

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

Eastern farmer who goes West in party and himself back on his old homestead. So if one goes South or anywhere, he will find things just to his mind. If one finds it better than on the old place, another is worse; and taking all things into consideration, but few farmers change their residences, who are able to make a living on the old place, that better themselves by removing to a distant State. One may obtain rich lands at a low price where there is no market for what he grows; and he may go to a new locality, where he may find a better market for his produce, and what then?—a gloomy world for him.

TO MAKE VINEGAR. The best vinegar is made of cider, the poorest apple making good vinegar, as the best. The best casks to use are iron-bound white oak, which can be bought of liquor dealers, second-hand, at \$1 each, holding 40 gallons. Any farmer who has a piece of land, can realize more money from them made into vinegar than cider, unless they make an elegant quality of cider. Fill the casks with cider, and let them stand for a few days, until the lumps on the sides are all gone, when they should be rolled out and placed under a shed exposed to the sun, but the casks should be shaded. Leave them thus exposed till cold weather approaches, when they should be rolled out again, and the vinegar will be very good at this time; but if the casks are rolled out under the shed a second season, the vinegar will be extra fine.

THE CASKS were well painted, they may be set on small stands, which may be made in the open air, exposed to the full force of the sun, which will produce vinegar sooner than when under a shed, as it is heat and air that produce the acidity. Small pieces of wire cloth should be tacked over the wings of the cask, to keep the flies out, and the casks should not be quite full when in or out of the cellar. If you have but a cask or two of vinegar to make, and have a barrel that has had vinegar in it, the mother that the cask contains will be of great value, and keep the vinegar from turning, and putting salt into each cask. I strongly recommend using iron-bound casks, well painted, as those with wooden hoops are often troublesome, the hoops breaking and causing the casks to leak.

THACKERAY'S GENEROSITY. I remember being in a room during one of Thackeray's visits to Captain Morgan's house when a lady presented a companion to the author of 'Vanity Fair,' and Dickens, to the disadvantage of the latter.

When land is plowed in the fall, and left till spring without harrowing, it may be sown to any kind of spring grain, after being well harrowed, and the crops in most cases will be as good as if the land were plowed in the spring. Stable dung, well mixed under in the fall for a spring crop, is as beneficial as when plowed under in the spring; but all kinds of common fertilizers should be sown broad-cast in the spring, and harrowed in unless one sows seed with a drill that deposits and covers the fertilizer at the same time. If it were not for the great hurry that farmers are subject to in our short springs, it would not be any advantage to plow light, loamy soils in the fall; the consequence of not tilling time in many cases is that the soil in the spring one desires to cultivate, it is decidedly advisable in some cases to plow in the fall, especially clayey soils, which are greatly benefited by being thrown up to the action of the frost of winter, and the soil is so that in the spring it is not so hard, and the seed should go in, and such land, if plowed in the fall, would be in good condition to harrow in the spring, and the crop would be better for the fall plowing.

FARMERS and their families are apt to think that all they read in the papers must be true, and as representatives of the people are not aware that thousands of acres are racking their brains to discover some new method to "take in" the poor confiding farmers, and their sons and daughters. One of the latest discoveries by these rascals, is that they can make country property believe that "every subscriber to this paper," as they word their bait, will receive some valuable "gift," or "premium" merely by enclosing 50 cents to \$1, for "package and postage." I have one of these "taking" advertisements before me in which the advertiser promises to give a "superior compass," and "bunting case," and "warranted to keep correct time." Ac, is offered as a "premium" on the receipt of 50 cents for "packing, boxing and mailing." Well, I have seen some who have seen but little of the world, bite at this tempting bait immediately, by remitting the required 50 cts.; and it is laughable to see how the dupes take the cheat on opening the packages in which they really expect to find a valuable watch worth from \$100 to \$200! But they receive something that has, perhaps, a dial plate upon its face, with directions to set it so that it will keep "correct time" once in 24 hours, say at noon—an article not worth picking up in the street, and which, probably, to make not over five cents each!

THE SOUTHERN CYCLONE. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., September 20.—The following is the estimated damage by the late cyclone around Huntsville. The Government work in Bolivar county, including portions of the det., \$15,000; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, loss of track and the Bay bridge, \$20,000; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, loss of track and bridge, \$20,000; cotton presses, \$18,000; incomplete buildings in the city, \$2,500; twenty small schooners capsized, loss \$5,000; private buildings and property, \$10,000.

THE BIBLEMEN. Now that the matches are all over, the American teams are soothed their defeated competitors, and the Americans are the best in every respect. But they are going home to practise a year, and will come back to win the next time. And the Americans respond, if you do beat us, we shall take it as a sign that you do.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. The Ninth ward association for the suppression of intemperance held a meeting last night, and there were some speeches made which will sound queerly to rigid temperance people. Rev. Dr. Crosby, one of the noted divines of the city, made a speech in which he took the ground that intemperance was not to be undertaken to be removed. In this crusade he proposed to direct all his energies to the destruction of the wine and doggeries. He would not attempt to close the bars in the respectable hotels, for there the trade was in the hands of respectable men, who kept it in some sort of order. He was not going to assault the lager-beer sellers, or the sellers of light wines, for those beverages did not hurt the brain. If every whiskey shop, said Dr. Crosby, were closed, it would be a great step towards the suppression of intemperance. What he wanted to do was to fight the villainous whiskey, and in making that fight they would have the assistance of the lager-beer drinkers, and that great mass who drink light beverages, and are opposed to the complete closing of the saloons upon a whiskey. He had no objection to the crusade against the 8,000 grog shops in the district. And Dr. Evans and Taylor, though dissenting, agreed to work with him. Dr. Crosby says he

has investigated the matter thoroughly, and while he does not believe in lager-beer or wine drinking, he is satisfied that the harm that results from it, is next to nothing—at all events it is so much less than that of whiskey drinking that temperance reformers are foolish for indulging in the list of beverages to be prohibited. Join the lager-beer drinkers to the temperance influence and whiskey can be driven out. Endeavor to prohibit beer and that influence of whiskey and nothing can be accomplished. Dr. Crosby's views are received with favor by the temperance party, and it is probable that his programme will be adopted.

THE PAPERS that late Beecher are laying great stress upon the fact that the best party will now make a round of English provincial towns, in the order of Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leamington, whence they will go to London. They expect to proceed to Paris on the 26th of October, where they will stay six weeks. They will next visit Marseilles and Nice, and then from Genoa they will leave on board an American mail-boat to visit various parts of Spain, Malta, Sicily, Egypt and Turkey. In February the party will go to Naples, where they will in all probability stay a fortnight, and afterward spend a month in Rome, then to Paris, visiting by the way the principal towns in Italy. Paris will be reached again about the end of April. Here they will remain a month, and afterward visit Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and finally visit Switzerland, which they hope to reach in September. Preparations are making at Newcastle-on-Tyne to receive General Grant this week. His visit will extend over the 21st and 22d. He will arrive Thursday night, and be the guest of the Mayor. On Friday he will visit the various buildings and works in the town. The General and Magistrates of the corporation, and the Tyne Commissioners will proceed down the river on a steamer, and there will be a great demonstration at the mouth of the Tyne. There will be a reception in the evening. On Saturday, General Grant will visit Elswick Ordnance Works, and then receive addresses from public bodies. In the afternoon there will be a demonstration of miners and tradesmen, and in the evening a banquet in the Assembly Rooms. Monday he will lay the foundation-stone of the free library and museum at Sunderland.

THE CLAIMANTS' BANK SWINDLE. The St. Clairsville Savings Bank has gone the way of all flesh. It is the old, old story. The directors permitted two men to run it, and shut their eyes to irregularities so long as they were permitted to borrow money on worthless securities or no securities at all. The two managing men speculated with the moneys of their depositors, they lost, real estate depreciated, and out it went. Thousands of poor men have lost the little savings they depended upon to carry them through the winter, and an examination is being made, which will result in such a enormous percentage of what is better than money taken for nothing. Companies were organized to build elevated railroads the whole length of the island, and one of them, under a charter granted by the Legislature, did build about a mile or two, and then the horse-car companies interfered, for the mine was too rich to be given up. They got out injunctions on the elevated people, and every possible method of retarding the work was resorted to. Yesterday the final decision was had, and it was against the horse-car companies. New York will now have rapid transit. The elevated roads are simply platforms supported by strong pillars, on which narrow gauge tracks are laid. The cars are long, with a seat running lengthwise on each side, each having perhaps sixty passengers. The engines are small and noiseless, and the rate of speed is twenty miles an hour. As the tracks are up to the level of the second story, and are used only for the cars, there can be no danger whatever on them. The other half of the island will be pushed to completion at once, and it is expected by the time winter sets in we shall have two lines running the whole length of the island. This will do more for New York than any one thing that has happened for years, for it will relieve the pressure on the lower part of the city, and give the poor better and cheaper homes in the upper part.

WANTED TO GET ON THE JURY. Presently the silliness of the courtroom was interrupted by the entrance of a man, who came in with a shuffling, uneasy step, and with his hat in his hand. He halted and jenned against the railing. Nobody noticed the slightest notice of him, however. At last he took courage and spoke: "Is the clerk here?" "The clerk immediately awoke his honor."

"Well, what do you want?" "I'm looking for a job, your honor." "Did you run against a windmill or a cage of wild cats?" "No, sir, I think I had a little fuss with a baker." "You drank a glass of ginger ale and then would not pay for it, eh?" "That was it, sir, and he flew mad about it." "How long did it take him to cure you?" "I don't believe it was over five minutes." "And what is your disease?" "I was thirsty." "Well, the supply of ginger ale at the house of correction gave out last night, but you'll get lots of water up there. You'll get along well for sixty days, unless you insist on making wash-basins and silver drinking cups." "Detroit Free Press."

AFTER THE CIRCUIT PRIZE yesterday two small boys met on the street. One of them, his face glowing with excitement, said: "Oh, Johnny! did you see the fellow with the snakes around his neck?" "No word from Johnny." "Yes, seen the man in the lion's cage uncoursed?" "No word from Johnny." "Saw, and I didn't, said Johnny, at last, bursting into tears. I had to stay at my father's house for a week, I'm lick the stuff out of you!" "Oil City Derrick."

A USEFUL HORSE. Miss Charlotte Phoenix, of this place, has an old black horse which goes straight to the blacksmith shop and deliberately walks in, unaided, every time he loses a shoe. A negro boy usually rides him to drive cows to and from pasture. The other day the darkey didn't come to time, and the intelligent horse drove the cows to the pasture; at another time he went to the pasture alone and drove the cows home—Woodford Star.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The steamer Grand Republic, the largest and finest steambow on the Western waters, took her about 12 o'clock last night and burned nearly to the water's edge. The flames communicated to the steamer Carondelet, lying alongside, and her upper works were destroyed. Her hull is of iron, and the retorta will be saved, but her machinery will no doubt be badly damaged. Both boats were lying up at the foot of Leperance street, about two and a half miles from the center of the city. The steamer Grand Republic was bound to the water's edge and sank before morning. It is doubtful whether her machinery will be of any value.

ROBBERY ON A STEAMER. MONTREAL, September 15.—A robbery of \$12,800 took place yesterday on board the steamer Beaulieu, en route from this city to Beaulieu. Ten thousand dollars of the amount was in small bills of the Hocelega bank, which were sent to the head offices of these banks to their agents at Beaulieu, and balance on private accounts. There is no clue to the thief or thieves.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE HERALD.

General Grant's Plans for a Year. LONDON, September 17.—General Grant and party will now make a round of English provincial towns, in the order of Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leamington, whence they will go to London. They expect to proceed to Paris on the 26th of October, where they will stay six weeks. They will next visit Marseilles and Nice, and then from Genoa they will leave on board an American mail-boat to visit various parts of Spain, Malta, Sicily, Egypt and Turkey. In February the party will go to Naples, where they will in all probability stay a fortnight, and afterward spend a month in Rome, then to Paris, visiting by the way the principal towns in Italy. Paris will be reached again about the end of April. Here they will remain a month, and afterward visit Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and finally visit Switzerland, which they hope to reach in September. Preparations are making at Newcastle-on-Tyne to receive General Grant this week. His visit will extend over the 21st and 22d. He will arrive Thursday night, and be the guest of the Mayor. On Friday he will visit the various buildings and works in the town. The General and Magistrates of the corporation, and the Tyne Commissioners will proceed down the river on a steamer, and there will be a great demonstration at the mouth of the Tyne. There will be a reception in the evening. On Saturday, General Grant will visit Elswick Ordnance Works, and then receive addresses from public bodies. In the afternoon there will be a demonstration of miners and tradesmen, and in the evening a banquet in the Assembly Rooms. Monday he will lay the foundation-stone of the free library and museum at Sunderland.

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