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Selected Loetry.

THE SONG OF LIGHT,

BY WM. PITT PALMER.

The following exquisite poem has been pro-connecd by one of the eminent European critics to a the finest production in our language: From the quickened womb of the primal gloom The sun rolled black and bare. Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,

Of the threads of my golden hair; And when the broad tent of the firmament Arose on its airy spars, I penciled the heaven's matchless blue. And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers. And their leaves of living green, And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes Of Eden's virgin queen; But when the fiend's art in the trustful heart

Had fastened his mortal spell, In the silvery sphere of the first-born year, To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accurst Their work of wrath had sped, And the Ark's long few-tried and true-Come forth among the dead;

With the wondrous gleams of my bridal dreams. I bade their terror cease ; And I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll, God's covenant of Peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast, Night's funeral shadow slept-Where shepherd swains on Bethlehem plains, Their lonely vigils kept; When I flashed on their sight the herald bright

Of Heaven's redeeming plan, And they chanted the morn of a Savior born-"Joy! joy! to the outcast-man!"

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low, On the just and unjust descend; E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkne and tears, Feel my smile the best smile of a friend;

Nay, the flower of the waste by my smile is em As the rose in the garden of kings; As the crhysalis bier of the worm I appear-

and lo! the butterfly wings. From my sentinel steep by the night brooded deep, I gave with unslumbering eye, While the cynosure star of the mariner Is blotted out from the sky ;

and guided by me through the merciless sea, Though sped by the hurricane's wing, His compassless, lone, dark weltering bark To the haven home safely I bring.

The birds in their chambers of green, And the mountains and plain grow with beauty

h! if such be the worth of my presence on earth, Though fitful and fleeting the while-What glories must rest on the home of the blest, Ever bright with the Deity's smile!

Miscellaneous.

THE ONE EYED SERVANT.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

opposite sides of the common? How ight their windows are, and how prettily vines trail over them! A year ago one of them was the dirtiest place you can imagine, and its mistress the most untidy wo-

She was once sitting at her cottage door with her arms folded, as if she were deep in thought: though to look at her face, one would not have supposed she was doing acre than idly watching the swallows as hey floated about in the hot, clear air .-ler gown was torn and shabby, her shoes down at the heel; the little curtain in her easement, which had once been fresh and white, had a great rent in it; and alto-

gether, she looked poor and forlorn. She sat some time gazing across the ommon, when all on a sudden she heard a little noise, like stitching, near the ground. She looked down, and sitting on the border, under a wall-flower bush, she saw th niest little man possible, with a blue oat, a yellow waist-coat, and red boots ; he had got a small shoe on his lap, and he was stitching away at it with all his might. "Good morning, mistress !" said the lite man. "A very fine day. Why may ou be looking so earnestly across the com-

"I was looking at my neighbor's cot-

age," said the young woman.
"What? Tom, the gardener's wife? Little Polly, she used to be called; and a very pretty cottage it is, too. Looks thriv-

She was always lucky," said Bella, (for that was the young wife's name); "and

er husband is always good to her." They were both good husbands at first,' interrupted the little cobbler, without stop-

Reach me my awl, mistress, will for you seem to have nothing to do. It lies close by your foot."

Well, I can't say but they were both very good husbands at first," replied Bella, ing the awl with a sigh; "but mine has changed for the worse, and hers for the etter; and then, look how she thrives. Only to think of our both being married on

the same day; and now I've nothing, and she has two pigs, and a---" 'And a lot of flax that she spun in the winter," interrupted the cobbler; "and a Sunday gown, as good green stuff as ever

Readford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

VOLUME XXVI.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., MAY 10, 1866.

"Oh, she's a lucky woman!" exclaimed Bella.

"Ay, and a tea-tray, with Daniel in the lion's den upon it," continued the bobbler; and a fat baby in the cradle."

"Oh, I'm sure I don't envy her that last, said Bella, pettishly. "I've little enough for myself and my husband, letting alone

"Why, mistress, isn't your husband in work ?" asked the cobbler. 'No; he's at the alehouse."

"Why, how's that? He used to be very Can't he get work ?"

"His last master wouldn't keep him, be cause he was so shabby."

"Humph!" said the little man. "He's groom, is he not? Well, as I was saying, your neighbor opposite thrives; but no wonder? Well, I've nothing to do with other people's secrets; but I could tell you, only I'm busy, and must go."
"Could tell me what?" cried the young

wife. "O, good cobbler, don't go, for I've nothing to do. Pray tell me why it's no wonder she should thrive?"

"Well," said he, "it's no business of mine, you know, but, as I said before, it's no wonder people thrive who have a servant—a hard working one, too -who is always helping them."

A servant!" repeated Bella; " neighbor has a servant! No wonder, then, everything looks so neat about her; but I never saw this servant. I think you must be mistaken; besides, how could she afford to pay her wages ?" She has a servant, I say," repeated the

cobbler-"a one-eyed servant; but she pays her no wages, to my certain knowledge. Well, good morning, mistress, 1 must go." 'Do stop one minute," cried Bella, urgently. "Where did she get this servant?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the cobbler : servants are plentiful enough; and Polly uses her's well, I can tell you." "And what does she do for her?" "Do for her? why, all sorts of things. think she's the cause of her prosperity. To my knowledge, she never refuses to do

anything--keeps Tom's and Polly's clothes in beautiful order, and the baby's." "Dear me!" said Bella, in an envious tone, and holding up both her hands; "well, she is a lucky woman, and I always said so. She takes good care I shall never see her servant. What sort of a servant is she, and how came she to have only one eye?" "It runs in her family," replied the cob-ler, stitching busily; "they are all so bler, stitching busily; "they are all so-one eye apiece; yet they make a very good use of it. And Polly's servant has four cousins who are blind—stone-blind; no eyes at all; and they sometimes come and help her. I've seen them in the cottage, myself; and that's how Polly gets a good deal of her money. They work for her, and she takes what they make to mar-

ket, and buys all those handsome things."
"Only think," said Bella, almost ready to cry with vexation, "and I've not got a soul to do anything for me: how hard it is !" and she took up her apron to wipe away

The cobbler looked attentively at her. Well, you are to be pitied, certainly," he said; "and if I were not in such a hur

"O, do go on, pray. Were you going to say you could help me? I've heard that your people are fond of curds and whey, and fresh goosberry syllabub. Now, if you would help me, trust me that there should be the most beautiful curds and whey set every night for you on the hearth; and nobody should ever look when you went and

"Why, you see," said the cobbler, hes itating, "my people are extremely particular about -in short, about cleanliness, mistress; and your house is not what one would call very clean. No offence I hope?"

Bella blushed deeply. "Well, but it should be always clean, If you would; evlife I would wash the floor ery day of my and sand it, and the hearth should be whitewashed as white as snow, and the windows cleaned."

"Well," said the cobbler, seeming to consider, "well, then I should not wonder if ould meet with a one-eyed servant for you like your neighbor's ; but it may be several days before I can; and mind, mistress, I'm to have a dish of curds,"

"Yes, and some whipped cream, too," re lied Bella, full of joy.

The cobbler then took up his tools, wrap ed them in his leather apron, walked be ind the wall-flower, and disappeared. Bella was so delighted, she could not

sleep that night for joy. Her husband scarcely knew the house, she had made t so bright and clean; and by night she had washed the curtain, cleaned the window, rubbed the fire-irons, sanded the floor, and set a great jug of hawthorn ir blossom on the hearth.

The next morning Bella kept a sharp ookout both for the tiny cobbler and on er neighbor's house, to see whether she could possibly catch a glimpse of the oneeyed servant. But no-nothing could she see but her neighbor sitting on her rocking chair with her baby on her knee, work-

heard the voice of the cobbler outside .-She ran to the door, and cried out --

"O do, pray, come in, sir; only look a my house !"

"Really," said the cobbler, looking round "I declare I should hardly have known it the sun can shine brightly now through the clear glass; and what a sweet smell of

"Well and my one-eyed servant?" asked Bella: "you remember, I hope, that I can't pay her any wages. Have you met with one that will come?"

"All right," replied the little man, nod-"Ive got her with me." ding. "Ive got her with me."
"Got her with you?" repeated Bella, look-

ing round; "I see nobody."
"Look, here she is!" said the cobbler, holding up something in his hand, Would you believe it? The one-eyed ser

vant was nothing but a needle.

THEODORE Hook was relating to his friend, Charles Matthewson, how, on one occasion when supping in the company of Peak, the latter surreptitionsly removed from his plate several slices of tongue, and, affecting to be very much a red waistcoat for her good-man, with three rows of blue glass buttons, and a flitch of bacon in the chimney, and a rope of onions."

sinces of tongue, and, affecting to be very much annoyed by such practical joking, Hook concluded with the following questlon: "Now, Charles, what would you do to any body who treated you in such a manner?" "Do!" exciaimed Mattheward why, if any way, if any way.

TRICHINIASIS. The public have been startled lately by the published accounts of a new and terrible disease in Germany, and especially in Saxony, which brings to mind some of the most terrible plagues of Egypt. The disease in question, termed Trichiniasis, caused by the ravages on the human muscle of a minute worm, termed the Trichinis spiralis, coming so close upon the cattle disease, did indeed, to the ignorant, appear to justify some of the terrible prophecies of Dr. Cumming, but to the more intelligent, and especially to the medical mind, it came as an old story. Singularly enough, the worm which is now occupying the attention of German anatomists was discovered as long ago as 1835, by Prof. Owen. Both Mr. John Hilton, a demonstrator of anatomy at Guy's hospital, and Mr. Wormald, the demonstrator at St. Bartholomew's, had two years previously observed small white bodes interspersed among the muscles of subjects under dissection, and that they were of a gritty character was evident from the manner in which they turned the edges of the knives. One of these specimens of affected muscles was, in the year mentioned, given to professor Owen by Mr. Paget, then a student for inspection. These speck les the distinguished anatomist discovered, under the microscope, to be the capsule of a very fine worm, which was seen coiled in closely within it.

From its hair-like fineness, its discoverer derived the term "trichina," and from the spiral manner in which it was invariably ound coiled up within its envelope, he added the word "spiralis." Hence the name by which it is known. An account of this wly-discovered paras te was published by Professor Owen in the Transactions of the Zoological Society in 1835, headed, Description of a Microscopic Entozoon infesting the muscles of the human body. This paper gave a very minute account of the creature, illustrated with drawings, and established his claim to be the discoverer of one of our latest found inhabitants. which has made such a sensation in the

world. The discovery made much noise at the time throughout Europe, and the Professor's paper drew the attention of the anatomists of Europe to the worm. But one or two cases were recorded of the presence of the parasite in the human body, and the matter remained in abeyance for some years, until the German Professors again drew attention to it, and completed our knowledge of its method of introduction.

Professor Luschka, of Tubingen, carried our knowledge of the worm perhaps up to its highest point anatomically, and in the same year the method of transmission of the worm from one animal to another was made out by a series of experiments instituted by Herbst von Nachrichten. He gave the flesh of a hedgehog, which he knew to be infested with trichina, to young dogs, and speedily found that all their voluntary muscles were full of these worms. But although this important step was made out, little notice was taken of it. His experiments were repeated in Scotland and England, but the peculiar manner in which the worm got into the muscle was yet undiscovered. Kenker, in 1860, was lucky

enough to supply this knowledge.

The body of a servant girl, who had died h many of the symptoms of typhus fever. came under the inspection of the anatomist. He found her voluntary muscles to be full of trichinæ; and, upon inquiring into her case, he found that she had assisted in the making of sausages about three weeks before she was taken ill, and that she had eaten some of the raw meat a few days before her illness commenced. The butcher who had killed the pig, and several members of the family, had been affected in the same manner as the girl, but had recover-

and were found to be full of worms "encapsuled," as it is termed, or surrounded with an envelope; but, in the girl, the worms were found among the muscles in a free which the parasite obtained entrance to the human body was fully made out. Pork -uncooked pork--was the vehicle by neans of which the parasite was enabled

to enter the human body.

But, says the reader, why should pork only be the means of conveying the entozoa oig is the only animal eaten by man that is partially a carnivorous feeder. It is supposed that the pig obtains them from dead rats, which are often infested with these reason, be infested with the worm. In the horse, the calf, and the young and old dog, arming diarrhea, as may be expected. ays Dr. Thudichum, the young trichina are

Of course it is just possible that the worm may be conveyed, like the tape-worm, through the medium of impure water. are not likely to drink this, but it often happens that fruit and vegetables are watered from impure tanks, into which these crea- organ is never affected in any way.

tures may have got. It is certainly an objection to the modern system of watering with liquid manure, that in this way the tape-worm, and possibly the trichina, may find their way on to the vegetables which we eat, and in this way we may be receiving noxious intestinal worms into our system. For instance, some people water their strawberries with liquid manure, not thinking of the little serpent that may be hidden in the fruit.

It is now known that, after entering the alimentary canal, the parasite finds its breeding-ground, and brings forth immense numbers of young, which immediately begin to make their way through the coats of the intestines and migrate into the mus.

It is a singular fact that these disagreeable adventurers always select the voluntary muscles, or those which are moved at our will. The heart and kidneys, and those parts of the viscera which act independently of the will, are scarcely ever affected. It is, indeed, a matter of dispute how the worms get distributed so generally over the body: some anatomists asserting that to suspect the evil in the beginning, and they make their way directly by boring, as the ship-worm bores through a piece of timber : but Dr. Thudichnm, who was appointed in 1864 to investigate the subject by the medical officer of the Privy Council, asserts that they enter the circulation, and the symptoms are too like those of gastric out turning your back on the other.

every part of the body. To use his words: "Arrived in the capillaries (terminal bloodrates the branches of a hedge, when creepparasite can enter the human frame, we ing through it, and are now either at once have only to take care that we eat it thorough it. in muscular tissue, their proper feeding- oughly cooked. ground, or get into inhospitable tissues

lum." This hypothesis certainly seems the no heat is applied to the meat. Leuckhart says they penetrate the sarcolefact that, in many cases, persons attacked pork is in all cases the most harmless. with trichiniasis have not only perfectly recovered from its effects, but have become as strong as ever. It could scarcely have often been frozen to five degrees below cer had been fed upon by vast colonies of worms them beyond repair. The probability that the worm finds its way into all the

posited around it, and curled up it lies immovable in its plastic capsule, and dies un less received again into the alimentary canal of another animal, which in this case physicians. of course it never does. The presence of the seen capsuled trichinæ in the muscles may cause irritation, but that speedily subsides; and it is pret-

week after immigration, the trichina has

become full grown, and now it begins to

prepare its capsule. It becomes fixed to

the spot in which it is, solid matter is de-

they have been found in the bodies of subprevious history gave no evidence of their On the other hand the disease, when se vere, puts on many of the characteristic symptoms of well-known diseases. The

fever caused by the presence of the parent worms in the intestines may be, as indeed it often has been, taken for gastric fever. Then, again, when the young worms are immigrating into the muscles, the most excruciating agony seizes the patient; he cannot move a muscle without the utmost pain, and he lies generally upon his back, with his legs a little apart, covered with perspiration. The face and neck become tumid with a dropsical effusion, which generally extends to the legs and abdomen .--An attack of acute rheumatic fever appears to have seized the individual, but for the want of the heart symptoms. Aagain, the disease simulates cholera and typhus, and indeed poisoning, in many of its symptoms; but those who have seen a genuine case of trichiniasis cannot be deceived, as the whole symptoms present are consistent with no other disease. In cases of doubt a from the biceps muscle of the arm; and formidable nature of the infection may be this test is almost certain to be conclusive as the worm is distributed, in severe cases, in profusion through every voluntary mus-

cle of the entire body. Dr. Thudichum, speaking of a child who died of this disease, says in his report to Mr. Simon: "One preparation from the biceps muscle of a child, four and a half years of age, which died on the seventyninth day, contained the astounding number of fifty-eight. Such a preparation was estimated to weigh one fifth of a grain, and therefore every grain of muscle contained on an average one hundred trichinæ. Now assuming the weight of the muscle of an adult to only forty pounds, and assuming him to be a victim of trichiniasis, and the his body, he would contain upwards of twenty-eight millions of these animals."

The agony of this plague of worms attacking the fine fibers of nerves distributed throughout the frame, can from this estifor with equal cause.

The process of the disease is pretty much lasts from a week to ten days, there is owing to their greater pride of apparel. worms, or other garbage. Birds, although great intestinal disturbance, caused by the carrion feeders, cannot, for some unknown presence of the parent triching in the in- dent churl, "is always happy." It has been

The second stage lasts a fortnight born, but they cannot pierce the intestines, three weeks, -seldom longer; during this ing: "The smaller a lady is, so much does and therefore cannot immigrate into the time the immigration of the young trich she affect sunflower rosettes, enormous the body, the dropsy in the face, the hurried breathing, and the fever. Although

> In the fourth week the immigration has enterely ceased, and the worm is beginning to be incapsulated. From this time the patient begins to recover, the appetite improves, the pains become less, and unless complications arise, as in other severe fevers, the patient gradually passes into a state of health.

Death may, however, take place at any stage of the disease. At the great outbreak of this disease which took place at Calbe, in Germany, it was observed to happen on the fifth, eight, fourteenth, twenty first, and forty-second days of the illness. Death generally is brought about by exhaustion; the exhaustive diarrhosa which sometimes occurs, together with the inability to take food, and the terrible agony, easily explains this termination.

The difficulty connected with the treatment of this disease is consequent upon the impossibility of knowing what is really the matter in its early stages, when treatment is alone useful. In regular outbreaks of the disease the physician is led then it can be cut short by destroying and expelling the parent worms before they have had time to colonize the intestines

are in this manner distributed equally over fever to lead to a suspicion of the real na-

Prevention is far better than cure, and vessels) they penetrate their two-coated happily this can be easily accomplished. walls, separating the fibers as a man sepa. As pork is the only means by which the

The Englishman has a very strong preand cavities, and there either perish or espands are remarked and cavities, and there either perish or espands are remarked and remarke comotion, enter the circulation a second underdone. The Germans are apt to suffer time, and ultimately perish in the lungs, or desperate outbreaks of this disease because arrive in some muscle to obtain a late asy. they are fond of smoked causages, in which most reasonable, as it is in agreement with erty of the infection depends indeed upon the known means by which other entozoa the amount of cooking to which the trichiemigrate. Arrived at the muscular tissues nous meat has been subjected, and the orit seems again questionable whether the der in which it is affected is as follows worm attacks the muscle only, or whether raw meat, smoked sausage, cervelat sau- saw the importance of establishing a sepit is not deposited in the intervals which occur between the bundles of muscles.— sage, fried sausage, fried meat balls, brawn, Agriculture and its kindred sciences. pickled pork, blood sausage, boiled pork mma, and eat the muscular fibre itself. Dr. As few people are likely to eat raw pork, Thudichum says that he has never seen there seems little danger to be apprehenbut once the worm in the muscle, but al- ded from the most dangerous item in the ways outside of it. It is certainly a strange list; but it is well to know that boiled

The power of the worm to resist heat and cold is very remarkable. They have happeeed that the muscles of these patients tigrade, and have been thawed to life again. Ordinary vermifuges are power which would have inevitably destroyed less against them,-their vitality is as most indestructible. Let our friends, then tissues. Between the third and fourth take care never to touch the smallest portion of underdone pork, and beware German sausages, polonies, and things the same kind, as they would beware of an

Before the discovery of the new disease Germany, which very much puzzled the

In two or three cases it was supposed that the persons suffering had been poisoned in some mysterious manner, and ju-dicial inquiries were instituted without ty clear that many persons suffer little any result. More generally, however, the harm from them whill thus curried up, as ver, or typhus fever. It was observed at jects that have been dissected, and whose the time of their occurrence that the out- And now see of what immense value to the tion, an Agricultural bureau, or rather an breaks were confined to particular families, regiments, or villages.

The symptoms, then obscure, are now

recognized as those of trichiniasis; indeed,

there seems to be little doubt that they

occurred in the spring of the year, the time

of pig-sticking in Germany, and the very characteristic swelling of the face, in the The morality arising from this disease is in direct ratio to the severity of the attack, and this depends upon the number of worms which may chance to be introduced into body. One pig is sufficient to cause an epidemic far and wide: indeed, many of those which have ravaged Germany within these

last three or four years have been traced to one trichinous pig.

At the outbreak at Planen one person died out of thirty attacked. At Calbe, at Hettstadt, where one trichinous pig infected one hundred and fifty-eight persons, piece of the living muscle has been excised twenty-eight died. From these facts the and cuttings are also distributed through

If sudden epidemics can be traced to the from the northern Lakes to the Gulf, action of an obscure worm, may we not placed in the hands of persons engaged in hope that many of our disorders, now ob- the various departments of farming. These scure in their origin, and consequently unmanageable and incurable, will in time come to light, and be amenable to treatment? Possibly some more subtile power even than the microscope will be discovered, and give us the power of scrutinizing diseased conditions, and finding out agents so stealthily at work in bringing the human machine to misery and premature death.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT WOMEN .- About en some queer things are said, which state. From this evidence the manner in parasites equally distributed throughout only the professed satrists have the hardiod to publish. Every-body remembers Punch's aphorism that "Men want all they can get and women all they can't get." Starr King said in a lecture, "whenever mate be thoroughly understood in the fe- them are laughing." We have ourselves etable world, is probably not surpassed in ver and weakness caused by the destructive marked that of the men and woman whom to the human body; The reason is, that the tion of fiber, and the irritation is accounted we meet in a fashionable promenade, the latter as a general thing have the more An illnatured bachelor, to sis. as follows: During the first stage, which whom we mentioned the fact, said it was

"A well-dressed woman," said the imputestines giving rise in severe cases to al- noticed that invariably fat women envy the lean ones, and the lean ones the fat.

A recent writer contributes the followinæ, hatched in the intestinal passage, is flounces and extra sized ornaments. Dimtaking place, hence the agony throughout inutive ladies invariably admire giant-like effect of soil, climate, and cultivation upon gentlemen, and vice versa. Ladies who their size and quality. There are a large are greatly admired by their own sex, are the dropsy becomes genuine, it in no manner depends upon kidney disease, as that gentlemen. If you walk up the street with a bouquet in your hand, nine women out of ten will look attentively at it, while not one man out of ten will notice its existence 1t is a curious fact that those women who have made the most acquaintances during a long course of years, have by far the best

memory of faces and persons.
"Although women are supposed to be the talkative sex, it is not less true that in learning a foreign tongue men acquire more readily the faculty of speaking it, while ladies understand it better and sooner when certain at a glance whether or not the

THE gravest beast is an ass; the gra bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man is a fool.

SAD DOMESTIC EXPLOSION .-- An injured wife

A GOOD MOTTO FOR AUCTIONEER.-Come

DO YOU GIVE IT UP. My first is a circle, My second a cross, If you meet with my whole Look out for a toss.

when you are bid and bid when you come.

with their young. But at the commence. This world and the next resemble the

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, April 26, 1866.

EDITOR REPORTER :- Do all your readers fully realize the great importance of the department of Agriculture? Do they all know what the object of it is? Presuming that both questions are answered in the of it, and the purpose of its establishment.

Prior to 1862, all there was of the Department, was a rather insignificant divison of the Bureau of the Patent Office, and though its work even then of assisting the farmers, horticulturists, stock growers &c., of the country was considerable, Congress

In May of that year, a law was passed reating the present Department of Agriwhich are, in the language of the act, "to templated by the act is being carried out, offered a resolution at a regular meeting the various industrial pursuits of the coun- Congress to establish an Agricultural De-

trichiniasis, several epidemics occurred in extensively cultivated now, might not for abeyance until the election of President

gle article of Sorghum which was imported and distributed throughout the country by the Department (then only a small corner of the Patent Office) in the year 1854. ountry and its avenues is this simple prowere outbreaks of this disorder. They all which at 60 cts. per gallon, a low estimate, amounts to over nine and a quarter millions of dollars. The State of Pennsylvaabsence of any kidney disease, was ob- nia the same year produced 19,210 gallons. The product is now a permanent and prominent part of Western agriculture, and the breadth of land devoted to its growth is

rapidly increasing each year.

A great many varieties of choice foreign fruits have, under the supervision of this Department, been imported and tried and added to the fruit growing wealth of the United States. Stock raising and sheep husbandry have been equally promoted by its experiments and aids. In the Propagating gardens of the Department are tested all sorts of plants, vines, &c. The seeds the country from Maine to California and experiments bring out the merits and demerits of the many kinds tested, and the same is reported to the Department. This system enables the Department to answer almost any question in reference to the adaptability of different kinds to the several soils and climates in which the experiments are made. This information is imbodied so far as practicable, in the monthly and annual reports.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, the Superintendent of the propagating gardens, is a man every way qualified for the position he holds. In is selection, the commissioner has shown first rate discrimination, for Mr. Saunders' knowledge of all that pertains to the vegthis country. The Department has a Laboratory for the purpose of chemical analy-

culture is a very important feature of it. I have not space here to give anything like a full description of this very useful collec tion, but will merely mention a few of its prominent points. Here are to be seen many models of different kinds of fruit, ar ranged in such a manner as to show the number of insects carefully engraved on copper plate and colored. By referring to a book containing an index, whose figures correspond with the numbers on the plates at each insect, the character of any of the various species of butterfly and insects may be ascertained. For instance, if a farmer discovers a certain kind of butterfly in his orchard, he can, if apprehensive of danger, send a specimen to Prof. Glover* who, by reference to his index and plates, can asworms hatched from the eggs of the particular butterfly, are injurious to fruit. Whether they are or are not his enemiesand by further reference, the kind of birds destructive to the particular insects and worms is ascertained. The forms, habits, and characteristics of different kinds of in-Opportunities, like eggs, must be hatched sects, enemies of the farmer and horticulturist may be learned at a glance from the colored plates which hang on the walls and the catalogue attached thereto. Two sides of one of the rooms are devoted to birds of North America, which as destroyers of insects, are of great interest to farmers. Beside the several birds are the contents of following: "I ish full. I wants no more monis each bird's stomach, washed and dried and seasons of the year, show what particular (Adam ain't in).

devoted to sorghum molasses and sugar and the paper &c., manufactured from the cane. Another shelf is given to coals, petroleum and their commercial products One of the most useful portions of the Mu-\$2 per Annum, in Advance. seum, is the interesting collection of vegetable fibers from various parts of this and foreign countries, accompanied by fabrics NUMBER 50. from each kind; and different wools, from Vermont Merinoes down to the long coarse fleeces of Leicester and Cotswold. The Museum received from China, not long since, a large collection of fibers, specimens of Chinese paper, manufactured from bamboo, mulberry and straw, a few bottles of sorgo sugar, syrup, also several cases of insects collected in China, and many other curiosities, the greatest variety ever received by the Department from any foreign country at one time. The Agricultural Museum is more than I can fully describe here. Additions are made to the Museum

insects are destroyed by individual species

Silk, both foreign and domestic, is shown

in all its stages of existence and processes of manufacture from the egg of the insect

to the woven material. There is a shelf

The Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department contains, besides other useful information, a regular statement of the condition of the growing crops, and meteorological observations from all parts of the

Hon. Isaac Newton, the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, is well culture, the general designs and duties of known throughout the country as being a thorough, practical and scientific farmer. accquire and to diffuse among the people Few men possess the peculiar qualifications of the United States, useful information on for his arduous position. It was Mr. Newsubjects connected with Agriculture in the ton who most strenuously urged the the esnost general and comprehensive sense of tablishment of the Department. So long that word, and to procure, propagate and ago as in 1836, Mr. Newton then and ever distribute among the people new and val- since a member of the "Philadelphia Souable seed and plants." The design conciety for t e promotion of Agriculture," to the almost incomputable advantage to of the society, that the society petition try. Many rare and choice grains and partment or bureau. The resolution was roots have been by this Department, which, not adopted, and the project remained in centuries have been brought to our country | Harrison, who, having the farming interest at heart, warmly favored Mr. Newton's To illustrate, I will just mention the sin- plan for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, which his early death prevented and deferred until the election of President Taylor gave new life to the project, and during his short administra-Agricultural division of the Patent Comduction. In 1864, the ammount of Sorghum mission bureau in the Department of the molasses raised and manufactured in ten Interior was established, through which, Western States was 15,630,253 gallons, as I have before stated, the farming interest received some attention, until May 1862 when the present Department was created with Mr. Newton at its head, under whose careful and laborious supervision the industrial interests of the country are receiving incalulable assistace.

Yours, truly,

charge of the Museum, is so well known in this and the old world, as to make it useless to say any thing here of his great acquirements. Mr. Newton has exhibited an excellent appreciation of the learning needed, in selecting Mr. Glover.

FUN, FACTS AND FACETIÆ.

SALMON FISHING EXTRAORDINARY .- Scotch papers say there is excellent sport on the Earn and the Tay. An Irish correspondent wants to know whether the "Tay Earn" salmon are caught eady boiled.

EPITAPH ON A PHYSICIAN.-He survived a

Unlawful Marriage .- " Is there any peron you would particularly wish me to marry?"

uid a widow expectant to her dying spouse, who
ad been somewhat of a tyrant in his day. "Marry the devil, if you like?' was the gruff reply. no, my dear," retorted the wife, "you know it is not lawful to marry two brothers."

A very sentimental poet, seeing 'he gambols of an ass's foal in a field, vowed that he should like to send the little thing as a present to his dearest Matilda. "Do," replied one of his companions, "and tie a piece of paper round its neck, bearing this motto: 'When this you see, remem-

Good News for the Spiritualists .- In the English Army Estimates for this year a sum was otted for disembodied Militia.

YOU CAN DO IT WITH EASE (ees) .- The folowing ingenious enigma is inscribed under the commandments, in the chancel of an old church a England: PRSVRYPRFCIMNVEKPTESPRCPTSTN.

"Cato, what ds you suppose is the rea-con that the sun goes to the South in the winter?"
Well, I don't know, massa, unlass he no stand de clemency of the Norf, and so am obliged to go to the Souf, where he speriences warmer longimi-

A wee bit of a boy having been slightly A wet but of a but of the chastized by his mother, sat very quietly in his chair for some time afterward, no doubt thinking very profoundly. At last he spoke out thus:
"Muzzer, I wish pa'd get annuzzer housekeeper— 've got tired o' seeing you round."

LORD Chesterfield once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of po-liteness, and allowed Eve to have the first bite at Rep-noses are light-houses to warn voy

gers on the sea of life off the coast of Malaga, Ja-niaca, Santa Cruz, and Holland. ash clothes on the horse in the kitchen to dry. Her mistress shortly after found a very gentle fam Her mistress shortly after found a very genue family horse standing in the kitchen completely covered with the articles that had been washed that day. Upon interrogating the girl the reply was, "Och, to be sure, ye told me to hang the clothes upon the hourse in the kitchen, and the baste is the kindest I ever saw, sure."

Why is the human windpipe like the

Pope's anathema? Because it is a neck's communication (an excommunication). "IF an earthquake were to engulf En gland to-morrow," said Jerrold, "the English would manage to meet and dine somewhere among the rubbish 'just to celegrate the event.'

An honest Philadelphia German got exited over an account of an elopement ried woman, and exclaimed, "If my vife runs avay mit anoder man's vife, I will shake him out of her preeches, if she be mine fadder, mine Got."

Byron had his hands full when he had this adventure:
"I stood in Venice on the bridge of Sighs
A palace and a prison on each hand."

WRITTEN AFTER GOING TO LAW. The law, they say, great Nature's chain connects, That causes ever must produce effects; In me behold reversed great Nature's laws— All my effects lost by a single cause.

A German being required to give a re-

What stone should have been placed at placed in boxes, which taken at different the gate of Eden after the expusion? - Adamanting