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H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.

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LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

For the Lewisburg Chronicle,
Napoleon's Star.

BY R. E. SCHMIDT.

When cardinal Rich, the uncle of Napoleon, ex-
posed him on the matters of his political expedition
to Italy, the only man who was not to be led to
the window by Bonaparte, who, on the contrary, said,
"Do you see on what I stand? I do not see it."
Well I do not, replied Napoleon.

See it thou who lone and lovely stand,
Beside a fleecy cloud,
That trembles in its fading ear,
Which vapor can not shroud?

Count thou not see it! look again,
"I do not mark it yet."
Blue eyes have traced the sky in vain,
So thick with sparkling set.

Lo! how it sparkles and appears
Still nearer to the view;
Thine eyes are dim with idle fears,
I see it, that will do.

Star of my destiny, that beam'd
Propitious on my birth,
When the Egyptian sold dream'd,
My nod should rule the earth.

Shall the proud monarch not feel,
The response of my power,
And bow as he bows before a kneel,
In triumph's brilliant hour.

Behold of conquest! where wert thou,
In Egypt's land, when I was here,
When he who's before could bow,
Bowed down his head in vain.

To vain against an arrow's shaft,
His mail and horse advance,
Nor dare to turn a longing eye
Towards their own love's France.

Could might achieve, could power subdue,
Thy goal had still been won,
And once again thine eyes had seen,
Thy fortune's favorite son.

But no—Jove's proud, imperial bird,
New drops upon the plain,
And thou has seen the eagle's wing,
Which once could conquer pain.

Planet of glory! in thy rays,
That flash along the mind,
The light of future grandeur plays,
Which pride can never find.

And blood and tears have flowed for one,
Who knew no kinder love,
A prototype of Adam's son,
Without another's love.

Isis of freedom! may thy bow,
Expand over earth and sea,
That thou in every clime may know,
The universe is free.

*Alexander the Great believed himself to be the son of
Jupiter Ammon, who was when he was told by his as-
tronomers that he had more words to conquer than one.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, March 25.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A visit to
this Institution this afternoon, was very
pleasant, although short, and not as satis-
factory as one would like to have it, al-
though the Superintendent is doubtless a better
judge of the indulgence that may be granted
to the visitor's curiosity, than he is.—
The buildings are very extended and airy
—the site is romantic, yet convenient, and
when ornamented as is contemplated, will
be exceedingly beautiful—the rooms are
clean and neat—and in every respect, the
Institution appears to be well adapted for
the execution of its purpose. The long
main building of brick is crowned with a
graceful dome, which commands a most
extended view. Back of the main building
is a wash house and a carpenter's shop.
Water is now carried to the premises by a
hydraulic ram, and an Artesian well is be-
ing sunk through solid rock.

The number and condition of the pa-
tients, you will learn from the Annual Re-
port of the Superintendent, who conducted
our party through half a dozen of the wards
of these least afflicted. Their general ap-
pearance is that of contentment—much re-
spect to the Superintendent, who they
watch with the utmost attention—and with-
out any apparent desire to do wrong or to
quarrel. Everything about them is clean
and neat—bathing tubs in every ward—
books and newspapers and music for some
—and a chapel where morning service is
held, and lectures given and the magic
lantern exhibited, and preaching on Sun-
days.

The first patient we heard, was a woman,
singing a familiar air in a most plaintive
tone, which became more and more mourn-
ful the further we receded from her. There
is here a child, less than four years old,
who once had read the Bible through—be-
came sick—and is now insane—a natural
consequence of precocious education.

In the Register of Visitors in the parlor,
we saw, inserted a day or two before, the
name of "D. L. Dic, Washington, D. C."—
the name of the philanthropic lady who
has been the means of founding this and
many other similar institutions, and whose
name will descend to posterity among the
most illustrious benefactors of the human
race. Her signature is extremely bold
and neat.

Returning from the Asylum, we met
some 25 or 30 of the female patients, re-
turning from a walk under the direction
of a matron. We could not tell, however,
"which was which," as they were of all
ages, and of every variety in dress and gen-
eral appearance. Some appeared modest
and sensible, others careless and familiar,
others foolish, and others inexpressibly
sad. All, however, without any apparent
external restraint, kept close together like
a flock of sheep under the direction of a
shepherd, and seemed alike anxious to
reach the Asylum, which some regard as
a boarding house, others as a hotel, and
but few as a prison.

SATURDAY, March 26.

The House had no session, there not be-
ing a quorum present at the hour ap-
pointed.

The Senate attended to private business
wholly. Among the bills passed was one
to incorporate a Coal Company embracing
part of the coal lands of the late Dr. Wag-
enseller.

SUNDAY, March 27.

The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal
Conference has been in session for several
days. Bishop Morris—an aged, stolid
and solid looking man—is presiding. Some
150 ministers present, from whom the pa-
pists in town were to-day supplied. At the
Court House, Mr. Elliott gave a practical
and much approved discourse upon the
death and resurrection of Lazarus, and
the teachings of Providence by that lesson. In
the evening, Mr. Brislin preached from
the text in Deuteronomy, which requires
Jews to build battlements around the tops
of their dwellings, or the blood of the slain
would be required at their hands. He pro-
ceeded to illustrate this principle, by a vari-
ety of arguments and applications, suited
to every condition in life, and urged the
doctrine with much impressiveness.

MONDAY, March 28.

In the House, Mr. Slifer presented a pe-
tition from West Buffalo township, Union
county, for a change in the place of hold-
ing their elections; and a remonstrance
against said change; also, two remonstrances
from Union county, against attaching any
part of said county to Juniata county; also,
five petitions for the incorporation of the
Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek
railroad company; also, one for the incor-
poration of the Odd Fellows Hall Associa-
tion of New Berlin, Union county; also,
one from citizens of Lewisburg, Union
county, for an increase of power of the
school directors of said borough.

Mr. Slifer submitted the following pre-
amble and resolutions, which were read
twice and adopted:

Whereas, the public improvements lead-
ing from the Capital of Pennsylvania into
the State of Maryland, have been construct-
ed in pursuance of the action of the
Legislatures of both States, and in
the benefits which they confer are alike
important to each; and whereas it is un-
derstood that the Governor, Members
of the Legislature, and Heads of Depart-
ments of the State of Maryland, contem-
plate visiting the line of railroad between
Harrisburg and Baltimore, before the ad-
journment of the present session; and
whereas the interchange of civilities be-
tween the public authorities of neighbor-
ing States is well calculated to unite them
more closely in the bonds of friendship,
and to furnish the best evidence of the
benign influence of our happy Union; therefore

Resolved (if the House of Representa-
tives concur), that the Governor of this
Commonwealth be requested cordially to
invite the Governor, Heads of Departments,
and Legislature of the State of Maryland,
to extend their visit to the Capital of
Pennsylvania, as the guests of the State.

Resolved, that the Governor be also re-
quested to extend a similar invitation to
the Mayor and City Councils of the City
of Baltimore.

Mr. Evans submitted a resolution, that
the Committee on Finance be requested to
inquire into the expediency of reporting a
bill providing for the sale of the canals
and railroads of the Commonwealth.
Passed, 21 to 10.

The Hempfield Relief Bill passed final-
ly without the Pittsburg proviso, after a
long debate.

The Governor gave notice that he had
signed the following among many other
bills:

An act to change the venue in a certain
case from Dauphin to Union county.

An act to incorporate the Northumber-
land cemetery company.

An act to authorize the Governor to in-
corporate the Lewisburg water company.

An act to incorporate the Methodist
Episcopal Church of Union county and re-
lative to the vacating of State roads in
Juniata county.

In the House, the bill to repeal the Gen-
eral Gauge Law, was taken up, discussed,
and referred to the Committee on Corpora-
tions.

The bill to exclude people of color from
settling in this Commonwealth, was taken
up, and on motion for second reading was
rejected—Yeas 28, Nays 30. [Union
safe, yet.]

Evening.—The Methodist Missionary
Conference held their session this evening,
and was witnessed by a large audience,
Rev. Dr. Durbin, presiding. The principal
speaker was Rev. D. W. Bartine, a
dignified, earnest, chaste, enlivening, Chris-
tian-like orator, who won and who bene-
fited every heart. He was followed by
Rev. Henry Slicer in a rambling, unclerical,
clap-trap, stump speech, the purport
of which was that "it wouldn't hurt us to
swallow Cuba and the whole of Mexico."
Rev. Charles A. Hay of the Lutheran
church, and Rev. David Williams of the
Baptist church, also thanked the Society
for their kindness in making them—with
the other pastors of the Borough—life
members of the Society, and bade them
God-speed in the great work of evangeliza-
tion, which demands all the energies of
all the tribes of the common Israel.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Many hearts were pained this morning
by the intelligence that an accident on the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on Sunday
evening last, resulting in the death of Mr.
HOLT, a Director of the Susquehanna Rail-
road Company, and one of the fast friends
of its extension to Williamsport. Mr.
HOLT, I understand, married a Miss SEE-
BOLD of your county, and was a gentle-
man much esteemed.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Agricultural College and Model Farm.

Pursuant to notice, a number of farmers
and others from different parts of Penn-
sylvania, together with others tarrying
at Harrisburg, numbering altogether about
90, met in the Senate Chamber, March 8,
1853, and organized by calling Judge
MYERS to the chair.

Committees to nominate officers were ap-
pointed, and Gov. Bigler on invitation at-
tended the afternoon session. The follow-
ing gentlemen were chosen permanent offi-
cers:

President—JOHN STROHM, Lancaster.

Vice Presidents—Everard Oles, Juni-
ata; John Murdock, Allegheny; James
Miles, Erie; Charles B. Trego, Philadel-
phia.

Secretaries—A. O. Heister, Dauphin;
A. L. Kennedy, Philadelphia; John M.
Sullivan, Butler.

A committee was appointed to prepare
business for the Convention.

Hon. Joseph Konigsmacher, of Lancaster,
moved that the Corresponding Sec-
retary of the State Society be requested to
open a correspondence with John Meshu-
len, now of Jerusalem (Palestine,) in re-
lation to the efforts made by that gentle-
man, in conjunction with some 24 other
Americans, to introduce American agricul-
ture and practical Christianity into the
Holy Land. Three persons have gone out
under the patronage of the Seventh Day
Baptist Mission friends, and their progress
will be watched with interest.

Dr. Underhill, of West Chester county,
New York, addressed the Convention, urg-
ing the farmers and horticulturists, of this
State to emulate the example set them by
New York.

EVENING SESSION.

Judge Watts, from the Committee, read
a Report, in which the advantages of re-
ported Model School and Farm were ad-
verted to at some length. It contemplates
a small school for some 100 pupils at first,
to be increased as success may attend it,
to be located not near a large town, and on
land of various soils, giving employment
for every variety of labor—grain, dairy,
fruit, garden sauce, poultry, cattle, horses,
&c.—together with some knowledge of
mechanism as applied to farm tools, and
also of farriery, &c. The School to have
two sessions yearly, one at the beginning
and the other at the close of the working
season, and all pupils to work three or
more hours per day. Their studies to be
of such practical nature as may be actually
required in their progress through life.—
The Report proposes that for such a School
and Farm, \$10,000 be raised by subscrip-
tions, \$5,000 from the State Society, and
\$5,000 by the State Legislature.

Upon this report, Judge Watts, of Cum-
berland, remarked that one great reason
why farming was not held to be generally
—as it is truly—the most honorable pur-
suit in life, was because our system of ed-
ucation generally led students into the
over-crowded professions; and that the
same system, from its want of adaptation
to every day life, too much prejudiced
farmers against the benefits of education in
general. As a general thing, they trod in
the footsteps of their fathers, without think-
ing that the soil from which they demand-
ed bread was an organized matter, having
a mouth and lungs, and requiring food and
air as much as animated beings themselves.
Benjamin Herr (a Lancaster farmer)
joined in the opinion that many farmers

were hardly rational beings—they did not
exercise the noble faculty of reason by in-
vestigating the science of agriculture, and
were opposed to the acquisition of any
more knowledge than tradition gave them.
He objected to the Report as not being
sufficiently definite—he thought this Con-
vention should digest, and present in de-
tail, the governing power, the officers, and
the daily operations of the Farm and School.
He had little advantages for schooling him-
self, but was anxious the rising generation
should exercise their godlike powers of
mind, consistently acquire knowledge, and
obtain the position in the world to which
they are entitled.

David Mumma (a Dauphin farmer) tho't
injustice had been done to the farming
community—that they had no hostility to
real, practical education, but to the waste
of time in many of our institutions of learn-
ing, which was in itself useless in after
life, and tended to unfit pupils for labor.
He believed that in every day knowledge
—in intimate acquaintance with their own
business—in making a bargain, and gener-
ally in taking care of No. 1—the farmers
were behindhand class in our community.
He thought the proposed School and Farm
would be just the thing to raise the stand-
ard of education in general, and to enlist
the hearts as well tax the broad and visible
aeris of those who bear the great bur-
den of government, and who should be the
governors.

James Cameron (of Northumberland)
defended the intelligence and the progressive
character of his brother-farmers from that
county, and presented in proof a let-
ter from Samuel John, who was appointed
as a Delegate, and failed to attend.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philada.,
followed with conciliatory remarks in re-
ference to some sharp passages between the
persons from different counties, and in jus-
tification of the claims of farmers to hon-
or and encouragement. He was once a
Lancaster farmer himself, and claimed to
be the poorest among them.

H. Blight Brown, of Montgomery, stated
that the Society of that county, which
numbered many hundred members, had
for some time contemplated something like
a Model Farm, but had come to the con-
clusion that it should be a State effort.

The following gentlemen were then re-
appointed a Committee to prepare a Bill to
lay before the Legislature for the incor-
poration of the proposed institution:

Hon. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland.

Gen. Simon Cameron, of Dauphin.

Hon. Christian Myers, of Clarion.

Hon. H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware.

Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster.

After the usual vote of thanks, &c., the
Convention was adjourned, sine die.

—George Walker, of Susquehanna
county—the man who raised the "brag"
crop of 160 acres green corn to the acre—
was present. He says his corn was the
white flint, long ears, small cobs and short
stalks. He got his seed from Mr. Jewett,
who received premiums at the Susq. Coun-
ty Fair in 1850 for 107 bushels per acre,
and in 1851 for 120 bushels to the acre.
Mr. Walker spread his manure on the
ploughed ground, harrowed it in, applied
some other preparation (ashes and lime, I
think) to each hill, and used the cultivator
instead of the plow, afterwards. He
admits that the corn was in a green state
when measured, but is willing and intends
to try again, and thinks with a favorable
season he can raise at least as large a pro-
portion of dry corn. Mr. Walker was
from Chester county, but has worked his
present farm in Susquehanna county for
twenty years or upwards.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Whig State Convention.

LANCASTER, March 24.

An informal meeting was held in "Ful-
ton Hall"—an elegant and commodious
ground floor room, on the site of the Old
Jail—at 11 o'clock, A. M. John Price
Wetherill, of Philadelphia, was called to the
chair.

Capt. Charles T. Campbell, of Franklin
county, was appointed Chairman of the
Committee to report Officers, and Morton
M'Michael, Chairman of Committee on
Resolutions.

Delegates from Union county—William
F. Wagonseller, Senatorial; O. N. Worden,
Representative.

Afternoon.—Convention re-assembled at
3 o'clock, when Hon. HENRY M. FULLER,
of Luzerne county, was reported for Pres-
ident, and after a brief and very appropri-
ate address, took the Chair, supported by
a large number of Vice Presidents and
Secretaries.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to
vote for Canal Commissioners, when—
James Pownall, of Lancaster, had 69 votes.

Moses B. Bowen, of Chester, 17

A. M'Connell, of Indiana, 10

Barton Evans, of York, 4

Mr. POWNALL, having a majority of
all the votes polled, was declared the non-
elect—unanimously ratified. [Mr. Pow-

erall is at present a Member of the House
of Representatives.]

For Auditor General—

Alex. K. McClure, of Franklin, had 64

Wm. T. Wilson, of Clinton, 14

Jacob Hammer, of Schuylkill, 12

John Sturdevant, of Wyoming, 10

Mr. McClure, declared nominated, and
unanimously confirmed. He is the vigor-
ous, but somewhat youthful Editor of the
Chambersburg Repository & Whig, and
formerly of the Juniata Sentinel.

For Surveyor General—

Christian Meyers, Clarion, 1st 2d

Jacob D. Boss, Dauphin, 46 53

John M'Conrad, Bradford, 32 33

Scattering, 15 13

So Judge Myers was declared nominated
—nays, 1. The Judge is an iron master
of Clarion county, elected to the State
Senate as an Independent, but has since
almost uniformly acted with the Whigs.

Mr. M'Michael, from the Committee,
reported a resolution, re-affirming the de-
votion of the party to their measures and
their men, and resolving to stand by and
advance the best interests of our country,
in sunshine and in storm. The "platform"
was adopted by an enthusiastic vote.

The President was authorized to appoint
a State Central Committee, and after usual
thanks to citizens of Lancaster for the
use of the Hall, and to the Officers, the
Convention adjourned, sine die in the best
possible spirits, at 5 P. M.

The County Commissioners are pro-
ceeding slowly with the new Court House
and Jail on North King street, and the
County Court was in session in the old,
noisy, worm-eaten structure on the Square.
It was built about 55 years ago, and if
ever elegant, commodious, or suitable to
the great county of Lancaster, has certainly
outlived its usefulness. It will probably
be demolished, and its site be left open for
public use.

QUI.

The County Buildings.

WHO PAID FOR THEM?

The people of New Berlin claim that
the present county buildings were paid for
by private subscription. The following
extracts from the law creating the county
tell a different story. Can any of our old
citizens inform us how the matter was
really arranged?

[An act creating part of Northumber-
land county into a separate county to be
called Union—March 22, 1813.]

Sec. 3. That from and after the third
Monday of December next, the courts of
common pleas and general quarter sessions
in and for the said county of Union shall
be held and held at such house as may
be designated by the Commissioners of
said county, to be elected at the next gen-
eral election, in the town of MIFFINSBURG,
until a Court House shall be erected in and
for said county AS HEREINAFTER DIRECTED,
and shall be then held at such Court
House.

Sec. 9. That the Governor be and he is
hereby authorized and required on or be-
fore the first day of May next ensuing to
appoint three discreet and disinterested
persons not resident in the county of Nor-
thumberland or Union, whose duty it shall
be to fix upon a proper and convenient site
for a court house, prison, and county offi-
ces within the aforesaid county of Union,
as near the center thereof as circumstances
will admit, having regard to territory popu-
lation, and the accommodation of the peo-
ple of said county generally; and said per-
sons or a majority of them having viewed
the relative advantages of the several situ-
ations contemplated by the people shall on
or before the first day of July next by a
written report under the hands of a major-
ity of them certify describe and limit the
site or lot of land which they shall have
chosen for the purpose aforesaid, and shall
transmit the said report to the Governor
of this Commonwealth [and shall be sworn,
&c., and receive \$3 per day compensation.]

Sec. 10. That it shall and may be law-
ful for the COMMISSIONERS of the county
of Union who shall be elected at the next
annual election to take assurance to them
and their successors in office of such lot or
piece of ground as shall be approved of
by the persons appointed as aforesaid as a
majority of them for the purpose of ERECTING
THEREON A COURT HOUSE, JAIL AND OFFI-
CES for the safe keeping of the records,
and the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are here-
by authorized to ASSESS, LEVY AND COL-
LECT, in the manner directed by the act
for raising county rates and levies, A SUFFI-
CIENT SUM TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES
THEREOF.

Measurements for Farmers.

Any farmer who can handle a saw and
hatchet can make for himself a strong and
convenient set of measures, as follows: A
box

24 by 16 in. & 22 in. deep contains a barrel.

16 " 16 " 8 1-10 " a bushel.

12 " 11 1-5 8 " half a bushel.

8 " 8 4-10 8 " one peck.

8 " 8 4 1-5 " half a peck.

4 " 4 4 1-5 " one quart.

Old Times and Now,
IN UNION COUNTY.

The following extracts from Legislative
proceedings of some forty years ago, show
that the location of the county seat at New
Berlin is not now completed of for the
first time. It was a cause of much dis-
satisfaction at the out set, and this feeling is
not likely to abate until a removal is ef-
fected:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 10, 1813.

[Mr. Willett, from the committee to
whom was referred on the 5th and 13th
instant, EIGHTEEN petitions from the in-
habitants of Union county, complaining of
the establishment of the seat of justice at
Longtown, and praying that a law may be
passed authorizing the appointment of
Commissioners to review the several places
originally in contemplation for the seat of
justice, made report, which was read as
follows, viz:]

"That on due investigation by them, it
appears that Longtown, fixed on as a site
for the public buildings by two of the com-
missioners appointed under the original
act, though it may be as near the center of
territory as any of the other situations con-
templated, has none of those natural ad-
vantages which they have, and from which
flow the prosperity of towns. Situated
within a few miles of the immense Jacks
mountain, and surrounded by sterile lands,
Longtown (alias New Berlin) has not only
NOR IS THERE A PROSPECT THAT AT ANY
PERIOD HENCE IT WILL HAVE, any com-
merce or manufactures. To perform these
duties which the citizens owe the commu-
nity, a great majority have to travel AGAINST
THE CURRENT OF BUSINESS to a place which
combines not the opportunity, at the same
time, to transact his private business. In
it he finds no market for his produce, nor
can he make purchases to advantage of
those heavy articles which are of the first
necessity to the agriculturist. Though the
town has existed for upwards of twenty
years, yet from these local disadvantages
the buildings are but few and those few not
respectable. These considerations, though
obviously important, and which have uni-
versally had influence on similar occasions,
seem not to have had any weight in the
honest but unguarded minds of the two
commissioners.

"Under these impressions, and from
the consideration that a large majority—
over the remonstrances on your table—of
the people, have asked a review; and be-
cause it is a principle interwoven with all
our political institutions, that the majority
shall govern; and because no expense can
arise therefrom to the State; and as Long-
town will present itself in an improved
state, if the act of the commissioners has
had the common effect; and, finally, be-
cause the committee think the request rea-
sonable and just, and because they antici-
pate a concurrence with them by the House,
they submit for consideration, the follow-
ing resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be ap-
pointed to bring in a bill conformably to
the prayer of the memorialists."

The bill passed the House, but after a
lengthy contest the Senate refused to con-
cur, and the seat of justice remained fixed
at Longtown, or New Berlin.

—Forty years have rolled away; the old
of that day have passed away, and the young
have become old. A new generation is
now upon the stage, and the very reasons
which made the people—40 years ago—
dissatisfied with the location of the County
Seat, EXIST NOW, WITH STILL STRONGER
FORCE.

How to Weigh Live Cattle.

This is of the utmost utility to those
who are not experienced judges by eye.
By the following directions, the weight
can be ascertained within a mere trifle:

Take a string and put it round the
breast, stand square, just behind the shoul-
der blade; measure on a foot rule the feet
and inches the animal is in circumference;
this is called the girth; then, with the
string, measure from the bone of the tail
which plunges the line with the hinder
part of the buttock; direct the line along
the back to the shoulder blade; take the
measure on foot, then rate as before,
which is the length, and work the figures
in the following manner: Girth of the
bullock, 6 feet 4 inches; length 5 feet 3
inches; which multiplied together, make
31 square superficial feet, and that multi-
plied by 13, (the number of pounds mea-