

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1814--Whole No., 2,161.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843--Whole No., 885.

The Star and Chronicle

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL.

Published every Friday, at Lewisburg, Union County, Penna.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Advertisements:—First insertion, 10 cents per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Beware!

The greatest cheats of the day are bogus jewellers.

Oscule, looking and bearing the tests of Gold, but worth no more than Copper...

...and an imitation of Silver—arc manufactured by wholesale, and pushed out at large profits upon the green and ignorant, especially in the country, with brazen impudence and every manner of device.

Much of this stuff is advertised in unprincipled newspapers. "Cheap Jewellery," "Selling off at Cost," "Any Article of Jewellery for 81," "Bargains! Bargains! &c. &c.," are the starting, attractive baits held out to ensnare inexperienced girls and boys especially with their worthless, bogus, imitation Jewellery, Gold Watches, &c.

These scoundrels seriously injure honest and honorable resident Jewellers in every town.

It is becoming more fashionable, among the truly wealthy and genteel, to dispense with all metal ornaments for show—so that an ostentatious display of that kind will mark less characters instead of the solid, real gold of society!

Intensive vs. Extensive Farming.

The Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, in his valuable essay on "Fertilizers," contained in the Agricultural Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1859, remarks:

"Let that nation leave those exhausted fields are forcing the population to emigrate. Civilization can not exist, in the highest degree, without dense population; nor dense population, without calling to its aid the highest resources of agriculture."

Every word true. Patriotism and self-love conspire to encourage the farmer to pursue such a course as will make his farm a good one, not to emigrate from, but to stay upon, for him and his children's children. To have the control of land, and not make it better, and more productive from year to year, is a shame. To hold it year after year stationary, barely so-so, no improvement, is bad enough; but to have it growing worse, less productive, approximating the condition to be abandoned, or given over to a more energetic man, is too bad. That those farmers who save their own manure, and purchase all the neighborhood affords, who cultivate highly, and get good crops, not only do have better farms to leave their children, but receive all the while a higher profit on their labor than those who are wearing the land out, is as plain as the nose on a man's face—as plain as if the projecting member were a foot long. Why in the world do not all farmers see this, and do likewise?

By dividing farms, and keeping the sons and daughters at their early homes, Union county would double in population in twenty years, and in wealth perhaps faster still.

At the recent session of the East Baltimore M. E. Conference, the following appointments were made for the Northumberland District:

Thomas M. Kates, P. E. Lewisburg. Williamsport, 24 Charge—R. Hinkle. Montoursville—Samuel Shannon. Muncy—H. G. Dill, J. W. Buckley. Milton—J. W. Langley. Milton Circuit—G. Warren, C. F. Thomas. Lewisburg—J. W. Helges. Millburg and Middleburg—A. W. Gibson. Northumberland—J. A. Price. Sunbury—E. Butler, John A. Dixon. Catawissa—John Lloyd, Emory J. Swartz. Ashland—A. M. Kester. Danville—B. H. Hamlin. Bloomsburg—F. Gearhart, A. R. Reily. Jamesville—G. H. Day. Bear River Meadows—A. M. Creighton. White Haven—R. E. Wilson. Herwick—S. L. Bowman, J. F. Porter. Bloomingdale—J. W. Haughwout, Hiles C. Pardoe. Orangeville—M. P. Crosthwaite, R. R. Pott. Thompson Mitchell, President of WilliamSPORT Dickinson Seminary. Iron H. Torrence, Secretary of Pennsylvania State Bible Society.

In other Districts, we notice the following: North Baltimore Station—Wm. R. Mills, W. M. Showalter. Exeter Street—J. McK. Reilly. High Street, Balt.—John Geyer, John E. Amos. Strawberry, Balt.—J. H. Dasher, J. H. Brown. Frederick City and Asbury—B. H. Crever, J. H. McHard.

Clearspring—C. Kalbas. Bedford Station—S. Koper. Huntingdon—S. L. M. Cooper. Phillipsburg—Samuel Creighton, J. W. Oline. Glen Hope—J. S. Lee, L. D. Watson. Penn's Valley—John A. DeMoyer, F. B. Riddle. Lock Haven—L. M. Gardner. Salona—J. Y. Rothrock. Great Island—E. E. Allen. Jersey Shore—S. W. Price. Carlisle Station—Joseph A. Ross. Mechanicsburg—R. Wesley Black. Lewistown Station—J. S. McMurray.

Great Gain of U. S. Population.

Year. Population. Increase.

1701 262,000 784,000

1749 1,046,000 1,157,000

1775 2,803,000 1,126,827

1790 3,927,827 1,376,988

1800 5,305,925 1,933,889

1810 7,239,814 2,398,317

1820 9,658,131 3,228,889

1830 12,866,020 4,203,433

1840 17,069,453 6,122,422

1850 23,191,875 8,450,102

1860 31,611,977

This is a rapid ratio indeed. Should it continue at the same rate, some of our readers will see the day when One Hundred Millions of souls will rally under the flag of constitutional liberty.

The Charleston News has an earnest article against the union of the Border Slave States with the Cotton States. It thinks the Border States had better not join the Southern Confederacy.

A Surgeon's Adventure.

A singular romance connected with the history of crime, is here. There are a few well authenticated instances of criminals who have been restored to consciousness after having suffered at the hands of the hangman.

In Paris, in 1795, a young girl of very prepossessing appearance, from one of the interior provinces of France, was placed in the service of a man depraved by all the vices of that corrupt metropolis. Smitten with her charms, he attempted her ruin, but was unsuccessful. Incensed at his defeat, he determined on revenge, and in furtherance of his design secretly placed in her trunk articles belonging to him and marked with his name. He then denounced her to a magistrate, who caused her to be arrested, and the missing articles being found in her possession, she was brought to trial. In defence, she could only assert her ignorance of the manner in which the property came into her trunk, and protest her innocence. She was found guilty, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon her. The hangman's office was inefficiently performed, it being the first attempt of the executioner's son. The body was delivered into the hands of a surgeon, by whom it had been purchased. He immediately conveyed it home, and was proceeding to dissect it, when he perceived a slight warmth about the heart. By prompt use of proper remedies, he restored the suspended animation. In the meantime, he had sent for a trustworthy priest, and when the unfortunate girl opened her eyes, she supposed herself in another world, and addressing the priest (who was a man of marked countenance) exclaimed: "Eternal Father! you know my innocence; have pity on me!" In her simplicity, believing she beheld her Maker, she continued to sue for mercy, and it was some time before she realized she was in the land of the living. The surgeon and priest being fully convinced of her innocence, she retired to a village far distant from the scene of her punishment. The community subsequently became acquainted with her story, and the author of her misery became an object of contempt, though it does not appear that any attempt was made to bring him to justice.

Amendments of Postal Laws.

Some material changes and improvements in the postal service have been authorized by an act of the late Congress.

The second section of the act empowers the Postmaster General to procure and furnish letter sheets, with postage stamps impressed thereon, combining in one both a sheet and an envelope. This supplies a desideratum in certain business and legal proceedings where it is important to prove the date of mailing of a letter by the postmark.

Another section of the act requires that letters which have been advertised shall be returned to the Post Office Department, if unclaimed, two months after the date of the advertisement; except in cases where letters are directed to seaports for persons on board of designated vessels expected to arrive, and also in cases where letters are specially marked to be retained for a longer period.

Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; photographic paper and letter envelopes; are to be rated at one cent an ounce for any place within the United States not over fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce for any distance over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage stamps. The packages must not exceed four pounds. Cards blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, are made mailable matter at the same rates, prepaid in the same way.

Hereafter, ten cents postage is to be prepaid on all letters conveyed in the mail between any points in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific.

Too Sharp.

The Agriculturalist relates the following anecdote of Prof. Johnston, of Middletown University: "He was one day lecturing before the students on Numerology, and had before him quite a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate the subject. A roguish student, for sport, slyly slipped a piece of brick among the stones. The Professor was taking up the stones one after another, and naming them. 'This,' said he, 'is a piece of granite; this is a piece of felspar,' &c. &c.; presently he came to the brickbat. Without betraying any surprise, or even changing his tone of voice, 'This,' said he, holding it up, 'is a piece of impudence!' There was a shout of laughter, and the student concluded he had made little by that trick."

Judge Robert C. Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, administered to Gen. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, the oath of office. The gentlemen are about the same age, were boys together in Northumberland county, and started life the one as a school-teacher and the other as a printer. During all the interval between youth and mature age, they have preserved the kindest relations, personally.

How a Doctor was Sold.

A story is told upon Rayner, the eminent physician here. He was called in, six weeks ago, to attend a sick child. The child—of wealthy parents—recovered its health. A few days after Rayner had discontinued his visits, the mother of the little invalid called on the Doctor. She said: "My dear Doctor, there are services rendered in this world, which money can not pay. I know not how we could adequately reward you for your kindness and attention and skill to poor Ernest. And I thought perhaps you would accept this little portmanteau—a mere trifle—but which I embroidered."

"Portmanteau!" roughly replied the Doctor, "M-dicino, madam, is not a sentimental profession. When we are called to visit sick people, we want their fees, and not their gratitude. Gratitude—humbly! I'd like to see gratitude make the pot boil, and I have not only to make my pot boil, but I have a horse to feed, madam, and a driver to pay, and daughters to portion, madam—gratitude won't aid me to do these things—money, madam; yes, money."

The lady was, as you may well imagine, confounded by this burst of indignant talents, and she could only stammer: "But—Doctor—what is your fee?"

"My fee is a thousand francs, and I tell you, madam, there is no use screaming at me. I will not take one sou less."

The lady did not scream. She quietly opened the embroidered portmanteau—'embroidered,' unrolled the five bank notes in it, gave two to the Doctor, placed the other three in the portmanteau and the latter in her pocket, bowed profoundly, "Good morning, Doctor," and made her exit.—Paris correspondent of Boston Traveller.

Fast Young Man.

It is very easy to distinguish young men of the genus "fast." They are generally arrayed in clothes of the latest fashion, drive fast horses, run after fast women, drink and smoke fast and furiously, play fast games, eat late suppers, and are generally found fast asleep at breakfast time, from which meal they usually fast from a lack of appetite to enjoy it. Finally, they fasten some incurable malady upon themselves, resulting from their manifold excesses and follies, and then are hurried out of the world at a much faster rate than they spun along at any time during their headlong gallop to destruction.

Wanted. We want wood. While we write, wintery winds whistle wrathfully without. We wish we were warm. Without wood, we won't work; we would willingly work we were warm. We wax warm when we work with wood; without wood we wax wrathly when we work, while winds whistle woefully without. We wish we were wealthy; we would work, well warmed with wood. Why who would work without wood? We wouldn't, well we wouldn't, would we? We wonder who would! [Wery well worded. We wot who wrote which witty waut.]

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, has thirty relatives in Federal offices, and Senator Mason, of the same State, twenty-five. It is one of the most unbearable consequences of the election of Lincoln, that some of these patriots will have to walk. Under such circumstances, shall Virginia submit to a Black Republican President?

The above says why those Senators tremble and waver so much about leaving uncle Sam's fat coarbitr. They are not so sure about as good places in Sambouia.

"Antelope," the New York correspondent of the New Orleans Post says, had a look at President Lincoln while he was there, and concludes, that, "while there is gentility and merited worth speaking from that fact, there is, at the same time, an iron cast presented, and an indomitable will. Indeed, at a first glance, he reminded me of one of my sledge-hammers, with which I break rocks at home—his body slender, like the handle, but topped off with a head all solidity, all iron. His hands, too, are all muscle, and a strong grip from them must be like the grasp of a vise."

It has been discovered in Habersham county, Georgia, that a woman, held in Slavery for twenty years, is white, having been kidnapped when a child from Baltimore, Md. Well, what of it? The patent Christians tell us that slavery is right, and if so, why not extend its "benefits" to this woman as well as some of the preachers who advocate the doctrine?

AN ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE.—The more married men you have, said Voltaire, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of our criminal calendars—you will there find a hundred youths executed, for one father of a family. Marriage renders a man virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Scott has received one hundred and thirty letters, from fifteen different States, threatening his own life. Some are anonymous, but the bulk of them are evidently genuine.

BAD LUCK AND GOOD LUCK.—Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up and working to make it come right.

Camping out in a Snow-Storm.

Dr. Harold H. Pope was on his way to see a patient in Verous, early on Thursday evening, and was overtaken by a storm in all its fury. Owing to the drifted roads at some points, the path had been moved to the adjoining fields. All traces of the track were, however, soon obliterated, and nothing could be seen—at times, not even the horse's head. The Doctor could not find his way out of one of these fields, and his horse finally became so completely confused that he refused to budge an inch in any direction. Here was a dilemma, but Dr. Pope was equal to the emergency. Instead of wasting his vital energies in useless attempts to extricate himself, he prepared to camp for the night, on the spot, in the following manner. He disengaged the horse from the cutter, and took off his harness; he then took one of the two buffalo robes he had with him, and put it on his horse, and then replaced the harness, buckled it on, and made it all safe. He then tied the horse fast to a tree. The Doctor then turned his cutter upside-down, so as to make a barricade against the storm, and, wrapping himself up in the remaining robe, lay down under the protection of the cutter, and so spent the night. We learn that the Doctor suffered some damage in his feet from the frost, but when the morning sun dispelled the storm, and he discovered his bearings, he hitched his faithful steed once more to the cutter, and made the visit to his patient as if nothing had happened. Presence of mind, and great power of endurance, saved our medical friend from great suffering, and, perhaps, from death.—Roman (N. Y.) Citizen.

Death of an Aged Minister.

Died in Peters township, in this county, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult., Rev. JAMES ESTEP, M. D. (an original Curator of the University at Lewisburg.) For over half a century he has been an acceptable and successful preacher in the Baptist Church, and was a man of pure heart, and more than ordinary learning. He could repeat more of the Holy Scriptures than any man we ever listened to, and his knowledge of ancient and modern history was indeed extraordinary. Almost thence-tire population of Western Pennsylvania has listened to his sermons and lectures with profit and delight. The Doctor was 78 years old at the time of his death.—Monongahela Republican.

Sad Casualty.

A girl named Alice Sweetland, aged 14 years, was horribly burned at Toga, on Friday morning last. While standing in front of the fire-place, a sudden gust of wind came rushing down the chimney, blowing the flames out of the fire-place, and before the girl could escape her clothes were on fire and she was enveloped in flames. She did not lose her presence of mind for an instant; she rushed to a bed, and attempted to smother the flames; but did not succeed, and died of her injuries on Saturday, after suffering the most intense pain. She was alone in the house at the time of the accident.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, a few days since, referring to the seceding members of Buchanan's Cabinet, said: "God reward in the United States the Treasury Secretary, and the national credit diminished, at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded. Thompson stayed in until the poor Lullians were robbed out of a large portion of their patrimony, and then he conscientiously seceded. Floyd, more honest than the rest, waited until he and his friends had taken some eight millions of public and private money, and then he conscientiously seceded, too."

Pine Sheep.

Last week, Neuer & Brocius, of this place, killed a sheep two years old, which weighed when dressed 110 pounds. It was raised by Samuel Harman, of Snyder county. The fleece and skin weighed 22 pounds. This animal had, the year previous, been shorn of a fleece weighing twelve pounds, which, together with the price for which the sheep was sold to the butcher, and the early age at which it was disposed of, made it a very profitable animal. There is money to be made in sheep raising, if farmers engage in it with the right spirit.—Swab Gazette.

The Selection of the town of New London, Conn., have taken occasion to introduce all able-bodied applicants for assistance to a saw, saw-horse and wood pile before passing upon their title to aid from town. This test has, in most cases, been too much for the paupers, who, after a little