

The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Weekly Family Journal—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

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THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER
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AT
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PUBLIC SQUARE. ☐
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Waynesburg Business Cards.
ATTORNEYS.
W. L. WYLY. J. A. J. BUCHANAN.
WYLY & BUCHANAN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WAYNESBURG, PA.
Will practice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining counties. Collections and other legal business will receive prompt attention. Office in the old Bank Building.
Jan. 28, 1863—13.

A. A. PURMAN. J. G. FITCH.
PURMAN & FITCH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Waynesburg, Pa.
Office in the old Bank Building.
All business in Greene, Washington, and Fayette counties, entrusted to them, will receive prompt attention.
N. B.—Particular attention will be given to the collection of Penalties, Bounty Money, Back Pay, and other claims against the Government.
Sept. 11, 1861—14.

P. A. MCCONNELL. J. J. HUFFMAN.
MCCONNELL & HUFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Waynesburg, Pa.
Office in the "Wright House," East Door.
Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 22, 1862—15.

DAVID CRAWFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in the Court House, with attending to all business entrusted to his care.
Waynesburg, Pa., July 30, 1861—15.

C. A. BLACK. JOHN PHELAN.
BLACK & PHELAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.
Sept. 11, 1861—15.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!
D. R. P. HUSS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.
AS received from the War Department at Washington, D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENNSYLVANIA BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due to discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphans, and widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, (upon due notice) will be attended to promptly and accurately, as directed by his care, (office, No. 2, Campbell Row)—April 8, 1863.

G. W. G. WADDELL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, WAYNESBURG, PENNA. Business of all kinds, as passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of PENNSYLVANIA BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENNSYLVANIA POLYMER, due to discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphans, and widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business if intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
May 15, '63.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. T. W. ROSS,
Physician & Surgeon,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET, West and nearly opposite the Wright House.
Waynesburg, Sept. 23, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS
WORLD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He loves by a free application of human life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Waynesburg, January 9, 1862.

MERCHANTS.
WM. A. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main Street, West, 11, 1861—15.

MINOR & CO.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Quincery, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, West, 11, 1861—15.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.
J. D. COSGRAY,
Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style of boots and shoes constantly on hand or made to order.
Sept. 11, 1861—15.

GROCERIES & VARIETIES.
JOHN MUNNELL,
Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Variety Goods, generally, Wilson's New Building, Main street, West, 11, 1861—15.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
S. M. BALLY,
Main street, opposite the Wright House keeps on hand a large and elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelry.
Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will receive prompt attention. (Dec. 15, 1861—15)

BOOKS &c.
LEWIS DAY,
Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Manuscripts and Papers. One door east of Porter's Store, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861—15.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
SAMUEL MALLISTER,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker, old Bank Building, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861—15.

BANK.
FARMERS' & DROVERS' BANK,
Waynesburg, Pa.
C. A. BLACK, President. J. LAZEAR, Cashier.
WEDNESDAY
Sept. 11, 1861—15.

Miscellaneous.
To Prevent a Donkey's Braying.
In 1840, says M. H. Inc, we were once making a journey in a wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of an old schoolmaster, mounted upon a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility, that the two mules that completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This ass, however, was filled with the sense of his own superiority and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of any of his brethren he never failed to commence braying in such loud and and sonorous tones, that his folly became quite insupportable. When he got to an inn, instead of trying to rest himself, the beast passed the whole night in practising his music, setting all the donkeys in the neighborhood to singing the same tune, so that it was impossible to sleep. One evening we said to the schoolmaster, "Your donkey is an abominable brute—it prevents my getting a wink of sleep."—"Why did you not tell me so before?" said the schoolmaster; "I would soon have stopped his singing." As the old pedagogue was somewhat of a wag, and indulged sometimes in a small joke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly. "Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" he asked, when we met in the morning. "Perhaps not," said we. "At all events, we did not hear him."—"No, I think not," said he; "I saw that before I went to bed."—"That when an ass is going to bray, he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To ensure his silence, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail, so that he cannot rise it." We smiled without reply, thinking this was only another piece of pleasantry; but he cried—"Come, now, and see; you can easily convince yourselves." And accordingly we followed him to the court-yard, where we beheld, sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having entirely lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears hung down; his whole appearance denoted humility and dejection. We felt quite compassionate towards him, and begged his master to untie the stone directly; and as soon as even he felt his musical appendage at liberty, the creature raised first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bray with all his wonted energy.

The Rebel Cavalry.
The Richmond Examiner thinks their own cavalry a great nuisance, more to be dreaded sometimes than the "Yankees" themselves. It says—"The excess of cavalry which government permits to be maintained seriously affects the morals of the soldiers. They become desperate after forage for their animals in consequence of the scarcity, and take, ruthlessly, whatever they can lay their hands on. The horseman is, moreover, required to furnish his own steed, and when a horse is disabled from starvation or other cause, the rider supplies himself as best he can, the system of pressing forage very often suggesting the expedient of privately pressing a horse when the Government can no longer save him the trouble, by seizing the last beast at the drays of Richmond. To such straits have things come that a district of country suffers less from the march through it of a brigade of Yankee infantry than a battalion of Confederate cavalry.

Emigration from Europe.
The number of emigrants who arrived at New York from Europe since January 1 to May 1 is 41,202. The number landed to the corresponding date of last year was 27,319. The probability now is that the emigration for the year will be at least 250,000.—Not only villages, but whole counties in Ireland and England, will be emptied of their able-bodied industrial populations. Within the last two months, the excitement on the subject has been intensified by the arrival of scores of agents in Ireland and England from this country, sent out to engage factory hands, farmers, mechanics, and laborers of every description, at prices which must be irresistibly tempting to the poorly-requited peasants and drudges of the old country. The class of emigrants who are coming out are very superior, the majority of them being small farmers or mechanics, who bring property with them, and who are industrious, frugal, sober people.

A Good Comparison.
One of the New York papers compared the publisher of a newspaper who allows his paper to go to all parts of the country before getting pay for them; to a farmer who would sell him wheat on credit, and not more than a single bushel to any one person. If any farmer will try the experiment of thus distributing the proceeds of his labor over two or three counties, with an occasional bushel or two, to far distant States, for one year, we will guarantee, that he will never, after that year's experience, ask a publisher to supply him with a paper a year or two without the pay for it.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.]
Fort Sumter and Charleston as They Are.
Fort Sumter was associated with the rebellion in its inception, and promise to remain the bulwark and defence of the pestilent metropolis of treason to the termination of hostilities. The rebels have defended it with great sacrifice, immense life-offering, with extraordinary tenacity and desperation. Its external appearance, as seen from Gregg's Point, is but little changed since November last. On the surface, oblique from Morris Island, not a wall, rampart, parapet, or anything resembling them, can be distinguished; nothing is there but a ragged mass of mortar, pounded into dust by the thousands of projectiles fixed from our guns and mortars. The berme or base, the sides and top, are a mere ruin to the eye, looking like a bluff or steep hillside, covered with broken shot, shell, iron beams, fragments of guns, splintered gun carriages, and other debris of war. Yet the rebel flag floats defiantly over the ruins, and the hateful red cross, dots and bars, flaunt and dance on every breeze that sweeps across the bay. Looking on Sumter to-day does not confirm the announcement by our Chief of artillery, in January last, that "Sumter is now untenable and of no defensive value to the confederates." Our operations were abandoned too soon, and its present strength and defensive character confirms that belief. It is still the citadel of Charleston, notwithstanding its helpless appearance. From the parapet of Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, I looked into Charleston (through a field glass), and although the lower portions of the city appeared dull and dilapidated, yet it was far from being deserted. A blockade steamer, which ran up the Swash channel the night previous (past the entire fleet and in front of our batteries), was blowing off steam at the wharf, on the Ashley side of the city.— Said steamer was observed by our gunners in Wagner, and several shots were fired at her, but without effect.— Two other blockade-runners got into Charleston a fortnight since. So Charleston is not thoroughly blockaded by the fleet, nor was it ever half besieged by the army. Immense volumes of smoke were rolling out of some tall chimneys located in the northeast section of the city, where it is said the confederacy have a large foundry and ordnance manufactory. Three iron-clad rams have been constructed there within the past eighteen months, and now defend the harbor above Castle Pinkney. Blackened walls and skeletons of buildings can be seen in different parts of the city, evidences of bombardment, siege and conflagration.— The bombardment of Charleston, though unsuccessful in its capture, has demonstrated a great idea in war—the astonishing destructiveness of artillery at long range, a greater range than ever before realized. The batteries at Gregg's Point are over four miles from Charleston, and yet we have thrown shells into the city, from thirty and one hundred pounder Parrott guns, daily and nightly, for months past. The accuracy of our fire has also been remarkable and unprecedented. Of course that is due to rifled cannon, an improvement that Vauban and Montaigne never dreamed of, but which are as superior to smooth-bore guns as were the arms of the first Napoleon over the leather guns of Gustavus Adolphus.

Music Healthful.
Music is like painting and statuary, refines and elevates, and embones.— Song is the language of gladness, and it is the utterance of devotion. But coming lower down, it is physically beneficial; it rouses the circulation, wakens up the bodily energies, and diffuses life and animation around. Does a lazy man ever sing? Does a milk and water character ever strike a stirring note?

Never. Song is the outlet of mental and physical activity, and increases both by its exercise. No child has completed a religious education who has not been taught to sing the psalms of Zion. No part of our religious worship more sweeter than this. In David's day it was a practice and a study.—*Half's Journal of Health.*

Signs of a Good Ox.
A prominent stock breeder gives the following as his rule for judging the points of an ox:
"You should stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostrils, long from the eye to the nostril, broad at and above the eye, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knee, bosom full, back straight, and ribs round and wide at his hips. If you find these points you need not ask of what breed he is, but if you want one buy him. A little black-eyed ox is not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short headed ox will start from the whip, but he will soon forget it."

Yeast.
A correspondent, writing from the camp, mentions the fact that one of the chief bakers of the 34th regiment was formerly the baker of Lord Lyons. He makes his yeast from hops alone, and no better, sweeter or lighter bread was ever tasted. Talking of yeast, he tells of a simple recipe for making the same, which is highly commended by the general of one of the brigades. It may be of service to many a camp baker, as well as a tidy housewife.
Boil one pound of flour, quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle and cork it close. It will be ready for use in 24 hours.

Sir Matthew Hale.
In company with several of his fellow-students, he was one day indulging in that fictitious merriment, called bacchanalian, but which would be more appropriately designated self-debasing, when, from excessive intoxication, one of the party fell down apparently dead. All appeared terrified; but Mr. Hale was so struck by his signal rebuke of Providence, that he retired to another room, besought forgiveness for his participation in a scene of intemperance, resolved on a scrupulous abstinence from intoxicating draughts, implored God to restore his friend. Mr. Hale religiously kept his vow, though at the expense of hazarding his life, when it was customary to proclaim loyalty to a tyrant by "drinking to his health." His friend was restored to life, and his religious observance of the vow subjected him to no suspicion which his general character was not too good to subdue.

Keep the Birth Day.
A western exchange makes the following excellent suggestions, which must meet the approbation of all youthful readers. We trust they will also be received with favor by the old folks. It says
"Keep the birth days religiously; they belong exclusively to you, and are treasured among the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so small, that it be remembered. For one day they are heroes. The special pudding or cake is made for them; a new jacket or trousers, with pockets, or the first pair of boots are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance beside little Charlie, who is 'six to-day,' and is 'going to be a man.'— Mothers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birth days; they come too often—sometimes when they are nervous—but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their wee Susy or Harry, years afterward, when away from the hearthstone, and they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the perhaps rounded life, or to wish them, in old fashioned phrase, 'many happy returns to their birth day,' they would never permit any cause to step between them and a mother's privilege."

Female Friends.
From Caxtoniana we take the following: "It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In a woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she is really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, or reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love except in the married state.

A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. If he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But, supposing a man to be without such a helpmate, female friendships he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unneeded gap even in its strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances, put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger than ourselves.

Successful Stock-Brokers.
A New York correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin says: Just now the market king of the city are the successful stock-brokers. L. G. Jerome, formerly a proprietor of the Rochester American, is one of the fortunate. His fortune is estimated at \$5,000,000. He has built a stable on 26th street, at a cost of \$10,000. Strangers praise and look at the beauty of the building, for over the stable portion of the structure he has fitted up an elegant private theatre. He is now building a house which will cost him \$150,000, on Madison avenue and 26th street. In the way of horses and carriages he maintains a species of royal menagerie. His personal expenditures are almost royal, \$100,000 per annum. The rise in stocks consequent upon the increase of the currency has brought up Mr. Jerome as a light house on the surface of the ocean.

A Mr. Morse has also made a fortune of \$2,000,000 by a rise in stocks. Of course, he wants to make people believe that he is immensely rich. So when, a few days since, he rented an office on William street opposite the Exchange, he paid his rent, \$7,500, three years in advance, less the interest.

The Two Chest Piece.—The new two cent piece which has been recommended by Congress resembles very much in appearance a gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents" and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is a shield of liberty bearing the words "God is our trust." It was feared that this new issue of money, like all that has been circulated for three years back would be made of paper.— It will be a refreshing sight to see a new issue of coin—an article of great scarcity now-a-days.

Whitewash that will not rub off.—Mix up half a pailful of lime and water ready for whitewashing; make a starch of half pint of flour, and pour it into the whitewash while hot, stir it well, and it is ready for use. If the recipe is what it professes to be, the man who discovered it deserves a medal.

The price of paper is now so extravagantly high that an enterprising effort is about to be made to import rags from Europe to offset the rags wanted in this country and stored away by monopolists for speculation. We hail the proposition with great satisfaction,

Benedict Arnold and his Wife.
In this, the hour of grim-visaged war, when we hear so much of suffering among the non-combatants in those parts of our afflicted country overrun successively by each of the contending armies, we may learn a lesson from the past; how much injustice may be done by a too strict rendering of military law, and the adoption of measures seemingly necessary, yet crushingly oppressive toward the women and children of those misguided or conscripted men, who, with arms in their hands, oppose the re-establishment of government and law.
Miss Margaret Shippen, daughter of Chief Justice Shippen, of Philadelphia, became, in April, 1779, the wife of Benedict Arnold. The general had been assigned to the command of Philadelphia, soon after its evacuation by the British. The persecution arising from a distrust of him, by those who thought they had good cause for their suspicions, led Arnold to seek a circle of society that delicacy and breeding which compelled them to refrain from wounding his feelings without having undoubted evidence of his disloyalty.— It was at this time that he formed the acquaintance of his subsequent and second wife, and who became such in opposition to the violent protestations of her family.

When the detection of Arnold culminated in his treason, and the traitor had fled to British protection, his beautiful wife, of her own choice, repaired, with her infant, to her father's house.— Washington assured the afflicted lady of his perfect confidence in her innocence of all complicity in the plot of her husband, and offered her an escort either to the British lines or Philadelphia. Her choice shows what she deemed the proper line of conduct.

She was not, however, permitted to long remain there. Notwithstanding the influence of friends of undoubted patriotism, her pledges to refrain from all correspondence with her husband, and the unprotected position she would be left in, separated from all her friends, the Council at Philadelphia decreed that she should leave the State "within fourteen days from the date hereof, and that she do not return again during the continuance of the present war." Then it was that all other avenues being closed to her, she, as a last and undesired resort, sought her husband.

Res. Hamilton and Varick, Major Burt, and others, added their testimony to that of Washington in reference to her innocence.
Time has shown how premature and unjust was the council's action, and the impartial reader of to-day cannot but lament the occurrence. Let us not, therefore, embitter the present of these with injustice, nor our own future with useless regrets.

Slaughter of Rebels at Gettysburg.
There has been a great deal of disposition among the rebel officers as to the cause of the defeat of Lee's army at Gettysburg. Among other things it has been charged that the ill-conduct of Pettigrew's brigade in the attack on Cemetery Hill caused the failure of the battle and of the campaign. In controversy this, Capt. Lewis G. Young, formerly on General Pettigrew's staff, makes these statements in a communication published in the Richmond Enquirer:—"In this battle Pettigrew's brigade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best, and that no troops struggled more fiercely to gain victory, let its fearful losses attest." On the morning of the 1st of July it numbered 2,800 to 3,000; on the 4th 835.

"All the field officers, save one, who was captured, were killed or wounded; and the brigade was commanded by Major Jones, of the Twenty-sixth regiment North Carolina troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the first and knocked down and stunned in the third day's fight. General Pettigrew was painfully and severely wounded; two of his staff were killed, and Lieutenant W. H. Robertson still suffers from a wound which deprives the brigade of his valuable services.— On the first of July, Captain Tittle, of the Twenty-sixth regiment, led into action two Lieutenants and eighty-four men; all of the officers and eighty-three of the men were killed or wounded.— On the same day, company C. of the Eleventh regiment, lost two officers killed and thirty-four out of thirty-eight men killed or wounded. Captain Bird, with the four remaining, participated in the fight of the third."

Culture of Tomatoes.
The following, which we copy from the Cultivist, will possess an interest to agriculturists and gardeners who persevere in paper:—"There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the culture of tomatoes. Some prefer to allow the vines to cover the ground at will; others prefer trellises or frames. The French method is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is, that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In addition to this, all the lateral buds that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all the lateral buds whatsoever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by any other means."

Singular Fact.—A curious fact has just been published in some communities in France. It has been found that the use of threshing and winnowing machines has produced an immense amount of bronchitis and disease of the throat and chest among the laborers employed, who are exposed to an atmosphere charged with dust, which affects them so powerfully that in some parishes there are whole families of confirmed invalids. To such an extent has this evil gone that the authorities have issued an order that the laborers employed near this machinery must work in veils.

Social Life in the South.
Letter from the Wife of a Rebel General.
The London Times publishes the following extract of a letter from the wife of a rebel general to a friend in Europe:—"There are many little things in which our daily life is changed—many luxuries cut off from the table which we have forgotten to miss. Our mode of procuring necessaries is very different and far more complicated. The condition of our currency has brought about many curious results; for instance, I have just procured leather for our negroes, shoes by exchanging tallow for it, of which we had a quantity from some fine beaves fattened and killed upon the place. I am now bargaining with a factory up the country to exchange pork and lard with them for blocks of yarn to weave negro clothes; and not only negro clothing I have woven, I am now dyeing thread to weave homespun for myself and daughters. I am raveling up or having ravelled all the old scraps of fine worsteds and dark silks to spin thread for gloves for the general and self, which gloves I am to knit. These home-knit gloves and these home-spun dresses will look much neater and nicer than you would suppose. My daughters and I being in want of under garments, I sent a quantity of lard to the Macon factory, and received in return fine unbleached calico—a pound of lard for a yard of cloth. They will not sell their cloth for money. This unbleached calico my daughters and self are now making up for ourselves. You see some foresight is necessary to provide for the necessities of life. If I were to describe all the eating and altering of old things to make them new which now perpetually goes on, I should far out-step the limits of a letter—perhaps I have done so already—but I thought this sketch would amuse you and give you some idea of our Confederate ways and means of living and doing. At Christmas I sent presents to my relations in Savannah, and instead of the elegant trifles I used to give at that season I bestowed as follows: several bushels of meal, peas, bacon, butter, lard, eggs, sausages, soap (home-made), rope, string, and a coarse basket! all which articles, I am assured, were most warmly welcomed; and more acceptable than jewels and silks would have been. To all of this we are so familiarized that we laugh at these changes in our ways of life and keep our regrets for graver things. The photographs of your children I was happy to see. You would have smiled to have heard my daughters divining the present fashion from the style of dress in the likenesses. You must know that, amid all the woes of the Southern Confederacy, her women still feel their utter ignorance of the fashions whenever they have a new dress to make up or an old one to renovate. I imagine that when our intercourse with the rest of mankind is revived we shall present a singular aspect, but what we shall have lost in external appearance I trust we shall have gained in sublimer virtues and more important qualities."

Oxen for Farm Teams.
As there is a large and increasing demand for army horses, and as this demand is pretty sure to continue, if not increase, as long as the war lasts, it may not be amiss to offer some facts and suggestions in regard to the advantages of oxen as for farm teams. There are comparatively few farms on which one or more yoke of oxen cannot be kept to good advantage. A man buys a yoke of oxen for what one good horse will cost, and most likely gets a yoke in the bargain; so that with the expense of a few shillings for a chain, he is ready to hitch on to anything, and go to work. Then, the principal part of his work being in the spring, he can, by giving them good feed through the summer, and pumpkins and roots or a little grain in the fall, and perhaps the fore part of the winter, make them sell for beef for from \$25 to \$50 more than he paid for them. This course may be followed on all farms where a yoke of oxen can do the work, and in numerous instances—many more than most farmers are aware of—the turning point between success and failure, may be found in the choice of a team to begin with. That is, if the money that it costs to buy and rig out a span of horses for business, and generally in riding around in more or less style, over and above the cost of oxen, had been paid on the debt of the farm, instead of having been paid for perishable property, it would have made a great difference in the final results, if not all the difference between success and failure. And lest this should be taken as a mere opinion, I may be allowed to state that I am satisfied it has been verified in many instances that have come under my observation, as well as in my own personal experience; having succeeded on a small, poor farm, where almost every one prophesied my failure, and where I am satisfied that had I tried to buy and keep a good horse team from the commencement, success at the best would have been more difficult, if not impossible.

Difference in Quality of Milk.
Farmers, in general, are not aware of the great difference there is in the richness of milk. In butter dairies especially, this is a point which deserves attention. The mere fact that a cow gives a large quantity of milk, is scarcely any evidence of her value for the production of butter. It is but a short time since we heard a farmer state that he had a cow which would give from twenty to twenty-two quarts of milk per day, and he had till last season always considered her a first rate cow; but it then happened that her milk was set separately for butter, when it was proved that only about four ounces per day could be obtained. This may be called an extreme case; but let the milk of various cows be fairly tried, and a surprising difference will often be seen. A careful observer says that there is less uniformity in the milk of what are called the native breeds than in that of the Ayrshires and Alderneys. At a discussion upon this topic, before one of the eastern agricultural societies, a gentleman stated that, a few years ago, he made a little experiment to test the quality of the milk of sixteen cows. A gallon of each cow's milk was set by itself, an hour after standing twenty-four hours, the cream from each was churned by itself, and the quantity of butter ranged from three to eight ounces. Thus it is seen that while the milk of some cows afforded a pound of butter to every eight quarts, it required more than twenty quarts of the milk of others to make that quantity. This fact should be known.

Culture of Tomatoes.
The following, which we copy from the Cultivist, will possess an interest to agriculturists and gardeners who persevere in paper:—"There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the culture of tomatoes. Some prefer to allow the vines to cover the ground at will; others prefer trellises or frames. The French method is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is, that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In addition to this, all the lateral buds that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all the lateral buds whatsoever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by any other means."

Singular Fact.—A curious fact has just been published in some communities in France. It has been found that the use of threshing and winnowing machines has produced an immense amount of bronchitis and disease of the throat and chest among the laborers employed, who are exposed to an atmosphere charged with dust, which affects them so powerfully that in some parishes there are whole families of confirmed invalids. To such an extent has this evil gone that the authorities have issued an order that the laborers employed near this machinery must work in veils.

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The Farmer.
Oxen for Farm Teams.
As there is a large and increasing demand for army horses, and as this demand is pretty sure to continue, if not increase, as long as the war lasts, it may not be amiss to offer some facts and suggestions in regard to the advantages of oxen as for farm teams. There are comparatively few farms on which one or more yoke of oxen cannot be kept to good advantage. A man buys a yoke of oxen for what one good horse will cost, and most likely gets a yoke in the bargain; so that with the expense of a few shillings for a chain, he is ready to hitch on to anything, and go to work. Then, the principal part of his work being in the spring, he can, by giving them good feed through the summer, and pumpkins and roots or a little grain in the fall, and perhaps the fore part of the winter, make them sell for beef for from \$25 to \$50 more than he paid for them. This course may be followed on all farms where a yoke of oxen can do the work, and in numerous instances—many more than most farmers are aware of—the turning point between success and failure, may be found in the choice of a team to begin with. That is, if the money that it costs to buy and rig out a span of horses for business, and generally in riding around in more or less style, over and above the cost of oxen, had been paid on the debt of the farm, instead of having been paid for perishable property, it would have made a great difference in the final results, if not all the difference between success and failure. And lest this should be taken as a mere opinion, I may be allowed to state that I am satisfied it has been verified in many instances that have come under my observation, as well as in my own personal experience; having succeeded on a small, poor farm, where almost every one prophesied my failure, and where I am satisfied that had I tried to buy and keep a good horse team from the commencement, success at the best would have been more difficult, if not impossible.

Difference in Quality of Milk.
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