

Great sale of Lumber at Easton, on the 21st inst. See advertisement in another column.

Several droves of fine Sheep passed through this place, during last week, on their way to market.

We were shown by our neighbor, Peter Williams, Esq., a few days ago two pears, grown on a dwarf tree not two feet high, one of which weighed one pound and the other fourteen ounces. They were perfect beauties. Mr. W. had forgotten the name of the pear.

One of the features of the Fair was the turn-out of our friend, and whilom Brother-Chip, Dr. E. Halliday, of Milford. His family team were neat and fast specimens of horse-flesh, and his pony-team could hardly be beaten by the result of many a days' search. It must be comfortable after a decent from the toilsome Editorial tripod to be able to enter upon the enjoyment of such luxuries.

A Comfortable Reflection. Chestnut Coal sells at the Stroudsburg Depot at \$9 and Stove Coal, at \$9.80 per ton. When it is considered that Coal costs the company at Scranton, all ready for transportation, but \$1.85 per ton, it may be safely calculated that some body is making money out of the "black diamond."

Improvements. Mr. John H. Conner has commenced the erection of a neat dwelling house, on the lot recently purchased by him of Casper Metzgar, Esq., on Center Street.—The Rev. Mr. James has also commenced the erection of an addition to his dwelling on the same street.

Getting Along Finely. The Woolen Factory building is now nearly ready for the roof. It will be quite an imposing structure, when finished; and the hum of carrels, spindles, and looms cannot fail to bring dollars to the pockets of those composing the Company, and prosperity to the borough.

Business Change. Capt. C. H. Drake has purchased the stock of the Grocery Store recently owned by Frederick Fable, Esq., and will continue the business at the old Stand. The Captain is a liberal and enterprising dealer, and will make it the interest of consumers to deal with him. See his advertisement in another column.

Among the articles exhibited at the Fair we noticed a pumpkin raised by Esq. Drake which weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The Esquire had also on exhibition the finest Egg plants and Sweet potatoes we ever saw. Mr. Richard Staples also exhibited a pumpkin which weighed one hundred and thirty-three pounds. The Rev. Mr. Pitts had also some fine Egg plants on exhibition. A lot of crook-necked squashes, we never saw any to equal them, was also on exhibition, but we could not learn the exhibitor's name.

Monroe County. The Election in this County passed off quietly on Tuesday last, and there being but little excitement in regard to the State and local tickets, the vote was very light. The following named persons were elected:

- Charles Henry, Sheriff; Simon Myers, County Surveyor; Henry Heller, Commissioner; Melchoir Spragle, Surveyor; no opposition. Peter Gruver, Auditor; no opposition. The official vote will be given in our next issue.

Victimized. Quite a number of the visitors to the Fair last week, who had not had their verdancy rubbed off, or their eye-teeth cut, were fished of their Green-backs, by the members of the black-leg fraternity, who usually prowled about such places. One gentleman from Jersey, who accounts himself considerable in the driving of a sharp bargain, was victimized to the tune of \$100. Others were relieved of sums ranging from \$85 down to 25 cents. Mr. Conrad Hammon, of Scranton, fell a victim to a Chevalier d'Industrie, who relieved him of a pocket book containing some nine dollars.

Quick Work. Simon Gruber, Esq., of Coolbaugh township, recently appointed Tax Collector for that township, got his duplicate on the 18th day of August, and settled it up and paid it off in full, on the 26th day of September. If the other collectors of the county would work as rapidly how much better our financial statements would appear. Esq. Gruber certainly deserves credit for his promptness.

The Sixth Annual Fair. The Sixth Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, which came off last week proved to be, if the reports of those who visited the fairs at Easton, at Newton, and the State Fair at Williamsport can be taken as a criterion, the Fair of the season. The exhibition, in point of the number of articles, did not possibly come to those of former years; but in the quality of specimens this Fair exceeded them all, and showed most conclusively, the utility of exhibitions of the kind, as a means of inciting the ambition and drawing out the skill of those whose interest and duty it is to make land which has produced one spear of grass double on its production. Everything presented for public inspection was superior in its kind; and the perfection exhibited would be an incentive to our farmers to foster the institution, as one calculated in a great degree to assist in abolishing the stigma which has hitherto rested upon us, that ours is a county of hoop-poles and bark only, and not a county which has earned for itself the praise that it is self-supporting and agriculturally independent. The cereals and fruits exhibited last week demonstrate conclusively that it needs but well regulated skill in our farmers to make Monroe County one of the greatest producing localities in the Union.

In the Fair House, there were, we regret to say it, too many vacant spots.—But in the spaces filled, whether with the evidences of Mechanical, Agricultural or Housewife skill, no one had reason to feel ashamed to have strangers to look upon what Monroe County can produce, if the right kind of persuasive force be employed. In the Mechanical and Manufacturing departments, we had a fine display of Stoves by the Florey's, of Fars, Hats, Caps and manufactured Tobacco by Pauli, of Clothing by Ruster, of Wood-turning by Walrach, of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Musical instruments by Brown & Keller, and of Yankee Notions and Woolen Goods by an exhibitor whose name we did not learn.

In housewifery we had luscious rolls of butter and Dutch cheese, canned Fruits, and other articles of edible virtu sufficient to make the sorrows of the jutting Editor poignant over the recollection of an empty larder at home. In fancy matters we had a fine display of Millinery, of Paintings, of engravings, of pencil and monochromatic drawings, sign painting, wall paper, and numberless little et ceteras, which if not really useful, serve an honest purpose of tempering man's stern nature down to a bearable condition. In Agriculture, Fruit culture and Garden culture mammoth Pumpkins, Egg plants, Squashes, Sweet and Irish potatoes, Cabbages, Celery, Broccoli, Corn, Peets, Pears, Apples, Peaches, &c., attested that we have but to coax the soil of this our "banner County" to induce it to yield earth's fruits in abundance. In the department of curiosities we had Mr. Luke Brodhead's superb collection of tale-telling evidences of the shifts to which the red man was put in the stone-period of his existence. The stone hatchet, and hammers, and knives, and pestles and hoes, and arrow heads, bore interesting testimony of the manner in which the Indian pursued the chase, the war path, and the more ennobling pursuits of Agriculture. A collection of Chinese curiosities also attracted attention.

In the stables there was a very fair, though not as large as it should be, display of horses—roadsters, trotters and horses for all work. The efforts of each on the track showed that in these we had the slow but sure coach of the farmer, the fine jogger-along of the gentleman of leisure, and the "nag" on which the "fast man," and the "sport" most delights to "go his pile." The display of cattle was not what it should have been. What there was was good; but it was not the best the county could afford, while in numbers the display was really a reproach to the county. The same as to numbers may be said of the swine exhibited, but in quality the exhibition was all that could be desired. A boar, eleven months old, and which would dress near to three hundred, and a pair of sows twelve weeks old, of the Chester White breed, the property of Joseph Fenner, Esq., of Hamilton township, attracted particular attention. A couple of famous porkers, whose ownership we did not learn, were also well noted. The display of Sheep was quite large, and beautiful specimens of the several varieties most in vogue repaid the visitor for a look at the pens.—The display of Farm implements, too, was very good.

On the grounds hither, yonder and all over, were scattered appliances for money making, in almost numberless stalls where the inner-man, whether a-hungred or a-thirst was comforted, and about an equal number of booths, where big snakes and little snakes were tamed, and where bears and six legged calves, and wild roaring bulls of Bashon proved the compensation for the dime expended in an effort to secure a sight of the wonderful works of nature. And the flying circus was there too; and in all the glory of fiddle, drum, triangle, and banjo and tamborine, it uni-

ted with the bellowing of both men, the shriek of the yang-yang, the mournful tunes of the consumptive organ and the squeak of the hurdy-gurdy, to remind you that confusion was not all expended upon Babel, but that a moiety thereof was then and there present.

And last, but not least, but contrary to the wishes and efforts of all interested in the success of the Fair, Chevalier's d'Industrie and black-legs were there, as many of the visitors whose pockets, in the course of each day, rendered a beggarly account of everything, except emptiness, as an evidence of the skill of those plying these disreputable arts. It is to be hoped that in future Fairs the efforts of the police force of the society to ferret out and arrest these classes of exhibitors on their own hook, will be so successful as to amount to a perfect prohibition of the exercise of their nefarious vocations. The displays on the course were all fine; and in fact everything connected with the fair, passed off so profitably and so pleasantly as to make the many thousands who were present hope for even more in the Fairs yet to come.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the management, and especially to the indefatigable Secretary, Dr. A. R. Jackson, for the fine manner in which the exhibition was conducted, and for the smoothness and pleasantness with which everything passed off.

Thieves About. Some thief or thieves, on Friday evening last entered the cellar of Mr. Ackerman, near the uptown mill, and carried off a nice box of honey which had been presented to Mr. A., by some friends who visited the fair. Mr. Ackerman had no particular objections to the party's eating the cakes and pies, if they were hungry, but he thinks it was hoggish in them to steal the honey before he had a taste of it.

We have heard of another gentleman who lost some twenty-one spring chickens, about three weeks ago.

Personal. Brig. Gen. Selfridge, the recently appointed Assessor for the 11th Revenue District, and E. T. Foster, Collector, paid our Borough a visit on Wednesday and Thursday. The General served his country faithfully during the war, and carries on his person scarred evidences of his bravery. Mr. Foster has been the efficient collector since the establishment of the Revenue Laws. Both were waited on by numbers of our citizens.

County Sunday School Convention. Mr. EDITOR:—Permit me to use a corner of your sheet, to call the attention of Sunday school teachers and others, to the County Meeting of the friends of Sunday Schools, to be held in Stroudsburg, on Monday next. These meetings have been held, with great advantage to the cause, in other counties, and it is believed will result in increased interest in Sabbath School instruction in our County, if generally attended by those interested in this work. Certainly whatever is practicable, ought to be done, to secure the diffusion of correct religious knowledge and a true religious experience, among the children and youth of our land; and perhaps no agency is more important than the Sunday School for effecting these results.—Come then, friends of this good cause, and rally around the Sunday School banner, and let us endeavor, by mutual counsel, to assist and encourage each other in our labor of love. The meeting will commence at 10 A. M., on Monday, Oct. 16th, and is expected to be an occasion of much interest. P.

The Elections. The returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio indicate the triumph of the Union party in both States. The vote was light. In Philadelphia, Mr. McMichael, Union candidate for Mayor, fell far behind Henry's former vote, and only secured his election by a small majority. Considering that Philadelphia is essentially a Union city, we can only account for this loss by a local disaffection toward Mr. McMichael, against whom the Trades Unions and other bodies combined. As Philadelphia generally controls the State, we see corresponding losses in many of the counties. The vote, as it looks now, will scarcely be within fifty thousand of what was cast last year. In Ohio the majority is estimated at twenty thousand—the strong Union counties polling a light vote. In Newark, at the Charter election, Unionists carried the day by a largely increased vote. This gives us hope for New-Jersey and the Constitutional Amendment.

Sentence of Champ Ferguson—He is to be Hanged October 20—Calmness of the Accused. Nashville, Monday, Oct. 9, 1865.

The papers in the case of Champ Ferguson, which were forwarded to Washington for approval, were returned to-day. The sentence was read to Ferguson, in his cell, by Col. Shafter, the Commandant of the post, which was that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the 20th of October next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Ferguson received the announcement of his execution with apparent unconcern. Not a muscle of his face moved. He was taken out riding this afternoon by his guards. He is in apparent good health, and to all outward appearances regardless of his fate.

Boots and shoes to the value of \$1,200,000 were manufactured at Lynn, Mass., last month, which is an increase over any previous month.

For The Jeffersonian. An able and most seasonable sermon on the subject of Education, was preached by the Rev. W. J. Paxton, of the Methodist Church, on Sunday last, on the occasion of taking the annual collection for Colleges and other institutions of learning, connected with the Church. The text was taken from 1x chap. Proverbs, 9th and 10th verses.—The speaker commenced by showing the universal necessity of education in all the departments of life. The wood chopper as well as the lawyer needed education, different in kind, it is true, but nevertheless, education. Our peculiar form of government rendered universal education indispensable. In a monarchy, where all political power is centered in a single head, it is generally thought sufficient if that head alone is educated; but in a republic like ours, where all power is inherent in the people, and officers are but instruments to execute the popular will, education must be general, or the government will be weak and unstable. He then proceeded to show that nearly all knowledge is acquired, and not original or intuitive; that man at his birth possesses less intuitive knowledge than any other creature. The babe must be first taught to seek its nourishment, which is not the case with irrational creatures. The speaker rather agreed with Locke, that the human mind in its infancy is a tabula rasa upon which time must write its experience, than with Plato, who taught that ideas were innate and existed in the soul before its union with the body. In this connection he put to flight the ignis fatuus of a genius, by showing that through toil and labor alone all great men had acquired their learning. But mere human learning, uninspired by religion is dangerous. It is a power, it is true, but it is a power that kills and destroys, not one that can make alive and build up. There is no such thing as genuine education or morality apart from religion. The Church of Christ has, in all ages, done much for learning. The only shimmer of light thrown across the chasms of the dark ages came from the torch of learning faithfully kept burning by some pious monk in his cloister. We might suppose in the logical development of our varied educational systems, the Common School existed first, and the College last; but historically, the reverse is true. Our free system of education is the offspring of our higher institutions of learning, organized and supported by the Church. Human learning owes nearly every thing to the Church of Christ. As the rain and sun shone, and every perfect gift come from above, so did our Christian Colleges send down the healthful dew of their blessings upon our Common School system. Long before George Wolf put his name to that paper which gave to his state a free system of education, Pennsylvania had her higher institutions of learning upheld and supported by the Church.—And that system was established not through the clamors of popular want, but through the influence of our Colleges and the men educated therein. The Methodist Church has schools enough. The duty of the hour is to preserve and improve those already established. The annual contributions fall far short of this. A cheering sign of the times is that rich men are becoming more liberal. These men are becoming alive to their duty, and the rusty coper of sordid interest which pressed upon their eyes is lifted. The sermon was eloquent and earnest throughout, and is to be hoped that it is but one of many on the same subject in store for us. The mental, moral, and physical education of the young, is a solemn duty imposed upon us, and its faithful discharge demands our utmost attention. X.

A Pardon for a Pistol. A few days ago a very interesting scene took place at the usual crowded reception of the President. Applicants were approaching Mr. Johnson, each with his case ready; after briefly stating which, and a record being made of it by the private secretary, way was made for others. In the line was Mr. Banks, an enterprising young merchant of New York, and his friend Mr. Kervan, of Petersburg, a leading miller, who applied for pardon, coming as he did within the twenty-thousand dollars or thirtieth clause of the amnesty proclamation. As soon as the President saw Mr. Banks he recognized him, asked him his business, and hearing that it was to ask a pardon for Mr. Kervan, he took a note of it, and told him, smilingly, he would hear from him in the morning. The reason why the President recognized the young New Yorker is best explained by the following short narrative:

In April of 1861, after the Senate of the United States had adjourned, Mr. Banks was going from Washington to the South, on the railroad running by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to change a \$2.50 gold piece, which he did. When the cars stopped at Gordonsville there was a great and excited crowd assembled. They at once demanded, and sent some of their number into the train, to see "whether Andy Johnson was on board?" "Let's here from him!" "Drag him out!" At this moment the gentleman at the side of Mr. Banks rose, and was walking to the platform to show himself, when the engineer started the train and dashed off at his best speed. His companion was Andrew Johnson! As he took his seat, Mr. Banks asked him where he was going. He said "To my home at Greensville, Tennessee." "I am glad we got off from those gentlemen, Governor," said Banks. "I am sorry," said Johnson; "I wanted to tell them what I thought of secession." Mr. Banks then asked the Governor if he was armed. The reply was in the negative; when the New Yorker handed one of his fine revolvers to the Tennessee Senator, and they soon afterwards parted to meet a few days ago in the Presidential mansion. Banks has his gold piece to this day. The next morning he was sent for, and as the President met him he said, "I have often thought of you, Mr. Banks. You gave me a pistol that might have saved my life. I now give your friend, Kervan, a pardon to start him in business."

Passenger fare on Southern rivers is 10 cents per mile.

The Regular Army will hereafter consist of 50,000 men.

The receipts from Internal Revenue, yesterday, amounted to \$679,813 14.

Crime in Philadelphia. Three Murders within twenty-four hours. Shooting and Strangling. Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1865. Three murders have been committed since 10 o'clock last evening. Edward F. Kane, aged 19 years, was shot by Edward Simons, in the southern part of the city, and a member of the 24th U. S. Colored Regiment killed another in the cars near Havre de Grace. The regiment has just passed up Chestnut-st. with the assassin under guard.

Burglars were secreted in White's Dental Depot, Arch-st this morning at 6 o'clock, when the store was opened by a boy. The burglars seized and strangled him to death with a rope, and escaped with a portion of their plunder which they had piled up ready for removal. The victim in the Arch-st. murder was a colored man aged 40 years, instead of a boy. The burglars took from him the key of the safe, and plundered it of \$2,500 in notes.

Crime Increasing. Yesterday morning Spencer Jackson was held in \$1200 bail by Alderman Toland, upon the charge of stabbing a woman. The affair happened in Callowhill street, above Sixth. Jackson made a plunge at the woman with a penknife, and throwing up her arm she received the wound on that member. He then rushed across the street to the market, seized a butcher's knife and was coming back, when he was arrested and locked up. The rapid increase of crime in Philadelphia should prompt the police to great vigilance.

Yesterday morning Henry Whiteman was committed by Recorder Enece, to answer the charge of horse stealing. He stole a horse on Friday night last from George Hall, at Hestonville, the animal being taken out of a field where he was turned out to pasture. He drove the horse to the city, and placed it at the William Penn stables for sale, where it was recovered by Officers De Haven, of the Reserve Corps, and the thief arrested. Yesterday morning Whiteman made an attempt to escape as he was being brought from his cell to the police van. He broke from the officer and ran, but had only proceeded a few yards when he slipped and fell, and was recaptured.

On Sunday evening Andrew Devine was arrested at Second and Chesnut streets for assault and battery. On the way to the Station House he attempted to stab officer Carney with an oyster knife. Yesterday morning he was held in five hundred dollars bail by Alderman Butler. Yesterday morning a man giving the name of Wm Curtin, was arraigned before Alderman Godbou, charged with assault and battery and attempted robbery. It is alleged Curtin went into the confectionery store of Mrs. Flynn, at Second and Arch streets, on Sunday night, and grabbed Mrs. Flynn by the throat, and struck her brother a violent blow over the eye, at the same time making a desperate grab for the money drawer. He was unsuccessful in his attempt, and was arrested by an officer who was attracted to the spot. The accused was committed in default of bail.

Thomas Knipe was arrested on Saturday night upon the charge of passing counterfeit currency. He offered some of the bogus paper at a tavern at Front and Girard avenue, and when arrested had no less than \$23 in counterfeit twenty-five cent notes. He was committed for trial by Alderman Shoemaker.

The murder of two brothers, named Sides, at a tavern on Third street, below Girard avenue, on the 3d of July last, is still remembered. The same house came near being the scene of almost a similar tragedy early on Sunday morning. Emma Sides, the wife of one of the murdered men, now keeps the place. A man named George Baisley went there shortly after twelve o'clock in the morning, it is alleged, and drew a pistol and fired at Emma Sides. The aim was not good, and the shot was harmless. Baisley was arrested. After a hearing, before Alderman Shoemaker, he was committed, in default of \$2000 bail, to answer.

Petroleum. The actual product of oil in Pennsylvania is set down at 3,500,000 barrels of crude oil for the year 1865, and worth, taking an average of prices, \$24,000,000 at the mouth of the wells. The process of refining increases its value to over \$60,000,000, or half as much as the wheat crop. The consumption of this newly discovered illuminator and lubricator is increased very rapidly, both at home and abroad. In 1862, Europe consumed 10,000,000 of gallons; in 1864, the importation had increased three hundred per cent. 30,000,000 gallons being consumed there, and in 1866 it is estimated that 90,000,000 will be required. There is a brisk market for it the world over—Asia, South America, and the Islands of the sea all call for it. The best authorities on the subject consider eighteen months the life of an oil well. Some last longer than this, but the great majority give out before they are a year old. But experience shows that oil may be struck and good yields obtained in close proximity to exhausted wells. Some wells that refuse, under the most vigorous pumping, to yield a barrel more, are made productive by boring them deeper. The deepest wells in operation are but 500 to 600 feet. Scientific men contend that the greatest oil deposits underlie the earth's surface from 1,000, to 1,200 feet. Considerable oil is produced in Canada and West Virginia, but the product is small compared with that of Pennsylvania.

The Wirz trial still drags its slow length along in Washington, its business being greatly impeded by the persistent arrogance of the prisoners counsel. The evidence lately adduced by the Government is fully confirmatory of the barbarities practiced at Andersonville, as detailed by the first witnesses. Some testimony for the defence has been taken. On Friday, a man who said he was a friend of Ben. Wood, testified that the prison-pen under command of Wirz was a first-rate place, and that the Union prisoners had good treatment. Forty thousand graves enforce the argument on the other side.

More Gold.—It has been reported to the General Land Office, that extensive gold discoveries have been made on the north shore of the west end of Lake Superior, in the Northeastern Land District of Minnesota, which are attracting general attention.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS. A Four-Thousand Barrel Well on Fire.—Ruffianism Rampant near Pit Hole. Pit Hole, Monday, Oct. 9, 1865. The most destructive conflagration that ever took place in the oil regions occurred here about 1 o'clock this morning, which fortunately terminated without loss of life. The tanks of the largest flowing well on Pit Hole, known as "Grant," containing 4,000 barrels of oil, caught fire, spreading destruction in all directions. Thirteen derricks and engine-houses on the following leases, were destroyed: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, on the "Hoemder Farm," and Nos. 2, 4, and 5, on the "Morey Farm," covering a surface of five acres. The total loss will reach \$150,000.

All of the oil belonged to the owners of the land interest and the United States Petroleum Company of New York. The tanks, building and property belonged to the owners of the working interest in the well, and was insured for \$28,000 in the Associated Company of New York.

Highway robberies in this section are becoming of almost daily occurrence.—The scenes of operation are on the roads leading to Titusville or Shaffer and the parties are so numerous and bold that it is not safe to travel the roads alone. Yesterday Mr. Rockford of Jamestown, N. Y., while on his way to Shaffer's was waylaid and robbed of \$1,500 and a good watch, and left for dead. He is alive but not likely to recover.

Garroting is of almost nightly occurrence here, making it unsafe to be out after dark. Those doing business here are now organizing themselves into a Vigilance Committee for their own protection, and if any of the parties are caught Lynch law will take its course and no mercy be shown.

LATER. The fire at Grant Well was extinguished about noon. The loss will not exceed \$100,000.

Mr. Bateford, who was waylaid and robbed on Saturday, is still alive and some hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The triennial convention of the Episcopal church, including the Bishops and clerical and lay deputies, assembled in Philadelphia on Thursday, and will doubtless continue in session for a considerable time. The Episcopal Church was the last religious organization that was severed by the war, and it was not till the rebel States had become an antagonistic military power, that the Southern branch seceded and formed a separate organization. It is highly probable that this secession will not be recognized by the convention, and that the seceders will be again received into fellowship. The proceedings during the opening of the session last week, seemed to indicate this course. The Bishops of North Carolina and Arkansas took part in the proceedings on Thursday, and several from other lately seceded States were expected to arrive. The Episcopal church has always been strong in the South, and this convention can do much toward establishing good feeling between the two sections.

A Tall Week's Work. E. R. Quick of this township (from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1) shot and trapped the following "varmints" and feathered tribe, to wit: 4 Bears, 1 Raccoon, 1 White Rabbit, 1 Muskrat, 6 Pigeons, 1 Pheasant. In the meantime Quick done four days work cutting corn and on the roads. If this week's work and hunting can be beat, we would like to hear from the man that does it. J. K.

Blooming Grove, Oct. 3, '65. Eagle.—Milford, Pa.

Outlaws are committing great depredations in Northern Alabama. Those known as Tom Clark's band recently visited the premises of John S. Wilson near Florence, tortured him to death with fire in a vain effort to extort money, and also killed the overseer, Wilson's wife and two daughters. Four of the ruffians were killed by troops that pursued them. This is the same gang for whose capture Gen. Hood once offered a reward.

The act of Congress authorizing the "Forty loan" fixed the limit at \$20,000,000, but the Secretary of the Treasury, finding that it interfered with the taking of the five per cent. loan, discontinued it when \$173,000,000 were issued. The remaining \$27,000,000 will probably soon be put upon the market.

Additional intelligence from Ireland States that the Fenian excitement increases, and grave apprehensions are entertained. It is reported that men in the English army are boasting of their connection with the Fenians, and the signs of disaffection in the army cause the England papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline. Fears are entertained that soldiers from the United States will be landed on the coast of Ireland, and a report had gained credence that a body of disbanded United States soldiers had already landed near Galway.

The recurrence of so many profitable fairs throughout the county is a sign of the returning health and usefulness of peace. In half a dozen fairs the receipts have averaged not less than \$10,000 or \$12,000, and New York and Illinois much more. The start given to manufacturers promises much benefit to both East and West, as we note establishment of wool factories in Illinois, and large wool sales, amounting to 2,000,000 pounds, in Boston.

To show the gigantic scale on which the war supplies were obtained, there remains on hand in one item 1,500,000 pairs of new shoes. The Quartermaster's Department have already sold 80,000 horses and mules, which produced upwards of \$6,000,000.

A large whale was shot near Surrey, Maine, last week. He swam between two small reefs and could not back out again. A farmer near by, being the woe, went to the shore with his gun, and immediately "struck it."

It is estimated that the tobacco crop in the valley of Connecticut this year will be equal to the value of six millions of dollars! Large quantities of Connecticut seed are exported to Cuba, to be returned in the shape of fine fresh Havanas, and the export to Germany is also very large.