

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 5.

DR. J. LOCKE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown,
adjoining F. G. Francis' Hardware
Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office
the first Monday of each month to spend the
week. my31

DR. A. J. ATKINSON,
HAVING permanently located in Lewis-
town, offers his professional services
to the citizens of town and country. Office
West Market St., opposite Eisenbise's Hotel.
Residence one door east of George Blymyer.
Lewistown, July 12, 1860-tf

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,
Has permanently located at Milroy,
and is prepared to practice all the branches
of his Profession. Office at Swine-
hart's Hotel. my3-ly

EDWARD FRYSSINGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. j-16

GEO. W. EIDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-
tend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting-
don counties. my26

NOLTE'S BREWERY,
Seigrist's Old Stand,
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger
and Switzer Cheese—all of the best quality
constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or re-
tail.
Went to be had daily during summer.
my24-yr

MCALISTERVILLE ACADEMY
Junata County, Pa.
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor.
JACOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.
Miss ANNIE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.
The next session of this Institution com-
mences on the 26th of July, to continue 22
weeks. Students admitted at any time.

A Normal Department
will be formed which will afford Teachers the
best opportunity of preparing for fall examina-
tions.
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,
Lecturers engaged, &c.
TERMS—Boarding, Room and Tuition, per
session, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates.
75 Circulars sent free on application.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY HARVEY FILLIS,
No. 1222 Market Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plated of Forks,
Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Cutlery,
Tea Sets, Cans, Kettles, Waiters, But-
ter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake
Baskets, Communion Ware,
Cups, Mugs, Goblets, &c.
With a general assortment, comprising none but the
best quality, made of the best materials and heavily pla-
ted, constituting a most desirable and durable article
for Hotels, Steamboats and Private Families.
Old Ware re-plated in the best manner. tel23-ly

WILLIAM LIND,
has now open
A NEW STOCK
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the neat-
est and most fashionable styles. ap19

21 and 3 bushel Grain Bags, at Zerbe's
2 Grocery and Variety Store.

TABLE and Floor Oil Cloths, at
ZERBE'S.

SPAIN'S patent Churn, Barrel Churn; 4
and 1 bushel measures, at Zerbe's Gro-
cery.

PAINTED and Cedar Buckets, Tubs,
Brooms, Fancy Baskets, Market and
Clothes Baskets, Sugar Boxes with handles,
and Flour Boxes, at
ZERBE'S.

TABLE Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, all
kinds, Butter Bowls, Butter Paddles,
and Butter Prints, at Zerbe's Grocery and Va-
riety Store. nov8

COTTON Laps, Carpet Chain, Cotton and
Woolen Yarns, Net Yarns, &c., at
ZERBE'S.

COFFEE Mills, Washing Machines, Clothes
Pins, by the box or gross, common and
spring, at H. Zerbe's Grocery.

RAISINS, Dried Apples, Peaches, Cher-
ries and Currants, at Zerbe's Grocery.

TAR by the gallon or keg, at
ZERBE'S.

THE largest and best assortment of
Queensware ever offered in this place,
such as Tea Sets, Toy Tea Sets, Dinner
Sets, China and Stone Toilet Sets, Turkeys,
Covered Dishes, Sauce Boats, Steak Plates,
Dinner Plates, Cups and Saucers, stone and
common, to sell separate from sets, for sale at
ZERBE'S.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

How They Fall.
It is seldom that a young man sets out
in life with the determination of living vi-
ciously. His intentions are correct enough,
but he is weak. He mingles with men older
than himself, with whom it is gratifying
to his vanity to associate. He finds among
them habits of thought, expression, and ac-
tion, which in his very soul he loathes; but
he is weak—how can he resist the evil?
Nay, how can he avoid taking part in it,
unless he wishes to make himself appear
singular, and become the subject of his
companions' ridicule? By degrees the un-
feeling or obscene conversation of his com-
panions becomes less disgusting and more
palatable, till at length, words that would
at first have made his cheek tingle with
shame or stung his conscience with re-
morse, become the woof of his conversa-
tion. The licentious thought, the coarse
expression, the blasphemous oath are wel-
comed with a smile, and he is ready to
sneer at others, whose moral nature is still
too sensitive to allow them to do the same.
From being an unwilling hearer he soon
becomes a willing partaker, and the ad-
vance is rapid to glorifying in it, and him-
self becoming the tempter, to lead them in
the same path he has himself trodden.
It is by this weakness—this moral cow-
ardice—that we are led into sin, despite the
promptings of our better nature. It may
be that in our hearts we despise the man
by whom we are led, but we come at last
to applaud his sentiments and adopt his
tone.

Demeanor at Home.
First and foremost (says a modern Ches-
terfield, don't try to be polite. It will
spoil all. If you keep overwhelming your
guests with entreaties to make them feel
at home, they will very soon wish they
were there. Let them find out that you
are happy to see them by your actions, and
not by your words.

Always remember to let bashful people
alone at first. It is the only way to get
them at their ease. Trying to draw them
out has sometimes the contrary effect—of
driving them out of the house.

Leading the conversation is a dangerous
experiment. Better follow its wake, and
if you want to endure yourself to talkers,
learn to listen well.

Never make a fuss about anything, never
talk about yourself, and always preserve
perfect composure, no matter what scilicet
or blunders others may commit.

Remember that it is a very foolish pro-
ceeding to lament that you cannot offer to
your guests, a better house, furniture or
viands. It is fair to presume that the vis-
it is to you, not to the surroundings.

Give people a pleasant expression of them-
selves, and they will be pretty sure to go
away with a pleasant expression of your
qualities.

On just such slender wheels as these the
whole fabric of society turns. It is our
business, then, to keep them in perfect re-
volving order.

MISCELLANY.

Extraordinary Story.
The last number of the French Psyche
has a story of a love affair which has deep-
ly moved the whole population of Mar-
seilles, but will hardly be credited by per-
sons who do not believe in supernatural ap-
pearitions. However, here is the story in
as few words as possible:

Charles R. was born in a wealthy
family of merchants, and an orphan from
his childhood, had been brought up at his
uncle's with a cousin whose beauty, sweet-
ness and graces never failed to produce a
lasting impression on all persons of her ac-
quaintance. It is consequently not at all
surprising that Charles R., who had grown
up in her intimate society, should have fallen
deeply in love with such a fascinating
cousin. Nor was his love unrequited; for,
when the proper time came, she decided
with the consent of her family, that their
marriage should take place as soon as he
was twenty years of age. Just about that
time, his uncle, having received from Cal-
cutta the news of the failure of a house
with which he was doing an extensive busi-
ness, sent the young Charles to that dis-
tant port to effect a liquidation. The mar-
riage was necessarily postponed, and the
young lover left Marseilles, promising to
write as often as God and the ocean would
allow, and to return as soon as his business
was settled.

Four months passed on and no news
came from the young traveler. His rela-
tions, and more particularly his cousin, be-
gan to feel uneasy, and were already ac-
cusing him of neglect, when one day they
read in the papers of the total loss of the
steamer on which they knew that Charles
had gone. The young Marseillais was
almost mad with grief; and after a long
and dangerous illness, the poor girl, dis-
heartened, and seeing before her nothing
but a complete blank, resolved to spend
the remainder of her life in a convent, to
mourn, far from the world, for the only one
she had ever loved. It was in vain her pa-
rents tried to dissuade her from that reso-

lution. All their entreaties, their misery,
their tears, could not induce her to change
her mind, and she soon entered a convent
of Marseilles as a 'postulant.'

Six months after that fatal day, just as
the time for her to take her vows was ap-
proaching, her family were pleasantly start-
led by a letter from their daughter, inform-
ing them that she had altered her mind,
and wished to go back to them, to the
world, to pleasures, to happiness. For the
last three nights, she said, she had seen in
her dreams her beloved Charles, entreating
her, with tears in his eyes and the sweet-
est voice, not to fulfill her terrible resolu-
tion, not to complete a sacrifice which
would be the death of them both. For
Charles was yet alive and would be soon
back, to keep his sacred promise and end
all her griefs. The nuns of the convent
had good humoredly laughed at her, and
tried to persuade her to stay amongst them,
in that quiet retreat, where she might, un-
disturbed, lament all her life the dear com-
panion of her youth. For he was dead,
said they, and it was foolish to believe in
those supernatural apparitions. But she
was unshaken in her faith, and to all their
entreaties she would answer that her let-
tered would soon be back, and, of course,
she must be at home to receive him.

Although the parents of the young 'pos-
tulant' did not believe, any more than the
nuns, that such a strange dream would er-
or be realized, they were so much gladden-
ed by the letter of their daughter that they
decided not to say one word to undeceive
her. She might go on from day to day,
hoping all the time for an arrival which
would never take place, and sitle by little
they thought the deep wound of her heart
might be healed.

Accordingly, on that very day, they
went to the convent, and in less than one
hour their only child was crossing again
the threshold of the old family mansion.
Her first thought was for her little room,
where she had gathered so many dear to-
kens and souvenirs from her cousin. She
hastens up stairs, and she goes so fast that
her delighted parents can hardly follow her.
But when she is on the landing, whom
does she see, standing in the door of that
room so long shut up? Charles, her af-
fianced, who looks at her, smiling with hap-
piness, and opens his arms to clasp her to
his bosom.

It is no longer a dream. Charles holds
her locked in his arms, kissing her and
mingling his tears with her own. But
when he opens his arms again to receive
the caresses of her parents, she sinks and
drops heavily upon the floor.

She was dead! dead with surprise and
happiness! dead without uttering one cry,
without heaving one sigh!

Dr. Livingstone, the Explorer in Africa
heard from.

Livingstone is quietly awaiting in south
Africa the arrival of the new serviceable
steamer which the lords of the admiralty
have just sent out to replace the old worn
out boat with which he has been steaming
up and down the waters of the Zambezi
and its tributaries. A concise and inter-
esting account of the geography and ethnol-
ogy of the valley watered by the most im-
portant of these tributaries, the Shire, was
sent by him to the British association,
at its last meeting. He describes the whole
region as beautiful and healthy, and the
soil as rich and productive. The natives
are docile, and eager for trade. The river
is navigable at all seasons for 150 miles,
with the exception of a space of 30 miles,
where the cataracts impeded the progress
of the steamer. Livingstone dwells more
emphatically than ever upon the cotton
growing capabilities of this portion of Af-
rica. He scarcely excepts our own cotton
belt, when he says that no part of the
world is better adapted to the growth of
this plant which plays such an important
role in commerce and politics. He looks
forward to the day when the valleys of the
Shire and the Nyassa shall furnish the
looms of Manchester a quantity of the
raw material as great as that now supplied
by the Southern States of the American
Union. He affirms that one tract in the
neighborhood of the Shire is especially fit-
ted for the culture of sea island cotton.

Progress of California.

The following extract from a letter, dated
San Francisco, September 11, will be
read with interest by all who feel interest
in the growth of the Pacific States:

'Our annual Mechanics' fair is now open
at the pavilion, and full every day and
evening. I saw on seventeen inches of a
twig, cut from a tree of four years old,
twenty large Bonne de Jersey pears, weigh-
ing together eleven pounds; also another
twig having five Gloria Mundi apples
weighing eight pounds; I saw, also several
fine looking white turnips all of nearly
the same size, one of which measured forty-
eight inches. It was nearly round, per-
fectly symmetrical, and weighed thirty-six
pounds. There is also on exhibition a
California cheese, weighing twenty-two
hundred pounds. It was made near San
Francisco. The great increase of manu-
factures in California is truly wonderful.
Her agricultural wealth is well known, and
rivals her minerals; but the enterprise dis-
played by her manufacturers is only a new
proof of the vitality of her people.'

POLITICAL

THE JUBILEE AT SPRINGFIELD.

Speeches by the President Elect and
Senator Trumbull.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20, 1860.
The Republican local celebration came
off to-day as per programme. The city was
crowded with strangers from the surround-
ing States, all of whom made it a point to
see and shake hands with the President
elect. The evening programme of Wide-
Awake procession, illuminations of the
city, and display of fire works, was carried
out with enthusiasm. The procession
marched to the residence of Mr. Lincoln,
where it halted, and gave cheer after cheer
for 'Honest Old Abe.'

Mr. Lincoln's appearance was the signal
for the wildest demonstrations of enthu-
siasm, which continued for several minutes.
After the enthusiasm had subsided, Mr.
Lincoln spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens.—Please
excuse me on this occasion of making a
speech. I thank you for the kindness and
compliment of this call. I thank you, in
common with all others, who have thought
fit by your votes, to endorse the Republi-
can cause. I rejoice with you in the suc-
cess which has so far attended the cause.
Yet, in all our rejoicing, let us neither ex-
press nor cherish any harsh feelings toward
any citizen who by his vote has differed
with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all
times remember that all American citizens
are brothers of a common country, and
should dwell together in the bonds of frat-
ernal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let
me again beg you to accept my thanks, and
to excuse me from further speaking at this
time.

The Wide-Awakes having cheered Mr.
Lincoln to their hearts content, resumed
their march to the Wigwag, where an im-
mense concourse of people had already as-
sembled.

In response to repeated and persistent
calls for Senator Trumbull, that gentleman
came forward, and addressed the assemblage
as follows:

Fellow Citizens.—It is meet that Republi-
cans should make merry and be glad,
for the spirit of liberty, which, with our
rulers, was dead, is alive again, and the
Constitution, ordained to secure its bless-
ings which was lost sight of, is found. In
view of the recent political triumphs, Illi-
nois Republicans have special reasons for
congratulation. In common with their po-
litical brethren throughout the Union, they
rejoice in the general result which secures
to the country a Republican President,
who, we trust and believe, is to bring back
the government to the policy of the fathers,
and thereby restore the fraternal feel-
ing which existed between the different sec-
tions of the country to the purer and bet-
ter days of the Republic. In addition,
they have the satisfaction of having secur-
ed a Republican United States Senator, and
the power to enact the necessary laws to
prevent illegal voting and to give to every
part of the State, according to the popu-
lation, its proportionate share of legisla-
tion of the State. And, more than this, we
Illinoisians have special reasons to rejoice
in the fact that the standard-bearer in this
great political contest, who has led the
Republican hosts to victory, is our own fellow-
citizen, the pure, incorruptible, patriotic
and talented Lincoln, than whom the Con-
stitution in all parts has not a more faith-
ful supporter, nor the Union an abler de-
fender. But, while we rejoice over a vic-
tory so complete, let it not be by way of
triumph over political opponents, for we
are all, by whatever name called, brethren
of a common country, and interested alike
in so guiding the ship of State through
the boisterous waves of these tempestuous
times, as to bring it to a haven of peace
and safety. Rather let us rejoice over the
success of the principles we advocate, the
maintenance of which we believe essential
to the preservation of our free institutions
and the perpetuity of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the
Great Republican party, as Chief Magis-
trate, will neither belong to that or
any other party. When inaugurated he
will be the President of the country and
the whole country, and I doubt not will be
as ready to defend and protect the State in
which he has not received a solitary vote
against any encroachment upon its constitu-
tional rights, as the one in which he has
received the largest majority; while they
by whose votes he has been designated as
Chief Magistrate of the Republic, will ex-
pect him to maintain and carry forward the
principles on which he was elected, they
know that in doing so no encroachment will
be made on the reserved rights of any of
the States. They know that the Federal
Government is one of delegated powers;
that it can do nothing except the au-
thority for the act can be found in the in-
strument which created it, and that all pow-
ers not conferred are reserved to the States,
or the people of the States. Hence when
their political opponents have charged them
with Abolitionism, or attributed to them a
desire to interfere with Slavery in the
States, or some fanatic has insisted they
ought to do so, the reply has invariably
been that the people who made the Fed-
eral Government did not think proper to con-

fer on it such authority, and it has, there-
fore, no more right to meddle with Slavery
in a State than it has to interfere with ser-
fdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the
non-slaveholding States in any way responsi-
ble for Slavery in the States which tolerate
it, because, as to that question, they are as
foreign to each other as independent gov-
ernments. I have labored in and for the
Republican organization with entire confi-
dence that whenever it should be in power,
each and all of the States would be left in
as complete control of their own affairs re-
spectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose
and employ their own means of protecting
property, and preserving peace and order
within their respective limits, as they have
ever been under any Administration.—
Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have
expected, and still expect this, and they
would not have voted for him had they ex-
pected otherwise. I regard it as extreme-
ly fortunate for the peace of the whole
country that this point upon which the Re-
publicans have been so long and so persis-
tently misrepresented, is now to be brought
to a practical test, and placed beyond the
possibility of doubt. It should be a mat-
ter of rejoicing to all true Republicans
that they will now have an opportunity of
demonstrating to their political adversaries,
and to the world, that they are not for in-
terfering with any of the domestic institu-
tions of any of the States, nor the advo-
cates of negro equality or amalgamation,
with which political demagogues have so
often charged them. When this is shown,
a reaction will assuredly take place in favor
of Republicanism.

The mind, even, will be satisfied; the
rights of Northern men will be respected;
and the fraternal feelings existing in olden
times, when men from all parts of the coun-
try went forth together to battle for a com-
mon cause against a common enemy, will
be restored. Disunionists *per se*, of whom,
unfortunately, there have been a few in
the country for some years, understand this
and are now in hot haste to get out of the
Union precisely because they perceive they
cannot much longer maintain an apprehen-
sion among the Southern people that their
homes and firesides and lives are to be en-
dangered by the action of the Federal Gov-
ernment.

With such, now or never is the maxim.
Hence they seek to inflame the public
mind by misrepresenting the objects and
purposes of the Republican party, with the
hope of precipitating some of the South-
ern States into a position from which they
cannot, without dishonor, afterward secede,
well knowing if they delay till after the
new Administration is inaugurated and tes-
ted, it will furnish no cause for their com-
plaints. Secession is an impracticability, or,
rather, an impossibility. The Constitution
provides no way by which a State may
withdraw from the Union—no way for the
dissolution of the Government it creates.
The General Government interferes but
little with the individual rights of the citi-
zen, except for protection. It is chiefly
felt in its benefits and its blessings—not in
its exactions. If every Federal officer in
South Carolina were to resign, their offices
remain vacant, and its Legislature de-
clare the State out of the Union, it would
all amount to little except to inconvenience
the citizens of that State, so long as
the State did not interfere with the collec-
tion of the revenue of the seaboard. The
people in other portions of the Union
would not be in the least incommoded.
What has the South Carolina army to do
when raised? Who is it to fight? Mani-
festly, if it commences a war on the Uni-
ted States' officers engaged in collecting
the revenue, it becomes the aggressor.—
This would be revolution, and making war
without a cause, for South Carolina makes
no complaint against the present revenue
laws. Is she prepared for this—to become
the aggressor? The only use I can see for
her minute men is that they will enable
the people the more readily to suppress
any uprising in their midst, which their
misrepresentations of purpose may have
encouraged. She complains that the Fu-
gative Slave law is not executed in some
States. This, if true, the whole country
knows to be a sham. So far as South Car-
olina is concerned, she is so situated that
no slave can escape from her into Free
States, however much cause the border
Slave States may have to complain of the
escape of their negroes into the Free States.
It is clear that South Carolina can have
no such complaint. In her resolves she pro-
fesses to be preparing to defend herself
against encroachments on her rights. Let
her adhere to this policy, and not attempt
to dictate to other States what they shall
do, and no collision will occur, for no en-
croachments will be made. The disunion
feeling in the South is, doubtless, greatly
exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems
to prevail in some places, which, for the time,
appears to have crushed out any manifesta-
tion of Union sentiment. But as the causes
for this excitement are all imaginary,
the election of a Republican President, in
the constitutional mode, certainly affording
no excuse for it, it is reasonable to suppose
that a reaction will soon take place among
the Southern people themselves, which will
overthrow the disunionists at home. It is
a great mistake to class the supporters of
Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. Some
few of them may be, but Mr. Breckinridge
himself, and his supporters, as a class, are

I doubt not, as sincerely attached to the
Union as many of those who, for political
purposes, during the recent excited contest,
sought to fasten on them the stigma of dis-
union. Should the conservative and Uni-
on men in any particular locality be un-
able to cope with their adversaries, and
South Carolina, or any other State, under
the lead of nullifiers and disunionists who
have for years been seeking a pretext for
breaking up the Government, plunge into
rebellion, and without cause a suit by force
of arms, the constituted authorities of the
Union, there will be but one sentiment
among the great mass of the people of all
parties, and in all parts of the country, and
that will be that the Union—it must and
shall be preserved, and woe to the traitors
who are marshalled against it. Should any
Republican inquire what has been gained
by the triumph of Republicanism, I an-
swer much. We have gained a decision
of the people in favor of a Pacific Railroad,
a Homestead policy, a judicious Tariff, the
admission into the Union of Kansas as a
free State, a reform in the financial depart-
ment of the Government, and more import-
ant than all, the verdict of the people—
the source of power, and from whose de-
cision there is no appeal—that the Consti-
tution is not a slavery-extending instru-
ment. No more Dred Scott decisions will
now be made. Freemen, both of the North
and of the South, will hereafter be protect-
ed in all their constitutional rights. The
policy of the Government, as of old, will
now set in favor of freedom, and not for
the supremacy of slavery, as has been the
case for the last six years. Freedom here-
forth will be the law of the territories, be-
cause the people, in their majesty, have so
ordered, and neither courts nor Congress
will be able to thwart their will. When
full effect shall have been given to all these
great measures of the Republican party,
and the prejudices engendered against it in
the minds of many, by the artful appeals
of demagogues, who have misrepresented
its objects, shall have been removed by ac-
tual knowledge of its objects, shall have
been removed by actual knowledge of its
acts, we may expect the bitterness of party
spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be
hushed, and the principles of Republican-
ism to become the permanent policy of the
Government, under which it will flourish
and prosper, as I trust, forever.

AGRICULTURAL.

Save the Leaves.
If Brother Jonathan were as saving of
manures, as John Bull is, he would be a
better farmer. No one knows until he
has seen it, how careful English and Euro-
pean farmers and gardeners are of every-
thing which can be converted into manure.
And this is one ground of their superiority
in agriculture.

Now let us repeat what we have often
said, that few things are more valuable for
fertilizing purposes than decayed leaves.
They are hardly inferior to barn yard
manure. Gather them up, now this very
month of November, before they are cov-
ered by the snow. They are abundant
everywhere, lying in heads and windrows
in the forest and by the roadside, and by
the fences in every yard. The wood-
lot should not be stripped clean of them; but
doubtless every farmer's land contains more
of them here and there, than he can find
time so cart home. Gather them up by
raking, or by sweeping with a large birch
broom. Stack them and pack them in the
large wagon, adding side-boards as high as
convenient; you will hardly get too heavy
a load. Cart them home, and use them as
bedding for cattle and horses; use them for
compost in the stable yard; use them to
protect tender grape vines and shrubs
and plants in winter. Strawberry patches
will fairly sing for joy under such a feath-
ery blanket. By all means save the leaves,
and use them.—*American Agriculturist.*

Calves with Sheep.
It is well known, perhaps, to most of
your agricultural readers, that late calves,
when they come to the barn in the fall,
will, if confined in yards with older ani-
mals, frequently sicken and become debili-
tated—being weak and small, they are usu-
ally shoved about, and deprived of their
share of food, and in consequence, fall
away rapidly. Now I never allow animals
of this description to associate or be con-
fined with larger ones, but put them with
my sheep, where there is no danger of their
doing or receiving harm. Sick calves of-
ten pick up and devour with avidity the
hay and straw from among the sheep dung.
It is medicinal, and I know of no article
that has a more immediate and salutary ef-
fect in restoring calves to health, than
sheep dung. I have practiced this usage
for many years, and have never lost an ani-
mal, though I have had many sick when
they came to the barn.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned
Auditor, appointed by the Orphans'
Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the fund
in the hands of George W. Crissman, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of James T. Aitken,
dec'd, will attend to the duties of the ap-
pointment at the Register's Office in Lewis-
town, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of De-
cember next. Those interested are request-
ed to attend.
no22-4* W. P. ELLIOTT, Auditor.