUST LERBSCHER AND ALBERT CAVIN

*(Continued from page 10)*

July 9th, 1788.

News Item. Dated, Strasburg, Pa., July 5th, 1788.

Yesterday, on the anniversary of our Independence, and in honor of the adoption of the new Constitution,—which plays such an important part on this remarkable fourth of July,—a large and distinguished assemblage of gentlemen and ladies met at Mr. George Rein's, in Strasburg, to express their joy over the return of the day on which freedom was secured, and to congratulate one another over the erection of the tenth pillar. [This "pillar" refers to the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of Virginia, in June, 1788,—the tenth state to vote for the adoption of the Constitution]. The assemblage was greeted with the firing of a 74, in honor of the new Constitution. After this, the people took their seats in the cherry orchard and listened to a learned oration by Mr. Carpenter, in which he expressed the pleasure, thankfulness and congratulations experienced by all because of the day and what it represented. Following this, a carefully-prepared address was delivered by Mr. Paxton, in which he emphasized the fact that only through virtue, fear of the Lord, diligence and thrift, could we hope to share in the blessings vouchsafed to us under the recently adopted Constitution. A table, spread with tempting viands, was set in the garden; and after the people had seated themselves around the festive board, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by thirteen volleys from Mr. Brown's volunteer company. The members of this company would have gladdened the hearts of the oldest officers by their fine military appearance and deportment.

1. May the thirteen United States remain free and united forever!
2. The ten new pillars; may there soon be thirteen!
3. The new Constitution; may it put to disgrace the fear of all its enemies!
4. May the new Congress at all times consist of men possessed of real virtues, sincerity and common sense!

5. May the excessive foe of partisanship be bound for at least a thousand years from the present time!
6. May the word "anti" hereafter, and forever, be exterminated from the American language!
7. May the whole world be friendly toward our new Constitution and be full of its influence!
8. May his Excellency, General Washington, Esquire, plant an olive branch on top of the American laurel!
9. May the American manufactories provide bread for the industrious poor!
10. May agriculture at all times distinguish itself among the arts and sciences!
11. May learning, virtue and real piety, always be the decisive characteristics of the American!
12. The village of Strasburg; may it soon become the seat of the new government!
13. May the virtuous and industrious belles of the thirteen States retain the envy of the world through their beauty, domesticity and patriotism!

The entertainment closed with a short talk by Mr. Ross, in which he displayed humor and eloquence. The evening was spent pleasantly in partaking of the fruit of the garden and in drinking delicious wine. In order to have every one satisfied, beautiful fire works were set off under the trees. About eight o'clock, the assemblage dispersed, without the least sign of the intoxication which is generally indulged in on such occasions.

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### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

A certain James Fisher escaped from the undersigned near the 29th milestone, on the Reading road to Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. He was lately found guilty of stealing, and was sentenced to three years' hard labor. He effected his escape from a wagon by cutting in two the irons with a pocket knife. The said Fisher is a stocky Irishman, who looks rather thin on account of his imprisonment. His head is shaven. He is a great braggart, but does not possess the courage which is a singular trait of his countrymen. It is hoped that every citizen will endeavor to apprehend this dangerous man. Whoever takes into custody the said Fisher, or causes him to be locked up in a prison in this State, shall receive the above-mentioned reward from

June 28, 1788.

Anthony Kelcker,

Sheriff of Dauphin County.

[It will be noted that although the above notice was written on June 28th, it did not appear in the paper until July 9th].

July 16th, 1788.

## COLUMBIA.

The undersigned has laid out a town on the east side of the Susquehanna, at Wright's Ferry, on the following conditions:

The price of each and every lot is £15 hard money, free of ground rent; or £10 purchase money, and 8 shillings 4 pence yearly for ground rent. The ground rent can be extinguished at any time by paying an additional £5. The number or the position of the lots will be made known on Friday, the 25th of July, when 140 tickets will be drawn by lottery. The healthful and pleasant situation and the fertility of the soil and its convenient location, will enable one to transport cheaply, by water, lumber for buildings and fences. Its close proximity to one of the richest and most populous settlements of Germans in Lancaster county, and separated only by the river from a substantial and populous settlement in York county, make this an excellent situation for a town, and a good place for commerce and manufacturing. In addition to these advantages, the proposed post route to the West will pass through this town. There are prospects that shipping on the Susquehanna will be opened (an object which is well worth the consideration of the State because the Conewago falls are the only obstacle which prevent navigation by boats to the town). When these obstacles are removed, there will be great encouragement given to the transportation of all kinds of products to the different branches down the river and the settlements; and vast regions in the western and north-western parts of the State will be opened.

Plans of the town, and tickets for the lottery, may be secured from Major Samuel Nicholas, at the Conestoga Wagon, in Philadelphia; Samuel Boyd, Thomas Edwards and George Moore, in Lancaster; Baltzer Spangler and Andrew Johnston, in Yorktown; Dr. Eberhard Gruber, in Strasburg; or from the undersigned, at Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, signing for the same (plus security or bond whenever it is demanded), payable on the day of the drawing of the lottery.

June 26th, 1788.

Samuel Wright.

July 23rd, 1788.

Last week a squad of troops of Captain Ziegler's company arrived in Lancaster. They were all picked men. For several days they camped near the town. On Sunday morning, they continued their journey to the "hinterland" [inland].

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We wish to inform our readers, with pleasure, that the notorious James Fisher, a member of the honorable society of criminals commonly known as wheel-barrow pushers, from Dauphin county, who recently escaped as a prisoner, was again captured last Thurs-

day evening by a number of courageous citizens of the town and placed in the local prison. The persons who captured this undesirable member of society deserve much praise. It is evident that he did not come to Lancaster for the purpose of doing good. It is reasonably certain that he would have committed, in all probability, some mischief during the night, which was prevented by his capture and imprisonment.

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We learn that the parade in celebration of the adoption of the new Constitution will be held at Yorktown next Friday, the 25th [July].

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Announcement. Dated July 22nd, 1788.

One week ago to-day, a certain Jacob Weibel became lost. He is one of the newly-arrived Swiss. He is of medium stature, and about 56 years of age. He was clad in a shirt and a pair of blue and white pants. He can also be identified by his deafness, and is simple-minded. Whoever has learned of him, or knows where he might be, will kindly inform

Henry Huck,

Shoemaker at Lancaster.

N. B. He has a wife and five children.

August 6th, 1788.

A news item appeared in the issue of July 23rd about the proposed parade on the 25th of last month at Yorktown, in recognition of the acceptance of the new Constitution. The parade was held, with much magnificence and splendor, on Monday a week ago. No less than 1500 people participated. From forty to fifty banners were carried, displaying the principal features of each trade. The parade was accompanied with music, trumpetry, firing of cannon, tolling of bells, etc. The procession and show eclipsed all exhibitions of a similar kind, held up to this time, in any of the inland cities of this country.

September 3rd, 1788.

Carl Heinitsch, in Lancaster, advertises the unsurpassable Vienna horse powder for sale. This powder is well known in Germany, and can be administered not only to sick horses but also to healthy ones, for the prevention of sickness. It is very effective. He also handles a full assortment of medicines and drugs.

September 17th, 1788.

At the yearly election for members of the corporation of the borough of Lancaster, held on Monday in the court house, the following gentlemen were legally elected:

Burgesses, Henry Dering, Esq., and Edward Hand, Esq.

Assistant Burgesses, Adam Reigart, William Ross, Caspar Schaffner, Jacob Krug, Jacob Frey and John Hubley, Esquires.

High constable, Henry Stauffer.

Clerk, Caspar Schaffner, Jr.

September 24th, 1788.

The well-known George St. Clair, outlaw, member of the Doans, who was shot last winter near Manheim and imprisoned in the local jail, effected his escape. He was, however, re-captured in Northampton county as he attempted to rob a farmer, and was taken to the jail in Easton. In order to guard better this "dangerous bird", he has been removed to the jail in Philadelphia.

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With pleasure we wish to inform the public that the new bridge over the Conestoga, on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, has been so far finished that it can be traveled over within the next two weeks. Mr. Abraham Witmer, the contractor, deserves all credit and thanks for the erection of it, especially so when we consider the many dangers and inconveniences to which travelers were exposed whenever the creek swelled or rose. Neither the county nor the state attempted to take over the erection of the bridge.

October 1st, 1788.

To be sold, at a low price and payment may be made on easy terms, one Negro woman and two pretty children,—a boy and a girl (fully registered in the court house, under the Act of Assembly). The woman is a slave for life; the children are bound to stay until they are 28 years old. She is only 25 years of age, and is suitable for city or country. She can speak German as well as English. Any kind of grain, flour, whiskey, or other farm products, will be accepted, at market price, for payment. The terms will be made very agreeable to the buyer. Whoever desires to purchase this woman and the children, can ascertain the price and the payment terms by applying to the undersigned, who resides near the court house in Lancaster.

Solomon Etting.

N. B. She would prefer being sold to a German farmer who lives near Lancaster.

October 8th, 1788.

John Michael announces that he has opened a tavern, known as Prince Ferdinand, on King street, near the jail. The tavern was formerly conducted by the late John Feldman.

October 22nd, 1788.

Matthias Slough begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has re-opened the tavern in his well-known house in Lancaster, on the south side of the square, across from the court house, where he is again displaying the sign of the White Swan. He has stocked his place with the best beverages; and, as usual, is equipped with good stables. His patrons may be assured of the best service for themselves and fine care for their horses. N. B. He also has for sale horseshoes and bolting cloth.

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### CAMEL.

This animal, which was in Lancaster a year ago, may be seen again. It will be here all week, beginning Monday, November 3rd, [1788], at Thomas Edwards' house, in Queen street, Lancaster. Admission: adults 11 pence; children half price.

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At the annual election, the following gentlemen were elected from Lancaster county:

Assemblymen, Alexander Lowry, James Clemson, John Hopkins, Jacob Erb, James Cunningham and Henry Dering.

Commissioner, Robert Campbell.

Sheriffs, James Ross and George Moore.

Coroners, Michael App and Peter Schaffner.

November 19th, 1788.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The undersigned, who lives in New Holland, Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., begs to inform the honorable public that he has, for a considerable time, been busy building organs, and has lately learned that a number of music lovers would like to own musical instruments. He has determined to announce to his esteemed friends, and the public in general, that all kinds of instruments are constructed by him, namely: organs, piano-fortes, spinnets, hammer clavier of the best and newest kind, with two, three or four variations, after the newest English pattern, which is an extraordinary invention, very lovely and pleasing, with a change of tones, and can be played with a possibility of producing any gradation of tones. Also all kinds of hand organs, containing from ten to fifty different melodies of song tunes, or other musical compositions. I have, without boasting or self glorification, constructed some very attractive instruments, and should I secure patronage, I shall, as usual, continue to do good and neat work, at most reasonable prices.

Johannes Scheible.

November 26th, 1788.

Father Tammany's almanac, for the year 1789, may be purchased at this newspaper office.

December 24th, 1788.

Yesterday morning the weather was extremely cold. The thermometer registered  $1\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below zero.

January 14th, 1789.

### PAPER MONEY.

The undersigned wishes to announce that he is still in the market to trade in paper money of the last issue.

**Baltzer Sterzer.**

N. B. He lives on King street, and is so well-known at all the taverns that he can be easily located by all who inquire for him.

February 4th, 1789.

Last Monday morning, February 2nd, the cold was so intense that no one in this vicinity can recall anything like it, nor has it been so cold since white men have lived in Pennsylvania. A fahrenheit thermometer, hung toward the north, registered 21 degrees below zero at seven o'clock, before the sun came up. This is 53 degrees below the point where water beings to freeze. This also is three degrees colder than registered on the fifth of February, in the year 1740, at Upsala, in Sweden; ten degrees colder than it was in the early part of January, 1784, in lower Saxony; and nine degrees less than the unheard of cold at sunrise on February 28th, 1785, in upper Saxony.

May 13th, 1789.

Last Thursday afternoon fire was discovered in Mr. Sebastian Graff's barn, a few miles from this town. Local citizens, equipped with fire-fighting apparatus and buckets, proceeded to the place to extinguish the flames. They did everything in their power but their efforts were frustrated by a heavy wind, and the hay in the barn could not be saved. Besides the still-house, in which the fire originated, the dwelling house and other buildings were saved. The wind carried burning hay and straw into a woods nearby, and at several places underbrush and fences caught fire. These blazes were extinguished, owing to the alertness of our townspeople. They deserve much praise for their fine efforts. Mr. Graff's loss is very large.

May 20th, 1789.

On Sunday, a week ago, Mrs. Catharine Reigart, wife of Mr. Adam Reigart, died in the 57th year of her age. She was buried on Tuesday following in the graveyard of the Moravian church.

Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens of all denominations, including the judges of the court, clergy, etc. She is mourned generally.

Died, on Saturday last, Stephen Chambers, Esq., a distinguished lawyer. Since the outbreak of the last war, until now, he served his country in many important offices. He was buried in the churchyard of the [Saint James's] Episcopal church. His funeral was attended by one of the largest gatherings of mourners, from all stations and denominations, that was ever seen in Lancaster up to that time. His death was much lamented in that he was unselfish in his profession and served many poor gratuitously.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Stephen Chambers was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards became one of the leading lawyers of the Lancaster bar.

He first served in the army as a lieutenant in the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, and subsequently, in 1777, became a captain.

At the close of the war, he studied law, and in 1780 was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar. He soon secured a large and lucrative practice, owned several farms, and was interested in the iron business. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention which ratified, on the part of Pennsylvania, the Federal Constitution.

In May, 1789, a banquet was given at Slough's tavern, the White Swan, in Penn square, which was attended by a number of Revolutionary officers, among whom were Captain Stephen Chambers and Doctor Jacob Rieger. Captain Chambers wore his military uniform. In personal appearance he was one of the finest looking officers in the country, and his manner was commanding. Dr. Rieger was small physically, and he was untidy in his personal appearance.

At the banquet table Captain Chambers made some disparaging remark about Dr. Rieger, which the latter overheard and regarded as an insult. The result was a challenge by the doctor, which was accepted. The antagonists met on Monday evening, May 11th, near Lancaster. At the first fire neither was wounded, and the seconds made an effort to reconcile the principals. To this Dr. Rieger would not consent, but demanded another shot. At the second fire, the Captain's pistol snapped, without discharging; Dr. Rieger's weapon, however, sent a ball through both legs of his antagonist. The wounds bled freely, and for two days it was thought that they were not serious; mortification, however, set in, and he died on the Saturday following (May 16th). He left a widow.

He was one of the founders of Lodge No. 43 Free and Accepted Masons, and was named in the original charter as the first worshipful master of the lodge.

Mr. Chambers is buried in Saint James's churchyard. There is nothing on his tombstone to indicate that he was a Revolutionary officer and a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution.

June 3rd, 1789.

### TO BE SOLD BY LOTTERY.

From the undersigned, 100 lots of good land in Millersville, Manor township; 64 of them lie on the road to Michael Bender's mill; they have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 146 feet; 36 of them are on Elizabeth street. They also have a frontage of 40



feet and are 135 feet deep. All of them are laid out in regular streets and alleys. A substantial log house stands on one lot, and a stable on another. Fruit trees are on many of the other lots. The price of each lot is six dollars, plus the yearly ground rent of 18 pence, and whoever wins the house must pay an additional three dollars for charges. There are no blanks and each ticket wins a lot. The lottery will be drawn at the coming August court. Further information and tickets may be obtained from Jacob Baer, miller, in Bart township; Jacob Winter, in the street; Michael Haberstick, in Conestoga township; at Jacob Stoff's, Mr. Gloninger's, and William Reichenbach's, in Lancaster and from me,  
Lancaster, June 2nd. Friederich Fenstermacher.

June 24th, 1789.

Last Friday lightning struck the barn of John Burkholder, situated about four miles from here. The barn was reduced to ashes. Fortunately, a number of horses, etc., were rescued. The storm was accompanied by a strong wind and hail, which carried off the roof of another barn and caused considerable damage to fences and fruit trees. This is the second barn in this county which was struck this summer by lightning and ruined.

July 8th, 1789.

Last Saturday, the day of American Independence was ushered in by the firing of one cannon in the morning and the beat of drums. Towards noon, the light infantry, under Captain Ross, assembled and made a very handsome appearance, together with the militia volunteers. Thirteen volleys were fired with small arms and cannon. The day was amicably celebrated in general.

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During the last week we had several severe thunder storms in this county, which did considerable damage. On Friday evening, lightning struck Jacob Gerber's house, in Leacock township, mashed the house clock and kitchen cabinet but did no further damage.

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Last Saturday afternoon, lightning struck a barn in this town, which burned down, in spite of the heroic efforts of firemen to save it. Eighteen tons of hay, and all the agricultural implements, were burned. The house was saved.

We hear that this storm caused much damage in several places. Lightning killed four oxen in Manor township.

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July 15th, 1789.

News item. Dated "Philadelphia, July 8th, 1789."  
(Extracts from a letter from Lancaster, Pa.)

You ask me how the public examinations in our high school [in Lancaster] resulted? I know that you, as a special friend of

children, will be pleased to receive the information; and as I was present, I will give you my impressions:

On the morning of the 3rd of July, the exercises were opened with prayer by [Rev.] Dr. [G. H. E.] Muhlenberg, in the presence of the trustees. After the prayer, an address in German was delivered by one of the school boys, Abraham Hendel, in which he asked for indulgence and kindly consideration; then the examination of the first and second classes of English readers, began. They read several chapters from the New Testament, and recited rules in grammar. The class in German also read from the New Testament; and it, too, was examined in grammar. It was a pleasure to hear the intelligent answers. Two addresses followed—one in English, by Bethel; and one in German, by Faber, a promising son of the recently deceased Reformed clergyman.

The third English class read, with much ease, several prose selections; and the German Latin scholars were examined in history and geography. In both subjects they have made excellent progress. Schmidt and Yeates delivered able addresses—the former in German; the latter in English.

I was anxious to ascertain whether there had been progress in the study of the learned languages. I am glad to state that I was much pleased with what I saw and heard. Professor Stewart examined his scholars in Virgil and other works; and Professor [Rev. Frederick Valentine] Melsheimer examined the three divisions of his class. Both classes had greatly improved. After this, two boys, Moore and Roth, delivered addresses—the former in English, and the latter in Latin.

Our Greek classes are still somewhat backward. The English Greek class translated from the New Testament; the German Greek class from Lucian and from a small Greek chrestomathie [reader], which had been introduced here. After these Greek exercises, Schlauch and Boyd, scholars, gave a dialogue in English; and John Neuman delivered an address in Greek. Several dialogues followed—one in English, by Zantzinger and Edward Hublely, and one in German, by George Hendel, Locher, Hublely and Schafner. The exercises were concluded with a prayer in English and excellent advice to the young by Pastor [John] Herbst, teacher of the Moravian Brethren.

In view of the short time that this school has been established, much advancement is evident. The entire institution deserves the warmest support of all friends of higher education. It would be a matter of sincere regret if this promising institution should have to close on account of lack of funds, as now appears almost certain. I have not yet abandoned the hope that the German national spirit will assert itself and that the Franklin school will be supported. Should this hope not be realized, then the German in Pennsylvania

has not clearly understood what is for his best interests, and, when too late, lasting regret will surely follow upon what might have been avoided with very little civic devotion.

Editorial note: It would be of interest to know who wrote this letter. Unfortunately, there is nothing in the paper to indicate the author.

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Last Sunday afternoon lightning struck a barn about seven miles from here, which burned to the ground. Fifteen loads of hay, and a wagon, etc., were also destroyed.

July 29th, 1789.

Died, on the 22nd instant, Isaac Kaegy, Esq., in the 26th year of his age, after a lingering illness. His remains were interred in the local Presbyterian graveyard, followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

*(To be continued).*

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## Governor Shulze in Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

A NUMBER of citizens of Lancaster met at the court house on Wednesday evening, October 6th, 1824, to take action on the visit of Governor Shulze. Samuel Carpenter, mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Henry Eichholtz was appointed secretary. Benjamin Champneys, William Clark Frazer and Philip Messenkop, Esquires, the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, recommended to the citizens the propriety of meeting the Governor, John Andrew Shulze,<sup>1</sup> on his entrance into Lancaster, at Witmer's bridge, and forming a procession to escort him, in conjunction with the military companies, into our city. Dr. Samuel Humes, Dr. Henry Diefenbaugh and Henry Keffer, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements and to inform the citizens of the time of the Governor's arrival, by ringing the court-house bell. Captain George Hambright was appointed chief marshal, and Captain Jacob Snyder and General Jeremiah Mosher (a hero of the Revolutionary War) assistant marshals.

On Thursday afternoon, October 7th, the local volunteer companies, under the command of Captains George Hambright and John Reynolds, were reviewed by the Governor at Witmer's bridge,

<sup>1</sup> Governor John Andrew Shulze died November 18th, 1852. His body lies in Woodward Hill cemetery.

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