

COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.
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Also hereby made known and given notice

that the following Act of Assembly was passed by the general Assembly of this Commonwealth on the 21st of February, A. D. 1859, to wit:
"An Act to regulate the holding of elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, and to amend an Act passed on the 21st of February, A. D. 1858, in relation to the holding of elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."
The said Act is as follows: "That the several counties of this Commonwealth be and they are hereby divided into wards, and that the several wards of each county be and they are hereby named as follows: ..."

No. 4.—Oxen, Steers, and Teams.

best 2 head Red cattle 2 00
best 2 head Black cattle 2 00
best 2 head Yellow cattle 2 00
best 2 head Working Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Steers 2 00
best 2 head Mated Swine 2 00
best 2 head Mated Poultry 2 00
best 2 head Mated Dairy Products 2 00
best 2 head Mated Household Manufactures 2 00
best 2 head Mated Agricultural Implements 2 00
best 2 head Mated Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Steers 2 00
best 2 head Mated Swine 2 00
best 2 head Mated Poultry 2 00
best 2 head Mated Dairy Products 2 00
best 2 head Mated Household Manufactures 2 00
best 2 head Mated Agricultural Implements 2 00

THE RIVER PATH.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still;
No rattle from the birchen stem;
No ripple from the water's hem;
The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew.
Far, from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun,
But on the river's farther side
We saw the hills-tops glorified.
A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day without its glare;
With us the lamp, the chill, the gloom;
With them the sun'ser's rosy bloom;
White dark, through willow vistas seen,
The river rolled in shades between.
From out the darkness where we trod,
We gazed upon those hills of God,
Whose light seemed not of moon or sun,
We spoke not, but our thoughts were one.
We paused, as if from that bright shore
Breathed our dear ones good before;
And still our breathing hearts to hear
The voices just to mortal ear.
Sudden our pathway turned from night,
The hills again opened to the light,
Their green gates the sunshine showed,
A lane, that splendor downward flowed,
Down glade and glen and bank it rolled,
Hybrid the shaded stream with gold,
And, borne on piers of mist, allied
The shadow with the sunlight side!
So, (prayed we) when our feet drew near
The river, dark with mortal fear,
And the night cometh chill with dew,
O, Father! let thy light break through!
So let the hills of doubt divide,
So let the eyes that fall on earth
On thy eternal hills look forth;
And in thy beckoning angels know
The dear ones whom we loved below!

To Our Old Editorial Pine Table.

New Market, Aug. 8, 1860.
Never have I seen such an abundance of Apples as in this and the adjacent township—reached after orchard of trees, loaded to breaking, apparently with thrifty fruit. Whether the people are thus favored because of any particular knowledge they have of the secrets of Pomology, is doubtful; but I should certainly think the Apple Crop one of the most valuable products of the soil to be here realized this season by the industrious laborer.
Every time I rampart the hills or tread the vale of Susquehanna county, I discern new fields stripped of their headlocks, the bark of which will often pretty well pay for the first cost of clearing, and then the ash and charcoal, after the "burning," so enrich the soil that one or two crops of wheat or corn are quite remunerative—when, devoted to mowing or pasturage, a luxuriant grass will grow for very many years without further tillage or feeding. This spontaneity of the Grasses is a peculiarity of this range of highlands, and I should judge that the same labor and capital would produce better returns from Grazing and Dairying than from Grain Growing. The loose surface cultivation of so much land, however, absorbs capital in the outset, invites fires and taxes, and lays bare so much surface as to dry up many small springs and expose to greater danger of washing in times of freshets. The country is well supplied with water as yet—streams flow around Monroeville in every direction to the North Branch or its tributaries, or to the Delaware, while ponds and lakes are seen shining every low tide.
Chase is made in some seasons and places, but Butter is the pride and specialty—"BETTER IS THE WHEAT" of many thousands in Southern New York, Northern New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania. The common plan is to fill tubs of 60 to 70 pounds and send them by railway to New York city, whence tubs and money return in a few days—the whole expense, freight, commission, and shrinkage, being 14 to 20 cents per pound. It sells according to quality, for while "butter is better," yet good butter brings much the best price. A sister of mine who sends off her spare butter from ten cows, has netted 18 cents per pound the whole season, but that is rather above the average hereabouts.
"Orange County Butter" was once the rage, and sounds well still—but Orange County sends principally Sweet Milk to market instead of Butter—the name "Orange County Butter" covers millions of tubs of crude and finished mixtures sent in as far west as Ohio. Truly, "Orange County Butter" is as fabulous as a whole-some "Ferdinand Wine" made out of Connecticut or New Jersey cider or concocted in the distilleries of the druggeries of the Yorkers!
Churning is one of the hardest penins in butter-making, but water and horses are often trained to make the dasher go, and "they say" Yankee babies begin to contrive some new churning-machine before they charge from their cradles! Sheep and dog-churns also are a decided improvement on human-hand-power. A noble pet lamb on these premises gives enough wool yearly to supply knitting-timber for a family of five or six, picks up a living in the barn and yard without any attention being paid to him, and does a "power of churning" into the bargain. Ten dollars has been more than once refused for this chap. And to-day I saw a huge dog on the wheel, "maitaining" for butter, looking very proud, and "ragging his narrative" at every encouraging word or look vouchsafed him—apparently as much pleased as if he had been killing sheep or barking at every civil passer-by. Another dog of my "acquaintance" at first took such a liking to the revolving-steps performance that he would jump upon the wheel when not wanted, and propel for fun, as if craving the excitement; but age has so chilled his youthful blood that he now requires a pretty "loud call" and a good feed at the end of the play—may I fear he would resign his office (if he could retain the perquisites) to the first hungry Rose or verdant Tray happening along. Verily, I rejoice to see that dogs can be made to do one good thing—yes, two—for the other day I saw a dog-churn that had a grindstone attached by way of a balance-wheel, so that worthless cur or bluff bulldog may be made to practice both churn and grindstone. Unlucky me! why couldn't these improvements have been invented when I was a boy? The most back-aching, muscle-straining, and repulsive requisitions upon youngsters in their gristle, are just these churning and grinding "relations," as one jovial neighbor called it—and who knows, O my good Table! if they had been turned over to the dogs and the sheep in the era of my juvenility, but I might not be an easy care for nobly-independent farmer, laughing at the man who is scribbling such nonsense?
Pathetically, thine for the nonce,
Narrow.

Godliness the only Road to Manliness

Extract from Prof. T. F. Carter's Address at the Annual Convocation of the Theological Department of the University at Lewisburg, July 24, 1860.
"Exercise thyself unto godliness." It is in efforts to become like God that we rise to be true men. The mere study of manliness, will not make men manly. It never has, and it never will. It may teach men gladiators, or prize-fighters, or warriors, or rhetoricians, but it can not make them TRUE MEN. It is not by *efficiency*, but by *conviction*, that manliness is recovered; and by looking up to God for the restoration of that image of him in which Man lived and died—looking till changed into that same image. The conception is lost, and so most literally no man can ever learn the direction in which he ought to walk from looking at his feet, so no man can ever learn how truly to live from a mere looking at the daily life and experience of others. The lights of experience, as Coleridge says, are like those in the stern of a ship, showing only the stormy seas over which the vessel has passed, but throwing no ray on the breakers ahead, that are about to strike it. It is not by looking at his own steps that man can rise; he must look up and look beyond the present, to Heaven, to Eternity, to God, and to Infinity, that he may know how to walk straight amid the perils of time and maintain the true balance of a manly character.
There is in South Carolina a river, called from its great width, the Broad river. It has many falls, though fall half a mile across. The stream is often impetuous, but it runs over a rocky and gravelly bottom, and is most easy and safe to cross just above some of these rocky ledges over which the water flows rapidly and angrily enough, and in which it has hinged about out huge holes where eddying waters ever revolve. There, white and hoary brookers foam over the jagged peaks of rocks which spring up between. I had to cross one of these falls for the first time without a guide, but was told there was no danger if only the traveler would fix his eye upon a certain point of land, and make straight across the stream for that; it was mentioned at the same time as pretty certain death to get down stream among the breakers. My own experience, however, was that of many travelers. I set out moving as seemed across the river towards the proper point—but soon, as the waters came up high around the horse, over the stirrups, and high on the saddle, I got looking down into the stream, vainly striving to see the bottom, and starting by the stream to go straight across it, instead of keeping my eye on the opposite shore, when suddenly I found myself at the edge of the dreaded breakers, and at each motion of the horse, he, tho' seeming to step across the current, was really getting down nearer to them. I looked up. I was far away below the proper spot. The water was rushing past with a dizzy, sickening motion, my head reeled, and my eyes swam, while the white breakers seemed rushing up-stream to meet me and oppose the current rushing downward. The waters swept more and more wildly past every moment. Then I saw the point of rock for which I was to have made, far away up stream. Looking down at the current at each step, the horse's head had inclined further and further from the true course. I halted to recover self-possession. But one hope remained—not to look at the stream, but resolutely to lift up the eye and fix it on the opposite shore. Then, instinctively, I guided the horse to the point of safety.
It is so with man. It is not by peering deep into the stream and current of men, and obtaining thus through criticism a knowledge of human nature, that one can become a true man, or cross the stream of life without being carried away by its force. It is by fixing the eye upon that other shore, and upon the rock of Ages, and letting the waves and currents and billowings in the stream below of what is called humanity roll on as they list, while the Christian's eye and aim and hope are set on things above—on God.
With the good man God is his life.
Let each good man his life in God invest.

The County Fair.

Every one engaged in cultivating the soil, Doubtless needs improvement in the science of Agriculture. Agriculture, like every other science, is capable of being studied without its fund of knowledge becoming exhausted. Agricultural exhibitions, when the articles exhibited are accompanied with the made of culture, do, are undoubtedly great means of improvement. But, that great horses, are in the least degree essential to good farming, or that horse-racing should form a part of the programme of County Fairs, is simply absurd, and as ridiculous and influence as absurd.
It is not our purpose to find fault with those who have control of the County Fair, but when far greater encouragement is given to dealers in fast horses, than to those who devote their energies of body and mind to making practical improvements, and experimental discoveries in soil and culture, and when the prime object for which County Fairs are ought to be established, is totally ignored by awarding a premium of twenty five dollars for the fastest horse, and only two dollars for the best bushel of wheat, it becomes us to inquire whether County Fairs are merging into horse races! If so, the sooner they are discontinued, and the less they are patronized by the agricultural and virtuous portions of the community the better.
ACADEMIA.
LEWIS TWP., Aug. 27.
A GOOD CREATOR OF GOD.—How Dr. Guthrie says: "I have heard a man, with a bottle of whiskey before him, have the impudence and assurance to say, 'The creature of God is good, and nothing ought to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving,' and he would persuade me that what was made in the still-pot was a creature of God! In one sense it is so, but in the same sense so is arsenic, so is the oil of vitriol, so is prussic acid. Think of a fellow tossing off a glass of vitriol, and exclaiming himself by saying that it is a creature of God! He would not use many such creatures, that's all I'll say. Whiskey is good in its own place. There is nothing like whiskey for preserving a dead man; but it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whiskey; if you want to kill a living man, put the whiskey into him. It was a capital thing for preserving the dead animal, when they put him in the rum tubs, but it was a bad thing for the sailors when they tapped the cask and drank the liquor till they left him as he never left his ship—high and dry!"



General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st of February, A. D. 1859, it is enacted, that the several counties of this Commonwealth be and they are hereby divided into wards, and that the several wards of each county be and they are hereby named as follows: ...

No. 5.—Sheep and Swine.

best French Merino Bucks 2 00
best French Merino Does 2 00
best South-down " 2 00
best any other kind 2 00
best 2 head Mated Swine 2 00
best 2 head Mated Poultry 2 00
best 2 head Mated Dairy Products 2 00
best 2 head Mated Household Manufactures 2 00
best 2 head Mated Agricultural Implements 2 00

No. 6.—Poultry.

best pair Chickens 1 00
best pair Turkeys 1 00
best pair Ducks 1 00
best pair Geese 1 00
best pair Hens 1 00
best pair Cocks 1 00
best pair Pigeons 1 00
best pair Rabbits 1 00
best pair Cats 1 00
best pair Dogs 1 00

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1860.
FROM OUR NAVY.
I lately wrote you an account of the capture of our second prize—but, since our arrival here, we have found that we had rather more than a deserted vessel. Three little negro boys turned up, after having concealed themselves, for seven days, in an empty water tank. They are bright, lively fellows, and as the vessel is known to be the "W. B. Kibby," of New York, she has been sent there under charge of a prize crew from our vessel. As some of your readers may yet be going over to see the last and greatest wonder of the world, the Great Eastern, they may stop to trifles and take a peep at our little captured brigantine. They will see a slaver in full trim, the accommodations secured to their four hundred passengers, and other matters of interest.
The lately planted negro colony at Key West has been entirely disbanded. The Greedy House, which was lately so resonant with the songs and sighs of so many of Africa's sons and daughters, is now deserted, and the marmos of the surf, and sea breezes, are its only occupants. This was a most cruel and inhuman outrage perpetrated on these helpless negroes, to send them home in sailing vessels, instead of steamers. Between the time of their capture and their re-embarking for Africa, about three hundred of them had ceased their troubles on earth, and as many of the remainder were sick or weakly, being scarcely fit for even a quick ocean voyage. Then, deliberately to put them to torture by a tedious passage in a sailing vessel, in order to save a few hundred dollars, is such a base action that I cannot think of it without indignation. Many deeds of charity will have to be done before the Colonization Society will be able to wipe out this disgraceful act. About thirty of the negroes were drowned at their embarkation, caused by the most gross carelessness on the part of the persons in charge of the transport. For the sake of humanity, we had better drop a veil over the acts of the agents of a Society professedly Christian.
In reference to the rumor that some of these negroes were stolen from here, I have no hesitancy in saying that there is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind but that the rumor is false. I am well acquainted with the persons in charge, and the circumstances connected with the whole affair.
Considerably to our disappointment, we are to remain on this station during the summer. A new cylinder has been sent out to us, which we will use when it is needed. We sail, in a few days, for our cruising ground. Like philosophers, we are going to make the best of our luck, and boldly face the heat, mosquitoes, yellow-fever and hurricanes. We may come out second best, but if your correspondent does not get "used-up" he will give you some account of the engagements.
There may be doubted opinions in the above, relative to the transportation of these negroes, yet please publish my letter, and make what comments you see fit respecting it. I feel more deeply on the subject than I write. If you were in my situation, you would have seen the same things also.
Why is Stephen A. Douglas like a little boy who dares to learn the alphabet? Because he is afraid of the A-Z he sees (A B C's)

No. 7.—Grain and Root Crops.

best 2 bushels Wheat 2 00
best 2 bushels Corn 2 00
best 2 bushels Potatoes 2 00
best 2 bushels Turnips 2 00
best 2 bushels Carrots 2 00
best 2 bushels Onions 2 00
best 2 bushels Apples 2 00
best 2 bushels Peaches 2 00
best 2 bushels Plums 2 00
best 2 bushels Cherries 2 00

No. 8.—Fruit.

best 2 bushels Apples 2 00
best 2 bushels Peaches 2 00
best 2 bushels Plums 2 00
best 2 bushels Cherries 2 00
best 2 bushels Grapes 2 00
best 2 bushels Strawberries 2 00
best 2 bushels Raspberries 2 00
best 2 bushels Blackberries 2 00
best 2 bushels Currants 2 00
best 2 bushels Gooseberries 2 00

No. 9.—Dairy Products.

best 2 bushels Butter 2 00
best 2 bushels Cheese 2 00
best 2 bushels Milk 2 00
best 2 bushels Cream 2 00
best 2 bushels Eggs 2 00
best 2 bushels Honey 2 00
best 2 bushels Syrup 2 00
best 2 bushels Molasses 2 00
best 2 bushels Sugar 2 00
best 2 bushels Salt 2 00

No. 10.—Flour and Bread.

best 2 bushels Flour 2 00
best 2 bushels Bread 2 00
best 2 bushels Corn Meal 2 00
best 2 bushels Oats 2 00
best 2 bushels Rye 2 00
best 2 bushels Barley 2 00
best 2 bushels Potatoes 2 00
best 2 bushels Turnips 2 00
best 2 bushels Carrots 2 00
best 2 bushels Onions 2 00

No. 11.—Household Manufactures.

best 2 bushels Soap 2 00
best 2 bushels Candles 2 00
best 2 bushels Paper 2 00
best 2 bushels Ink 2 00
best 2 bushels Oil 2 00
best 2 bushels Vinegar 2 00
best 2 bushels Mustard 2 00
best 2 bushels Pickles 2 00
best 2 bushels Preserves 2 00
best 2 bushels Jams 2 00

No. 12.—Manufactured Articles.

best 2 bushels Cloth 2 00
best 2 bushels Cotton 2 00
best 2 bushels Wool 2 00
best 2 bushels Linnen 2 00
best 2 bushels Silk 2 00
best 2 bushels Paper 2 00
best 2 bushels Ink 2 00
best 2 bushels Oil 2 00
best 2 bushels Vinegar 2 00
best 2 bushels Mustard 2 00

No. 13.—Agricultural Implements.

best 2 bushels Plows 2 00
best 2 bushels Harrows 2 00
best 2 bushels Rakes 2 00
best 2 bushels Shovels 2 00
best 2 bushels Spades 2 00
best 2 bushels Axes 2 00
best 2 bushels Saws 2 00
best 2 bushels Hoes 2 00
best 2 bushels Pickaxes 2 00
best 2 bushels Mattocks 2 00

No. 1.—Horses.

best 2 head Red cattle 2 00
best 2 head Black cattle 2 00
best 2 head Yellow cattle 2 00
best 2 head Working Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Steers 2 00
best 2 head Mated Swine 2 00
best 2 head Mated Poultry 2 00
best 2 head Mated Dairy Products 2 00
best 2 head Mated Household Manufactures 2 00

No. 2.—Plowing Match.

best 2 head Red cattle 2 00
best 2 head Black cattle 2 00
best 2 head Yellow cattle 2 00
best 2 head Working Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Steers 2 00
best 2 head Mated Swine 2 00
best 2 head Mated Poultry 2 00
best 2 head Mated Dairy Products 2 00
best 2 head Mated Household Manufactures 2 00

No. 3.—Durham Cattle.

best 2 head Red cattle 2 00
best 2 head Black cattle 2 00
best 2 head Yellow cattle 2 00
best 2 head Working Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Horses 2 00
best 2 head Mated Steers 2 00
best 2 head Mated Swine 2 00
best 2 head Mated Poultry 2 00
best 2 head Mated Dairy Products 2 00
best 2 head Mated Household Manufactures 2 00

WEST BRANCH FAIR.

Fifth Annual Fair
of the
Union County Agricultural Society,
NEW FAIR GROUNDS
NEAR LEWISBURG,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
October 4, 5 and 6, 1860.

No. 1.—Horses.

For the best blood stallion, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood mare, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood gelding, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood foal, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood yearling, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood two-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood three-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood four-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood five-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood six-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00

No. 2.—Plowing Match.

For the best plow, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best harrow, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best rake, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best shovel, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best spade, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best axe, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best saw, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best hoe, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best pickaxe, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best mattock, having been used in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00

No. 3.—Durham Cattle.

For the best blood stallion, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood mare, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood gelding, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood foal, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood yearling, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood two-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood three-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood four-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood five-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood six-year-old, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00

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best 2 bushels Peaches 2 00
best 2 bushels Plums 2 00
best 2 bushels Cherries 2 00

No. 8.—Fruit.

best 2 bushels Apples 2 00
best 2 bushels Peaches 2 00
best 2 bushels Plums 2 00
best 2 bushels Cherries 2 00
best 2 bushels Grapes 2 00
best 2 bushels Strawberries 2 00
best 2 bushels Raspberries 2 00
best 2 bushels Blackberries 2 00
best 2 bushels Currants 2 00
best 2 bushels Gooseberries 2 00

No. 9.—Dairy Products.

best 2 bushels Butter 2 00
best 2 bushels Cheese 2 00
best 2 bushels Milk 2 00
best 2 bushels Cream 2 00
best 2 bushels Eggs 2 00
best 2 bushels Honey 2 00
best 2 bushels Syrup 2 00
best 2 bushels Molasses 2 00
best 2 bushels Sugar 2 00
best 2 bushels Salt 2 00

No. 10.—Flour and Bread.

best 2 bushels Flour 2 00
best 2 bushels Bread 2 00
best 2 bushels Corn Meal 2 00
best 2 bushels Oats 2 00
best 2 bushels Rye 2 00
best 2 bushels Barley 2 00
best 2 bushels Potatoes 2 00
best 2 bushels Turnips 2 00
best 2 bushels Carrots 2 00
best 2 bushels Onions 2 00

No. 11.—Household Manufactures.

best 2 bushels Soap 2 00
best 2 bushels Candles 2 00
best 2 bushels Paper 2 00
best 2 bushels Ink 2 00
best 2 bushels Oil 2 00
best 2 bushels Vinegar 2 00
best 2 bushels Mustard 2 00
best 2 bushels Pickles 2 00
best 2 bushels Preserves 2 00
best 2 bushels Jams 2 00

No. 12.—Manufactured Articles.

best 2 bushels Cloth 2 00
best 2 bushels Cotton 2 00
best 2 bushels Wool 2 00
best 2 bushels Linnen 2 00
best 2 bushels Silk 2 00
best 2 bushels Paper 2 00
best 2 bushels Ink 2 00
best 2 bushels Oil 2 00
best 2 bushels Vinegar 2 00
best 2 bushels Mustard 2 00

No. 13.—Agricultural Implements.

best 2 bushels Plows 2 00
best 2 bushels Harrows 2 00
best 2 bushels Rakes 2 00
best 2 bushels Shovels 2 00
best 2 bushels Spades 2 00
best 2 bushels Axes 2 00
best 2 bushels Saws 2 00
best 2 bushels Hoes 2 00
best 2 bushels Pickaxes 2 00
best 2 bushels Mattocks 2 00

No. 1.—Horses.

For the best blood stallion, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood mare, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood gelding, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood foal, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season or more, 2 00
For the best blood yearling, having been kept in the limits of the Society one season