CARLISLE, PENN'A, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870

THE COTTAGE DOOR. How sweet the rest that labor yields, The humble and the poor,
Where sits the patriarch of the fields The lark is singing in the sky,
The swallows on the caves,
And love is beaming in each eye
Beneath the summer leaves.

The air amid his fragrant bower Supplies unparchased health, And hearts are bounding 'mid the flav fore clear to him than wealth. Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays Around his humble cot,
And happy night and cheerful days Divide his lowly lot.

And when the village Sabbath ball Rings out upon the gale, The father bows his head to ic!l The music of its tale—, fresher verdure seems to fill The fair and dowy sod,
End overy infant tongue is still.

To hear the word of God.

Oh, happy hearts! to him who stills The ravens when they cry, And make the filly, neath the bills So glorious to the eye—
The trusting patriarch prays to bless
His labors with increase; His labors, with increase; Such ways are " ways of pleasantness," And all " such paths are peace.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Mine Cot! Mine Cot! vot language dat ! I can not English spraken ; t can not engine speaken; to shust as shure I speake him right, So shure I bees mistaken.

For when I say I wants my beer, I mean dat lager fixen, der means dem dings dat folks ride en. . . Ven dey go dead as blixen. . . Dey say dey " raise " a building, Don " raza " it down so clene t

Rays means dem dings de sun trows out Ven it gits up to shine. " Mont" neans dam things dateg od to eat;

"Meat also means tings proper;
"Tis only" Mete" to measure dose tings
Ten steampoats "mete" the stopper Shust the same words means everyding ; It makes no business whether You sphell him dis or tother way— Von sounds almost like tother Mine Cot! mine Cot! so hure I "knows,"

____ cannot Kuglish spraken;_____.
For when I " nose" I speake him right. Py tam ! I gets mists ken.

GENERAL PHIL. SHERIDAN. PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BY AN OFFI-CER OF HIS COMMAND.

One sultry day, while Sheridan, seated even the customary salute: "Can I have and commissary departments.

proof was always couched in the Court House, on the eye of left the column for the purpose of filling | tion. his canteen or watering his horse, and in the mildest manner, "Walk your a recurrence of the offense. If it became | ing of torpedoes under the horses' feet. such good service on the road from Win- him the slightest nod of recognition. cliester to Cedar Creek, Incidentally we without striking the trot.

with his chief of staff, holding an insea lock of the James River Canal, I could cles was remarkable. Every command operating independently should have attached-to-it-an-officer-of-the-corps-of-engineers; I do not remember that Sheri- and catridge boxes of the men be reidan had such an officer on his Staff. In plenished with ammunition, as a contin the Spring of 1805, an officer having been | gency against the failure of the two Gen sent out from Petersburg with a pontoon train for the purpose of bridging the Dan occasion to use it never arrived. and Staunton rivers in order to facilitate the movements of Sheridan's troopers in the direction of North Carolina, reported inferred, for realizing the value of mo that, in some unaccountable manner,

Sheridan was extremely reticent; with assigned him, he did not hesitate to rethe exception of his chief of staff he seldom confided his plans to any one, and, as a consequence, they were seldom be-

While raiding across the country he moved his command with so much celerity that it was almost impossible for the rebel authorities to keep informed of his whereabouts. Thus, in the Spring of tion, and with every other favor it was '65, when reported at Richmond at night in his power to bestow.

him in the Shenandoah Valley, with him mankind could ever convert that defeat actured expressly for the chap who got on that occasion, had it not been too far into a victory."-, Only the day before I her." and the state of t

away. His influence over the soldiers, under prosperons or adverse circumstances, was marvelous beyond comprehension. I-believe I do not overrate in with our adversaries; L wished at the saying that his appearance on the field was equivalent to a reinforcement of 10,000 muskets.

At the commencement of the battle of Winchester he rode along in front of the infantry lines, talking familiarly with the to-day."
Whenever Grant dispatched Sheridan

idan never allowed himself to be disheartened by the most untoward event; and when disasters accumulated and de-lus," "What " said Sheridan, his face were ineffectual, though charge after charge was made with almost superhu-

nified the rebel tatterdemalions opposed show of irritation, "Ride over to General -, and tell him to drive those people out of the woods." Once routed, upon a log by the readside, was atten- they were allowed no respite in their tively observing the passing column; a flight; at every ravine was to be seen a pail of ice water flear him attracted the broken down wagon or abandoned cais the charging column with flity pieces of notice of a trooper trudging along on, seu, while the road for miles would be artillery. With surprising precision foot. Wiping the perspiration from his strewn with tar buckets, camp kettles, shells were hurled into the solid masses bronzed forehead with his coat sleeve, he cooking utensils, and other cumbersome

adding a word of encouragement, which peared upon his flanks as his evil genius, caused the tired soldier to go on his way swooping down upon his train from every most courteous language, and never was relieved of all further anxiety consavored of harshness. If a trooper, cerning his train by the sight of the on through Strasburg into the mountains

tempted by a stream of running water, heavens lighted up by a great conflagra- with Sheridan's troops close upon them. So absorbed was Sheridan in time of hands. The cavalry were occupied until horse, sir; walk your horse," to prevent thrown into some confusion by the burst ensued: while in motion, he never crowded or part of the men, Sheriden paid no atjostled any one, but worked his way care, tention whatever to the affair. At Cedar fully along the flank on that famous Creek a solid shot, passing only a foot "black" which afterward rendered him above his head, failed to attract from I never saw Sheridan more in his ele may add that this animal was a remark- ment than at Appomattox Court House, able one of its kind, possessing wonder- on the ninth of April 1865. In the ful powers of endurance. Scarcely one countenance of every soldier I could see two brigades. Can any one of my staff of the horses of Sheridan's staff could the confident expectation that we were furnish this officer with something to keep pace with him while he walked, to win a great and decisive victory on

that day; yet none of us realized that Any service which contributed to the the end was so near. Sheridan's feageneral result Sheridan did not regard as tures likewise wore a wonderful look of degrading, even to the commanding gen- animation as the long lines of Federal infantry swept over the hills, encircling the army of Lee. A hundred pieces of cure plank in its place until all his cav- artillery in position on the surrounding alry had passed over the bridge. On an- heights were frowning upon the devotother occasion, while watching the move- ed army of Northern Virginia, and ments of a party engaged in destroying everything betokened a terrific struggle; when suddenly the stillness of the Sabdetect a sympathetic inclination of his bath succeeded the roar of artillery and body, corresponding to the oscillations rattle of musketery, and an aide-camp of the gate as it yielded to the axes and rode along the lines of bearing the joy levers of the destroying party. His fer- ful intelligence of a cessation of hostilitility of resources in overcoming obsta- ties, and of a desire on the part of Lee to treat for terms of surrender.

Even then the indefatigable cavalry commander_directed_that_the_caissor earls in coming to terms. Happily, the

That Sheridan was a difficult com mander to serve under may be readily ments of time, and the necessity of Sheridan had got across both rivers, and prompt and energetic action, he exacted only availed himself of the pontoons on from his subordinates all that human agencies could accomplish; and if any In regard to contemplated movements one failed, or tardily performed the part nove him summarily from his command. Whether in any of these cases he may or may not have erred, it will be the best of motives, namely, the success of the Union cause. On the other hand. those who distinguished themselves on Very few of them were ever successful in

as moving on Lynchburg, on the follow. In conclusion, let us refer to the bat min wore sown in the club room. He would be astended by the sight of this two gave convincing proof of his genius advance guard sixty miles nearer Rich.

as a military commander. The sudden our whole country, I would say to every surprise of the morning and the bayonet- young man, beware of the club room, and The affection existing-between Sheriing of the Eighth Corps men in their especially the room of a drinking club. dan and the men serving under him was tents must be recalled to mind. In a Many a young man is ruined there beunbounded and reciprocal. In alluding short time the entire Union army was fore he is aware of his danger." to his mounted corps, he always made worsted and forced back a mile beyond

use of the expression "my cavalry." In Middletown. At noon of October 19, The Osceola, Iowa, Sentinel in a notice his report of the battle of Five Forks, he the situation was appalling. Said a of a marriage in that place, says of the says he would have been glad to have soldier afterward: "I thought at the bride: "She is a merry, warm hearted, had the Sixth Corps, which served under time that no one short of the Savier of level headed, truthful little angel, man-

remembered having despatched a letter to friends at the North, expressing a belief in our ability to cope successfully moment that I had the accursed letter in my pocket. On the Rebel side ther was joy and exultation; on our sid

gloom and despondency.

At this juncture Sheridan appeare upon the field, having ridden up in hot men, encouraging them in the perform haste f.om Winchester. Never before ance of duty, and adding, in a confident- did so much depend upon one man; for ial tone, "We are going to whip Early with him alone rested the safety of thousands of precious lives, the preservation of his army, and the security o upon any special service he had the sat- the Federal Capital. Yet he was equal isfaction of knowing in advance that, if to the emergency. Making his way to within the range of possibility his in- General Wright's headquarters, he instructions would be carried out, for Sher- quired eagerly after the situation, and received the despondent answer: "Gen-

eral, I fear the battle is going against

feat seemed imminent, he was only stim- turning livid with indignation, "Early ulated to put forth still greater efforts. whip my three corps of infantry and all I never saw him wear a pertubed look my cavalry; he cannot do it. Before but once. At Trevillian Station, in the night we shall have all our camps back summer of 1804, he routed the enemy's again, and Early will get the worst eavalry on the first day, only to encoun whipping ever he had?" "Sheridan ter a larger force of infantry, sent up has come !" leaped from lip to lip along from Gordonsville by rail at night. All the line, and the men, no longer retreat efforts to dislodge them from a position ing, seemed inspired with sudden taken behind a railroad embankment courage, as though by the advent of one nan, victory was already assured. For two hours there was a full in the battle man valor. Late at night Sheridan while the stragglers returned again to withdrew his cavalry and retired across their commands. Then Sheridan pre North Anna. In the early dawn, as he pared to carry into execution the plans stood by the roadside watching his cav- he had already formed. First, he sends alry filing past him, I could see in his Custer with his division of cavalry to flashing eye and compressed lips indica- the extreme right, with instructions to tions of his determination presently to hurl his cavalry upon a limited portion everse the situation-he the pursuer and of the enemy's line, to vex, harass and Early the pursued, which was so signally distress it, until he shall succeed in crecalized at Winchester and Cedar Creek. ating a panic, when Sheridan, with the Possessing an unmitigated hatred for rest of his forces, will see that his panic he enemies of his country, he never dig- shall communicate itself along the entire line. The plan, simple in its concepto him with the name of soldiers, al- tion, was successful beyond the expectathough they fought with a courage that | tion of the Commanding General him-

ould not fail to command respect, and | self. The signal having been given, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, His Custer, ordering his men to draw sabre, most complimentary allusion was to hurled his entire division with irresisticharacterize them as militia. If, while | ble fury against the Rebel left, sabering on the march, the "advance" encoun- the men without mercy, and trampling ered serious opposition from the enemy them under foot. The Sixth Corps lurking among the pines, Sheridan sprang forward as if impelled from the would say to one of his staff, with some cannon's mouth. The other corps vied cannon's mouth. The other corps vied with it in impetuosity. It seemed hardly creditable that the men who were so badly beaten in the morning were the same who made that magnificent charge in the afternoon. The enemy open on of infantry, scattering and lifting brusquely accosted the General, omitting parapharnalis of the robel quartermaster mangled corpses high in the air. The even the customary salute: "Can I have and commissary departments.

Federal batteries likewise were not idle.

a drink of that ar water?" Remember. In the Shenandoah Valley—Early put Across the hills and down the pike they ing the severe etiquette with which offi- to flight at Five Forks, Picket's division closely followed. Sheridan, seeing one cers of the regular army are wont to captured or annihilated-Sheridan was in an advantageous position, turned to surround themselves, I feared the soldier always to be seen in the van, rushing one of his aids and said: "Ride down might meet with a rebuff. "Certainly, after the enemy with the speed of the sir," said Sheridan; "certainly," at the wind. Scarcely had Lee begun his flight er, faster!" The message having been delivered the detonations were almost without interval. Only once did our men falter, when subjected to a murderrejoicing. Thus did he endear himself cross road and by path, unloosing his ous fire from the enemy posted behind a to those on whom he had ultimately to mules, dismounting his artillery and stone wall. The survivors pushed on rely in the carrying out of his plans, and overturning his baggage wagons. With winning of his victories.

And overturning his baggage wagons. With half his army employed as train guard, The enemy no longer made a stand. The Whenever he had occasion to repri- he could searcely ward off these constant panic-striken men were alike indifferent mand a soldier for any dereliction of duty, attacks, until, arriving at Appomattox to the threats and entreaties of their April 8, he officers. A miserable rabble, they threw themselves into the stream, and hurried

afterward urged the animal to too great battle that neither shot nor shell, how- a late hour in securing these trophies. a speed in endeavoring to overtake the ever close its proximity too him in its An officer of my brigade, fearing a resame, Sheridan had only to say to him, flight, could ever disturb his equanimity. capture, rode back to Sheridan's head-At Meadow Bridge, our men were quarters, when the following dialogue Captain—"General, I have come back necessary for him to pass the column Aside from enjoining steadiness on the to ask for a brigade of infantry to help hold the captured artillery, of which, I believe, we have at least thirty pieces.' Sheridan-"I don't believe it. Who

are you?" Captain-"Captain Britton, of the First New York Dragoons. General, believe we have over forty pieces." Sheridan-"Captain; you shall have

drink ?" Custer having come up shortly afterward to report his wonderful success, Sheridan caught him in his arms, en braced him, and then wrestled with him with all the playfulness of a child. We had nothing to eat that night nor the next day, for our supply trains were far to the rear, but strange to say, we were not hungry. If we had suffered a defeat. I have no doubt we would have been afflicted with a voracious appetite. Sheridan has already won for place in history as well as in the affections of the people. If he should ever revisit this coast, without doubt he would receive such an ovation at the hands of the people as no other man

ever received. The organization of social clubs is beming more and more prevalent among American youth. An old merchant re lated in our hearing a few evenings since his own experience and observation in regard to this matter. When he left home to go into business in the city, he felt lonely in the evenings, and longed for some companionship. He was diffident, and had no influential friends to take him into society. A friend invited him to join a social club. They spent their time in song and jest, eating and drinking, and general jollity. He kept a list of all who belonged to the club during his connection with it, and has traced their history since. Of forty-nine, but chafitable to consider that he acted from three now-remain-enjoying—a—good—old—the best of motives, namely, the success age. Most of the others went to early graves, the victims of intemperance the field he rewarded with rapid prome-business, though some of them were men of fine business capacities. Our vener-

able friends thinks the seeds of their

The Osceola, Iowa, Sentinel in a notice

OUT BEHIND. BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Scene : A crisp morning, Carriage with spinning wheels, whose spokes glisten like splinters of the sun. Roan horse flecked with foam, bending into the bithis polished feet drumming the pavement in challenge of any horse tliat thinks he can go as fast. Two boys running to them with quick spring succeeds. The other leaps, but fails and falls on part of the body where it is most appropriate to fall. No sooner had he struck the ground than he shouts to the driver of the car-

Human nature the same in boy as in success. Some are spry, and gain that er's chair. for which they strive. Others are slow, and tumble down; they who fall cry out to those who mount, " Cut behind !" A political officer rolls past. A multi-

riage, " Cut behind !"

tude spring to their feet, and the race is in. Only one of all the number reache that object for which he runs. " No sooner does he gain the prize, and begins to wipe the sweat from his brow, and think how grand it is to ride in popular preferment, that the disappointed candidates cry out; "Incompetency! Stupidity! Fraud! Now let the newspapers and platforms of the country out

There is a golden chariet of wealth rolling down the street. A thousand people are trying to catch it. They run hey jostle. They trod on each other. Push, and pull, and tug! Those talk by the clerk to secure the desk and promost against riches who cannot get them. Clear the track for the racers ! One of the thousand reaches the golden prize and mounts. Forthwith the air is full of cries, "Got it by fraud! Shoddy! Petroleum aristocracy! His father ing was decidedly unpleasant all around. was a rag picker! His mother was a It was indeed sad to see a woman in so washerwoman a I knew him when he humiliating a position. She grasped the blackened his own boots! Pitch him off face of one of the members very flercely, the back part of the golden chariot! Gut and only through the interposition of

behind ! Cut behind !" It is strange that there should be any rivalries among ministers of religion when there is so much room for all work But in some things they are much like other people. Like all other classes men, they have one liver apiece, and here and there of them a spleen. In all cases the epigastric region is higher up than the hypogastric, save in the act of turning a somerset. Like others they eat three times a day when they can get any thing to eat. Besides this, we sometime happen to find them racing for some pro fession, chair, or pulpit. They run wellneck and neck-while churches look of and wonder whether it will be, "Dexter, or the American Girl." Rowels plunge leep, and fierce is the cry, "Go long Go long !" The privilege of preaching the Gospel to the poor on five thousand dollars a year is enough to make a tight race anywhere. But only one mounts to the coveted place; and forthwith the cry goes up in associations and synods 'Unfit for the place ! Can't preach I Unsound in faith! now is your chance, oh, conferences and presbyteries, to Cut

behind! A fair woman passes. We all admir beauty. He that says he do n't lies. - A Over forty pieces of artillery fell into our not. While we are deciding whether we

and he surrenders, with all his telescopes. The fair woman in society has many satels to know that ugliness is more desira-

zoing down / he had a long lash whip, which he could of popular taste. Women's whims domihave made the climbing boy yell most nate the dry goods market, which is, of play as a kitten that watches for some haps he sees the signs of their coming rear, and said, "Good morning, my son. if the knowledge be so gained, it is ab-That is right; climb over and sit by me: sorbed without any outward sign. He Was a boy myself once, and I know what desk, to be totally unconscious tickles voungsters."

clerk in a store. He has small wages and attached, is waiting, he moves without a first of January comes, and the head of quaintance, when a polite raising of the the commercial house looks round, and hat is all that marks the encounter. His says, "Trying to get up, are you?" And attention during these afternoon visits is by the time three more years passed, the objected to gathering an idea of boy sits right beside the old man, who the day's business, and he rarely, even hands over the reins. "Drive !" for the then, makes an extended inspection of old merchant knew what would tickle the premises .- Galaxy. the youngster. Jonathan Goodhue was a boy behind the counter; but his employer gave him a ride, and London, Canton, and Calcutta heard the scratch of and make all those young ones gloomy, his pen. Lenox, Grinnel, and the Aspin- and the older ones miserable? The walls carried many young men a mile on the high road to fortune.

There are hundreds of people whose smile, now a good word, now ten dollars. May such a man always have a car- that which springs from a kind act or a Southern States, excepting only Florida, riage to ride in, and a horse not too skitish. As he goes down the hill of life, when you rest, at morning when you may the breeching strap be strong enough, no about your business somewhat less than the average somewhat less than the average dente the load. When no his rid dente the end of this earthly road, he will a New Orleans wife, left at home one reduction of one-third in Virginia and A New Orleans wife, left at home one reduction of one-third in Virginia and have plenty of friends to help him unhitch, and assist him out of his carriage. On that cool night it will be pleasant to hang up the whip with which he drove the enterprise of a lifetime, and feelthat with it he never "cut behind" at those who were struggling.

a fancy to dine off him, and it did.

SINGULAR SCENE. An Augusta letter writer to the Port

and Argus, says: There was a singular and unfortunat scone occurred this morning, at the State House. Mrs. Jane H. Thurston, of Portland, had caused notice of a sale of he State of Maine, its rights, appurte ances, etc., to be posted up on the door get on the back of the carriage. One of of the State House. At a little before 10 o'clock she ascended the Speaker's rosrum and proceeded, in a manner worthy of Henry Bailey in his palmiest days, to sell the State: One Senator bid \$15-

> As far as this all went well; but the now arrived, and Mrs. Thurston was now politely requested to come down from her position, but she declined to do so, saying that she had bought in the State. and must stay and keep her position. The clerk of the House of Representatives, presiding, then promptly ordered the messengers to take her out vi et armis. A scene of great confusion ensued. Mrs. Thurston declared that she would ot remove from her place, and especially that she would not be removed by force The messengers secured her, and attempted to remove her. She made considerable resistance, and said that she would move if the officers would let her alone, but the latter were again ordered

mre order, so that the organization of

the House might be proceeded with.

The members began to beg Mrs. Thurs. ton to go out quictly. Some members began to be greatly excited, and the feel Mr. Vinton, of Gray, and some other gentlemen, of Portland, Mrs. Thurston as at last persuaded to retire to the Secretary's room, but the unpleasant feeling was so great the prayer of Rev. Dr. Bingham, which was the first serice of the organization was hardly lisened to, in spirit at least. By degrees the feeling subsided, but before the norning session closed the subject was taken up at every dinner table in the own, and the matter was universally re gretted by all as a very unfortunate cir umstance, because the subject of it was woman, and one who is deemed to be

nented upon one subject, although perectly sane upon all others. Mrs. Thurston was afterwards invited o go to dinner at the Central House, by lonel Drew, Secretary of State, who said that Mr. Harris, the polite Superin tendent of the State Buildings, should be kept in as keeper of the State property trust for Mrs. Thurston, or the rightul owner thereof. We saw Mrs. Thurs ton in the State Library-in the afternoon still looking up legal authorities, and her friends tried to persuade her to return to-

Stewart gives to his retail house canting man who told me had no admi- good share of personal supervision. He ration for anything earthly, used, instead arrives every morning, punctually, at ten of listening to the sermon, to keep o'clock, and remains, usually, an hour sat and a half. He is usually there from Squire Brown's daughter. Wherever God to half past five in the afternoon. On plants a rose in porterre human cheek, the morning visits, he consults with Mr. we must admire it, whether we will or Tellur, the general superintendent, and never fails to go over the entire estabhad better take that dahlia, the dahlia lishment, to gain a personal knowledge takes us. A star does not ask the astronomer to admire it; but just winks at him, clerks how articles are selling and stores away the answers ir his memory; and when he finds any line of goods a drug, ellities. The boys all run for this prize. he orders them marked down, saying, One of them, not having read enough novthat." If they do not, he orders a furble than beauty, wins her; the cry is up: ther reduction; for it is an inexorable She paints! Looks well, but she knows rule with him, not to carry dead stock. t! Good shape: but I wonder what is It has been said of him, that he would the price of cotton! Won't she make him rather give goods away outright, than stand around! Practicability worth more | carry them over a season; but it has not than black eyes! Fool to marry, vi- been asserted that he was ever reduced to that extremity. He avoids it in the In many eyes success is a crime. I first instance, perhaps, by this direct do not like you," said the snowflake to personal charge of his retail house. He the snowbird. "Because," said the knows every day exactly what is in it,

snowflake, "you are going up, and I am and exactly how every thing in it is sellwe have to state that the man in the rid of goods of questionable pattern by ing; and he is greatly aided in getting arriage, on the crisp morning, though his intuitive knowledge of the fluctuations ustily, did not cut behind. He was an course, as capricious as April weather; old man; in the corner of his mouth was but Stewart is never at fault, and a smile which was always as ready to promptly tacks with every change. Perone with a string to offer the slightest in- during those hours at his retail house in lucement., He heard the shout in the the morning and in the afternoon; but

Here are the reins: take hold and drive. seems, as he stands at the chief cashier's ¥of the presence of any one, except the subordi-Thank God there are so many in the nate with whom he is conversing, and as vorld that never out beeind, but are al he makes his way through the crowds of ways ready to give a fellow a ride when- ladies, to the Broadway door, where his ver he wants one. Here is a young man, a carriage, with a span of splendid sorrels a mother to take care of. For ten years sign that he is aware of their presence, he struggled to get a higher place. The | unless he happens to meet a personal ac-

Which will you do? 'Smile and make your household happy, or be crabbed, amount of happiness you can produce is sas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, and Misface, and a kind heart and countenance; York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, chief joy is to help others on. Now it is let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like have advanced in production, but the pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night | Louisianna, and Texas, have reduced the

seat, with another lady, the occasion of in taming a young panther, until it took of that fellow you have with you." There was no need of further explanation.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. The following is an advance summary of the latest information in reference to he crops of the past season, received at the Department of Agriculture, the de-

tails of which appear in the regular report for the current month. . -On the first of September, a failure of the corn eron of northern New England. appeared to be imminent. Two weeks earlier indications of frost were seen The apprehensions were general that no corn would ripen, but fine summer weather followed, continuing throughout Sep-000,000, and another \$17,000,000, & tember and part of October, with occa-Representative bid \$20,000,000, till at last sional rains, ripening the crop very fully she made one better and struck it off to in some places, and in others leaving i man. All running to gain the vehicle of herself, and took her seat in the Speak- in partial immaturity. On the warm lopes and good soil of Addison county Vt., and similar lands, the quality time for the opening of the session had equal to that of the best crops of forme years, while in Orleans county the quali-

ty was inferior, though the quantity was an average. The crop of New England will be les than that of last year by about one-eight per cent. The severe drought of July and August, prevalent along the Atlanti coast, affected corn injuriously, but the favorable weather of later months greaty relieved the severity of the injury. In New Jersey-and Maryland, and some portions of Pennsylvania, came reports of immaturity, while a general assurance is given of a larger quantity and a better quantity than was expected in the sum mer. Virginia suffered severely by the drought.

The drought was severe in North Carolina, reducing the crop materially as a whole. In South-Carolina and Georgia the long session of hot and dry weather reduced materially the yield in the agregate, and the same variation in different circumstances of soil and, culture as n States farther North. The crop of Alabama and that of Mississippi suffered still less, yet it is not an average one. Texas shows an increase in some coun-

The October freeze injured corn ome parts of Kentucky, both in the field and in the shock, and wet weather was the loss in the low lands. In Missouri the crop was generally fine. The aggregate of the crop exceeds that of last year, and the quality is good.- A reduction of 17 per cent is indicated in Illinois. The wet spring and cool summer delayed the ripening, and although there were no severe early frosts, the freezing weather in October found much of the crop imperfectly matured.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesot and Iowa the reduction in quality is still greater. The only States reporting an ncrease of quantity are, Minnesota, Texas, Missouri, Florida, Kansas, and California. Louisiana and Iowa have nearly maverage.

The principal corn growing section of f the West, will average a reduction of t least 20 per cent. With all the increase of farmers to produce and popuation to consume, and with an actual en larging of au area under culture, it certain that there was actually less con produced this year than in 1868.

Cotton. - The drought of the Atlantic coast was far less injurious to cotton that to corn. Superior cotton soils, well cul tivated, rarely suffers for want of rain. Inferior, shallow, and neglected soils, most favorable weather, are often injured, and in the present season have, in many cases yielded meagre returns for the little labor expended. Everywhere the average planted is greater than last year

The product per acre in the sea washed States is materially less, with very few exceptions. The use of fertilizers has largely increased the yields of those States; has given a better stand in fields where the plant had a feeble start, and stimulated to rapid growth and early ma In one experiment reported, the first

picking of plants fed with guano, yielded, September 11, a ten fold increase ever a enriched. The grasshoppers in some parts of Texas injured that cotton that had been planted late.

The culture in Texas is extending far beyond its limit in 1860. One county, the husband of each one of these hastenwhich made no return at date, returning ing home from his desk, and the long is the necessity and cost of maintain ng 4,300 bales, and others producing it for the first time, average 300 pounds per acre. Arkansas has made an average and mother. crop upon a somewhat increased area The pricking commenced earlier than usual, and the latter bolls ripen more thoroughly.

An examination of the 'crop tabula tions which follow will show the estima ted yield per acre in each State, and the comparison with last year, expressed as percentage of the crop of 1862. Product compared with that of 1868-North Carolina, 95 per cent.; South Carolina, 85 per centa; Georgia, 95 per -cent. Florida, 107 per cent. Texas, 155 per cent.; Arkansas, 110 per cent.; Ten-

nesseè, 84 per cent. Yield per acre-North Carolina, 145 ounds; South Carolina, 122 pounds; Georgia, 150 pounds; Alabama, 170 pounds; Mississippi, 201 pounds; Louisiana, 196 pounds ; Texas, 276 pounds Arkansas, 251 pounds; Tennessee, 160 pounds.

The aggregate product, in accordance with returns received to this date, it is little more than 10 per cent above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commer cial bales, or 8,000,000 of bales of 400 lbs each. Potatoes-The potato crop is very large. The greatest crop is respectively in Kan

incalculable, if you can show a smiling souri. All of the Eastern States, New and all the Western, except Minnesso aggregate. The sweet notate crop

evening by her husband who "had busi- Maryland, one-sixth in Kontucky, sixness down town," accepted a friend's escort to the theatre. The fates decreed decrease in Indiana and Illinois. Masthat her husband should occupy the next sachusetts, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsid, and the States west of the his urgent business. As soon as the wife made the discovery she leaned over and production. A fair summary of these re- tod in wedlock. I had not learned her tract by dotted lines. The applicant will stop it is to make it a capital offense, whispered victously:-"Charles, who is turns would seem to indicate an aggre- value, and paid accordingly. I find her only be required to pay his proportion of punishable with death!" A Louisiana planter had great success that hussy you have with you?". "Sister gate reduction of about 20 per cent. Fruit-The apple crop was more than

cention of Ohio, where a reduction of 50 per cent is indicated. Maine, Massach etts, aud Rhodo Island made but half: crop; New Hampshire and Connecticut three-fourths, while Vermont enjoyed nearly an average yield; New York and Pennsylvania, suffered nearly one-tenth reduction; New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland produced crops, from full to arge, and the more Southern States re

orted a yield generally small. In Calhoun county, Michigan, 100,000 ushels—one-third of the crop—were fro en In Athens county, Ohio, many housand bushels were frozen on the rees. Similar statements come from all parts of the West. The orange yield has been large i

ouds of lemons but not the trees. Miscellansous-The cultivation omcorn is attracting increased atten ion, and is found to be a profitable Southern crop, and yet the aggregate product will scarcely be adequate to the vants of the trade. Sorghum culture has extended fa

outhward, and beyond the Missouri, and he mannfacture of syrup has increased More attention than general has been paid to the honey production in the younger States. In Kansas the buckvheat average has been extended very naterially:

WHAT IS FROSTS

We have learned that dew is the float ng moisture of the air gently floating down upon the grass and leaves of all plants, which have become colder than tself. If, now, the grass and leaves become still colder as they will do on ar autumn or winter night, the tiny parti cles of vapor, which, in summer would make dew, are frozen as soon as they fall, and appear on the grass like brist ling needles of ice. This we call frost It does not take the form of a smooth layer of ice over the blades of grass, be ause it is the nature of the water, when freezing, to take a regular form, to crys Wherever water freezes, little needles of ice are first seen to shoot out upon its surface, which make opposite angles to each other, all over the world. So it is in our houses. The moisture of the air in our rooms touches the cold glass, and trying to crystalize, makes the curious frost work on our windows very cold morning in winter.

A singular appearance is sometime noticed on rocks by the road side, and on the brick walls of houses, when in winter there is a sudden change from cold weather to warm. As the stones and bricks are still freezing cold after the air ias become warm, they condense and alray themselves in a snow white garment of frost. Scholars in school are often troubled on winter mornings,

The slates are so wet that the pencil marks cannot be seen. The moisture on the slate, like the frost on the brick wall, scaused, not by the frost, or by any hing else coming out of them, but rather by the heat of the air going into them. This leaves the vapor in the air

or frost. upon the heads of nails, while no frost appears on the wood around the nails. It is the nature of iron to receive heat from any warm substance much faster than wood does. So the air, that touches the nail, quickly gives up its neat to the nail, and lays down its moisture upon it to freeze; while the wood which is equally cold, being only able to take a litte heat away from the air, remains quite free from frost .- Oliver Op tic's Magazine.

THE LOSS OF BEAUTY. I know it is sad to be young fresh and attractive, and in a few years to be old, faded, and forlorn, with a weight of care similar area of undressed soil, and at the never lifted from the aching shoulders, end of the season the enriched soil had and the duties of six pressing upon a produced double the amount of that un feeble pair of liands. It is sad to see, inexpressibly more sad must it be to experience. I recall a dozen at least of these hopeless women, whom I once knew as fresh young girls; and vet I think of columns of vexations figures, to take the ailing, fretful child from the weary wife

> Sometimes the fading of a woman is but, after all, much is the result of placing our standard in dress, in living, beyond our means, so much that I have sometimes thought the fixed classes in O, sister, when will you learn that a simple dress of inexpensive material, neatly fitted, home surroundings suited to your means-which your neighbors know as well as yourself—will do more to win admiration and respect, to say nothing of comfort and happiness, than the silks satins, velvets, and laces in which you appear simply out of character and ill at ease? This striving after the unattainable is killing our women; living in houses beyond their means, poorly, if at all supplied with servants; buying the most expensive materials, leaving no surplus money to pay for the making of garments; following the constant change of fashion, and when some one with merciful intent, provides a sewing machine filling the leisure time it should have given to endless tucking, ruffling, and nbroidery, till what was intended for a blessing has become almost a curse. roman should devote a reasonable nount of both thought and time to her orsonal appearance. But we destroy ur charms in our efforts to enhance them. A little attention to the blending of colors, to the style prevailings to the ang of a garment, as women say, will do more to produce the desired effect than any amount of expensive material

an average one in the West, with the ex- minister a \$20 gold piece, and the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the The control of the control of

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT. The report of the Surveyor General, Ion. Jacob M. Campbell, is full, clear andsatisfactory. We subjoin such portions of it as appear to us to possess most general PATENTED AND HNPATENTED LANDS.

During six years, embracing the period

ace the passage of the acts of twentieth of May, 1864, the records show that four housand six hundred and thirty (4.630) tracts of land have been patented, and hat the sum of two hundred and twentyaine thousand five hundred and forty dollars and six cents (\$229,540.06) was paid into the State Breasury through this department, as against twelve hundred and eighteen tracts patented, and sixty-eight Florida. Frost has injured the fruit thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$68,763.57) paid in during the six years preceding 1864. This augurs well for the present system of collecting these accounts, for if the bare publication of the law has brought about so much activity, on the ubject of patented lands, it is but reaonable to expect that the lien dockets. which bring the matter home to the people; as they do, by showing what tracts

> ody of owners of unpatented lands to iquidate the amounts due the State. restrains the Attorney General from proceeding to collect the liens under the seventh section of the act of twentieth May, 1864, for one year from the date at which the "county land lien dockets" are forwarded to the counties, respectively, was eminently just and proper, because it gives those interested ample time to prepare their cases, and send in their applications, and receive their patents, without incurring the additional cost that a suit in the courts of Dauphin county would impose upon them. But-it-is-no thought that it would be to the best in erest of either the State or the debtor to extend the time thus limited. To do so, would be but to repeat, in another form, the history of the act of 1835, for it would induce prograstination, and excite hopes that still further extension of time or easier terms would be offered. The mode now adopted for the collection of these liens is believed to be the best that has been devised, and a few years of ac-

are unpatented, will cause the great

eferred and unfinished business THE PAYMENT OF LAND CLAIMS. What may have been the controlling motive of the State for its long-continued forbearance in the past cannot now be certainly known, though it can be readily conceived that before the development of the resources of the Commonwealth by so freeze the moisture of the air, and ar- a system of public improvements, and before the network of railroads were constructed, which now afford direct means "by the of communication to almost every county frost coming out of their slates," as they —when money was very difficult to be call it.

tive and earnest enforcement of it will

little more than make a living in the sparsely settled districts—the lumber and mineral lands almost valueless, because scarcely any progress had been made towards making available the wealth con-. tained in them, there were strong reasons for allowing time to the owners to fulfill to settle upon them in the shaps of dew | the contracts made with the State for their lands. And, further, it is true that A large collection of frost is often seen the lands remained a guarantee for the them, besides, the amounts in particular cases, as a rule, were small, with the exception of the accounts against what are chnically known as "Applications" and "Actual Settlements," on which not one dollar, in most instances, has ever been paid. But now that the lands have appreciated in value to such an extent that theoriginal price of them, even where the whole of it remains unpaid (and the proportion of such cases to the whole

number of lichs is very small,) is scarcely an item when compared with their present value, there can be no reason, either in equity or public policy, why payment should not be made and the titles fully completed. How manifest and striking the difference between the lenichcy of the State towards those owing her on account of lands, and the rigorous collecdebtörsl

Many additional reasons might be addueed why these long deferred claims 1 should be settled, not the least of which this department. If the necessary measures should be adopted, and the laws vigorously enforced, I can see no valid reason why all the accounts of every charunavoidable. Poverty is hard to bear, actor should not be entirely settled in four or five years, the department, as and £5 (\$13.331) per hundred acres. such, closed, and the building and records, with a sufficient number of clerks to furnish official copies, placed under the unalterable costumes really blossed. the control of some other department of Virginia warrants as low as 10s. per hunthe State Government.

LAND PATENT REQUIATIONS The following regulations relative to ssuing patents are published for the ir

nformation and guidance of owners of inpatented lands. I. The patent must issue testle actual owner of the land or party holding title of the Mercantile Agency of New tors, trustees, or heirs and legal representatives of the person in whom title was vested at death, or to the guardians of minor children of the deceased. II. Warrantees who romain the ownners of the land warranted, and surveyed to them, can obtain patents in their own than cloven millions over that of the year names (if no caveat remains undoter- before. In Maryland there were 87 failmined) without furnishing any brief or statement to title, upon payment of back | 000; in Virginia 59 failures, with liabiliurchase money, interest, and fees, III. Executors, trustees and guardian epresenting the warrantee, or his hoirs, who apply for patents, should produce

vidence of their appointment as such. IV. When the land has passed out of the ownership of the original warrantee, or party who took out the office right, the applicant for patent will be required unknown is not less so. If a man knows to furnish evidence of ownership.

patent in his own name, can obtain it by judgment days, and into every engage-An Ohio clergyman several years ago having the county surveyof make return ment that a man enters, in every action received a bright new cent as a wedding of survey of such part. In making the fee. The other day he met the bride- survey the county surveyor should, be- stamped. - Emerson. room, who mentioned the circumstance, sides giving the courses and distances and said, "My wife was a comparative and quantity of acres in the particular a joyel—so here is an additional fee," the whole amount due on the tract, with at the same time handing the astonished fees. Evidence of ownership, to accompany application.

VI. When an unpatented original ract has been sold and subdivided, the everal present owners may unite in an pplication for patent and statement of title, and upon payment of amount due, with patent and other fees, a patent will ssue to them the said applicants, their heirs and assigns, according to their respective rights and interests, without set-

ing forth the particular interest of each. VII. In case where it is difficult to submit the evidence of title required by this office in order to obtain a patent, any one or more of the owners of an un patented tract can, through this department, discharge the lien against said tract by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees shown to be due by the land lien docket, and the interest since accrued, and a patent can at any time afterwards issue to those entitled to it up-

n proof of ownership. VIII. The accounts in the lien docket are calculated to June 1, 1868. If to the amount due, as shown in its proper, column, there be added the interest ac cruing from June 1, 1868, to the date of forwarding the docket to the Prothonotary, at the rate given in the column of rate per cent of interest, and on this sum including the fees (or when fees only are due), interest be calculated, at the The act of eighth of April, 1809, which rate of six per cent, from the time or forwarding the docket, until the date of the application for patent, it will give the amount required to procure a patent. A statement of the amount due on any particular tract or tracts, or any other

> promptly furnished on application to this PRICES OF LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA AT VARIOUS PERIODS-PRICES UNDER PENN AND HIS HEIRS.

information in relation thereto, will be

Previous to the twenty-seventh of Deember, 1762, £15, 10s. (\$41.33) per hun dred acres, with the exception of walrant in the lower counties at £3. 10s (\$9.33) per hundred?

From the twenty-seventh of Decemer, 1762, to the fifth of August, 1763, £9, (\$24) per hundred acres.

From the fifth of August, 1763, to the sixth of August, 1765, £15,10s. (\$41.33). Locations and warrants from the sixtl of July, 1765, to the first of July, 1784, £5 sterling, (\$22.22),

wipe out, so far as can be done, this long From the first of July, 1784, to the third of April, 1792, £10. (\$26.661,) per hundred acres.

New purchase, 1784.—From the first of May, 1785 to the first of March, 1789

PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

£30 (\$80) From the first of March, 1789, to the hird of April, 1792, £20 (53 3313). From the third of April, 1792, to the first of September, 1817, £5 (\$13 331) for land in the purchase of 1784 east of the Allegheny river and Conewango

reek, unimproved. Purchase of 1768, and the previous urchases. From the third of April, 1792, to the twenty-eighth of March, 1814, unimproved, at the rate of fifty shillings (\$6.663) per hundred acres. Lands in the purchase of 1784, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, £7 10s.

Undrawn donation lands, from the first of October, 1813, at the rate of \$1.50 per acre.

twenty-fifth of February, 1819, to fifty cents per acre-From the twenty-first of March 1814. ands within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases, to be at the rate of £10 (\$26.60%) per hundred acres. From the first of September, 1817, ands within the purchase of 1768, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek

of the third of April, 1792, between said third of April and first of September, 1817. Seventeen townships, in Luzerne county-Price fixed by the Commissioners: irst class, \$2 per acre; second class, \$1.20; third class, 50 cents; fourth

at the rate of £10 (\$26.661,) except such as

have been settled on, agreeable to the act

class, 81 cents. PRESENT PRICE. The present price of all vacant and uninproved land is at the rate of £10 (\$26.

661) per hundred acres, except the fol-Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio, Allegheny, and Conewange reck, \$20 per hundred acres.

Reserve tracts near Eric, Waterford,

etc. price fixed by commissioners.

Lands inproved agreeably to the act of the third of April. 1792, 50s (\$6.661), Landsheld by Virginia warrants in the southwest part of the State—the warrants show the terms. (Lands were taken under

It is the practice in the Land Office, to charge for the excess of land above ten per cent on fifty shilling warrants at the rate of £10 per hundred acres.

under the warrantee, or to the execu- | York, just published, there were in the United States during the last year 2,799 failures in business, involving liabilities to the amount of \$75,054,000 for the year 1868 there were 2,608 failures. involving \$63,774,000 of liabilities. The amount of failures the last year was more uros, withliabilities amounting to \$1,285, ties to the amount of \$1,406,000, and in the District of Columbia 14 failures, with \$106,000 liabilities.

We pass for what we are. A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us and all fear of remaining that he can do anything-knows that he V. The present owner of a part of a can do it better than any one else—he tract of land surveyed in pursuance of has a nledge of acknowledgement of that

A Hibernian Society out West, speak-

When must Time hang up his scytlie? When he shall be no mover.