

# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

NUMBER 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

## TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, August 30, 1853.

### DOG FIGHT IN FROGTOWN.

We had the following well told story about, with the origin being designated. It is not possible to read it without a hearty laugh. The burly Quaker and the sturdy Deacon, who took a part in the fight, are graphically delineated—and the general scene which all Frogtown was thrown into, is highly interesting.

Who ever saw a dog fight, without curiosity to see the go-go—put in a woad—get excited, and consequently fight also? We have no distinct recollection of having ever seen a serious, regular dog fight between two dogs, without a general gathering of the bystanders, or a scrimmage between the owners of the animals at least.

So the most remarkable dog fight on record here, came off at Frogtown, on the frontiers of the State some years ago. It beat all pug muscled dogs we ever heard of; it engaged the entire community in one general indiscriminate melee—many table law suits or suits of law suits—distracted the town, its downfall and ruin!

A peculiar genius named Joe Tucker, a man of a long—without visible means of support—do nothing, loafing, cigar-smoking, good natured sort of a fellow—owned a yellow dog, a black, intelligent, and rather pretty beast, always at his heels, and known as well as the master, and led far more by the Frogtown. One day, Joe Tucker and his dog were passing Banion's grocery store, when a great prebald, ugly-looking dog, standing beside of a wood wagon, bounded on to Joe Tucker's dog—knocked him over head, and then proceeded to maul him. Joe Tucker's dog, who was passing by, saw his master's dog being maulled, and he immediately jumped off the wagon, and ran to the aid of his master's dog. He started—his Latheren's bar—upset the load of wood—ball of wood—Gumbo's children on the head, killing it for some time dead; and so alarmed Mrs. Gumbo, she dropped a steppan of hot boiling water, and instead of the savory confection, by a mistake, Mrs. Gumbo rushed to the door, and the child, screamed, and the customer

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"My poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"My poor child!" screamed the child.

"Deacon Pugh, thee speaks groundlessly," said the Quaker.

"You tell a falsehood, Abraham Miller!"

"Thee utters a mendacious assertion!" reiterated Abraham.

"You—you—you tell an infernal lie!" bawled the Deacon.

"Thee hast provoked my evil passions, Deacon Pugh!" shouted the stalwart Quaker, "and I will chastise thee!"

And into the Deacon's woad went the Quaker.—The Deacon nothing loth, entered into the spirit of the thing, and we leave them thus "nip and tuck," to look to the stranger and Bob Carter, who fit and fought, fought and fit, until Squire Catchem and the town constable came up; and in their attempt to preserve peace, and arrest the offenders, the Squire was thrust through the window of a neighboring watch-maker, doing a heap of damage; while Lawyer Hooker, in attempting to aid the constable, was hit in a mistake, by the furious blacksmith, in the short ribs, and went reeling down Gumbo's cellar with frightful velocity! The friends and fellow-churchmen of Deacon Pugh, took sides against the Quaker antagonist, and the shop-boys of Abraham, seeing their employer thus beset, came to the rescue; while a brace of stray Irishmen, full of valor and whiskey, believing it to be a "free fight," tried their hands and sticks upon the combatants indiscriminately; so that, in less than one hour, the quiet and happy town of Frogtown, was shaken from its propriety, by one grand sublimely ridiculous and terrific battle. Heads and windows were smashed—children and women ran, screamed and screamed—dogs barked—dust flew—labor ceased—and so furious, mad and excited became the whole community, that a quiet looker-on, if there had been any, would have sworn the evil place had broken loose, and the evil ones were all in Frogtown. A heavy thunder storm, finally, put an end to the row; the dogs were all more or less, killed; a child severely wounded, a man scalded, wagon broken, the horse ran himself to death, his owner was beaten awfully by Bob Carter, whose wife, and the wives of many others, were dangerously scared; the painter was crippled; dry goods ruined; a Quaker, and Deacon, two Irishmen, Squire Tucker, town constable, Lawyer Hooker, Squire Catchem, and some fifty others, shamefully whipped. Law suits ensued, friends followed, and the entire peace and good repute of Frogtown annihilated—all by a remarkable dog fight.

### The Pauper-Dead of Naples.

A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of a visit to the place where the pauper-dead of Naples are buried:

About two miles from the city a large square place, enclosed by a high wall, there are 265 cistern shaped vaults, or pits, with an aperture on top, about three feet square. These cisterns are twenty or twenty-five feet deep by twelve or fifteen in diameter, with the opening covered with a heavy stone, and tightly cemented. One of these are removed by a portable lever every day, in the year, to receive the dead of that day, and then closed again for a year. They begin to deposit the bodies about six o'clock in the evening, and end at ten. When I got there about ten or twelve people had already been thrown in; and they were lying promiscuously as they chance to fall, with head, body and limbs in every possible attitude, across over, and under each other. An old priest, two or three attendants, and a few idle spectators of the common sort, were loitering about.

Shortly after my arrival a box was brought in, containing the body of a child, four or five years old; its hands held a bunch of flowers, and a rose was in its mouth. The priest mumbled a short prayer, sprinkled it with holy water, and turned away; a man then took the little fellow up by the neck and heels, and pitched him in as he would a stick of wood. Seeing the flowers that fell from his little hand, he picked them up and threw them after him. His head struck the curb as it went in, and it fell whirling to the bottom. In a few minutes more, a man was brought to the mouth of the pit; the priest again prayed and sprinkled, the attendants took him up by the head and legs, and down he went also.

Then followed another child like the first, and I was about leaving the ground, when the fourth subject entered. The lad was thrown back, and it was the body of a young and rather handsome female. She was apparently about twenty, and had evidently died from some short illness. Her arms & face were round and full, and she appeared more asleep than dead. The prayers and holy water were again in requisition. The attendants took her roughly up, and tossed her in. I immediately stepped to the mouth of the vault and looked down; her limbs and those of the dead below she had disturbed by her fall, were still in motion. Her head was slowly turning, and her hair, which was long, black and luxuriant, was settling in thick clumps across a very white and naked body lying near her. For a moment the whole horrid mass seemed in motion with life, and crawling on the bottom of its loathsome charnel-house. I had seen enough; sick and disgusted, I turned away, and moralizing on the difference between such an interment and a peaceful one in our own beautiful cemetery at Spring Grove, I mounded my volute and returned to Naples, meeting on my road some half a dozen boxes, great and small, containing more victims for that insatiable maw that opens its mouth but once a year to be gorged with its dreadful banquet.

The bodies thus interred are generally from the hospital, and the sight can be witnessed by any one three hundred and sixty-five times a year. Before the pit is closed, quick-lime is thrown in and nothing but dry bones are left when it is again opened.

What avails all pomp and parade in which should, it when we think, gaudy, staring scenes, the man is unhappy, when happiness, like charity, must begin at home!

### An Interesting Story, Well Told.

CHAT WITH A CONDUCTOR.—"It's not often a man loses anything by kindness. I know a little matter of that sort saved my life, and perhaps the lives of many others at the same time."

"How was that?" asked we of our friend Rawlings, the model conductor.

"Why, we had an Irishman on the road, watching a tunnel. It was warm weather, so he used to go into the tunnel to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little liquor when he was lonesome; any way, he laid down on the track one day to listen for the cars. He fell asleep, and very imprudently got his head cut off by the express train. Well, there was the last of that Irishman. There was the devil's own row in the shanty when we took the poor fellow up, and we got away as soon as we decently could, for you know it's not agreeable to be surrounded with a distracted family when you are neither a doctor nor a nurse nor a preacher. Somehow I was always sorry when I passed the place; of course, I felt as if—not exactly the same thing—but just as bad might happen to me some day, and then there would be another row in the family. I told my wife about it, and she sent the family some little things. The widow of the dead Irishman was a Catholic, and, as I was then on a very fast train, I would sometimes take up the old woman on Sunday, and carry her to church at Martinsburg. I somehow thought it was a satisfaction to her to go to church, for she had but little chance in the world any how. I certainly did not expect to get any thing for it in this world, and I expected they had so much scored up against me in the other, that it would not amount to anything there.

"That was during the summer. One night the next winter it was very cold, and the mountains were covered with snow; we were running to make time, when, on turning a curve, the engineer saw a warning light on the track, and we soon heard some one ahead shouting. I was then out on the platform. The engineer slacked up and stopped the engine, and we got out and went ahead in the dark to see what was the matter. There it was. A large land slide had fallen across the track, near the shanty of that old Irish woman. She had built a large fire and watched for the train, for the curves were so sharp that we might have been upon the slide before we could see it. So when we ran up, there was the old lady, with her calico cap, swinging the chunk of fire like a revolving light house, and there were the little Irish carrying brush like so many little beavers. She had watched all that night in the cold. But for her, in another minute we should have run into a pile of dirt and stones as big as Barnum's Hotel. I should have got a "pit-ticket," certain, for I was on the platform.—What would have become of the passengers and train you can guess as well as I can."

"The passengers made up about eighty dollars; the company afterwards gave her a shanty near the track, and the brakemen and engineers bought her a cow, it she made out very well. But when I handed her the money that night, she said: 'Gentlemen and ladies, I'm thankful, and may ye never know the want of what ye give me. But what I did was mostly on account of kindness. He was kind and thoughtful to the poor and afflicted, and I'd a watched till I from before barnum should have come to him, if I could be helped it.'

"D—d the thing, it made me choke right up."

"Passimere for the ready ye." "Don't forget your umbrella, sir; there might be an explosion, and you'd want it to keep off the cinders." "Let me pass your hand-box, miss." "Take care of your little boy, madam, no insurance on him." "All right! go ahead!"

MELIOR OBSTINATE IN DRESS.—Our young men of the present day run about with black stripes down their legs—not unlike the legs of mules.—Why not carry the likeness farther, and allow the stripes, as in the case of mules, to run all over their coats! Soberly he who dresses himself like a mule must be "next to a donkey," and accordingly cannot make himself too ridiculous. A sharp young friend of ours, who has studied beridery, merely to joke upon it, calls these thick heavy stripes "The par-sinister of taste."

How to DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two cones of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it, let it stand all night—in the morning pour it carefully from a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to laws—either white or printed—a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing.

MORNING AND EVENING.—When we rise, fresh and vigorous, in the morning, the world seems fresh too, and we think we shall never get tired of business or pleasure; but by the time the evening is come, we find ourselves heavily so; we quit our enjoyments readily and gladly, and we lie down in a little while; we lie down in darkness and resign ourselves to the arms of sleep with perfect satisfaction and complacency. Apply this to youth and old age—life and death.

"Elder, will you have a drink of cider?"

"I acquired a farmer of an old temperance man, who was spending the evening at his home."

"No thank ye, said the old man, 'I never drink liquor of any kind—especially cider—but if you call it apple juice, I don't care if I take a little.'"

"It is characteristic of a fine mind to be checked and rebuffed from knowledge on the discovery of their faults; this shows an ease of self-accusation as it does of general knowledge."

### THE BRADFORD COUNTY FAIR.

Of Agricultural, Mechanical and other productions, will be held in Towanda, on the 6th and 7th of October, 1853.

REGULATIONS.

All exhibitors must become members of the Society, and have their animals or articles entered by the Secretary, and on the grounds on the 6th of October, the day previous to that of opening the Fair.—Membership fee 50 cents. This regulation must be strictly observed, so that animals and articles may be arranged for examination by the Judges at the proper time. The Society will not be responsible for any omissions where this rule has not been complied with.

Exhibitors will be furnished with cards by the Secretary, to be attached to their animals or articles previous to placing them within the enclosure. No animal or article entered for exhibition can be withdrawn before the close of the Fair, except by permission of the Executive Committee, and no premium will be paid on such if taken away in violation of this rule.

No animal or article can take more than one premium. All articles placed in competition for premiums, must be the growth or production of the competitor.

Competitors for premiums are requested to give particular attention to the directions attached to the list of premiums. The statements required from exhibitors must be presented to the Secretary at the exhibition early on the morning of the 6th.

Members of the Society, and those that become members at the Fair, will be admitted with their families to the exhibition at any time during its continuance.

Tickets, admitting one person during the fair, 25 cents. Single admission, 12½ cents.

The Plowing Match will take place on the last day of the Fair, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Competitors are requested to have their teams hitched and ready to move off at the appointed hour.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

The Judges will commence the performance of their respective duties, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and their reports and awards must be presented to the executive Committee the same evening.

The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, and general qualities characteristic of the breeds—making due allowance for age, feeding and other circumstances connected with the character and condition of the animal.—They will not give encouragement to overfed animals, nor award premiums for bulls, cows or heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object being to encourage the production of good stock, of each description for breeding.

The Judges on Agricultural production, will have regard to quality and perfection, as well as size & quantity produced. They should be governed by the fact, that in many kinds of vegetables especially, a forced and unnatural growth is frequently produced at the entire sacrifice of every desirable quality.

The Judges on agricultural, and mechanical implements, and manufactures, should have regard to the superior adaptation, durability, and general utility of articles placed in competition. No premiums should be awarded for articles under this head, merely for the superior workmanship exhibited in their construction, where not possessing qualities specified above.

All articles or animals not enumerated in the list of premiums, will be adjudged by the committee on miscellaneous articles, whose duty it will be to award such premiums, diplomas, and other commendations, as in their judgment the extraordinary character or superior qualities of the same shall merit.

The Judges will be expected in all cases in making their reports, to give a statement of the reasons which influenced their decisions, pointing out the superior qualities of the animals or articles to which premiums are awarded. In no case will they award a premium when the article or animal is not worthy, though there be no competition. And when there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in a class or subdivision of a class, only one premium will be awarded, that to be first or otherwise as the animal or article may be judged to merit.

The names of the several committees and Judges will be announced and published in due season.

The executive committee will make such important corrections and additions to the list of premiums, regulations, &c., as may hereafter be suggested, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS.

Best Bull 3 years old and upwards, \$4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best Cow, do. do. 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Bull between 1 and 3 years old, 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best Heifer, do. do. 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Bull Calf, do. do. 1 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Cow 3 years old and upwards, 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best Heifer between 1 and 3 years old, 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Heifer Calf, do. do. 1 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

NATIVES OR GRASSES.

Best Bull 3 years old and upwards, \$4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best Bull between 1 and 3 years old, 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best Bull Calf, do. do. 1 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Cow 3 years old and upwards, 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best Heifer between 1 and 3 years old, 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Heifer Calf, do. do. 1 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

### WORKING CATTLE.

Best yoke of Working cattle over 4 years old \$4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best yoke of Steers under 4 years old, 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

HORSES.

Best Stallion for draught over 4 years old, 5 00

Second best do. do. 4 00

Best Stallion do. from 2 to 4 years old, 4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best Stallion for Saddle, do. do. 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best brood Mare over 4 years, 4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best pair match Horses, 4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best Saddle horse, Mare or Gelding, 3 00

Best pair draught horses, 2 00

Do. 3 year old colt or filly, 2 00

Second do. do. 1 00

Best 1 year old colt, 2 00

Second do. do. 1 00

FAY CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Best fat Steer or Ox, \$3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best do. Heifer, 3 00

Best slaughtered Mutton, 1 00

Best lot of live mutton not less than 3 in number, 1 00

SHEEP—FINE WOOLED AND MIDDLE WOOLLEN.

Best Bock, \$2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best pen of ewes not less than 3 in number, 3 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Best pen of Bock lambs not less than 4, 2 00

Do. do. ewe Lambs, do. 2 00

LONG WOOLED AND NATIVES.

Premiums will be the same as for fine and middle woolled.

[The following scale is adopted by the Society for the guidance of the Judges.—The different breeds of long woolled sheep separate in their purity. The mixture of one through bred long woolled breed with another through bred long woolled breed is mixed long woolled. The different kinds of short woolled sheep separate in their purity. The mixture of one through bred short woolled breed with another through bred short woolled breed, is mixed short woolled. The mixture of long woolled sheep with short woolled breeds, is middle woolled. The mixture of any imported breeds with natives, as part bred and grades.]

POULTRY.

Best pair Shanghaes, \$1 00

do. Chinghoo, 1 00

do. Jersey Bibles, 75

do. Poland, 75

do. Dorkings, 75

do. Turkeys, 1 00

do. Geese, 50

do. White Poland Ducks, 50

do. Common do. 50

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Best 3 acres of Wheat, \$4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best 3 acres of Corn, 4 00

Second best do. do. 3 00

Best 3 acres of Rye, 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best 3 acres of Oats, 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best and most Timothy Hay on 3 acres, 2 00

do. do. Clover, do. 2 00

do. 3 acres of Buckwheat, do. 2 00

do. 3 do. of Potatoes, do. 2 00

do. do. of Turneps, do. 1 00

do. do. of Field Beans, do. 1 00

do. do. of White Field Beans, do. 1 00

SEEDS.

Best bushel Timothy seed, \$1 00

do. Large Clover seed, 1 00

do. Small do. do. 1 00

do. Flax seed, 50

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Best Barrel Wheat Flour, \$2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Best Sack Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 1 00

do. Buckwheat Flour, 100 lbs., 1 00

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best assortment of table vegetables, \$1 00

do. dozen long blood beets, 50

do. 4 doz heads cabbage, 50

do. 3 do. Cauliflower, 50

do. 3 do. stalks Celery, 50

do. Sample of Lima Beans, 50

do. 3 Winter Squashes, 50

do. 4 peck of Onions, 50

do. Turneps and Carrots, 1 doz each, 50

do. Sample Egg plants, 50

do. 1 doz Sweet pumpkins, 50

do. Sample of Tomatoes, 50

do. do. Peas, 50

do. Sweet Corn, 50

DAIRY.

Specimen of butter, tub or firkin, not less than 25 pounds, \$2 00

Best Specimen of Butter, not less than 6 lbs., 2 00

Second best do. do. 1 50

Best fresh milk, not less than 6 pounds, 1 00

Best Cheese, not less than 10 lbs., 1 50

Second best do. do. 1 00

[The method of making the butter and cheese to be acted by each competitor.]

SEEDS AND HERBS.

Best specimen of Maple Sugar, not less than 6 lbs., 50

Best do. Honey, not less than 6 lbs., 50

Display of choice varieties of peaches, 1 00

1 dozen do. do. 1 00

do. do. do. 1 00

Display of choice variety of Grapes, 1 00

Dozen bunches, do. do. 05

Display of choice variety of plums, 1 00

do. do. do. do. 1 00

[The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition. Care will be taken that the same is not injured.]

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best two horse plow, \$2 00

Sub-soil do. 2 00

Side-hill, do. 2 00

Cultivator, 1 00

Scraper for farm or road use, 1 00

Roller, 1 00

Drilling machine for grain and grass seeds, 1 00

Horse rakes, 1 00

6 Hand rakes, 50

Grain Cradle, 50

Harrow, 1 00

Wagon for farm purposes, 2 00

Cart, do. 1 00

Set of Harness for farm purposes, 1 00

Hay & Straw cutter, 1 00

Scrap for sheep, 1 00

Fanning mill, 1 00

3 Corn baskets, 50

Corn sheller, 50

Gate for barn or field use, 1 00

Stump machine, 1 00

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best Cooking Stove, \$2 00

Parlor do. do. 1 00

Two horse carriage, 2 00

Buggy, 2 00

Lot Cabinet ware, 2 00

Coal stove, 1 00

Carriage Harness, 3 horse, 2 00

Carriage Harness, 1 horse, 1 00

Saddles and bridles, 1 00

3 Flour barrels, 50

3 Meat do. 1 00

3 Butter Firkins, 50

Pair fine shoes, 1 00

do. do. Shoes, Ladies' 50

Side sole leather, 50

Kip and Calf skin, 50

Side Upper and Harness leather, 1 00

100 Long shingles, 50

do. short do. do. 50

do. feet of pine boards, 1 00

100 Lights assorted window sash, 1 00

Set window blinds, 50

Pair blankets, 50

Piece of Saiter, 50

Over-casting, 50

Specimen of Marble or stone cutting, 1 00

Specimen of ornamental Fence, 1 00

Made coat, vest and pantaloons, 1 00

Specimen of Printing, 1 00

HOUSE AND OX SHOES.

Best specimen of Horse shoeing, \$1 00

do. Ox shoeing, 1 00

[The shoes to be made by the competitors, and the animals shod to be brought on the ground for inspection.]

HOUSE-HOLD MANUFACTURES.

Best Bedquilt, \$1 00

Counterpane, 1 00

Hearth Rug, 1 00

Carpet, 1 00

Fair homemade blankets, 1 00

Made shirt, 1 00

Piece of linen, 1 00

Flannel, 1 00

Yarn Hose, 50

Mittens, 50

Specimen of mending and darning, 50

do. do. bread, 1 00

Second best do. do. 50

Specimen of Soap, 50

Fishies, 50

Pound Cake, 50

Sponge Cake, 50

Preserves, 50

Fruit Jelly, 50

Apple butter, 50

Beach do. do. 50

Ornamental needle work, 1 00

Varied needle work for chair, 1 00

Variety of worsted work, 50

Artificial flowers, 50

Wax do. do. 50

Lamp Glass, 50

Embroidery, 50

FLOWERS.

Best Floral display, \$2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

Third do. do. 50

Best hand bouquet, 50

Basket bouquet, 50

The largest and most beautiful variety of flowers, 2 00

FLOWING MATCHES.

Best Flowman, \$2 00

Second best do. do. 2 00

Third do. do. 1 00

[Fits of humor punish as quick as much if not more, than those they are vented upon; and if actually requires more effort, and inflicts more pain to give them up, than would be required to avoid them.]

[A clear stream reflects all objects that a upon its shore, but is unaltered by them; so it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, and yet remain unaltered by any.]

[A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for having her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage: "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."]

[A lady being asked what business her husband followed, said he was engaged in "finishing." Further explanation was necessary, and after a brief hesitation she continued, "finishing his time in the State's Prison."]

BAKED HAM.

Best cured ham, \$2 00

Second best do. do. 1 00

[The ham to be cooked and brought to the exhibition with the skin on, accompanied also with a statement of the mode of curing.]

FRUIT.

Best display of choice varieties of apples, \$1 00

Best do. do. do. do. 50

Display of choice varieties of pears, 1 00

Dozen pears, 50

[The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition. Care will be taken that the same is not injured.]

[The women ought to make a pledge not to tempt a man who used tobacco, and it would soon break up the practice; and a band of our very best ought also to pledge themselves to keep every man that don't use it—and we go for that, too.]

[Dobbs says if marriages are made in heaven, he is sorry for it—for very many alliances result so great credit on that place. Dobbs was locked out the other night during "the rain."]