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Select Miscellany.

Havelock's Crochet.
Lieutenant Colonel Wakefield, was for
thirty years a companion in arms of Gen.
Havelock in his Indian campaign. Gen.
Havelock was a strong temperance man,
and made strenuous exertions to induce
the troops under him to abstain from all
intoxicating drinks. Among other inci-
dents, the Lieutenant Colonel relates the
following striking illustration of the rapid
demoralization which "strong drink brings
into the army."

"A curious circumstance happened to
this force. The inaccessibility of the
country made it almost impossible to carry
one load of baggage more than was abso-
lutely necessary. The consequence was,
that instead of having a long train of
camels, with a grog-barrel on each side of
them, there were no camels and no grog-
barrels--and the force entered the country
without any spirit-rations. We entered
that country. Among other places we had
to take was a very strong place called
Ghuznee. The men, after entering the
place, spread to the right and left. Of
course, as is always given on these occa-
sions, the order was, 'Do not commit any
outrage.' But I tell you, when men are
under fire, and are a little fuddled, they
just care as much for their officers as for
anybody else; and I tell you what, they
will club their muskets and say, 'You
hold your jaw.' Not so at Ghuznee. Al-
though under fire from the houses, they
received their orders from the officers not
to fire. Not one of them did, and there
was not an outrage committed in Ghuznee;
there was not a woman or child maltreat-
ed; there was not a single complaint. Time
rolled on. Our forces had to undergo
all sorts of vicissitudes; a climate of ex-
treme heat in summer, and extreme cold
in winter. They had to sleep on the
ground, and to march through the snow;
to go through snow at one time, and under
a blazing sun at another, that would take
the skin off your face before you could
think. They did it all on cold water. Now
comes the painful part of my story: The
wise men of those days began to say, 'Oh,
but the poor soldier is without his grog;
we must send him some grog.' The Gov-
ernment-General very soon writes to the com-
missionariat, and says, 'Make arrangements
to send up 1400 camel-loads of rum into
Afghanistan. The camels started. They
got their passage through Ranjeet Singh's
(the king of the Sikhs) country, and
through these passes up to Cabul. The
commissionariat officer was a teetotaler. I am
sorry to say he nearly broke his heart,
for he had to serve out these rations. What
was the consequence? From that day
there were frequent court-martials; from
that day men were guilty of striking
their officers in the execution of their
duty; coming under the frightful lash--
coming under the sentence of transpor-
tation for life--just from one act of passion
arising from drink, which they never
would have done if they had been
sober. I never knew a thing that so con-
vinced the officers of the army I belonged
to of the truth of Havelock's 'crochet,'
as they called it. They said, 'It is a won-
drous crochete.' After they had seen the
army sober for upwards of eight months,
with the greatest freedom from crime--
the officers not constantly in their reg-
imental, sitting on court-martials, trying
their men--then comes in liquor and the
old story. I say they had overwhelming
proof, and I will defy any man to over-
come it. It is stronger than any axiom of
Euclid."

Gen. Scott Meeting his Wife.
Upon his arrival in Paris, says a
late letter, Gen. Scott was met by
Mrs. Scott, who had not seen him
before for five or six years. General
Scott and his wife, finding that their
temperaments and modes of thought were
not of an amicable character, "agreed to
disagree," and concluded that as
they could not love each other togeth-
er, they would love each other apart.
Most of that time Mrs. Scott has
been residing in Europe, and has al-
ways manifested intense interest in
her husband's movements and well-
fare. At the Union breakfast given
last summer at the Hotel du Louvre,
and at which some of our newly-
fledged ministers made such "Mug-
gins" of themselves, Mrs. Scott
was present, and whenever an allu-
sion was made to the General, she
seemed to be deeply affected, and once
shed tears. Latterly she has mani-
fested a greater interest than ever in
her husband's career, and for two or
three weeks she was so nervous and
excited that it was found necessary
to keep her from all the papers con-
taining bad news. Now, upon the
General's arrival in Paris, she wishes
to meet him, forgetting all that is
past. And it is not improbable under
the circumstances, that the venerable
pair may conclude to finish the re-
minder of life's down-hill journey
together. After remaining here a
few weeks for medical advice and
treatment, he will proceed to the
South of France, probably to Paris or
Geneva, where he will spend the win-
ter.

Care of Domestic Animals in Winter.
S. Edwards Tod, in the Country
Gentleman, writes intelligently on
the above subject, which, at this sea-
son of the year, is of the first impor-
tance. He says:

We are really in winter quarters
now, and every animal must have
its allowance dealt out to it. They
can no longer obtain a supply of food
in the field; and piercing winds and
pelting storms will use up a dollar's
worth of fat and flesh in sustaining
an animal. I have always found that
it is much more economical and bet-
ter, in every respect, to sustain ani-
mals in good stables or sheds, with
enough to eat, than to leave them
where they will be compelled to use
up any of the fat they have laid up,
during the summer, for want of a
proper supply of food. Is every ani-
mal well fed and properly protected?
Are your stables all in order? or are
the boards knocked off here and there,
so that the cold winds and storms can
beat upon the horses? Does every
milk cow have a good supply of nu-
tritious food, not less than twice
daily? Cows cannot be expected to
yield even a tolerable supply of milk
unless they can have a good supply
of succulent food. Does every ani-
mal have a comfortable place, where
she can lay down during the night,
and enjoy quiet rumination and rest?
How is it with your calves? Do
they all themselves well--or do their
sides--as my little boy said--"look as
if some one had kicked them all in
with a big boot?"

Where are your sheep? Are they
away off in some distant field trying
to make a meal by pawing the snow
off the grass? Have your lambs
been separated long ago from the
old sheep--and do they now have
the benefit of a good shelter, a plen-
ty of fodder and a little grain every
day?

Do you intend to keep those colts
in that field, all winter, with no pro-
tection but a rail fence? That is a
practice that economical farmers can-
not afford to adopt in raising domestic
animals.

If every animal does not have a
good supply of food, and a comfort-
able protection, no time should be lost
in supplying these very important
items, without delay.

Is the barnyard in a good condi-
tion for the comfort of your animals
--or is there nothing but fine manure,
mud and water for them to stand or
lie down in? Have all the holes and
crevices been stopped about the
sheds--or does the cold and storm
rush through them, and render the
shed colder than it would be away
from such sheds?

Let us have all these jobs attend-
ed to without delay, if they have not
been performed; and keep the yard
well littered with straw.

Death of Prince Albert.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia we
have intelligence of the death of Prince
Albert, husband of Victoria, Queen
of England. He died of typhoid fever,
on Sunday, the 16th. Prince Albert was
born at Rosenau, Germany, on the 13th
of August, 1819, and was of the house
of Saxe Coburg Gotha. He was the second
son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha,
under whose immediate personal superin-
tendence he received an admirable educa-
tion, which he completed by attending the
University of Bonn during three academi-
cal sessions. In July, 1838, he visited
England, in company with Leopold, King
of Belgium, and spent some time at the
court of the youthful Queen, and in No-
vember, 1839, he was formally announced
to the Privy Council by the Queen that she
intended to form a matrimonial alliance
with Prince Albert. The secret had long
since been public property, but was kept
in suspense by the decorous propriety of
the ministerial journals. The marriage
was solemnized February 10th, 1840. For
the purpose of rendering him perfectly in-
dependent, the munificent personal allow-
ance of \$150,000 a year was made to him
by Parliament. Besides which he was a
Field Marshal, Knight of the Garter, and
other orders, Colonel of the Fusilier
Guards, and held a number of other lucra-
tive or honorary appointments. He was
a man of refined taste, and an accom-
plished musician and draughtsman. Forbid-
den by his position to interfere in politics,
he occupied himself in superintending the
education of his children. The progress
of the arts and sciences and general phi-
lanthropic subjects, such as the "wellings
of the working classes," sanitary arrange-
ments, &c., engaged his attention. He
was patron and President of numerous
charitable institutions, in which he took
a personal interest. As President of the So-
ciety of Arts, he was the chief promoter of
the Great Exhibition of 1851. Similar ex-
hibitions, confined to native productions,
had been long held in Paris, Brussels, and
even in Manchester, and other towns in
England. But when the idea of holding
one in London was suggested to Prince
Albert, he readily adopted it, and zealous-
ly co-operated in the scheme of extending
it to the whole world. The popularity
which for a long time he had enjoyed with
all classes, was, for a brief space, over-
clouded in 1855, when reports were cir-
culating that the Queen and the Govern-

ment that the Prince took an undue inter-
est in political affairs, and even held com-
munications with some German courts,
which were prejudicial to English inter-
ests, so that the ministers thought it ne-
cessary to clear up all doubts by an ex-
plicit denial of the report from their places
in Parliament. He was noted in a coun-
try of scientific agriculturists, for the spirit
with which he carried out agricultural ex-
periments. As a patron of art, Prince
Albert has showed himself particularly
active.

Romance in Camp Life.

A few weeks ago, a young volun-
teer named John Stewart, residing at
Tyrone, Blair county, aged about
twenty years, accidentally met a Miss
Drennon, at Huntingdon, and "love at
first sight" was the result. A wed-
ding was proposed and accepted by the
lady. The company was to leave
next day, and half the night was
spent in a vain endeavor to find the
chaplain, but that worthy turned up
next morning, and the impulsive
young couple were forthwith married
at the station house. Their honey-
moon was of short duration, for they
had but a few minutes to chat togeth-
er, when he was ordered to jump
aboard. With a few fond and affec-
tionate embraces, and the shedding of
tears on both sides, which flowed
copiously and without restraint, he
was gone. He to renew his pledge
to his country, in some new field of
action, and she to her temporary
place of residence, to mourn over the
departure of her husband of but an
hour.

Longevity of Animals.

The average age of cats is 15
years; squirrel or hare, 7 or 8 years;
rabbits, 7; a bear rarely exceeds 20
years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf,
20; a fox, 14 to 16; lions are long
lived; the one known by the name of
Pompey lived to the age of 70; ele-
phants have been known, it is asserted,
to live to the great age of 400
years. When Alexander the Great
had conquered Porus, King of India,
he took a great elephant which had
fought very valiantly for the king,
and named him Ajax, dedicated him
to the sun, and let him go with this
inscription: "Alexander, the son of
Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun."
The elephant was found with this in-
scription 350 years after. Pigs have
been known to live to the age of 30;
and rhinoceros to 20; a horse has
been known to live to the age of 62,
but average 25 to 30; camels some-
times live to the age of 100; stags are
very long lived; sheep seldom exceed
the age of 10; cows live about 15
years. Cuvier considers it probable
that whales sometimes live 1,000
years; the dolphin and porpoise at-
tain the age of 30; an eagle died at
Vienna at the age of 104; ravens fre-
quently reach the age of 100; swans
have been known to live 300 years.
Mr. Marton has the skeleton of a
swan that attained the age of 200
years. Pelicans are long lived; a
tortoise has been known to live to
107.

Gen. Sigel Neglected.

According to a private letter, says
the Cincinnati Volksblatt, General Sigel
seriously contemplates resigning his
position as Brigadier General in the
Department of Missouri, if his de-
sire to be constituted commander of
an independent body of troops of
from fifteen to twenty thousand men,
is not complied with--an event, it
must be said, for which there is at
present but little prospect of fulfill-
ment. Under these circumstances, he
will endeavor to achieve a command-
ing position in some other State. Sigel
is known to be a thorough tacti-
cian, maintains excellent discipline,
is loved to an extraordinary degree
by his soldiers, and is a terror to the
enemy; and yet no means are taken
to make those abilities and talents
available. It is an everlasting shame
that the most capable General of the
American army is overlooked because
he was not born upon American soil,
and because he is too modest.

There are amusing as well as
serious doings in Richmond. A let-
ter from there to the Nashville Union,
says:

"We have had recently a number
of remarkable matrimonial alliances.
Last night the most beautiful girl in
town married a widower with eight
children, some of them grown. On
the day this wedding took place a
miss of seventeen summers. Mr.
'Black Diamonds' Polard, one of the
editors of the Examiner, is among
the list of victims. Some of the
marriages took place in the church,
and were attended with very noisy
and very ludicrous demonstrations.
It is said that when the old man men-
tioned above saluted his bride, the
whole congregation shouted, and the
boys poured a perfect storm of pea-
nut hulls at the bald sear of the
aged groom. Richmond is evidently
rottening rapidly."--Wheeling Intelligencer.

A promising young man may
be very well, perhaps--a paying one
may not.

Another Tragedy in New York.
The New York Sunday Herald
says:

Another of those frightful trade-
dies which chill the blood in one's
veins has occurred in this city. About
ten o'clock yesterday morning Bern-
hard Levy, aged twenty-five, and
who did business as exchange broker
under the Citizens' Bank, corner of
Canal street and the Bowery, was
found behind his own counter, with
his throat cut from ear to ear, and his
inanimate body weltering in a large
pool of blood. A young man next
door heard a heavy fall about the
time specified, and, rushing into the
exchange office of L. B. Levy & Son,
found deceased as above described,
and in the last struggle of death. He
immediately rushed out and sent a
messenger in all haste to Capt. Dow-
ling, of the Sixth precinct, who was
promptly on the spot, with a detach-
ment of police. A crowd of people
surrounded the door; no one was al-
lowed to enter except the reporters
and the police. From the appear-
ance which the wound presented, it
might have been inflicted by deca-
sed's own hands or by the hands of a
murderer. As the matter stands at
present, it is impossible to say which;
but strong suspicion, it is stated,
rests on a woman whose name it is
not proper to publish at present, and
with whom deceased was on terms
of intimacy. She has been known
to threaten his life several times.

Late Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 24--
The steam transport Ericsson sailed
for New York early this morning.
The flag of truce sent out yester-
day afternoon, did not return till
evening on account of high wind.
Thirty-two passengers were brought
down, most of them ladies and chil-
dren. They go to Baltimore to-night.

We take the following news from
yesterday's papers. A dispatch dated
Nashville, December 22, an-
nounces that 9,000 Federals have crossed
Green river, and are marching to
Hopkinsville. The Confederate force
is 3,500, under Gen. Clarke, of Missis-
sippi, but reinforcements are on their
way from Clarksville.

Passengers from Bowling Green
say that 17,000 Federals crossed
Green river on Friday. It is suppos-
ed that Bowling Green will be ad-
vanced upon from three sides simulta-
neously, with a force of 60,000, and
that a decisive battle will be fought
there.

A dispatch from Savannah says that
seven old whalers, of the stone fleet,
were sunk in the Charleston channel
on Friday last.

The Tennessee Legislature ad-
journing on the 21st to the 20th of
January. Resolutions in relation to
the accession of Maryland to the
Confederacy have been modified by
Congress, in secret session, so as to
declare that no peace ought to be
concluded with the United States
which does not ensure to Maryland
an opportunity of forming a part of
the Confederacy.

A private despatch received at
Richmond on Sunday, says that the
steamer Gordon has run the blockade
into one of the Southern ports, with
a cargo reported to consist of coffee,
salt and West India fruit.

One hundred and seventy-five fed-
eral prisoners were expected to leave
Richmond on Monday for Salisbury,
N. C., and another party during the
week.

The Richmond Examiner admits
that the battle at Drainsville was no
inconsiderable disaster.

The Virginia Legislature has ad-
journing to the 6th of January.
The Rome (Ga.) Southerner says
that an attempt was made on the
16th to burn the State railroad bridge
over Pettis creek. The incendiary
was sentenced to be hung.

HINTS FOR PARENTS.--Some parents
make the great mistake of keeping
their children in-doors during cold
weather. It enfeebles the bodies of
children, and renders them peculiarly
liable to attack by colds and
coughs. A child should have its feet
well shod with socks and boots, its
body well wrapped in warm clothing,
its head securely protected from the
cold, and then be let loose to play in
the keen, bracing, winter air. By
this means its body will become ro-
bust, and its spirits be kept bright
and cheerful; whereas, if a child be
shut up in the house, it will become
fretful and feverish.

THE WANT OF SALT.--The Legisla-
ture of Virginia has devoted much
of its time, during the present week,
in the discussion of the salt question,
and the expediency of sending a com-
mittee to Smith and Washington
counties for the purpose of examining
the salt works. It was stated, in the
course of the debate, that the annual
consumption of salt in the State was
ten millions of bushels, and the ut-
most resources were but seven hun-
dred thousand bushels.

Never purchase love or friend-
ship by gifts; when thus obtained,
they are lost as soon as you stop pay-
ing.

Select Poetry.

AN APPEAL FOR THE COUNTRY.

BY MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT.

[The following patriotic and impressive
lines were written by Mrs. Blunt, in Lon-
don, on the 4th of January last, after she
had complied with the President's recom-
mendation to observe it as a day of hu-
miliation and prayer.]

"Glory to God in the highest, and on
earth peace; good will towards men."
From lake to gulf, from sea to sea
We have knelt in one solemn East,
That God may heal our country's strife,
Forgiving us all the past.
Hear we no voice as we listening stand
Comes there no touch on the angry hand?
Thrills not one heart-throb through the land?
Peace, brothers, peace!

Oh, by our homes so bright and fair,
Where the Christmas garlands wave;
Oh, by our loved ones nestling there,
By each cradle, by each grave!
By the church bells ringing in the air,
By the praying of our common prayer;
By the Bible on which our people swear!
Peace, brothers, peace.

Would you rend our country's breast in twain?
Would you lay the sword to the mortal blow,
But