The Shakers.

A VISIT TO THE COMMUNITY IN ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT—SHAKER WORK AND RELIGION.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Shakerville in Enfield, Conn., is a quiet farming community of four families or households. These households number 180 members, divided about as follows: 24 men, 120 women, and 36 children. Farming is their general business, and the preparation of seeds, herbs, extracts, apple-sauce, bonnets, brooms, grain-cradles, and snow-shovels their specialities. They hold about 3,000 acres of land here in solid body, or 16½ acres on an average each. They keep some 160 head of domestic animals, have plain, practical houses, workshops, and barns, and, barring connubial bliss, are doubtless contented and happy. Through the courtesy of one of their leaders, we have looked in upon their homes, partaken of their salt, and gathered, as we trust, some items of general interest. The Shakers are a religious sect of about a century's growth, originating from the Quakers in Manchester, England. They first came to this country in 1774, numbering ten persons, and settled at Waterviet, N. Y. There the idea of a community of property was first broached, which has since been adopted by the Shaker families. Self-denial is their cardinal virtue. They believe in Gods, Christs, heavens and hells duplicated. They are non-resistants, participate in no earthly government, do not marry, live frugally and simply, and consider idleness sinful. Those who differ from them are "world's people." Their name is derived from their motion in worship, which exercises both soul and body, and consist, in part, of marches, dances, and singing. Anne Lee, the daughter and wife of a blacksmith, was the author and founder of the system. Joseph Meacham, a Baptist preacher of Enfield, Ct., was an early convert to this faith, and improved its practice. Three missionaries were sent out from Lebanon, N. Y., which is the central parent society, having five hundred members, in 1805, into Ohio and Kentucky, and they made proselytes in those States, and established branch societies, and about four thousand members in this country, divided as follows: Four in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, two in New Hampshire, two in Maine, three in New York, one in Ohio, and two in Kentucky. Each society has from two to eight households, and averages seven acres of land to each member.

The Enfield society was established in 1795, by eight persons poor and in debt. They have grown to their present form, and have become more prosperous in numbers than now. They are obliged to hire farm help more or less, owing to the scarcity of numbers. The middle-aged church lady here, which doubtless represents one-fourth of the population, cultivated last year forty acres of corn, forty acres of oats, twenty-five acres of rye, besides spring wheat, root vegetables, &c., and cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay. They keep about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, of which twenty-five are cows of the native Durham and Ashley grades. These animals are mostly kept at a new barn built in 1854. It is 40 by 90 feet in size, with a high and capacious manure cellar underneath, which, as good as it is remarkable, the building is trussed up, so that in the cellar there is neither pillar nor post. The building stands on the side of a hill, the main driveway leading into the attic, of the upper floor, the bays on either side. Under the barn floor, and connecting with it by bottles, is the feeding floor, and some eight feet lower yet is the stable, while there is a cellar at least twelve feet in height. Here are manufactured some 500 loads of manure annually. The vaults of the cellar are of stone, quarried under the building.

The Shakers pride themselves on their stock, and justly. They "get the best" and breed only from thoroughbred males. They feed well but carefully avoid waste. The first thing in the morning the cows have one or two fodderings of hay, then roots sprinkled with dry meal, then ensilage or grass, then have hay and stocks, then roots and meal as before, and lastly hay. Their young stock is kept in shedded yards, and is fed once between hay and quality. They all have wide mangers and generally a rack behind, so that every spire of hay is saved.

Their horses are generally very good. We saw a fine bay breeding mare and four of her colts of various ages. Three were 3-year-old fillies, one a mare, and the youngest a bay Hamiltonian filly. The Shakers eat no pork, but raise a few hogs for the Gentiles. The Shakers are great vegetable raisers. We learned that imported radish seed was considered best; also, home-grown red and yellow onion seed. Two-thirds of the crop will be sold from the onion seed it is used. The onion-maggot began to operate in Vermont and New Hampshire 10 or 15 years ago, and has gradually extended to this locality. Their remedy, which is partially effective, is half a barrel of saltpetre, one barrel of ashes, and one barrel of phosphate mixed per acre, sown upon the young crop. They sow onions in drills inches apart, with French peas, brought in between, and use four pound of onion seed to the acre. The remedy for the striped squash bug is birch charcoal dust. A better remedy, suggested by a gentleman of much experience in the agriculture of this city, is air-slacked lime and yellow snuff in equal parts. Put it into a sieve and rap it upon every plant the moment is on the plant, and the bugs will leave instanter or sneeze to death.

It is pleasant to have Shaker friends, to meet them on the street or at their homes, to see the neat, plain attire of the Shakeresses, and the demure looks of the little Shakers; to sit in their high backed chairs and contemplate their neat and their hospitality; but one cannot resist the conviction that this is not the best way to live. We believe in families all our own. Still they point to the fact that they are the only people in the world who have maintained for 70 years a system of living, one of the fundamental principles of which is a community of goods. We ask, Who ever saw a Shaker drink, or smoke, or lie, or swear, or steal? There is so much in their favor.

WHO KILLED ZOLLICOFFER—The Cincinnati *Gazette* contains the following:

Clarksville, Tenn., Grant Co., Ky., Jan. 30.

ED. GAZETTE: Is J. B. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, a Kentuckian? Did he kill Zollicoffer? Was not the Fry who killed Zollicoffer J. B. Fry, and colonel of the 4th Kentucky? J. B. IRELAND.

J. B. Fry is Provost Marshal General. We do not know whether he is a native of Kentucky or not. He is, we think, a native of Kentucky, killed Zollicoffer.—*Eds. Gazette.*

THE CITY.

MILITARY.

THE COURTS-MARTIAL—FIRST DAY.

The court-martial for the trial of persons charged with frauds against the Government met, yesterday morning, at 2054 Walnut street. The court organized and adjourned till this morning. The following officers constitute the court:

Major General Abner Doubleday, president.
Lieut. Col. J. M. Thompson, 17th N. Y.
Lieut. Col. G. W. Thompson, 152d N. Y.
Lieut. Col. P. B Stilson, 109th N. Y.
Lieut. Col. Francis S. Keese, 128th N. Y.
Lieut. Col. Cyprian Mallery, Jr., Veteran Reserve Corps.
Captain John H. Platt, additional aid-de-camp.
Colonel J. A. Foster, 175th N. Y. V., judge advocate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The following were the questions propounded yesterday to applicants for admission into the Central High School:

ETYMOLOGY—PROFESSOR JAS. M'CLURE.

Give the prefix, root, suffix, and meaning of each of less than twelve words, showing the correct use of the word:

Annihilation, continuity, desultory, expedite, illegral, obloquy, presentiment, protuberance, redundant, substitute.

QUESTIONS ON THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—Name the foreigners who served as officers in the United States army during the Revolution?

2. Where was the seat of the United States Government in 1788, 1791, and 1831 respectively?

3. What position was taken by Washington's Administration in 1793, in regard to the French revolutionary government?

4. What were the acts of the British ministry in reference to American commerce in 1794?

5. What treaties were made in 1795, and what foreign war was then threatened?

6. In what order of succession were the following States admitted into the Union: Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, and Indiana?

7. What was the general condition of the United States at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of independence?

8. What was the most important political event in 1832?

9. Between whom was the battle of San Jacinto fought, and what were its consequences?

10. What were the terms of the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico in 1848?

QUESTIONS IN PARSING, FEBRUARY, 1865—PROF. H. HAVERSTICK.

Parse all the words *italicized* in the following passage:

Thus Cæsar godlike to the pilot cries:
"Superior fate *obeys* the wise *design*;
And the vain *threat'ning* of the angry skies,
Though gods deny *thee you* Italian strand,
Yet go, I charge thee, go at my command."
To ignorance alone ascribe thy cares,
Not *knowing could* a traught tay vessel bears.
Let floods and winds loud war within towards wage,
Or *waste* upon themselves their empty rage:
Thou know'st thy *strength* in his mighty hand is *thy friend.*"
Thou and thy bark on Cæsar's state *depend.*"

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

The following are the names of the successful applicants for admission into the Girls' Normal School yesterday:

Name.	School from which admitted.	Average.
1 Hattie C. Shourds	Zane street	88 20
2 Lizzie R Smith	Newton	87.05
3 Emma E. Gestelman	Jefferson	87.05
4 Bessie D. Gordon	Zane-street	84.04
5 Mary B Hutchinson	Mount Vernon	83 25
6 Sallie Hunt	Fifteenth ward	82 12
7 Sallie Griffiths	Mount Vernon	82.25
8 Sallie Wilson	Newton	82.20
9 Maria Lynch	Mount Vernon	82 01
10 Helen R. Fite	Northeastern	81.75
11 Henrietta Spangler	Northeastern	81.15
12 Maria W. Simmons	Newton	81.05
13 Ann Lippincott	Monroe	80.05
14 Mary J. Keisel	Harrison	80.55
15 Emma Kaufman	Fifteenth ward	80 05
16 Rise Osborne	Newton	79 75
17 Harriet Bender	Jefferson	79 35
18 Mary B. Hidlington	Ringgold	79 25
19 Julist Gambo	Jefferson	79 15
20 Emma McAllister	Manayunk	78 95
21 Maggie Costello	Zane-street	78 75
22 Louisa Yonker	Price	78.05
23 Lizzie D. Eunlick	Zane	78.05
24 Hannah S. Lutenberg	Northeastern	78.05
25 Kate Foulke	Jefferson	78.05
26 Adelia Southwood	Ringgold	77 85
27 Anna D. Mailler	Zane-street	78.45
28 Mary Stutler	Jefferson	78.35
29 Ellen Kirkbride	Zane-street	77.85
30 Jane Jones	Southeastern	78 05
31 Ida Johnson	Zane-street	76.85
32 Laura Reinhold	Monroe	77 75
33 Emma K. Hoopes	Fifteenth ward	77.05
34 Florence E. Dandis	Mount Vernon	77 05
35 Esther Merchant	Zane-street	77 05
36 Ella Hoopes	Fifteenth ward	77 15
37 Sallie F. Bromley	Manayunk	76.95
38 Anna Finnigan	Mount Vernon	76.65
39 Lizzie Parker	Mount Vernon	76 05
40 Kate Potter	Monroe	76.05
41 Sallie Haley	Zane-street	76.05
42 Mary Lower	Monroe	76.15
43 Rachel Chalfant	Monroe	76.15
44 Virginia Piper	Jefferson	76.15
45 Annie J. Kimball	Fifteenth ward	76.05
46 Annie V. Johnston	Newton	75.07
47 Anna Steen	Mount Vernon	75.55
48 Maggie C. Johnston	Zane-street	75.05
49 Mary E Hall	Northwestern	75.04
50 Ella Jefferson	Jefferson	75.05
51 Mary Manly	Twentieth ward	75.01
52 Kate W. Ickens	Hancock	74.05
53 Fannie Gildea	Zane-street	74 75
54 Ida Parker	Northeastern	74.75
55 Sophie F. Stelhorn	Zane-street	74.07
56 Rebecca S. Nelson	Jackson	74.05
57 Emma Divin	Southeastern	74.05
58 Ada Morrison	Monroe	74.05
59 Lizzie Arnold	Northwestern	74.45
60 Ida M. Campbell	Hancock	74.05
61 Annie M. Kelly	Harrison	74 25
62 Annie T. McFarland	Hancock	73 05
63 Carrie Mandell	Price	73.05
64 Annie E. O'Hara	Zane	73.05
65 Lizzie McDuffee	Fifteenth-ward	73.02
66 Ada Begley	Mount Vernon	73.01
67 Maggie Gosline	Monroe	73.05
68 Annie Tunnell	Fifteenth ward	72 75
69 Sarah Reiner	J Q Adams	72.65
70 Sallie Roney	Jefferson	72.55
71 Cornelia Bailey	Zane	72 25
72 Mary E. Crosby	Zane	72.25

A few days too young to be submitted to the Board of Controllers.

Number Admitted from Each School.—Zane-street 16; Mount Vernon, 8; Newton, 8; Fifteenth-ward 7; Monroe, 6; Jefferson, 6; Hancock, 5; North-eastern, 3; Southeastern, 3; Manayunk, 2; Price, 2; Ringgold, 1; Harrison, 1; Twentieth-ward, 1; Jackson, 1; J. Q. Adams, 1. Average age of those admitted, 15 years, 11 months, 2 days.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.

The thirtieth annual report of the trustees of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen has been issued. From it we learn that during the year the amount of $1,657.48 has been appropriated to the relief of sick and disabled firemen, and the widows and orphans of such, which has been distributed to thirty-eight persons, of whom there were four widows and eight orphans, making, since the organization of the association, the sum of $24,558.74 expended in this manner. The expenses paid for funerals were $125.

One hundred and eighty-five new members have been added to the roll since the last report, of which five are life members, and twenty names have been stricken from the roll for non-payment of their dues.

The entire number of members at present is 1,260; annual, 561; total, 911.

No interments have been made in the vault of the association, in Monument Cemetery, since the last report, the whole number of interments since its completion in 1849 being fourteen.

The capital stock of the association consists of bonds and mortgages, ground rents, Philadelphia city loan, United States five-twenties and 1881s, and Pennsylvania fives, of a total value of $32 988.86 The receipts during the year amount to $8,614.75, and the expenditures amount to $4,825.61.

Several serious accidents having taken place, by reason of the immoderate speed at which some of the steam fire engines are driven through the streets of our city, the special attention of the various steam fire companies is called thereto, as withdrawing, in a great measure, the remedy to prevent accidents in future, by the instant dismissal of the engineer who permits, or the driver who performs an act contrary to law, thus perilling not only their own, but putting in jeopardy the lives and limbs of our fellow-citizens; and, as several applications have been made to the Board for relief from the engineers or drivers, by reason of injuries received whilst proceeding to fires, the board, upon fully discussing the matter, deem it but just and proper on this occasion to say, that so far as they are concerned, for the future, before appropriating any amount for relief as such they must have the most full and conclusive evidence that the steamers were not being driven at an immoderate speed through the street, and that the greatest care was taken to prevent collision, especially at the intersection or crossing of the streets.

The board having, upon repeated occasions, called the members of the associations to the attention to the infraction of the law regulating the erection and construction of buildings, and to the perfect impunity with which it is violated, again feel it their duty to express their indignation at the reckless manner in which some of our large buildings are erected, notwithstanding there is a board of Inspectors whose duty it is to see the law, as laid down in the statute books, duly complied with, and to compel builders to conform thereto.

The attention of the Board has also been called to the fact that while the law calls for the erection of battlement walls between every building erected, yet, to order to evade this, whole rows of buildings have been put up, covered in under one roof, and on top a row of bricks built to resemble, from the street, a division wall, thus giving the appearance of complying with the requirements of the law, whilst it is a most direct and scandalous evasion thereof.

A MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR OVER FOURTEEN YEARS.

At present there is a soldier at the Chestnut-Hill Military Hospital who has not slept for a single moment for fourteen years and six months. This may seem a marvellous statement, but nevertheless it is true, and can be verified by numbers of persons. The individual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education. His name is C. D. Saunders, orderly sergeant of Company G, 13th Virginia Volunteers. He entered the service of the United States on December 23, 1862. He is in the forty-fifth year of his age. His health has been generally excellent during his life. In 1849 he was attacked with cholera, and since that period with lung fever on two occasions. In the summer of 1850, sleep forsook him, and since that time he has never felt the least drowsy. He has always led a temperate life. His wife and children reside in Putnam county, West Virginia. Since he entered the Union army he has been on seven raids and in four charges, during which time he has not slept, even push a woman. The jury rendered a verdict guilty.

Judge Ludlow now called up the son, who stated that there were eight children in all, three of whom were of age. The family were supported by the mother and adult children; the father contributing nothing for the support of his family. The defendant was a very young lad of fifteen, and the mother feared publicity and endured his beatings for a long time in order to prevent her from coming into the public court. This was the first time she had ever been called upon to testify against her son. The