A Family Paper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Scieuce, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

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Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

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Jan. 1, 1862.

WM. C. LINDSBY.

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Waynesbur Pa.

Office in the "Wright II. ac," East Door. Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention. Waynesburg, April 23, 1662—Iy. DAVID CRAWFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Sayers'
finiteling, adjoining the Post Office.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.
Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

PHYSICIANS.

B. M. BLACHLEY, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SÚRGEON. Office-Blachley's Building, Main St.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity that he has returned from the Hospital Corps of the Army and resumed the practice of medicine at this place.

Waynesburg, June 11, 1362.-iy.

DR. D. W. BRADEN,
Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Old Bank
Smilding, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—1v.

DR. A. J. EGGY

DRUGS.

M. A. HARVEY, Druggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Paints and Oils, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes-e Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street.

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R. CLARK, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and notions, in the Hamilton Mouse, opposite the Court House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—17.

MINOR & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groessis, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite Green House, Main street.

Bertelli, 1861-ly,

CLOTHING.

N. CLARK, Healer in Man's and Boys' Clothing, Cloths, Cassi-meres, Satinets, Hats and Caps, &c., Main street, op-posite the Court House. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

A. J. SOWERS, Dealer in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Old Bank Building, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—4m

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

J. D. COSGRAY,

N. H. McClellan. Boot and Shoe maker, Blachley's Corner, Main street. Boots and Shoes of every variety always on hand or made to order on short notice. Son: 11 1861—11 Sept. 11, 1861-1y.

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JOSEPH YATER. Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfuneries, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all riges, and Gilt Moulding and Looking Glass Plates.

JOHN MUNNELL, Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Variety nods Generally, Wilson's New Building, Main street. Sept 11, 1861—19.

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LEWIS DAY, Dealer in School and Miscelleneous Books, Station-try, Ink, Magazines and Papers. One door east of Porter's Store, Main Succet. Sept. 11, 1861 ly.

SADDLES AND HARMES. SAMUEL M'ALLISTER. Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker, old Stanking, Main street. Sept. 11, 1005—iy.

Miscellaneous.

NAPOLEON'S SENTINEL.

In Parisian print-shop windows may still be seen occasionally a pictorial representation of a well known anecdote of the First Napoleon, brought to a halt by one of his own sentinels, in consequence of his inability to give the pass-word. The Susscentrios.—\$1 50 in advance; \$1 75 at the ex-tration of six months; \$2 00 within the year; \$2 50 veteran who, in obedience to his orders, was so near running his bayonet into his Majesty, has been recently received at Fontainebleau by the present Emperor, who conversed with him a considerable time, and, and among other questions, asked him, "Though you did not know it Manuesburg Business Cards. was the Emperor, would you really have shot him?" To which the veteran replied: "No, sire, I would only have wounded him with my bayonet."

> The name of this historical debris of the Empire is Coluche, and the version he gives of the celebrated anecdote in question is interesting, differing as it does in some respects, with the long current story. "It was," said the veteran, "in 1809, af-

ter the victory of Ebersberg, that I was

posted at the entrance of a half-destroyed building, in which the Emperor had taken up his quarters. My orders were not to allow anybody to pass unless accompanied by an officer of the staff. In the evening a person wearing a grey overcoat came towards my post and wanted to pass. I lowered my bayonet, and called out, 'Nowhole of the staff, the Emperor returned to his quarters, and I was carried off to ty. the guard-house. 'You are lost, my boy,' said my comrades; 'you have committed an assault on the Emperor.' 'Stop a bit,' I said, what of my orders? I shall explain all that to the court-martial.' The Emperor eent to fetch me, and when I came into his presence, he said, Grenadier, thou mayst put a red ribbon in thy buttonhole. I give thee the cross.' 'Thanks, my Emperor,' I answered, 'but there is no shop

DESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens to of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a Physician and Sargeon. Office opposite the Republican office. He hopes by a due appreciation of the laws of human life and health, so native medication, and strict attention, and strict attention, and strict attention, and strict attention, and strict attention as business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

April 9, 1862.

This is the story as continued to the between the leaves of her Bible—a little treasure I should not have had the heart to have taken away, had there been any laws of confiscation concerning daisies in the bosnitul by his wounds till the contry continued to serve through all the to have taken away, had there been any in his Bible. the hospital by his wounds, till the con- the books." cluding battle of Waterloo, after which he was discharged, returned to his village, and resumed his occupation as an agricultural laborer. On his recent visit to Fontainbleau, his only introduction was his portrait, engraved by Madame Viardot Garcia, the distinguished singer. He was received by the Emperor with great cordiality, and by him presented to the Empress, the Imperial Prince, and the whole to which Coluche replied, "I no longer desire anything. Now I have seen you all, I am satisfied. I will only beg of you to

be complied with. Execution of Ten Missourians, God put thee in a better mind."oath of allegiance to the United States were executed at Hudson on the 28th ult. A correspondent gives the following account of the scene: -The execution ground was about half a mile from the town, and when I reached there I found the troops | his error, he said, "I have one quesdrawn up on three sides of a square, while | tion to ask you: How were you able, the fourth was occupied by the condemned and firing parties. After some time occu- sions, to bear my abuse?" "Friend" pied in the preliminary preparations, each prisoner was blindfolded and knelt in front of his own execution party. A venerable looking, gray-headed chaplain now stepped out from among the staff, and in a short, fervent prayer commended the souls of these poor wretches to the mercy of God, before whom they would shortly appear. Everything was as still as death. The perfect hush, if I may say so, was so painfully distinct, and I could see, even under the grave, stern face of General Mer- mastered my natural temper." The rill, a softening look, as if he was still

struggling between duty and mercy. For a moment the silence was awful; then came the clear tone of command of the officer of the day:-"Ready, aim, fire," a rattling discharge; a puff of smoke; a groan, and all was over. The ten had paid the penalties of their broken oaths. For a momont all was hushed as before, drawn breath of relief. The bright sun amidst a storm of shot and shells, dapted. shone as calmly and clearly as before, but and turned to send him through a shone on ten corpses stiff and stark, where the moment before were ten men in the full flush of physical health.

walked along examining each body as he in his arms, and fondly kissed him.

same grim face, and yet, I thought, a molives. Truly, here is a man whose sense of duty would carry him through anything, and I felt disappointed that he exhibited no more feeling. But a moment after, as he turned to mount his horse, I in mercy spare me from such a duty as that

Kossuth's Family. Kossuth, who is now in Turin, is sufferiug the deepest anxiety on occount of his wife, who is so seriously ill that she is hardly expected to recover. Within thirteen years he has lost several near relations, and among them his only daughter; and while now anticipating the crowning calamity he is, we understand, extremely straitened with pecuniary matters. His two sons have some employment in a public office in Turin, but the remuueration they receive is two scanty to enable them to render much assistance to the distinguished patriot and their dying mother.

Disabled Soldiers. There is always a great crowd of soldier at the office of the Paymaster General, at Washington, who are being paid off body passes here.' Those were the words and discharged on account of disability. been wrongfully imputed to me since, be-number of persons are enlisted id cause I did not know I had the the North and receive bounty who Emperor before me. The person came could not have passed anything like on without seeming to notice what I had the examining tests as to physical said, and I then brought my bayonet to ability which are instituted at recruiting always the most irritable of all anithe charge, and called out, "If thou takest offices of the regular army, hence, by the another step I will run my bayonet into time volunteer regiments get to Washingthy stomach.' The noise brought out the ton, there are numerous applications for

Effect of a Flower on a Prisoner.

A recent writer on prison life relates the ollowing: "I have a remembrance of looking through the 'inspection' of a cell some years ago, and perceiving a prisoner, with her elbows on the table, staring at a common daisy, which she had plucked from the central patch of grass during her rounds--one of those rude, repulsive, yet not wholly bad prisoners, from whom no WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a bon.' 'Well,' replied the Emperor with a bon.' 'Well,' replied the Emperor with a display of sentiment was anticipated. Yet He pointed to the lines written in your farm than you have plenty of en prize was a gleam of as true sentiment bashes, to merita share of public patronage.

Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

In this country where I can only the rio-display of sentiment was anticipated. Yet He pointed to the lines written in your farm than you have plenty of en prize was a gleam of as true sentiment Lord, for he shall sustain thee."—
pasture for.

31. Do not keep more stock on your farm than you have plenty of en prize was a gleam of as true sentiment as ever breathed in a poet's line. Six recollections seemed to flash over his just as well." petticoat. That will answer the purpose en prize was a gleam of as true sentiment Lord, for he shall sustain thee."— pasture for.

just as well."

petticoat. That will answer the purpose as ever breathed in a poet's line. Six recollections seemed to flash over his 32. If at forty-five you have a fair This is the story as Coluche recounted it i months afterwards I saw that flower press

SELF CONTROL. A merchant in London had a dispute with a quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the account into court, a proceeding which the quaker earnestly deprecated using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexi-Court. Previous to his departure, the Em- | ble. Desirous to make a last effort, peror asked him if he wished for anything, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry and knowgive me your three portraits," a request ing the voice, called out, from the which the Emperor promised him should top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I am not at home." The Quaker looking at him, calmly said "Well, friend, Ten Missourians who had violated their | The merchant, afterwards struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right, and that he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after atknowldgeing with such patience, on various occareplied the Quaker, "I will tell thee" I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art, I knew to indulge this temper was sinful, and I found that was imprudent. I observed that menin a passion always speak loud; and than if I could control my voice I should repress my passion. I have therefore, made it a rule never to let my yoice rise above a certain key, and by careful observance of this rule, I have by the blessing of God, entirely Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the mecrhant, as every one else may do, benefitted by his example. -British Workman.

Affecting.

A story is told of the veteran Sumner at the late battle of Antietam. His son, young Captain Sum- is up now will then be down. ner, a youth of twenty-one, was on duty. He might never see his boy cause you are offered a good price. again, but his country claimed his A surgeon stepped from the lines and he grasped his hand, encircled him definite system of improvement.

with a stiff military salute, "they are all | father, and the youth mounting, his | wish to do; to do so would be like | with the income of your business. Under dead sir." "Very well, sir." Not the horse, went gaily on the message.change of a muscle, not the slightest re- He returned unharmed; again his house before you know its length and laxing of that outward sternness, the hand was grasped with a cordial "How d'ye do, Sammy?" answered ment ago, you might have saved their by a grasp of equal affection. The scene was touching to those around.

THE AGE OF MAN.

But few men die of age. Almost all die of disappointment, passional, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. heard him say to one of his staff, "God The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expresagain, and yet mercy to those men is the sion choked with passion has little harshest cruelty to the whole people of the exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young-weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or like the candle, run; the weak burn ort .-The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their pre-scribed term of years. The horse or twenty, the lion about twenty; the and convenience of your farm. the guinea-pig six or seven. The see that you keep within the laws of numbers all bear proportion to the nature. These are the farmer's helps; time the animal takes to grow to its make such experiments as appear to full size. But man of all animals is be reasonable, no matter what your the one that seldom comes up to the | neighbors say. average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physio- and to all the animals you work. logical law, for five times twenty son is obvious—man is not only the main so. most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is mals; and there is reasons to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than to keep it warm and consumes him- another. self with the fire of his own reflec-

"THAT IS MA'S,"

Orleans, of his wound received in not work with poor ones, when you capturing that city. He had before can afford good ones. him a Bible, which his mother had asked what it was that pleased him. some needed improvement. mind, but he remarked only, "That is ma's.'

Many, many a mother has blessed her dying son with her handwriting | and social improvement.

Agricultural.

THIRTY-SIX MAXIMS FOR THE FARMER.

1. Never get in debt when you cannot see your way out again; when you owe, pay as fast as you can, and promptly, according to your promise.

2. Never enlarge your farm, when half of what you now own is not half cultivated.

3. If you own more land than you can till well, are in debt, or need funds to make necessary improvements, sell part of your farm, and er beanch of business, judgment, pruuse the money to pay your debts and make your improvements.

4. Never borrow money to build a showy house, when a less pretentious one would answer better; and never lend money when you have undrained or poorly tilled land to improve.

5. Lay out a system of improvements for your farm and buildings, and as your means permit, carry

these plans out. 6. Do not enter upon speculation with other people's money or your own, unless you see clearly that you will make profits; and even then, do not do it to the neglect of your farming.

7. Do not mortgage your farm for money to buy goods; very few men without training for it, and not become bankrupt. 8. Do not buy fancy stock and pay

fabulous prices, on the spur of the moment, or without knowing why you want it, and you are to make the investment profitable. 9. Do not keep poor stock, when

you can keep good at the same expense, and with four times the profit. 10. Do not change your kind of life. farming, because what you raise this year is low-priced for that which is high; ten chances to one, your crop will be up next year, and that which 11. Do not try to grow those crops

and then you could almost hear the long his staff. The old man calmly stood, for which your farm is not well a-12. If you have a good location, do

14. Do not begin to improve till Keep a memorandum of your household and soon after ready for distribupassed, then stepped up to the general "Good bye, Sammy," "Good bye," you have a general plan of what you expenses, cost of labor, etc., and balance tion.

15. Unless your crops are good ones, sow less, and plow better.

16. Be present with your hands as much as possible, otherwise little work will be done, and that little, poorly. No business requires the masters oversight more than farm-

17. Cultivate a little, well, rather than much, poorly. Who does not remember the story of a farmer who had two daughters? When the first one married, he gave her one-third of his vine-yard, and yet he had as many grapes as formerly; when the second married, she took half the remainder for her portion, and yet the vield of her father's share was not lessened.

18. Keep ahead of your work, or your work will keep shead of you. 19. Resolve that your farm shall be a profitable one, if industry and good management will make it so. 20. Invest your surplus earnings

in making such improvements as lives twenty-five years, the ox fifteen will add to the profits, appearance as to have the largest, heaviest kernels hog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; 21. When you make experiments,

22. Be kind to those you employ,

23. Sell your produce when prices I used, and I never added, even if you Many of these look as if they were in good are one hundred: but instead of that are high; and if you do not need the were the little corporal himself,' as has health, but it is found in practice that any he scarcely reaches an average, four money, keep it when they are very times his growing period. The reallow, unless it is certain they will re-

> 24. Make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the principles of agriculture, and be guided by them. 25. Perform all labor at the right

26. Do all jobs in the best manner. 27. When you begin one piece of discharge on account of physicial infirmi- any other animal, man cherishes wrath work, finish it before you commence 28. Do not leave work half done,

expecting to finish it next year; finish as you go. 29. Take care of your tools when Lieut. De Kay was dying in New you get through using them, and do

30. Do not buy old wagons, hargiven him. He was reading, or ness, plows, etc., at auction, because rather gazing at some lines written you can get them cheap. Better exby her in the fly leaves. He was pend the money for books, travel, or

property, do not work with your muscles so hard as formerly, but save the afternoon of each day for mental

33. Give your children a good education, physically, intellectually, morally and socially. 34. Take an interest in all im-

provements that have a bearing on agriculture. 35. Use machinery and horse-power, where possible, instead of your

own muscles. 36. In all you do, endeavor to get hold of the long end of the lever, instead of the short one, if you would work to advantage.

TWO PHASES OF FARM LIFE.

Farming, like every other calling, has its advantages and disadvantages. The farmer is the most independent man in existence. With farming, as with every othdence, and economy are requisite to success. To the man who possesses these, an agricultural life brings the pleasure of independence, with all the charms of variety. To such the fluctuations of trade, the rise and fall of stocks, the rumored pro-

little or no terror. not for other professions. He welcomes more than she reasons, and yet does sprouting; for if they once begin to the change of seasons at their approach; not love blindly; who never scolds he is not afraid of being behind-hand with and rarely argues, but adjusts with a their mealiness is changed into other his crop-being overtaken by an early frost, smile; such a woman is the wife we compounds more favorable to the or disconcerted by an early spring. He welcomes every change of the seasons be-

tests, or rumored bank suspensions have

ing always well prepared for their coming. But with some it is far different—they are never at ease-everything around can enter the mercantile business them goes wrong. With them it is too hot or too cold—too wet or too dry. No mat- now twenty-three years in extensive good. 50 or \$1,50 per bushel-it is always too ny pallid faces, and so many marks other root, as well as to apples and at home or plundering their neighbor's .and lead a restless, unsatisfied kind of a

needs doing the most first and finish it before you leave. Never put off what you can do to-day till to-morrow; delays are doubly raging fire, upon a mission of not sell out expecting to better it, be- proverbially dangerous, and to none more so than to the farmer. Never exceed 13. Do not change farms often, for your means by attempting to cultivate life and, as he looked upon his brow, by so doing, you can carry out no more than you can do well and in due sea-

commencing to get out timbers for a such management you will, at all times, understand the exact state of affairs. The farmer should know his profit and loss just as much as the merchant. Observe these few hints, and you will find less rough corners in the routine of your farm

SELECTING SEED WHEAT.

operations.

We have before alluded to the experiments of Mr. Hallet, of Brighton, in England, in the selection of his wheat for seed and the results which have attended it. It is an interesting and important matter with the farmer, and one which we desire to press upon the attention of our readers. Mr. Hallet commenced his experiments in Sept. 1859. He then planted one grain of wheat, and year by year selected most carefully the produce of the finest heads of seed for the next year's crop, and improving every successive harvest, he has at length more than doubled the size of the original heads, the weight of the product has largely increased, and he is enabled to sow much earlier than formerly. These are most

important considerations. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture last winter, Mr. Haines, of Aroostook, stated that he one year separated his seed wheat, so only, to sow. In this way he obtained about one peak from a bushel. A bushel and a half of this selected wheat was sown side by side in another field, with wheat uncleansed, and the former was four times as good as the latter, and the yield correspondingly heavier. The fields upon which it was sown were very uniform in character throughout, and this difference in the looks of the wheat could be distinguished as far as the field could be viewed so as to see the grain.

The benefits of careful selection of seed through a number of years, become so evident that we think farmers can but profit from the experiments which have thus far been made in this direction; and there is this advantage in it, that the plan is open to each man alike, and with but a small expense attending the operation. To raise pure crops of every variety of seed, is of the *greatest importance*, and we wonder that it has so long been neglected.—Maine Farmer.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF 1668 IN SCOTLAND.

It was a fearsome time! Whole households died, and there were none to bury them, neither would of the dead were avoided till first of keeping them." the thatch fell in, then the walls, and then a green knoll covered all, giving them a burial many, many years man. You see there Carradle Glen, where the plantings are, and where the river comes down from the he should not be buried. So this fear prevailed on some of his friends to by and saw it done. When it was and yet they were as good as when dug he laid himself in the grave, with fresh dug. his sword by his side, and presently he died, and his friends covered his body with turf. Mac Caog was the man's name: and they will show you the grave to this day. "Uaigh-Mhic-Caog" is Mac Caog."-Cathbert Bede's "Glenereggen."

SUMMARY OF A NICE WIFE,

A husband (himself perfect of does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not virtue of glossy hair and well fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slip-sod shoes and audacious makes up, a woman who dry speaks low, and does not speak much; who is patient, and then intelhave all dreamed of in our lives and vegitation of the sprouts. is the mother we all worship in the backward distance."

CIGAR SMOKING.

ter whether the market price of wheat is practice, and I never observed so malow and the higher it goes up the less in- of declining health, nor ever knew so other fruits. The main item is to clined they are to sell. Their cattle and many hectical habits and consump- keep them dry, and if buried to protheir hogs are helping themselves to corn tive affections, as of late years; and vide drains to carry away the water I trace this alarming inroad on from the heap. In this way they are continually in trouble, young constitutions, principally, to the pernicious custom of smoking cigars. I am entirely convinced, that smoking and chewing tobacco injures There is nothing more important on a ultimately, the hearing, smell, taste, and no condiments but salt; and the modfarm than system and order. Never un- and teeth. The practice of smoking erate use of these tends to prevent scurvy dertake to do too much-do one thing at a is productive of indolence, it opens and to keep the bowels in order. Add time and do it well. Lay down a plan of the pores of the head, neck, and also a little paper of larkspur seeds. the work to be done, and do that which chest, and then going into the cold, your pores are suddenly closed, hence arise disorders of the head,

> Baptist Bible Union will be held in New York, the 29th of Ootober. It is expected the revised New Testament will be completed by that time

throat, and lungs."

THEY ARE DROPPING AWAY.

It is melancholy to reflect in what quick succession the old stock of liquor dealers are dropping into the grave. An extensive acquaintance in other portions of the State, enables us to keep run of the frightful thermometer. There is scarcely a week in which some familiar local journal does not announce the death of some poor man whom we have known in his better and manly days ere the awful curse of slow-torturing death settled upon him. The goodhearted journalist calls it "apoplexy," "disease of the heart," or something of that sort. But we know better; it was whisky—the blazing murder fiend from the great crucible of hell. Experience demonstrates that a man can stand hard drinking about seven years—what is called "moderate drinking," that is, at first, three or four drams a day, increasing as appetite is cultivated, up to thirty or forty, before the doomed man is fully aware that he is really a drunkard. We know many worthy men whose appetite can't be appeased by less than a half a dozen glasses before breakfast. They are good and noble men at heart-that is the sort who most commonly fall sacrifices. Slowly, but surely they are going down, down to the grave, which mercifully opens for them before they become habitants of the gutter. The venomousness of the poison, and the peculiarity of the climate kill them before they can run down the horrible grade of the drunkard's pilgrimage. Looking among old-time acquaintances, one's heart sinks with dismay. We are looking upon, talking to, grasping the hands of dying men-dying, Oh, horribly dying, before their time, under the insidious, the remorseless, the relentless canker. The cold, steady finger of a bodiless hand, is pointing them to the

KEEPING POTATOES.

ra Co. New**s.**

lonesome altitudes which look sor-

rowfully down on the village.—Sier-

Owing to the fact that potatoes generally command a better price in the spring than in the fall, many of our farmers would prefer keeping any go near them; and these houses them until then, but for "the trouble

The main danger is of their rotting; but, if kept dry, this is not chargeable to their keeping, for the after it had been denied them by rot is in them when they leave the

patch. Some take great precautions to prevent them from freezing, and mountains. Well, sir, in that glen, these very precautions are too often in the time of the plague, there was the cause of their destruction. In ne sickness; and this, as in many other farming opehearing of what I've told you of the rations, we should endeavor to folpeople dying in these houses, he feared low nature as much as possible. I have often plowed up potatoes in the took such a power over him that he spring which have remained in the ground all winter, with but two or dig his grave; and he went and sat three inches of dirt on top of them,

> I will hazard the assertion that freezing will not injure potatoes, or any other root or fruit; it is the thawing which does the damage, and not the freezing, as is generally supposed. Nor will gradual thawing hurt them; it is only when the thawing is too sudden that they are injured.

If we take two frozen potatoes, course,) thus sketches what he apples, or other fruit, and place one deserves: "A woman whose intel- under the stove and the other in leet has field enough for her in com- water, a little above the freezing munion with her husband, and whose point, we will find that the former heart ask no other honors than his will be spoiled, while the latter is not love and admiration; a woman who injured, because with it the thawing is done gradually.

Potatoes may be heaped up in the disdain to be beautiful; believes in the patch, and covered with two or three inches of dirt, well packed down, and they will keep in spite of a dozen freezings and thawings, if kept

If kept in a cellar, it should be in a tight box with a lid, that they may Life has charms for him which it has lectual and industrious; who bears always be in the dark, to prevent sprout, the starch which gives them

If, while the potatoes are in the cellar, they should freeze, do not wait for them to thaw, but cover them with straw, old clothes, shavings, or Listen to the opinion of an emi- sawdust, and let them thaw very nent medical writer:-"I have been gradually, and they will come one

This will apply to turnips or any

ITEM FOR SOLDIERS' FRIENDS AT HOME -Send your soldier a little parcel or cay enne pepper and another of cloves. The Spirit, or boiling water, in which they have been soaked, will effectively destroy lice. The whole may go in a letter under one postage stamp.

Cost of smoking.-"I only smoke six The next anniversary of the cigars a day," said a young man to pence a-piece." "Why," replied his friend, "do you know how much money you are throwing away, besides injuring your health? In fifty years' time you will have puffed away in smoke nearly two thousand bright guiness of gold?