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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

BY T. L. CHAMBERS.

Glorious landscape stretches far around;
The time is autumn, and the trees are red;
Trees are blossoms, tho' upon the ground
The flowers are dead.

The western breeze is like a breath of balm;
It fans my cheek, delicious, soft and warm;
And far away the mountain rears its calm
Majestic form.

The sky is azure, with a tinge of red;
The sea is purple, with a tinge of night;
The pines are music, tho' the birds have fled—
The hills are light.

I see strange castles o'er the setting sun,
Great heaps of splendor piled below, above,
Around whose edges amber sunbeams run
Like streams of love.

The walls are gilded o'er with brightest gold,
The domes are drowned in pink and crimson dyes,
While scarlet banners, over all unrolled,
Delight my eyes.

These are my castles. Can I enter in?
The halls are dark, the door are closed to me.
The soul may long and long, and chafe, and pine,
Yet is not free.

But could I leave this warring world behind,
And soar to where the setting sun hath kissed
Those swaying, gorgeous clouds, what would I find?
A mass of mist,

Richgilded over by the god of light,
We see strange forms of glory, and we say
Castles are filled with angels, heavenly bright;
Who shine for aye.

Thus we build our castles in the air;
We rear them high, and gild them o'er with thought;
Soon, alas! we find, in our despair,
That they are naught.

Fairy forms, to please the happy eye,
Or dreams of childhood, strangely sweet and fair,
But when the storms of life o'erspread the sky,
They are not there.

Miscellaneous.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

WHEN THE WAR ENDS.

That peace between the Federal government and the Confederate States will come sometime is certain, that it will come soon appears now highly probable, and the effect which such an event will have upon the business of the country cannot but be a matter of deep interest to all.

In the examination of the subject we must take certain things as granted, for in no other way can we make any calculations whatever. We will first assume that the terms of peace include the perfect restoration of the Union, and, secondly, that the anti-discordant element has been removed, so that there is no antagonism between different sections of the country growing out of antagonistic institutions—that there is, in fact, that harmony of ideas and interest, which alone can give confidence and insure tranquillity.

These two conditions being established, the country will have peace, national credit, and universal credit will be restored. As soon as this state of things has arrived, as soon as it is certain that the conflict is ended, the people industry of the nation will experience a severe shock. That is inevitable. The war paralyzed industry for a while all was stagnation. Peace will produce a similar effect, because the industry of the country must be changed from a state of war to a state of peace. Those who have been engaged in manufacturing the implements of war and the instruments of human destruction must change their occupation. Thousands and hundreds of thousands must be transferred from one branch of industry to another. Half a million of men now in arms must return to their homes and find employment in peaceful pursuits. This can not take place without temporary derangement and consequent paralysis.

The greatest shock will be felt in prices. Everybody knows that they are at least double their usual range, and must, to a certainty, come down to the natural standard, that the sooner or later, will be reached on a specie basis. A great panic, of course, will take place on the commencement of peace. Every man having property of any kind which he wishes to sell, will wish to be rid of it as soon as possible. And what is worse yet, nobody will be afraid to purchase, because they are sure that prices must come down and down, until they reach the lowest possible point. But the general consumption of the country must go on. Why should it not? Men and Women will continue to eat, drink and wear; and, what must be borne in mind, they have plenty of money or rather of currency, to buy with. What use can they make of blacks and National and State bank notes, of which we have so many hundred millions, but for purchases? And why should not the people purchase freely? They will do so, and of course the trade must and will go on.

The first news of peace will doubtless cause a great decline of prices; most persons will be ready to sell on almost any terms and at any sacrifice; those who have the courage to make purchases under such circumstances will do so to great advantage, because prices cannot at once permanently decline. After the first shock there will be a reaction, and prices will advance again.

Three causes have co-operated in raising prices; the increasing volume of currency, the depreciation of the national credit, and the movements of speculators. All these causes may cease with the return of peace if our finances are managed on sound principles; the currency will be reduced, the national credit will be restored and the speculators' occupation will be gone. But since this change cannot be instantaneous, so far as a redundant currency is concerned, the reaction we have spoken of will take place.

Prices are governed by the existing quantity of currency, and, as that cannot be at once greatly contracted, prices cannot immediately return to their natural point. To most persons prices seem to be merely accidental. That they are actually governed by laws as determinate as those of gravitation few understand. Hence there will be a great panic, and many will sell off their stocks, as some did under the senseless panic of September last, at much less than they are worth, and be quite glad to purchase at advanced rates.

If it were universally known that the prices in general can fall only as the currency is curtailed, all would be well. Prices would go down gradually as the currency was called in, until the specie value was reached, and then trade would move on in its accustomed channels. But it will not be so.—Changes will be fitful and violent, because so many persons will be unreasonably alarmed.

But we have already said that after this panic there will be a reaction.—To what point the returning tide will carry prices it is of course impossible to say. Many, not without reason, claim that the effects of the inflation will then be more decided than ever before. They reach this conclusion in the following manner: The amount of currency affoat is about one thousand millions. Much of this, say they, is now necessarily used in the vast transactions of government, and will be so long as its present rate of expenditure is continued. Peace, however, will work a great change; the currency thus employed will be thrown out of use, and when its occupation is gone it will simply drug the market, and force up the value of all commodities. This conclusion is undoubtedly correct unless there are counteracting circumstances. Will there not be another field for this currency in such a contingency? Will not the States now in rebellion absorb as much as will thus be thrown out of use? We do not undertake to answer these questions or to decide what will be the point prices will reach after peace.—That they will fall greatly on the first announcement, and will again rise to about their present level, must be evident to any one acquainted with the laws regulating currency.

What, under such circumstances, should the merchant do who has a large stock on hand and a good list of customers whose patronage he desires to retain? We reply, let him not be unduly frightened. Let the first shock be met with firmness. Those who are greatly scared will doubtless take the first sales by making a great reduction, and will find they were mistaken in so doing, because they will not be able to replace their stocks at the rates at which they have sold. The price of gold will doubtless recede very much on the news of peace, but will certainly advance again after the first impression has passed by, because it is measured by our paper currency of the country, and that is so greatly redundant that anything like a normal price for gold or any other commodity is impossible. There are two extremes, then, to be avoided in the emergency contemplated. One is holding on too closely; the other selling off at too great a reduction. Most persons will take the latter course and suffer unnecessary loss, while the more shrewd will make fortunes by purchasing merchandise thus needlessly sacrificed.

Prudent men will operate under such circumstances with great caution because they will have in view the fact that prices must continue to decline as the currency is withdrawn, until the bottom is reached. They will, therefore hold as small stocks as practicable; they will not cease their operations on account of prices, but carefully watch the volume of the currency and govern themselves accordingly.

When the war commenced, many very prudent persons stopped their purchases, and laid still waiting for "better times." Such have made nothing during the war, and will find themselves poorer at the end than at the beginning of the contest. Others went straight forward, buying and selling, and have secured fortunes within the last four years.

Business men who have a valuable trade, should hold on to it. That they will generally make great profits for a time to come is not likely, because we must eventually descend in prices to the normal standard, but in the meantime active men having a future before them would not be wise to relinquish their trade. Nothing is more certain than the wonderful career of prosperity that awaits us, if we only secure nationality and permanent peace; and those who are in position to take part in the business of the country will have the best opportunity ever yet known for wealth. Hence the importance of passing through the transition from war to peace, in such a manner as to be prepared for the tide of prosperity which awaits us as a people. Our manufacturers, especially, must start into new life and vigor with the termination of the war. The demand for cotton goods, in particular, will be unprecedented. The markets are comparatively bare; but, what is more strikingly true, the homes of the people are more destitute of cotton fabrics than ever before. Everything has been used up. All are waiting for peace, that they may supply themselves with these goods, of which they have been accustomed to keep a liberal stock on hand.

The demand for home fabrics will be immense; but for foreign merchandise it will be greatly circumscribed. This will arise from two causes, one is heavy duty, the other, the reduced ability of the common people to purchase. These are palpable facts, that must be taken into the account when considering the future and its promises. But still another inquiry arises. When and how shall we return to a sound currency?

That will depend entirely upon the wisdom and energy of our statsmen and public servants. It is for them alone to say how soon, and in what way. The matter is in their hands. From at least supposed necessity they violated the laws of value, by making that to be currency and legal tender which had no value only the promise of it. They introduced credit into the currency, and it is by their action alone that the false element can be eliminated, and the true standard can be restored. When the war has ceased, war expenditures will cease; but taxation will doubtless be continued, and the revenue made to exceed disbursements, and the Government will have the ability to take in the greenbacks and other currency. Besides this, as soon as the credit of the Government is secured, there will be a large, we should say, perhaps, immense demand for public stocks, and the floating national indebtedness can thus be rapidly funded.

By these means the volume of the currency can be reduced, provided the proper steps are taken, and banks are not allowed to increase their issues. Congress will have the power, and ought to have the disposition, to compel these banks to resume specie payments, and, if that be done, they must greatly contract their circulation.—Thus by a gradual process we shall return to the true standard without any violent convulsion.

There is one unprecedented fact connected with the war in which we are engaged; it is that individual indebtedness is being discharged to a wonderful extent, so that when the contest is ended the people will be freer from pecuniary obligations than ever before. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and quite in contrast with the condition of our country at the close of the revolutionary war, but the course pursued by this government has brought it about. Private has been exchanged for public indebtedness. The nation is involved to an enormous amount. Every State, every county, and every town has accumulated debt to an extent before unheard of.

This fact must greatly influence the future. Taxation will be heavy, continuous, and pressing. It will bear with great force on the masses of the people. Their consumption of wealth, and, of course, their trade, must be restricted. What a man pays in taxes he cannot expend for clothes. Every expenditure must be curtailed to meet the demands of the inevitable tax gatherer. The result will be, that ordinary consumption will be less, and extraordinary consumption more.—Those who pay the taxes must buy less; those who receive the public dividends will be able to buy more; there will be less low priced, and more high priced goods sold, more luxuries, and fewer necessaries, proportionately, than before the war.

The crisis through which we are now passing is destined, whether fortunately or unfortunately, to assimilate the nation to European civilization. The great debt which we shall create will probably never be paid, or ever repudiated. The nations of Europe do not pay debts, they pay the interest. They cannot pay the principal because their current revenues are required to meet the interest, carry on government, and prepare for war in time of peace.

Such is our destiny, so far as all present appearances indicate the future. But with regard to the currency, that will depend entirely upon what the people have the intelligence to demand, for it is certain that Congress is always ready to do just what the people wish, except to reduce their own pay and privileges.

What, then, would the people have? Once they would have asked for all the paper money that the banks could put in circulation, but the war has wrought great changes in public opinion on two important subjects—slavery and mixed currency. The nature and influence of each are now understood as never before, and we think the great struggle will be equally fatal to both.

Nothing connected with the war is more remarkable than the general success of its industry in every department of trade and manufacture. Not that the country has been actually growing rich in the meantime, but that it has been able to sustain itself so prosperously under circumstances so adverse.

Should, then, the war be closed by a satisfactory peace, there will remain but one cause of anxiety to the business public, and that, we repeat, will be the currency, because on that prices and the security of trade will entirely depend. Shall the decline of prices, which we know must and ought to take place, be gradual and steady, or fitful and violent? That will depend wholly upon the action of the government, that again upon the clearly understood wishes of the people, and that upon their intelligent perception of their true interest.

Such is the position, wealth, resources, and credit of the nation, such the brilliant prospects of the future, that nothing can prevent a realization of our brightest anticipations but stupid legislation and ignorant financiering.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Friday evening, 14th inst., Mr. Albert N. Gilbert delivered the following pertinent address:

We owe a debt to the leaders of the rebellion. What? Thoroughly read in history, understanding the principles of political economy, familiar with the springs of national action, they inaugurated this rebellion. They were not misled. They knew all the consequences of the venture they made. They knew that if the North were loyal and brave, they must wade through seas of blood, yet, they cast the die and assumed the risk. They had no great moral end in view, no lofty political principle to vindicate, no worthy object to achieve. But two things were to be accomplished, personal aggrandizement and, as they hoped, the perpetuity of slavery. Yet they sounded the tocsin whose first peal made the whole world tremble. By fraud and force combined, by falsehood most foul, and intimidation of every degree, they misled the masses, and organized their forces. They towered in the very sublimity of all conceivable crime; falsehood, robbery, assassination, starvation, torture, outrage, insult, prejudice, violence of honor and pledged word, all these were but departments of the one great crime that comprehended all, the most stupendous treason the world has ever seen. A million of men lie cold in death, the result of their experiment. Thousands of our homesteads have been destroyed, the air is black with the sombre drapery of those who mourn, the glare of burning cities has lit the heavens, and the earth has become crimson with blood, that these leaders might try their experiment.—The world has stood appalled at their fiendish cruelty. The men, the object, the means were all unholy; yes, satanic; and we are asked to take these men to our hearts; not only to forgive, but to conciliate, to love, to honor.

It is shameful. It is atrocious. I care not though a thousand Ward Beechers had said it, it is atrocious. It insults the memory of our dead heroes, and the faces of our living ones. It defies God and ridicules our national existence. It proclaims the satanic principle, the more heinous the crime the less guilt. If a man in your midst commits a burglary you imprison him, if he commits a murder you hang him. These have committed tens of thousands of both, and we are to forgive and embrace them. A while ago, you hung Captain Gordon for engaging in the slave trade, and the men whose legitimate ultimate would have been its re-establishment, we are to embrace. You hung Captain Beall a few weeks since, and after him again, Kennedy, and the devils in human form who employed them you ask the nation to forgive and love. With the sunken cheeks and lack-lustre eyes of our poor starved soldiers now in our midst, with the sight of the skin of living men dried over the extremities of bones like dried meat, to blister our eyes, with funeral columns teeming with deaths from starvation, we are asked to clasp the hand of their savage destroyers in a fraternal pressure.

Never! Never! Never! I call not for vengeance, but for justice. No more severe than that which you administer in your courts every day, justice which proportions punishment to crime. I demand that the majesty of the Government shall be vindicated; that the sneer of Europeans at our rope of sand shall not be justified; that these men, oblivious of every moral restraint, shall not be turned loose in the South to poison its springs of life; to be returned again to our National councils to pollute the air of our capital. I demand that a premium shall not be put upon treason for all time to come. I demand that the excitable people of the South shall not be continually tempted by the fatal facility of crime and improbability of punishment, to renewed attempts upon the National existence. We owe to the leaders of the Rebellion inflexible justice. (Great applause.)

—Over 8,000 steam engines are employed in boring for and pumping oil in the State of Pennsylvania.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 10th.

History will close the remarkable campaign which has ended with the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as one of the most brilliant in the annals of modern warfare. In less than two weeks a formidable army, commanded by the ablest and bravest men of the South, has been beaten in a position fortified by months of labor; has been followed through a most difficult country, brought to bay, and captured with comparatively insignificant loss to the attacking forces, by a series of manœuvres singularly bold in conception, and executed with that dash and precision which alone can seal with the stamp of success the most profound of military combinations. Owing to the rapidity of movements and the extent of ground traversed more than an imperfect sketch of the operations of the army, since it left Petersburg, has been impossible. A more outline is all that can be given. To give a full resume of the short campaign:—The bisected rebel army fled up both banks of the Appomattox—Longstreet with portions, at least, of the corps of Hill and Anderson on the south bank, and Lee with the remainder, keeping the north side. Sheridan all the while was pounding away at the tail of General Longstreet's flying column, followed by Grant's whole army, moving swiftly upon the Cox road upon Burksville. Lee hurriedly crossing the Appomattox, joined the other fragment of his force, and made a last effort to escape by striking across the angle formed by the two railroads, whose junction would fall into our hands, by reason of our moving on the shortest line, in the hope of reaching the road to Lynchburg, in the direction of Farmville, leaving our army in his rear, and then striking southward to Danville. But the ubiquitous Sheridan was ever in his path, harrassing and retarding his march, until our whole infantry force enveloped him, and capitulation was inevitable.

The closing scene in the history of the world-celebrated army of Northern Virginia, was an occasion of absorbing interest. At the close of the conference on the afternoon of the ninth with Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee mounted his horse and rode slowly back. Gen. Meade, by a special arrangement, had suspended hostilities until 3, p. m.—The Second and Sixth Corps were ready, prompt at the hour, to open upon the enemy's columns, but were notified that it would be dispensed with.—They continued to move forward until nightfall, however, when the enemy was completely surrounded from flank and rear, and could not have broken faith, even had he premeditated it.

The reason of the suspension of the attack was known at once by the troops, and shouts and cheers resounded along the entire line, and the regimental and head quarter bands made the spring air resonant with triumphal airs.

Early in the afternoon heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the second corps' front, but upon inquiry it was ascertained to be a salute, this time not with shotted guns, in honor of our success. The position at this time was as follows: Sheridan, with the 5th and 24th corps lay directly in the enemy's front at Appomattox Court House, and the 2d corps directly in this rear, being five or six miles apart by a bee line, but three or four times that distance by the course around our rear.

General Grant solicited and obtained permission to send his dispatches to corps commanders by the shortest line, passing through the rebel encampments. The day had been pleasant, but at nightfall a slow drizzly rain set in and the morning was damp and foggy. The parties empowered to carry out the terms of surrender had been appointed during the night.

At ten o'clock a. m., Generals Grant and Lee held a conference on the brow of the hill, a short distance north of the Court House. Gen. Grant and his staff had been waiting but a moment, when General Lee, accompanied by an Orderly, cantered up and rode to the side of the Lieutenant General. General Grant's staff, Generals Ord, Griffin, Gibbon and Sheridan, with their respective staffs, were present, grouped in a semi-circle about the central figures. The country to the north was open and cultivated.

The Court House is situated on a ridge of small hills, running east and west, and Lee's army was on a parallel range, with a small ravine and stream between, nearly due north of our forces. At the head of his column were his trains and artillery, and his infantry and cavalry were in the rear, so that but a small portion of the rebel army could be seen from the Court House.

As Gen. Lee galloped up, Gen. Grant rode out two or three rods to meet him. Gen. Lee rode squarely up, saluted in military fashion, and wheeled to the side of Grant. They conversed earnestly for nearly two hours, until the officers appointed on both sides to carry out the stipulations of the surrender had reported for duty. In the course of the discussion, Gen. Lee expressed the opinion that if Gen Grant had accepted his proposition for an interview in person several weeks since, peace would probably have resulted. The greater part of the conversation which passed between two of the greatest military men in the world upon this occasion, was of course private and unheard by any but the speakers, but we gathered enough to know that Lee gives up the idea of Southern independence as hopeless, and considers that any further resistance on their part would be useless and a wanton effusion of blood. The rebel officers in conversation almost unanimously expressed the opinion that Johnston will also surrender the forces under his command when he hears of Lee's surrender.

A little before eleven the interview closed by Gen. Lee saluting and riding slowly down the slope, across the ravine and on into his camp, upon the little hill beyond. Gen. Grant then rode toward the Court House, followed by his staff and a large concourse of general officers.

In a short time, the officers designated by Gen. Lee to carry the stipulations into effect arrived, accompanied by a large number of distinguished rebel officers. The veranda and yard in front were soon filled with groups of Federal and rebel officers in conversation. Every regular of a few years' standing found old West Point acquaintances in the hostile ranks, and their greetings were both numerous and hearty. The most frequent question seemed to be with the officers in grey, "What is to be done with us?" They seemed to think that the President's proclamation shut them out from hopes of amnesty, and were pleased to hear the belief of our officers, that the offers of amnesty would be extended and made almost universal.

Among the rebel rank and file, the gratification at the conclusion of their dangers and the final termination of the war, which they expect to follow this surrender, is more freely expressed than among the officers. The captured army, from their joyous manner would by one who knew not the circumstances, have been deemed the conquerors.

On Sundsy morning, Col. Morgan, Chief Commissary of the armies operating against Richmond, issued twenty thousand rations to the captured army.

The following is a partial list of the captures from the Confederate States Naval Brigade: Commodore J. R. Trucker, Commodore Thos. T. Hunter, Lieutenants H. H. Marmaduke, Joseph Gardner, A. M. Mason, R. Bowers, Cowan, Clay, Hoke and Brinton, together with thirteen other officers of inferior grades, captured at Harper's Farm, near Denton's Mill.

The rebel army which left Petersburg, and has since been dispersed or captured, was in organization and in numbers nearly as follows: Gordon's Corps twelve thousand; Evans' Division—Terry's Walker's and Yor's Brigades. Walker's Division—Lewis', Johnson's and Lilley's Brigades.—Gardner's Division—Cox's, Cowan's, Cook's and Battle's Brigades.

Hill's Corps, eleven thousand: Heth's Division—M'Comb's, Davis' M'Rae's and Cook's Brigades. Wilcox's Division—Scaif's, Lane's, McGorman's and Thomas' Brigades, and Mahone's Division, which was nearly annihilated.

Longstreet's Corps, sixteen thousand six hundred: Field's Division—Bratton's, Browning's, Anderson's, Law's and Gregg's Brigades. Kershaw's Division—Humphrey's, Defoe's or Wolford's, and Bryan's Brigades. Pickett's Division—Terry's, Horton's, Stuart's and Corse's Brigades. Bushrod Johnson's Division—Wise's, Ransom's, Wallace and Mosby's Brigades. Custis Lee's Division, about three thousand, and about six thousand cavalry, making an aggregate of forty-seven thousand six hundred. This estimate I am inclined to think is rather over the mark.

—A horrible murder is reported near Phillipsburg, Md. A farmer had received one thousand dollars, and in his absence three persons came to the house, murdered his wife and three daughters, and took his money. On his return he met a pedlar who had a pistol, and discovering the murderers, shot two and killed the other with a spade.

—A distinguished of the Army of the Potomac stated that the troops in the late battles displayed more pluck than has been witnessed since the engagement at Bristow's Station, in November, 1863, when two rebel brigades were captured.

—Three outlaws, W. F. Ashcraft, Alfred Nichols and Thomas Payne, were found guilty of being guerrillas before the military commission, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry, at Lexington, Ky.

—So great has been the desire of the citizens of Charleston to take the oath of allegiance, that the authorities have been compelled to open six offices for the purpose of administering it.

—The World's Fair for 1867 will be at Paris, and the building for it will cost from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.—The building will be made to hold 200,000 people, and everything will be on the grandest scale possible.

—Two thousand emigrants sailed from Cork alone for this country in the first twenty-two days of February. This is at the rate of between 30 and 40,000 per annum.

Religious.

—A church in Brooklyn pays its pastor monthly, in advance. However desirable such a course may be, in respect to minister's salaries, and worthy as are the reasons offered by the New York *Observer* for doing so, yet it is open to doubt whether it would be a safe maxim to adopt, even in the case of clergymen—paying in advance for services to be rendered.

—It appears from the minutes of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention for 1864, there are seventeen associations in the State, embracing 391 churches, with an aggregate membership of 39,326. With some outside Baptist organizations in the State, the number amounts to 424 churches, with 40,916 members.

—At the recent closing exercises of the U. P. Theological Seminary, in Allegheny, Pa., twelve young men were certified to their respective Presbyteries as candidates for license sure. There were forty students in attendance upon the exercises of the seminary the past session.

—The first Protestant temple in Lombardy was opened in Milan, in December last. It has been erected at a cost of more than £6000. Two school rooms are connected with it.—Recent intelligence show that the cause of evangelical truth still makes progress in Italy.

—The German Reformed Church of this country reports for the last year an increase of thirty-five congregations, and of 8,619 members. The aggregate membership is 107,991.—Within five years there is a gain of more than twenty-five per cent.

—Quite a controversy is going on in the Episcopal papers in respect to the right of an Episcopal minister allowing his pulpit to be occupied by a minister of another denomination.

—Bishop Clark has made arrangements to visit East Tennessee and reorganize the Holston Conference, which formed a part of the Church South, the last of May. The people appear to be ready for the work.

—The Congregational Society, formerly under the charge of the late Theodore Parker, in Boston, has at last got suited in the choice of a successor. Rev. A. D. Wasson has been selected to settle over the congregation.

—A movement is on foot to establish a theological school in Washington City for the education of colored Baptist ministers. It is stated Prof. E. Turney, D. D., is to be their teacher.

—The last Congress by special act ordered that all the new dies made at the United States Mint, for coining money, are to bear as a national motto, "In God we Trust."

Agricultural.

Raise the Calves.

We have said it before, and say it again, that the common practice of selling our calves to the butcher is one of the poorest pieces of farm husbandry ever practised. Not that every small farmer who may have one or two can profitably raise them, but that every farmer who has the keeping, or any legitimate way of getting it, should keep his calves until they are two or three years old. We do not advocate the keeping of any more stock than can be well kept. Very many of our farmers, by selling their calves, have let their stock run out.—Now we want such ones to turn over a new leaf. Commence the raising of your calves. They will gradually increase your stock, and as your stock increases in numbers so will your fields in fertility.—*Exchange paper.*

Handling Sheep.

Never seize them by the wool on the back. It hurts them exceedingly, and in some cases has been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, when they were fat. The best way is to avoid the wool altogether. Accustom yourself to catch them by the hind leg, or, what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaws and the other just back of the ears.—By lifting the herd in this manner, a child may hold almost any sheep without danger to the animal or to himself.

Fattening Beef.

A farmer of large experience tells us he fattens his beeves in summer, and only calculates to have them hold their own and be ready for sale when the market suits him; and he asserts that four quarts of meal with good pasturage in summer and early autumn, will make fully as much beef as eight quarts of new corn meal, with the best of hay, in cold weather.

Salt for Plum Trees.

It is said that the application of a half peck of salt, in the spring, around a plum tree will be found very efficacious in promoting its growth and fruitfulness, and also in protecting it from disease. Salt is an essential ingredient in all composted manures intended for plum trees, and is highly promotive of health and fruitfulness