Eagnesines

Welcekly Family Journat--- Peboted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Pomestic and Ameral

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

"He had the rare blessing to win the

been present to the writer. He mar-

Smith, of South Cardina sees. W

NEW SERIES.-VOL. 5, NO. 26.

THE WAYNESSEE MESSENGER

ICS AND LISS, S. JEHNINGS.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

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Dicementon.—32.90 in advants; \$2.25 at the exha peace of the second of the

Agnesburg Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

Mo. L. WYLY. J. A. J. BUCHANAN, D. R. P. HUSS WYLY, BUCHANAN & HUSS, Actorneye & Countellors at Law, WAYNESBUEG, PA.

of ill americe in the Courts of Greene and adjoining mastes. Collections and other legal business will recefor present maration.

Color on the South side of Main street, in the Old Bank Bailding.

Jan. 28, 1868.—13;

PURMAN & RITCHIE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

TORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT L arrention.

N. B.—Particular affention will be given to the colection of Tensions. Bounty Money Back Pay, and
ther claims against the Caresiamout.
Sept. 11, 1861—1v.

R. A. M'CONNELL. J. J. HUFFMAN. ML & MUPURAN Tresidence seek to hapted the str LAW.

Waynesburg, Pa.

Drodies in the "wright lit. se." East Boor.
Coldinous dec., will receive prough attention.

Waynesburg, April 28, 1869—1y.

DAVID CRAWFORD, ablerney and Committee at fear. Office to the committee of the last the committee of the stare with the committee of the stare washed to his stare with the committee of the com

BLACK & PROBLAN. ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW Colon is the Court House, Was making.

Soldens War Glaire! D. R. P. MTGG,

AS received from the War Department at Washington, city. D. C., official copies of the several indirections of the several indirections of the several indirections of the several indirections for the prosecution and collection of participations and collection of participation and collection of participation in the second indirection of the participation of the care. Office in the old lings paiding — April 8, 1862.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW OFFICE in Campbell's Row opposite the Maniston Warner, Waynesburg, Posses. Business of all kinds policies. Has received afficial copies of all the layer passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the co flustion of PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,

PRINCIALS.

Dr. T. W. Ross, Physician & Surgeon, Waynesburg, Greens Co., Pa. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET, east, and nearly opposite the Wright house.

Way neaburg, Sapt. 55, 1863.

DR. A. C. GROSS

TOPLE very respectfully tender ain services as a PHYSICAN AND SURGEON, to the people or wayses burg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a du-cinsing of human life and beatts, and strict atter business, to parit a share of public patronage. Waynesburg, January 8, 1882.

DRIGG. M. A. HARVEY,

Bruggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Paints Offic. size most celebrated Patent Medicines, and i Liquors for medicinal purposes. Sept. 14, 1861—17.

MERCHANTS. WM. A. PORTER.

Whosesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street. R. CLARK,

Benier in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-gare and notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Court House, Main street. Sept. 13, 1881—19.

MINOR & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Gruceiss, Queensware, Hardware and Nozions, opposite the Green House, Main street.

Sept. 11, 1861—17,

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS. J. D. COSGRAY,

Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style Bank and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order GROCERIES & VARIETIES.

JOSEPH YATER

Sepler in Groceries and Confectionness, Notions Indicates, Perfumeries, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of Six Mouldiur and Looking Glass Plates. If Confection and Good enting Apples.

JOHN MUNNELL, Design in Groceries and Confectiousius, and Westings Senerally, Wilson's N. w Building, Main str. 15, 1861—1y.

S. H. RAILY, Main mriet, one door Best of the old Bank Building of Washes and Jeweiry.

The Solution of Clocks, Watches and Jeweiry will select the selection (Dec. 15, 1651—19)

BOOKS, &p. LEWIS DAY,

Bester in School and Miscelleneous Books, Station let, Maguzines and Peners: One door cast of Protons, Main Street. Sert. 11, 1801 ly.

DEEL AND EARNING. SAMUEL MARENTER

Select Boetry.

THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.

BY JOSEPHINE MORSE

Blest be the hand that for a child prepares A simple pleasure! In after years it springs and life's cares A blooming treasure.

poor lad stood, with tattered garments clothed,

And shoeless feet, Beside a wooden pailing, that enclosed

A garden neat.

And dewy air.

With longing eyes he gazed upon the flowers, Blossoming there. In the still brightness of the Sabbath hours

Forth from his humble hut the owner came-A wood-cutter was he-To deck his button-hole for church, his aim,

He saw the boy, and from his blooming

He chose with care; A bright carnation to the child he bore. Of all most rare.

With sweet anemone.

No word was said, but home with bounding tread,

Hastened the boy; His bright eyes glistened as he onward sped with grateful joy.

ful brow,

So gorgeous then. The frosts of age have graven, gently now Three-scosre and ten.

Afresh it blooms, And casts 'midst memories of grief and pain,.

Its sweet perfumes. Tis ever thus: a kind deed never dies

Though undeserved; Within the casket of the heart it lies By God preserved!

A WOMAN'S STORY.

We had no riches; our daily labor Was all the wealth we could hope to win; But we built in our heart a royal palace For Love's own angels to enter in.

Our lowly future we often painted bosom,

And a true heart's service without alloy. Three days of leisure we roamed together,

One golden summer, by rock and wave, But when the leaves fell with reddening rustle

The churchyard grass lay above his grave! And I, who had thought to rest securely

On the brave young heart that was all my

. Had to bury my grief, and go forth, unshielded. To toil in the weary world alone

But he never knew me worn and faded My brown hair silver'd, my eyes grown dim-

To the last he saw me through love's own splendor. And he took that image to Heaven with

So I fondly think when my task is ended. And the long'd-for rest shall my brow en-

He will meet me first on the hills of Eden.

And I shall be fair, as in days of old!

The Spirit of Southern Women. A correspondent writing to a Richmond paper, speaking of the rebel women, says :-Who in these times of privation and suffering have made more sacrifices than the women of our Confederacy? I have seen them the wife, mother and maiden-send forth their loved ones in defense of their country. with cheerful words, while they crushed back the tears to be shed in secret. I have seen them hover over the sick soldier's sick couch. ministering to his wants, when too feeble to send messages to his absent ones, woman's hand was ready to pen the lines for him, sending hope and cheer to his far away home. I have known them to go for days without tasting food, to let the hungry soldier on a forced march have a meel. I have known them to sleep on the floor to let some sick defender of their homes have the last bed in the house -aye, I have seen them give the last pillow to send to a hospital. I have known them to spin, weave and knit through all the hours of the day, and more than this, have seen the william beverthis ground of the husband who had fallen at his post, and gather up her little over and the forth sport the cold, commisses world to labor for her daily breed, I have known the wife at heme to deny herself of meata, clothing and various

An Anguer-Layrum — The suppose tri-bunal of Madrid and Just given final judg-ment in a soft which land from white hitiga-tion, two hundred and forty years, and white in subsequently to the inharitance. France Pauro, for justices in rader and con-

private soldier."

Miscellaneous. A WIFE'S INFLUENCE. Judge O'Neal, in the Yerkville Finuirer, tell the following of Judge Wm.

MEROANTILE SUCCESS

The Merchant's Magazine devotes a portion of its space to the biography of successful men in the mercantile business—a species of literature, which, besides the personal interest of which it partakes, blends, usually, excellent common sense experience with the sound maxims of trade. The number for October has an article giving the early life and business career of John Grigg, Esq., of Philadelphia, showing the leading traits of his truly original character, and the rules and principles which guided him in the successful purwas without either advantages or influence to push him on the road, except the indomitable will, the clear head, the steady perseverance, economy, energy, enterprise, observation, knowledge and industry which mark the career of all eminently successful men. We have not the space to follow the career of this gentleman, as it is given in the frolic. Mrs. Smith received the notes Magazine, but some of his experiences in that career are applicable to every individual engaged in a similar undertaking, and is knowledge cheaply bought, if turned to good account. Speaking of economy, the biographer says:

"The want of economy, the waste of time and money in small and useless pleasures and indulgences, which prevail in these degenerate days, is often deplored by Mr. Grigg, and he has expressed the half-humorous apprehension, that the vast volume of knowledge Long years have passed, and o'er that youth- which he and his brethren of the book trade have contributed to swell, for many years, has been of little avail against the instincts of the animal man, which seem stronger than his boasted reason. But he has the comfort of the The flower hath long since faded, but again reflection that if this is the case with mankind, it is their own fault, not the booksellers'. If the young can be induced to begin to save the moment they enter on the path of life, the way will ever become easier before them, and they will not fail to obtain competency, that, without denying themselves any of the real necessaries and comforts of life. Mr. Grigg adds this testimony to that of other successful men, that the first few thousand were more difficult to acquire than all the rest of their for-

> Alluding to the too common practice of living extravagantly beyond one's means, we have these comments:

"Moreover, living beyond one's With tender dreamings of household joy means is only smooth language for livure," which is soft euphony for bankrupt-Without money a man cannot live well or ill. But if the money you live on is not yours, it must belong to others; it is the poor, the toiling poor, on whom the brunt of this mean recklessness falls. And yet, perhaps the spendthrift himself, sleepless, with the cares, shifts, and evasions of hopeless indebtedness, sick, body and soul, ffor body and soul suffer together from the same tortures,) and racked by the strain after what is beyond his means and reach, is the greatest sufferer and the most to be pitied. And the root of all his misery is the ruin of the domestic happiness of thousands, who forget that prosperity can only be attained by living within one's income.'

gestions in business: one's own eyes, of judging for oneself, be no doubt. The business man must keep at the the helm himself, and 'steer his own ship.'

"To avoid excessive credits is the necessary corollary, the great practical application of the precept of self-reliance. Credit is one of the great elements of business, but, like some of those of the natural world, as dangerous as it is useful. It is a remarkable fact, that during derer. the whole course of his business career he never asked a man to endorse a note for him, and, according to our idea, this is one great secret of his success.— Mr. Grigg says there are three elements equally beneficial in their use, equally destructive in their abuse, and these three elements are fire, water, and banks!

"The business man must attend to the minutice too, see that the store is opened early, goods brushed up, twine and hails picked up, and all ready for action, like the deck of a man-of-war! The necessity of attending to minutise, in things amall as well as great, seems to hav strongly impressed itself upon Mr. Grigg's mind. A young man should consider capital, he has said, if he have it, or as he may acquire it, murchy se luxuries of life to add to the pittance of the tools put into his hands with which he is to work, not as a substitute for the necessity of labor. Or, if you please, capital is the flying artillery of business, adapted to the quick evolutions and flyin the tag of war."

market-gardener's cabbage-field. The Australians are notorions as maggoteaters; and the Chriese, who waste nothing, eat the chrysalis of the silkworm after they have wound the silklove of one of the purest, mildest, and best women, whose character has ever from its cocooon. It is said that the North American Indians used to eat locusts.4 The African bushmen and the savages of New Caledonia are very fond of spiders roasted. This singuar taste is not unknown even in Europe.-Reaumer tells of a young lady who,

ried Margaret Duff. In his worst days, she never upbraided him by word, look, or gesture, but always met him as if he was one of the kindest and best of husbands. This course on her part, humbled him, and made him weep like a child. This sentence, it is hoped, will be remembered, was the language of Judge Smith to the triend already named, and to those who knew the stern, unbending public character of the suit of fortune, from a beginning which Judge, it will teach a lesson of how much a patient woman's love and devotion, as he himself told it:

The evening before the Return Day of the Court of Common Pleas. for York District, a client called with fifty notes to be put in suit. Mr. Smith was not in his office he was on what is now fashionably called a spree—then a and sat down in the office to the work of issuing the writs and processes .-She spent the night at work-Mr. Smith in riotous living. At daylight, on his way home from his carousals, he saw a light in his office, and stepped in, and to his great surprise saw his amiable wife, who had just completed what ought to have been his work; with her are to be transferred to the Invalid Corps. head on the table and asleep. His entry awoke her. She told him what she had done, and showed him her night's spectacles will not be so popular hereaf work-fifty writs and processes. This ter. Fat men, however, who are probowed the strong man, he fell on his knees, implored pardon, and then promised her never to drink another drop while he lived.' 'This promise,' says cessive obesity," are sufficient for exempmy friend Col. Williams, 'he faithfully kept," and said the Judge to him, from that day everything which I touched great demand for the remainder of the turned to gold.' 'His entire success in winter. Impeciles, insane, epileptic and life, says Col. Williams, he set down paralytic persons are of course exempt, to his faithful observance of this noble

ced on Mrs. Suith than has just been given in the words of her distinguished produce a larger proportion of serviceable husband. The reformation of such a man as William Smith is a chaplet of glory which few women have been permitted to wear. To the people of the forty-one sections of the new set of South Carolina, and especially of York regulations, from which it is to be in-District, certainly no stronger argument in favor of temperance, total absti nence, need be given."

Hindman's Tyranny.

Hon. E. W. Gantt's address to the people of Arkansas gives the following interesting sketch of two young Texans in illustration of the savage cruelty of Hindman, who commanded in that part of the Confederacy:

"The story of the two young Texas soldiers I have often heard, and never heard it contradicted. They were twin brothers; young, handsome, and sprightly. Having just entered the service, and from a State noted for its peculiar ideas of personal freedom, they supposed that a few days absence from camp without leave would subject them to nothing more than a slight camp punishment. And having relatives a few miles in the country whom they had not seen for years they concluded to visit them. Poor fellows! Hindman was recome."

fresh from Bragg! They were hunted down, summarily tried, convicted, and the sentence approved in one day!-"To economy, the business man must The young men in person urged their add industry and self-reliance. He must youth and experience as an excuse, and not take too much advice. Mr. Grigg has begged him to let them live, assuring almost always been in situations where him they would show him, if spared, the responsibility of deciding and acting what soldiers they would make. Their has fallen on himself. Hence a habit of gray-haired sire, bearing about his perself-reliance, which is not, perhaps, safe son the marks of wounds received at the to the same degree in all men. But of Almo, and upon the battle-fields of Mexthe necessity in general of seeing with ico, with breaking heart, bowed before him and craved pardon for his thoughtof looking upon events with calm self- less and innocent boys. And women, possession, and of acting upon one's struck with their youth and innocence, own conclusions in most cases, there ean | with tears and entreaties implored mercy for the unfortunate youths. But in vain! The tyrant was inexorable.the noble boys fell, after a tender and touching farewell, victims to the ambition of one who was misled by the oruelty of Bragg, and who, in adopting the latter's discipline, took up the club of Hercules, and so, not being able to wield it, degenerated into a mere mur-

Epicurean Dishes.

Ante are eaten in many countries .-In Brazil the largest species are prepared with a sauce of resin. In Africa they stew them with butter. In the East Indies they are caught in pits, carefully roasted like coffee, and eaten by mouthfuls afterwards. Mr. Smeathman says: "I have eaten them several times deessed in this way, and think them delicate, nourishing, and wholesome. They are something sweeter, though not so fat and clogging as the caterpillar and maggot of the palm-tree snout-betle, which is served up at the luxurious tables of the West Indian epicures, particularly the French, as the greatest dainty of the Western world." A curry of anta' eggs is a very costly luxury in Siam; and in Mexico the peothe eggs of water insects which pre- a year ago. vasils in the lagunes of that city. The Ceylonese, imgrateful wretches! eat

when walking in her garden, used to eat all the spiders she could catch. La-lande, the French astronomer, was equally fond of them; and a German, herself! Nor was she compelled by neimmortalized by Rosel, used to spread them on bread instead of butter.—The of lier independence. She did it for the International Magazine.

Exemption from the Draft. The enormous number of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshal General. A new list of causes of exemption is published, in which the catalogue of available maladies is considerably reduced. Near-sighted men, who flattered themselves that their deficient eyesight formed a perpetual bar against the imposition of military obligations. are suddenly and hopelessly bereft of the consolation derived from the infliction of "myopia,", for, under the new rule, myopic individuals who are really too near sighted for efficient field service, "Near-sightedness does not exempt," the stern decree of the Marshal; hence, verbially jolly people, have a new cause for good humor, for it is ordained that "abdomens grossly protuberant" or "extion from any draft whatever. It is likely that nutritious food will be in but the list of maladies through the possession of which a drafted man may "No better enlogy could be pronoun- evade duty is so closely restricted and defined that the next draft will probably soldiers than the last. Examining surgeons are also required to report the number of men rejected under each of regulations, from which it is to be infurred that a very curious official record of the comparative soundness of American constitutions may hereafter see the light.

Remarkable Scene in Court.

James Sutherland, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for four days for killing Roddy A. Small, was acquitted on Thursday. His wife and three children were in court at the time. After the announcement of the verdict there followed a scene, says the Indianapolis Journal, not often witnessed in a court room. The prisoner that was-a prisoner now no longer—fell upon his knees, and lifting his eyes toward heaven, uttered an earnest prayer of thanksgiving and praise to the God, whose justice and mercy had been so wonderfully manifested in him. The prayer was irresistibly eloquent, and when Amen was pronounced. Amen came back in response from every part of the room, and there were tears in every eye. All rose to their feet; the acquitted man advanced and took each juryman by the hand with a fervent "God bless you! You have saved an innocent man from shame and disgrace: vou have taken a foul stain from my name. God bless you!" And to the prosecutor, whose conduct in the ase commands admiration from all for fairness and honesty, he gave a cordial "God bless you!" The old white-haired father, whose firm trust had supported the son in the dark hours of trial, now melted in tears of joy that his boy was requitted of guilt, and his own good name remained untarnished. The Judge, wiping his eyes of the tears that had come unbidden, ordered the Sheriff to adjourn the court.

The "Sewing Girls" of New York.

About four hundred sewing girls in New York are on a strike for higher wages. Referring to a meeting of these female "strikers," the Post says :- Statements of the amounts received for their labor in various trades were made, by which it appeared that the prices ranged from one to three dollars per week. The average price paid, taking all trades represented together, was about two dollars per week. There were cases mentioned where the employers favored particular girls, giving them better wages, but requiring them not to tell. The price paid for board was stated to be from \$2.25 to \$3, not including washing, in most cases taking every cent that a girl could earn, and hardly ever leaving her more than twenty-five or fifty cents a week for all extra expenses. There were cases mentioned of girls who supported mothers or younger sisters or brothers. The hours of work range from eleven to sixteen hours each day, the general hours at the shops being from seven in the morning to six or seven at night, with half an hour or three-quarters of an hour for dinner. It appeared to be the case genple have, from time immemorial, eaten erally that prices were much lower than

The state of the s

A Bride passen have madam (Fa.) enough. Her bridel on fit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handdelicate hands are and we we the naterial of which her wedding-dress and traveling-cloak were made, so that she cessity or poverty to make this exhibition purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are."

Modern Economy of Time. The "Scientific American" thus shows how ime has been economized by the application

"One man can spin more cotton-yarn now han four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1769, when Arkwright, the

best cotton-spinner, took out the first pat-"One man can make as much flour in one day now as a hundred and fifty could a cen-

"One woman can now make as much lace n a day as a hundred women could a hundred

"It now requires only as many days to refine sugar, as it did months thirty years ago. "It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only thirty

"The engine of a first-rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as fortytwo thousand horses."

The Larmer.

Shall we Wash our Sheep?

My attention was called to this subect by the proceedings of the Vermont Wool Growers' Convention, as reported in the Semi-Weekly Tribune of September 12, 1862, in which the epinion seemed to prevail that it was not profitable to wash sheep, for the following reasons, viz: It was an expensive, unpleasant job, and unhealthy for man and sheep; that unwashed sheep can be sheared earlier than washed, and thereby gain a heavier coat of wool for their protection the next winter; that the manufacturer can cleanse the wool cheaper than the ufacturers to buy unwashed wool was largely increasing. The buyer makes about twenty-five per cent. difference between washed and unwashed wool, but no discrimination between that which is thoroughly clean and that of a man who has only washed his sheep to make his wool sell at a higher price, while it is but little cleaner than that

sheared without washing. The Convention seemed to be unanimous against washing sheep, and if it is unprofitable to wash sheep in Vermont, why not here? For the length of time required, I consider it the farmers' most expensive, perplexing and unhealthy job. I can afford, and am willing, to sell my wool for a number of cents less per fleece, unwashed, and am resolved to wash no mere sheep unless I become convinced, before the first of June next, that wool cannot be sold for its fair value unless it has undergone that old fogy process of being washed on the sheep's back. In the meantime, I would be glad to learn, from some candid manufacturer, the difference in expense, if any, between cleansing for the cards unwashed wool and that washed on the sheep's back in

the usual manner. I introduce this subject thus early that wool-growers and buyers may give their views on it, if they think it worthy of consideration.—Son's Herchcock, Conesus Centre, N. Y .- Mone's Rural New

A SUPERIOR COW.

Mr. W. A. Comstock, of Cooperstown, who says he has a "passion for good cows," sends to the Country Genleman, a table in which is registered the weight of milk produced by one of his cows at each milking for the last six raised in this State, there being only, days of May and the months of June, July, August, and 291 days in September. The cow was milked and the milk weighed by Mr. C. during the wholed vation. The largest production of toperiod, and was as follows:

Last six days of May 261 pounds. July..... 1,475 do. September..., 1,315 do.

Total for 127½ days 5,788 pounds Being an average of a fraction over 45 pounds per day for 127½ days.

Mr. Comstock says: "My cow is of the native breed, so far as I can learn, and five years old last spring. She was not dried off before calving, but continued to give milk up to the 22d, when she dropped her calf. We began to save her milk the 26th of May, as shown in the record. No one has milked her but myself, or weighed her milk. 112 potato erop. From Bangor afore two pounds of her milk made 6 pounds of as A Bill to prohibit the manufacture good butter as I ever saw. New for ing operations of trade, and, therefore, the bees after robbing them of their and sale of spiritous liquous in West her feed. She is one of five cows, or of kets. The ruling price has been always to be kept ready and at accommand, honey. The Affects business eat all Virginia is before the Legislature of that four cows and a heafer, kept on three five to sixty cents—new fifty to fifty.

grass and the slops of the house, without grain or provender. The past week she has had two pumpkins a day besides the

We have owned a good many cows. and many of them of our own raisings with special reference to superior milkers as to quantity; but have never possessed but one equaling the above. That one was a grade Durham, not large in carcass, and without any indication remarkable until five years old, except that she could not be dried off before coming in after her first calf. When five years old she milked 30 quarts per day, being milked three times daily during the latter part of May and early June.

The average of Mr. Comstock's cow was a little over 50 pounds or 25 quarts per day during the month of June. - Eds. of New York Observer.

Too much Land.

The great error with our American agriculturists is a morbid desire to own and occupy more land than they can cultivate. Farming is a scientific husiness, and is capable of being reduced to rules as precise and accurate, and we may add as successful as those which regulate the manipulatory processes of the practical chemist. Washington, whose discriminating powers were certainly of the bighest order, in one of his valuable epistles

to the celebrated Arthur Young, says: "The agriculture of this country is indeed low; and the primary cause of its being so is, that instead of improving a little ground well, we attempt too much and do it ill. A half, a third, or even a fourth of what we mangle, well wrought and properly dressed, would produce more than the whole under our system of management."

Few apothegms uttered by the sage of Mount Vernon are possessed of greater force than this, even to this day, and it would be well for our agriculturists who are so anxious to extend the limit of their farms, without manifesting any farther desire to augment their produc-tiveness and profit, if they would ponder it more carefully, and act more in accordance with the system which it suggests The most successful farmer with whom have ever met, in any country, was a man where attice acceptant, sometisted of but fourteen acres. Like the Roman, Cressian, he managed to admirable advantage everything within the amplitude of his profession, and derived, from this limited scene of operation, a living far superior in point of comfort and respectborious neighbors, from farms, or freeholds, rather, of quadrupel the extent. We may form something like a correct conception of the actual capabilities of the soil, under proper management, by witnessing the operations of our garden ers. What is done or accomplished on a small scale, may certainly, with due care and effort, be accomplished on a large one; for gardening, which is so profitable, is nothing but farming in miniature. - Germantonon Tel.

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to make a bushel, may be of interest to some of our readers: Wheat, 60 pounds.

Corn, shelled, 56 pounds. Corn, on the cob, 70 pounds. Rye, 56 pounds. Oats, 32 pounds. Barley, 46 pounds. Buckwheat, 52 pounds. Irish potatoes, 50 pounds. Sweet potatoes, 50 pounds. Onions, 57 pounds. Beans 60 pounds. Bran, 20 pounds. Clover-seed, 60 pounds. Timothy-seed, 45 pounds. Hemp-seed, 45 pounds. Blue grass-seed, 14 pounds. Dried peaches, 33 pounds. Flax-seed, 56 pounds. Castor Beans, 46 pounds. Dried Apples, 24 pounds.

TOBACCO GROWING IN PENNSYLVANIA .--The farmers of Pennsylvania are paying increased attention to tobacco cultiva tion, and this year the yield of this 1:413 will be quite large. In 1860 there were, by the census returns, 3,181,586 pounds 912,651 in 1850. Phis year it will be much larger than in 1860, as considerably more land has been put under culti! bacco was in Virginia before the rebellion: In 1860 it reached 128,968,000 pounds.

The silver product of Nevada territory will this year, it is estimated, amount to \$15,000,00, and in two y more it is thought, it will be fally \$30. 000,000. A writer in the San Fernciaco Bulletin, who has studied the subject. on the spot, holds that Nevada is the richest "silver-bearing country in the world. Unlike California, her wealth is not where you find it, but her silver rums in veing."

Maine will receive this year nearly halt a million of dollars for her surpre hundred thousand dollars' worth have been sent to western and southern the caterpillars they find. A bushman State. Liquor for enchanical and med-actes of pasture, days, funtil the after The sales now amount to from five to would be a valuable acquisition for a cinal purposes only may be sold.