From the Bellefonte Watchman, Sept. 17. PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Election of Trustees.

The routine of labor at the High School Farm was interrupted last week by the election of Trustees, which, by the act of May 20, 1857, is appointed to be held on the Farm, on the first Wednesday in September.

Delegations from Bucks, Delaware, Erie, Perry, Northumberland, Schuylkill and Lancaster, arrived early on Tuesday, under the impression that Tuesday was the day of the election. These gentlemen had ample time to inspect the farm, the buildings, and the operations thoroughly, and to see much of the vicinity.

Early on Wednesday a crowd of delegates, trustees and visitors arrived on the ground, and the lands of the Farmers' High School bore the weight of a body of men combining intellect, skill and active philanthropy such as few other causes could collect together from the far corners of our State.

Of the Board of Trustees there were present Frederick Watts, A. O. Hiester, John Strohm, A. G. Curtin (ex-officio), H. N. Mc-Allister, J. M. Snodgrass and Jas. Miles .-Absent, James Pollock (ex-officio,) A. S. Elwyn, A. S. Roberts, Wm. Jessup and David Taggart (ex-officio.)

President Watts announced to the Board that this day was that fixed by the Act of the Legislature for the election of Trustees in the place of those whose terms expire. Whereupon the Board appointed J. McK. Snodgrass and H. N. McAlister as judges to receive and count the votes. The Board then adjourned until noon, when, after re-assembling, the Judges made the following report:-

"We, J. McK. Snodgrass and H. N. McAllister, appointed judges to hold the election in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, incorporating the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, make the following report.

The following is the representation which appears for the purpose of electing the members of the Board of Trustees, and duly accredited by their respective county Agricul-

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Allegheny-James Reed, Moses Chess. Berks-Geo. M. Keim, Solomon Kirby, S. C. Ancone.

Blair-A. McAllister, J. A. Cunningham. Bucks-W. I. Rogers, John Blackfan. Cambria-R. L. Johnston, Wm. H. Gard-

Chester-J. K. Eshleman, Pierce Hoopes, Isaac Hays.

Clinton-G. W. Halinbake, J. S. Furst, S. R. Peal.

Cumberland-Geo. W. Shaeffer.

Centre-John Baily, Jos. Shirk, Sam'l Gilliland. Delaware-Abraham P. Morgan, Joshua

P. Eyre, jr.
Erie—Robert Evans, John Burton.

Huntingdon-Jonathan McWilliams, Geo. W. Speer. Juniata-Jos. Pomeroy, Wilson Jameson,

Hugh Hamilton.

Lancaster-J. H. Hershy, J. B. Garber, L.

Mifflin—A. Harshberger, Rob't Campbell.
Northumberland—Jas. Cameron, John Mc-Cormick.

Perry—Jacob Billow, Jos. Baily. Schuylkıll—J. S. Keller.

Westmoreland-Fred'k J. Cope, David W. Shryock, M. M. Dick.

Union-the credentials of F. Wilson, O. N. Worden, and G. R. Bliss were received, with power of substitution, but no gentleman appeared for Union.

Upon counting the ballot it appeared that Fred'd Watts, of Cumberland, James Miles, of Erie, and Joshua P. Eyre, of Delaware, had each 44 votes.

And the Judges therefore report and certify that the said Frederick Watts, James Miles, and Joshua P. Eyre have been duly elected Trustees of the Farmers' High School Jas. McK. Snodgrass, H. N. McAllister.

Sept. 2, 1857. Judge Watts was then unanimously elected President, and Gen. James Irvin Secretary, after which the Treasurer presented his account of receipts and expenditures. Hon. John Strohm and Gen. Snodgrass were appointed a committee to examine the account of the Treasurer. Edward C. Humes was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned, after which they sat down with about two hundred visitors and friends. to an excellent dinner prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood, and laid out on a table eighty-six feet long, arched over with foliage, tastefully decorated with flowers, fruits and garlands, and ladened with the best of "substantials" and dessert, that the accomplished and indefatigable troop of lady friends of the Institution could possibly spread before their

Ample justice having been done to the dinner, the table was cleared, after which a meeting was organized, Judge Watts being chosen President. The meeting was addressed by Hon. James T. Hale, as follows:-



WILLIAM LEWIS,

-PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

NO. 15.

REMARKS OF JUDGE HALE.

Fellow Citizens:-I tender the thanks of this community to our distinguished and welcome visitors, the delegates from many counties of this Commonwealth, who, at great sacrifice of time and convenience, have assembled here for active service in the promotion of an institution which we all value so highly, and in which we have so great and universal an interest. And I feel that the thanks of all are especially due to the Board of Trustees, to their acting committee, and particularly to their accomplished President, who, in the spirit of pure philanthropy, and at great sacrifice of time and money, has devo-ted himself to the establishment of this grand Institution. I tender the thanks of this convention, and of this community, to the Honorable Frederick Watts, and trust to hear a

SPEECH OF JUDGE WATTS.

Judge Watts replied as follows:-

I feel profoundly sensible of the honor accorded to me by such mention of my name, before such an audience. I thank the Board of Trustees for the honor of permitting me to preside over their deliberations, and am sensible how large a share of credit is due to my associates therein, for what has been ac-

I overheard this morning, a remark by a friend whose remarks always make an iminfluence depends upon his education. By the amount and quality of education men are classified, and not by calling. Thus, in the Eastern States, merchants and manufacturers lead in influence, for they have, as a class, the most cultivated intelligence. In Pennsylvania, I may say, without disparagement to those in cities and some other portions who form exceptions—the learned professions lead in influence. In the South, it may be said with equal truth, that the planters have controlling influence, and in all less it is a fit one. Science, art, and labor these cases the amount of influence is in must be combined. Here is our want. At equal ratio with the amount and quality of education.

There is stimulus in this idea. It shows us how essentially important it is, in a state where agricultural pursuits prevail, and constitute the broad basis of the wealth of that State, that agriculturalists should have an education suited for themselves, and equal in power to their own want, and the nation's

For they have an amount of solid virtue if rendered active and influential by the power of an adequate education will ever prove the safety and bulwark of all our institutions,

the generous patriot, the philanthropic divine, all desire to combine their best characteristics in the institution we contemplate, for the mmediate benefit of the farmer and the farmer's son, and the multitude who aspire to become culturalists, hoping thus to work

out great ultimate good to all. It is impossible that any selfish motive can actuate any one who seeks this object, and we ask that this may be looked at and believed. No other motive has animated those who have labored for the establishment of this means of education than a desire that this institution shall have a firm and wide foundation. Let it begin in prosperity and full efficiency, and its beneficial results, will rapidly spread throughout all our counties .-The institution is yours; we ask your help-

ing hands for its promotion. I dare say you have all observed the mighty movement of agricultural progress resulting from the general establishment, within a few years, of agricultural societies. The United States Agricultural society exhibits in one view the growth, the production, the stock, the men, with all their industrial achievements, from all quarters of our immense national territory. At its head is a man of the rarest judgment, industry, skill, science, education, and lofty virtue, devoting the most valuable time freely to the great good of a everywhere throughout the United States: everywhere powerfully stimulating the ablest inventors and most accomplished mechanics to enter the great arena opened for them, in competition for the supply of every implement and machine most perfectly adapted to the wants of the farmer, either on the grassy plains of the distant west, or the heavy soils and rocky hills of the east, and for all objects of culture and cure.

To come to our own State Agricultural Society, which especially for our own State does like great service beyond what the National Society can reach to do. Let no jealousy, no offence, either imaginary or real, no objections against any individuals,—for the term of any one man's influence is but temporary—bar us from looking kindly upon it, or estrange us for one moment from a sense of its great capacities for good. Let us join in its promotion with all our united influence for our common good as an agricultural peo-

And let the same enlarged feeling animate us towards our auxiliary county societies.—
There the farmers who assemble are almost all personally known to each other; let them carefully avoid any course that can discourage their officers, or check the prosperity of

heir common society. Then, as the grand basis of improvement and focus of educational power, we have here our Farmers' High School, founded for the education of farmers' sons to a full knowledge and love and pride of their noble occupation. This is our greatest want; the education of the hands, and the disposition, as well as the intellect with especial reference all \$50,000. To complete the buildings, and to the calling to be entered upon.

We do not find fault with literary education as bestowed in our colleges, but there are few farmers in comparison, who can afford to pay at the rate of 300 dollars a year for the college education of a son, and it cannot be attained for less.

But the cost is by no means the greatest objection, for the effect of this education is go into the account, and if our judgment Heister, but he was not in, being engaged velvet, or crape.

in almost every case that of utterly estranging from, and unfitting for the safe, healthful and normal pursuit of the father, that of cultivating the earth, and conducting the operation of the farm. The youth who returns to his farm bome after a three or four years study of books at college desks, and in purely literary society, finds utter uucongeniality in the company of his own father and brothers. His mind has been trained, in paths leading quite away from rural pursuits; and his hands are untaught and unfitted to assist in or direct the labors of the farm. The moral effect of this common but sad result is equally disastrous and pitiable to both father and son. It is a state of things which must be cured; if not it will act like a corrosive ulcer. We must combine the cultivated intellect and social amenities of mental refinement with the strong practical usefulness and sound virtues of the agriculturalist, who, giving the sweat of his brow, receives from Providence such bounties as are now stored around us in this building (barn) and spread upon these tables, the daily support of all human life, and who dispenses them to all other classes.

If these be not thus wedded, this great agricultural State of Pennsylvania must remain as now, with the balance of influence and power in the hands of comparatively few, for I may be allowed to repeat—feeling no desire but to contribute to the security of pression upon me, that the amount of a man's the future prosperity of our glorious commonwealth—that the great body of citizens -the great agricultural body-have not the power and influence which they ought to have, for the proper balance and benefit of society.

Something must be done. How shall we friend answers the question. "Education will impart influence." But it must be such education as will lead to the desired end .-It is self-evident that it is no education, unpresent we have no college in existence.-Whatever may have been done in Europe under the greater pressure of necessity, we have no such institution as yet to which we can have any access.

Now, the institution we are striving to establish at the earliest possible period, is intended to supply this great social, political, moral, and economic want. And while it improves the agricultural mind, and trains the hands, it will do both at less expense we can all acknowledge—which is stronger than the purely literary training can be obtained for. Thus, while reducing cost very greatly, it will educate better, and fit for every business or relation of practical life.

We estimate that one hundred dollars per annum will fully cover all expenses for board and of our and their posterity.

This is a meeting of all classes. The practical farmer, the sagacious and intellectual farm different branches of culture adapted lawyer, the thoughtful and careful physician, to exercise, and illustrate fully the entire and profitable, moderate, regular and varied labor to the students.

Provisions will be made for ample and extensive mathematical training, and engineering practice. All the branches of natural science will be fully illustrated and taught Moral and civil science, and all the arts of practical life, excluding nothing but what is exclusively literary—the acquisition of the dead and foreign languages.

We have started—there must now be for us no such word as "fail!" Our Legislature has done much to aid us—we have much to do ourselves. Let us ask ourselves, each one of us, how much do we owe to society, and especially to the great class that forms

Probably no assemblage of men of various pursuits, combining so much acute intelligence as the one hear met, could be convened for any other object. And I believe myself justified in saying that our object meets the unanimous and warm approval of every one present. If then it meets our views, if our motives are right, how much ought we to do? Let every man seriously consider how much he owes the world, his fellow-men, and posterity, and answer by the exertion of his influence, taking care to do what he finds to nation. The influence of that society is felt do, with all his might. Let men dampen with faint praise, or make no exertion with pen, or tongue or purse, or speak evil of the cause or of its advocates, and with the downward grade in their favor, they may counterbalance the efforts of those who strive to push upward and onward this car.

Let there be no adverse feeling founded on local preferences. What motive could there be to induce those who examined, and determined the locality for this school to do else than right? With the approval of my associates I could gladly have taken it into my own dear valley of Cumberland, but in the exercise of a sound and clear judgment, (I speak for all as an inconsiderable one only) the board, having looked over all proposed lands, and considered all circumstances, believed the one chosen to be the best. It is more advantages than any other offered, and I ask for myself and associates, the credit at least of honest motives; and, of all, to consider how many of the most essential advantages of soil, surface, exposure, healthfulness, and centrality, are combined in the ground we have now met upon.

For a great common good, and in a spirit of mutual confidence, let personal feelings not enter into our considerations, let us all agree to the conclusion, that what is done is best. I must only detain you with a brief detail of our financial strength. We have received from our State Society, \$10,000; from citizens of Centre county, \$10,000; from the State \$25,000; from the estate of the late Elliot Cresson, \$5,000; making in open the institution, we must have \$50,000 the amount be raised by individuals. We way. shall then have \$100,000, with which we can start this institution into active and useful operation, at a rate of charge to each student of not over \$100 per annum. All the influence and industry we can exercise will

and management are approved, we shall not in business. Calls for Gen. Baily, of Perry.) be allowed, in this great Commonwealth, to fail of such an object. The community, understanding our aims, will not let us fail.—
We must obtain the \$25,000 by individual contribution, and I say for myself, only because I am urged to say it now, that I will be one of ten, to give \$1000 each, towards making up that amount.

Judge Watts sat down amid enthusiastic applause from the audience. Responses to the Judge's liberal offer, and general remarks were then made by different delegates and visitors, as follows:-

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Gen. James Irvin-I will give \$1000 as one Hon. James Miles-Erie and Crawford counties are pledged to contribute \$1000. Hon. James Burnside-It has been sug-

gested that \$1000 may be expected from Clinton county, and \$500 from Cambria. Hon. George Boal—Centre county has raised and paid in \$10,000. Without consulting any one, and without previous knowledge that this course would be taken, I

pledge the county of Centre for \$1000 addi-

tional. Gen. J. McK. Snodgrass—As a representative of the county of Alleghany, I pledge her for \$1000.

H. N. McAllister, Esq.,—Fellow citizens:— The good work goes nobly forward. The time for speeches has passed, and the time for action has come. I pledge myself to be one of twenty to contribute \$500 each.

Judge Burnside-Mr. President: I move that at your leisure you appoint a committee increase their power? The remark of my of one or three in each county of the State, friend answers the question. "Education to solicit, collect and forward subscriptions. The institution must receive students from every county, and must report to every newspaper in the State, and it seems but right that all should have fully opened to them the privilege of contributing for such an object. It seems to me that we may in this way raise the sum specified, and more, for the establishment of the necessary professorships, to secure the most thorough training in every department, as even less than the estimated cost. The President is well acquainted with men who will take interest in this, and lay

hold of it energetically.

Jas. Cameron—I like this proposition, and believe it will be agreeable to many who will desire an opportunity of contributing according to their means. Our county will be liberal, but I cannot, unadvised, make a specific proposition of any amount.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the President announced that the committee would be reported in proper time.

the same time such as will afford pleasant county in the State, with moderately energet | cause. ic efforts, excepting only the very newest and most thinly settled. Every one is interested child in the Commonwealth. Now is the time we have.

S. R. Peal, Esq.—Clinton county has been referred to as good for \$1000. It may be people of Bucks county with the great possible to raise that amount, or even more. The delegates will make every effort, but would rather not be considered as pledging any particular sum. Judge Hale—There are abundant means

for such a purpose in our great common-wealth. We have only to exert our interest, and fairly undertake to raise the funds .-Centre county has raised \$10,000, and one of her distinguished citizens has given an equal value in land, and has just pledged another \$1000, followed by other unconditional pledges by other of her citizens, for yet an other \$1,500. The President of this meeting, who has given so freely of his valuable time and abilities to all the details of the enterprise, at the greatest self sacrifice has offered yet a sum of \$1000. Now, cannot we raise the balance of the sum wanted on the spot? I will pledge myself to raise \$500 more, if we can thus accomplish this. Let us hear from all the counties represented. As to the location of the school, it must of necessity be located somewhere. It has been placed here, and we are sensible of the advantages it brings to us, and have contributed very nearly one fourth of the entire estimate of \$100,000. Yet all other counties will have an equal right with us to send pupils, and dependent upon the success and prosperity we feel that we have a right to ask other counties to aid in the consummation of this great State work.

Dr. J. R. Eshleman-I have consulted with my colleagues, and we pledge Chester county

Hon. Jno. Strohm-The county of Laneaster, which I have the honor of representing, has not yet been aroused to an appreciation of the peculiar merits of the school .-There is a prejudice against college and high school education, because it has been found possible that we were in fault; yet I have ruinously unfit for sons of farmers, intended ever believed the selection made combined to follow their fathers' calling. But there is to follow their fathers' calling. But there is much favor shown of late to common school education, and, in a portion of the country, funds are being raised for the establishment of a Normal school under the late act, for the second Normal School district of York, Lancaster and Lebanon. This makes a call for 20 or \$25,000, but chiefly in one locality.— We have plenty of men, who, if they were here to see this location, and look over all that has been done, and were acquainted with what it is purposed to do, would pay largely and with pleasure-certainly without feeling it. The county ought to give \$2,500. It has sent a full delegation here, and we shall unite in doing our duty to inform our fellow citizens, and to raise all we can, and I trust you will hear a gratifying account, and that Lancaster, as heretofore, will do her duty. I will pledge at least \$500, and prommore, and this is provided for, if one half of ise to raise it myself if there be no other

Judge Burnside-We should hear from

Hugh Hamilton-As a delegate from Juniata I will pledge myself and associates to leave no stone unturned to do all we can for the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania. Col. Curtin-I move that the thanks of this

meeting be tendered to the ladies who have provided so handsomely for our enjoyment President Watts—Every one will respond to this motion from the heart. The ladies

have done so very much for our personal comfort, that our warmest thanks are too poor a return. This well deserved tribute was heartily

cheered. Mr. Harshbarger—We are not in a position

to pledge Mifflin to any set amount, but we will do our duty.

Mr. Billow—As Perry has been called up-

on, I will say that we will do all we can do.

Judge Mc Williams—I cannot say what we may be able to do in Huntingdon, but we shall do our best. I trust collections will be taken at all our county fairs.

President-I wish to suggest before adjournment that we look forward to our State Society for some further aid. Under favorable auspices, and well managed, it ought to be very productive. I have conversed with its President, Mr. Taggart, and he assures me that his warmest feelings are embarked with us, and he will do all in his power to create a surplus, and to secure its appropriation to the Farmers' High School.

Resolution offered by Judge M' Williams: Resolved, That the friends of this institution look forward to the State Agricultural Society as a valuable auxiliary in this good cause.

Mr. Strohm-This School may be called a child of the Society, with a right to look to it for what aid it may be able to render.

Judge Watts—The resolution is only an expression of good feeling. We are the representatives of auxiliary county societies, and it is fit that we should embrace this opportunity of acknowledging our interest in the parent society. It is an institution that we must foster. Pennsylvania cannot dispense with it and I trust it will regain its prosperity, and that any feeling that may have

checked its growth has been laid aside.

H. N. McAllister—We have yet some time to spare, and there is a rich and powerful section of our State represented from which we have not yet heard. Let us hear from mighty Berks.

Captain Ancona—I regret the chief of the delegation from Berks is not now present. I know that I am right in pledging Berks for hearty co-operation under Judge Burnside's resolution, and all know that Berks makes no pledging that she does not redeem.

Mr. McAllister—Let this arrangement not from Schuylkill, and cannot make an estimate earthen vessel, and pour liquor upon them upercede our previous one. I have no doubt for her, but I promise every exertion that theory and practice of cultivation, and at but that gentlemen can raise \$1000 in any whole hearted men can render to a noble

Mr. Blackfan-My colleague, Gen. Rogers, has been obliged to leave for the U. S. Fair in point of fact. Every man woman and at Louisville, Kentucky. I can say for myself that I have been greatly pleased with my visit to this place, and with the course pursued, and will exert myself to acquaint the claim of this enterprise.

> The proceedings were here interrupted by a call of "Stage for Spruce Creek," and after a basty adjournment, and a general discharge of kind wishes and farewell expressions, one of the most intelligent, philanthropic, liberal and important Conventions by which Pennsylvania was ever represented from Erie to Bucks, was dissolved.

Everything promises well for the speedy institution of every department of the Farmers' High School. The works on the ground tions of the acting committee of the Board of Trustees, and there does not appear to be the smallest cloud of ill feeling on its whole horrizon. Every lover of his country and his race-every one who hopes to leave an assured welfare, safety and happiness to posterity by placing the balance of influence in the hands of the most numerous and the most virtuous of our citizens-every one who is of the cultivators of the earth (as we all are) for the means of life, will join in hearty congratulations on these auspicious prospects, and in strenuous effort to place in the hands of the liberal, enlightened and self-denying Trustees, the funds necessary for the fullest developement of their plans.

WASHING CALICOES.—The following method of washing dresses of printed muslin, so as to preserve the colors, is recommended by a competent authority. The dress should be washed in lather, and not in the usual way by applying the soap direct upon the muslin. Make a lather by boiling some soap and water together; let it stand until it is sufficiently cool for use. Previously to putting the dress into it, throw in a handfull of salt. Rinse the dress without wringing it, in clear, cold water, into which a little salt has been thrown. Remove it, and rinse it again in a fresh supply of clear, cold water and salt .--Then wring the dress in a cloth and hang it to dry immediately, spreading it out as open as possible, so as to prevent any part lying over another. Should there be any white in the pattern, mix a little blue in the water.

CLEANING SILK .- Ladies, the following is said to be a certain process for cleaning silk: Pare and slice thin, three washed Irish potatoes; pour on them a half pint of boiling water, and add an equal quantity of pure Dauphin—Dauphin, which has the State alcohol. Sponge the silk on the right side, Capitol, the Asylum, and is, in so many and when half dry, iron on the wrong side. ways, the recipient of public bounty, will The lightest colored silk may be cleansed give us at least \$1000. (Calls for Judge and brightened by this process, also cloth,

The Yousekeeper.

LEARN TO COOK.

In my opinion the most important knowledge that a "housewife" can possess, is that which relates to the "art of cooking." It is true there are other duties which must be attended to, but if necessary, they can far more properly be left to others than the cooking. The wife knows better what food is most healthy and palatable for her family.-And what husband, when he returns from toil, weary, would not rather feel that his "meal" had been prepared by the hand of her who was particularly interested for him, than to know it had been "got up" by a servent. Truly every "housewife" ought to oversee her own cooking; and mothers should train their daughters to this, if it be to the neglect of some less important branches of 'housewifery."

How to KEEP PRESERVES .- Apply the white of an egg with a small brush to a single thickness of tissue paper; the paper must be sufficiently large to come an inch or two over the jar, and will require no tying.

To CLEAN BLACK SILK .- Take an old kid glove, boil it in a pint of water for an hour. Then let it cool, and when cold, add a little more water, and sponge the silk with the

HINT FOR THE INVALID .- A new-laid egg, broken into a cup of tea, coffee, or chocolate, and well beaten up, is an excellent ingredient in the breakfast of a person having a deficient appetite, and will be found very sub-

PRESERVED PUMPKIN.—Cut a good pumpkin in strips like citron; sprinkle sugar on them over night, pound for pound, and the juice of four lemons in the morning; boil the peel and a little ginger root, and add to the syrup. Boil the pumpkin till tender, and then turn on the syrup boiling hot.

Mangoes:—Take large, green peppers and melons, (melons that are half ripe and very good,) take out the inside and put them in weak brine for four or five days. Then fill them with nasturtions, cabbage, green tomatoes, and onions chopped. Season with mustard seed, cloves and cinnamon, and cover with cold, strong vinegar. They require no

PICKLE PEARS.—Leave the stem upon the pears. Make a syrup of one quart of vinegar, three pounds of sugar. This quantity of syrup will cover a peck of pears. Cook the fruit in the syrup until they are soft to the core. Then take out the fruit; place them in jars, and pour the syrup over them. Throw a little mace in the syrup when hot.

Arrow root for Invalids .- The practice of boiling arrow root in milk is at once wasteful and unsatisfactory; the best mode of preparing enough for an invalid's supper is as follows: Put a dessertspoonful of powder, two lumps of sugar, into a chocolate cup, with a few drops of Malaga, or any other sweet wine; mix these well together, and add, in small quantities, more wine, until a smooth thick paste is formed. Pour boiling water, by slow degrees, stirring all the while, close to the fire, until the mixture becomes perfectly transparent.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Take a gallon of good vinegar, add a few pounds of sugar, boil it for a few minutes, and remove any scum that may rise; then take cling stone peaches that are fully ripe: rub them with a flannel cloth to get off the down, and stick three or four J. S. Keller-I am the only representative cloves in each; put them into a glass or boiling hot; cover stand in a cool place for a week or ten days, then pour off the liquor and boil it as before, after which return it boiling to the peaches, then carefully cover up and store away.

> PEACHES IN BRANDY.-Wipe, weigh and carefully select the fruit, and have ready a quarter of the weight of powdered sugar; put the fruit into a vessel that shuts closely; throw the sugar over it, and then cover the fruit with brandy; between the top and cover of the pot put a piece of double cap paper; set the pot in a saucepan of hot water, till the brandy is quite hot, but not boiling; put the fruit into a jar, and pour the brandy upon it, and when cold put a bladder over it and tie down tightly.

STEWED COD OR BLACKFISH.—Score the fish first, leaving the head and tail on; make a dressing of bread crumbs, red pepper, salt. nutmeg, cloves, a little cinnamon and a lump of butter; add a teaspoonfull of Harvey's fish sauce and fill the scored parts with the stuffing, and what is left over throw into the go on uninterruptedly under the wise direc- pan. Put your fish into the pan with very little water; pieces of beef suct thrown over and around the fish; let it stew slowly about an hour in the oven until it is a handsome brown; just before you serve it pour a half a tumbler of sherry or port wine over the fish and let it mix with the gravy. Pour the gravy over the fish after it is in the dish, and garnish with slices of lemon and pastry.

> KETCHUP.-Dr. MORRAL communicates the following reliable information to the Lewistown Press:

"Slice the tomatoes, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand 24 hours. Mash them fine and press through a hair or other fine seive. Straining through a cloth as is generally done, makes the catsup too thin .--Boil down the pressed juice to one half, and to every 3 quarts add two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard and one of black pepper, one tablespoonful each of cloves and alspice. (unground) and a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. After adding the spices boil down again to one-half, and strain out the cloves and alspice by passing the catsup through a culander. For those who like the flavor, a couple of cloves of garlic may be added .--When sufficiently cooled put up in pint bottles, well corked and sealed. A spoonful of grated horseradish (which every housewife should have put away in a well secured jar at the proper season) if added to a bottle of catsup when opened, will, to the taste of most people, add much to its richness and flavor.

Vinegar should never enter as an ingredient into any catsup made of the tomato, as this fruit is of itself sufficiently acid, and vin-

egar destroys its peculiar fine flavor.

The writer of this article has tried almost every formula for tomato catsup to be found in the Books on Cookery, and which have circulated through the Newspaper Press for the last 20 years, and can confidently recommend the above combination as the best amongst them, and by means of the modification specified it can be adapted to every

An old, experienced editor says that there are three things which effect a man's spirits: a dull day, an empty pocket and being in love. We know by experience that one of these will.—Ex. So do we.—Devil.