In Season.

"I am very sorry I kept you waiting, Uncle," said George with a blush, as he took his seat in the carriage for a drive, "I hope you have not been here long." Just thirty five minutes," said the old gentleman, looking at his watch. Then carefully folding up his newspaper, he gathered up the lines and gave them a little admonitory shake.

"I am very sorry indeed, but you see I was detained, and could not get off before." He would have colored still deeper if obliged to explain the frivolous cause of his

delay.
"If it could not be helped," said the other, "of course it is all right; but if it might have been avoided, why, then it is. another matter. Half hours are precious things, my boy, and you will find them so if you live long. Punctuality must be a young man's watch-word, if he ever hopes to make any thing of himself or his oppotunities. I had a young friend in New-Haven once who went into business for him self, just as you hope to do next Fall, but he had this standing failing, he was always a little behind time. I remember once he had need of a thousand dollars to make a payment on a certain day. He could have gathered it up easily enough if he had begun in time. But the day had arrived, and he was in great perplexity. Still there was an easy way out of the difficulty. He ran around to an obliging neighbor and borrowed the sum for three days. Well, he felt quite at ease after the bill was paid and the three days slipped by thought lessly, and he was no more ready to pay the borrowed money than he had been the other. It could make no difference with the merchant he was sure, and he hastened

to him with abundant apologies. "'It will make no difference at all-with me, said the gentleman blandly, but it will make much difference with you.' "' How so?' asked the other.

"'I shall never lend to you again,' he said, as politely, as if it were a very pleasant fact he was communicating. I was young then, and I always remember the little circumstance, and have been often influenced by it. Poor E. did not succeed well. Business men will soon lose confidence in you, George, if you are not always as good as your word, and every one needs the good will of his fellows. Perfect punctuality should be your lowest aim in this respect. You will lose untold amounts of time for want of it, and cause others to do the same. That is the worst kind of pilfering. Stolen gold can be got back, or replaced, but no power can bring back a lost half hour."—Chronicle.

The Secret.

There were two little sisters at the house whom nobody could see without loving, for were always so happy together. They had the same books, and the same play-things, but never a quarrel sprang up be tween them-no cross words, no pouts, no slaps, no running away in a pet. On the green before the door, trundling hoop, playing with Rover, helping mother, they were always the same sweet-tempered little

"You never seem to quarrel," said I to them one day; "how is it you are always so happy together?" They looked up, and the eldest answered

"S'pose 'tis 'cause Addie lets me, and I lei I thought a moment. "Ah! that is it," I said; "she lets you, and you let her

Did you ever think what an apple of discord "not letting" is among children Just now, while I was writing, a great cry ing was heard under my window. I looked out. "Gerty, what is the matter?"

"Mary won't let me have her ball." bellows Gerty.
"Well, Gerty would n't lend me her pen oil in school," cried Mary, "and I don't want she should have my ball."

" Fie, fie; is that the way sisters should treat each other?"

"She shan't have my pencil," muttered Gerty; "she'll only lose it."

'And you'll only lose my ball," retorted Mary, "and I shan't let you have it." The "not letting" principle is downright disobligingness, and a disobliging spirit

begets a great deal of quarrelling.

These little girls, Addie and her sister, have got the true secret of good manners Addie lets Rose, and Rose lets Addie They are yielding, kind, unselfish, and always ready to oblige each other. Neither wishes to have her own way at the expense of the other. And are they happy? O yes. And do you not love them already

Home After Business Hours.

The road which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordi narily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight: On the contrary, it is rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the most watchful circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these, and like tokens of affection and sympathy, constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the auxieties. the mortifications, and worse, that fathers undergo to secure for your comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fire

Hoxie's Salve. How it Cured the Boy's Eve

Among the good men of whom New York city can boast, is the Hon. Joseph Hoxie. For nearly fifty years he has been

and the boy went off happy enough.

When Mr. Hoxie went among a parcel of rough boys shortly afterward, one and another shouted, "There's the man that cured Tom's eye! There's the man that cured Tom's eye!" and from this, and other cases where his "change" has made boys "feel better," it came to be called by them, HOXIE'S SALVE.

Now, we have a good deal of faith in this sort of "salve;" and we like this way of ful one." Tears stood in the eyes of the distributing it. For want of these little lady as, turning to her husband, she said, graphic pictures on paper, which had been quiet every-day deeds of kindness, humanity goes smarting through the world. Are you a child, reader ?-a little boy or

girl? Then begin now to do good in the ten thousand little ways that will be sure to open to you. Are you an adult Heed the essons of this incident, and be so kind and so loving every day and every where, that Now, men of the North! will you join in th your coming will cast gleams of sunshine upon the faces of all you meet.

It is the devil's master device to keep us idle by waiting for great opportunities of doing good. Seize the present as they oc-cur. Do good in little things. Every day, And stun him with cannon-bolts, peal upon peal! every where, seek to bless some soul, by every where, seek to bless some soul, by some word, or some deed of love. And As the hound tracks the wolf and the beagle the how much may come from any one of these little acts of kindness!—Evangelist.

Four Pairs of Hands.

"Grandmother," said a little girl, wish I had four pairs of hands to help you with." "O," thought the old lady, " how happy I am in having a grandchild so ready and willing to comfort my old age. Four Trust not the false herald that painted you pairs of hands! According to that I am afraid I shall hardly find enough to keep one pair busy."

In the afternoon grandmother went into the woods to cut herbs. "You will spread | The hour is at hand, and the moment draws nigh supper," she said to the little girl; "put on the brown loaf, and a mug of milk, and the cold mutton, and make a cup of tea." And the nice old lady put on her Shaker bonnet and took her way to the woods, wishing the four pairs of hands could go with her.

Sunset filled the carth with the golden light, when grandfather from the brickyard and grandmother from the forest turned their tired feet toward the cottage. Each thought of supper, and what a good sauce hunger was to give it a relish. Grandmother also pleased herself on the way fancying her little girl trotting about the old kitchen, and making its gray walls cheerful with her nimble fingers and glad

The old lady came into the porch. There sat grandfather, tired and alone, leaning on the top of his staff. No supper, no teakettle singing, no little grandchild to welcome her. "Where is Elsie? Has she fallen into the well?" asked grandmother, her kind old heart going pit-a-pat. She looked out at the east window. There Elsie," called grandmother, " why did you not get supper as I bid ye, child?" drawled Elsie.

pairs can promise," said the old lady.

A Bit of Advice for Boys. before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countegreat fist."

Miscellaneous.

Cotton Imports to England.

The imports of raw cotton to England during the eleven months ending with Noport ever known was that of 1860-1,391,-000,000 of lbs.; but the average of the six years preceding the commencement of the civil war in America was not above 1,100,for the imports during the month ending to-day, it appears that the imports of raw cotton during the year 1863 will considerably exceed a half of the annual average of imports of the period before our chief or almost only source of supply was suddenly cut off. About ten-twelfths of our whole supply was, up to 1861, drawn from the United States—this year the proportion drawn from that quarter is less than onehundredth. For the substitute, so far as a substitute has been furnished, we are indebted mainly to the British East Indies, which, though scarcely doubling their quantity, turnish now three-fifths of the whole, where they used to furnish only onesixth.—English paper.

The Beggar Boy and the Flowers.

The following story, the origin of which we cannot frace, beautifully illustrates the power of kindness: "Go away from there, you old beggar boy! You've no right to be looking at our flowers," shouted a little fellow from the garden, where he was standing. The poor boy, who was pale, dirty, and ragged, was leaning against the fence, admiring the splendid show of roses and tulips within. His face reddened with anger at the rude language, and he was about to answer defiantly, when a little girl sprang out from an arbor near, and looking at both. said to her brother : "How could you speak so, Herbert! I'm sure his looking at the

ness. The bright flowers and your pleasant words made a new boy of me; ay, and they made a man of me, too. Your face madam, has been a light to me in many dark hours of life, and now, thank God though that boy is still an humble, hardworking man, he is an honest and a grate-"God put it into my young heart to do submitted to the test of exposure in two that little kindness, and see how great a re- exhibitions, (1861 and 1862,) and which ward it has brought."

The Last Charge: BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

strife
For country, for freedom, for honor, for life?
The giant grows blind in his fury and spite—
One blow on his forehead will settle the fight!

Blow, trumpets, your summons till sluggard Beat drums, till the roofs of the faint-hearte Yet, yet, ere the signet is stamped on the scroll, Their names may be traced on the blood-sprin

True honor to-day must be sought on the field! Her scutcheon shows white with a blazon of red-The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed!

The dog-star of treason grows dim in the sky! Shine forth from the battle-cloud, light of the Call back the bright hour when the Nation wa

The rivers of peace through our valleys shall ru As the glaziers of tyranny melt in the sun; Smite, smite the proud parricide down from His sceptre once broken the world is our own!

The New Governor-General of India.

The following concerning Sir John Law is from a correspondent of the Witness: by the treatment he had met with, and sole judges of an article's value, and acceptdreading still more the disgrace and re- ability. was Elsie swinging on the gate. "Elsie, proach he expected to encounter on his return to his native town, he, in a fit of desperation, enlisted as a private soldier. The young draper's regiment was ordered "For my part I had rather have what out to India, where his good conduct soon trees, vines, &c., is approaching, we conone pair of hands will do than what four brought him into notice, and the excellent sider it our duty to warn our readers education which he had received paved the against the whole tribe of peripatetic tree Ah, selfish people are always generous way for his promotion. He rose step by step until he reached the rank of colonel. He served his country with honor, and in the course of time gave two sons to the milless and spurious fruit trees, or taking oritary service, having first given them to the ders for them. As a general thing they Lord, and imbued their youthful minds are tricky, irresponsible, and totally un-"You are made to be kind," says Horace with Christian principles. Their valor and worthy of confidence. They are able to sell Mann, "generous and magnanimous. If military accomplishments shed lustre on there is a boy in the school who has a club that earnest piety by which they were char- low because they buy low, and sell a worthfoot, do n't let him know that you ever saw acterized. The two young soldiers to whom less article. They purchase by wholesale it. If there is a poor boy with ragged we refer were Sir John Lawrence, now the the refuse stock of nurserymen, and the clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in Governor-General of India, and the late trees and vines they offer are either not hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not of Lucknow. Both of them have done require running. If there is a hungry one, honor and good service to their country, and spindling specimens as only to cumber give him a part of your dinner. If there and neither of them were ashamed of the the ground, is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. cross of the Lord Jesus. It is gratifying If there is a bright one, be not envious of to find that neither piety nor humble birth him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are highest offices and honors in the gift of the tion, and it is one of the most mortifying two great wrongs, and no more talents than British Crown. The grand-uncle of the and disheartening things in the world, when Governor-General of India still lives as a one has nursed and petted for years what respectable small farmer in the North of he believes to be a very choice apple, a the county of Antrim, about two miles pear, or plum tree, to wake up some day from the fashionable watering place of from his delusion and find that his trees nance how much better it is than to have a Portrush, and five miles from the Giant's produce either no fruit at all, or such fruit

Rosa Bonheur and her Pictures.

Many of you have probably seen an enengraving of the picture called "The Horse Fair," painted by a French lady, Rosa Bonheur. Her history is interesting, as showing what industry and plucky determination will do. Her father was a poor sing, you will soon have trees that are drawing-master in Paris, and apprenticed really heautiful to look upon, and fruit vember, have been 4,720,853 cwts., or Rosa at the age of twelve to learn dress-nearly 530,000,000 lbs. The highest immaking; but her health failed and she left making; but her health failed and she left a business she did not like. She soon commenced to make models of animals. and copy her father's paintings, hoping some day to ble to support herself. 000,000 lbs. Making allowance, therefore, She worked hard day after day, until her father noticed her wonderful progress, and Don't have a varieties are enough. gave her a course of instruction. He then sent her to the Louvre, the finest picture East or West of you. In your district, cligallery in Paris, to copy from the best paintings. Here she used to work from morning until night. Soon her pictures began to sell for a small sum, which increased her diligence. She was then but sixteen years old. Having resolved to devote herself to painting animals, and being too poor to buy models, she used to take a bit of bread in her pocket, walk out into the country, and copy from nature. She would also visit the cattle pens in the city to your locality. where animals were kept previous to being slaughtered. This was not a pleasant place for a young lady, but she was too much in earnest to be stopped by trifles. Her reward soon came. When nineteen years old, she received several prizes for her pictures exhibited in Paris, and at last took the gold medal for the best painting. At thirty-two, she finished the "Horse Fair," which brought her \$8,000, and from that time her fortune was made. She is now very wealthy, and the best animal-painter in Europe. Remember the secret of her success: She loved her work and stuck to

Lord Melville and his Pet Ram.

Lord Melville, of Sootland, had a large pet ram called "Bill," which used to follow men, who can be relied upon to send the him like a dog. One day he rarelessly left best of everything, and who will, on appliflowers do n't hurt us." And then, to the front door open, and Bill stepped in cation, be glad to give honest advice to those soothe the wounded feelings of the stranger, and passed along into the drawing room; who are inexperienced. They are Thos. she added: "Littleboy, I'll pick you some where was a very beautiful glass mirror Shields & Co. J. Knox, John Murdock, flowers if you'll wait a moment," and she bought of a Spanish nobleman, for hearly jr., Henry Bockstoce, and William and James immediately gathered a pretty bouquet and a thousand dollars. No sconer did Bill Murdocked is a thousand dollars. Hoxie. For nearly fifty years he has been closely allied to the Sabbath School cause, and has always tried in a quiet way to do good as he had opportunity.

Some time ago, he found a boy with his expression and learning the facts of the case; he spoke play that he derived he sufferer, and said; all posterer, and said; all posterer, and said; all post for morey out of his pocket; and years and said; all post for he grant in grant of the sufferer of the silver pleece of money out of his pocket; and said; all post for displays the suffered any better?"

Agond by the first of the case; he spoke play thanked her and at the flow.

Some time ago, he found a boy with his expression, which of case is southered as a thousand a a thousand a fifth year is added for residently grant and a fifth year is added for residently grant and a solution of the most form, and the first of this found in the gave a challenge to often with surprise and pleasure, and gift, by stamping, and "getting into his eye badly hurt by his play fellow's ball, and a woman. One bright aftermoon she was also often the close; converting the facts of the case; he spoke pit iffully to, the sufferer, and said; all the found in the garden, goal that he garden, goal the fact of the case; he spoke pit is the glass, shivering it to over the fence, and said he had some interesting business was transacted.

A few years and stift year is added for residently and a thousand a through the fence. His face like the girls and it is to often entirely lost. User absorbants well and for the most wall and a through the fence of the case; he spoke pit is a woman. One bright a fermion she was a saw of the case; he spoke pit is a woman of the spoke of the case; he spoke pit is a distributed and the products of most farms, and it is to often entirely lost. User all the form of the spoke of the most wall and see the form of the spoke of the most wall and see the form of the spoke of the most wall and see the spoke of the most wall and see the form of the spoke of the most wall

putting it into the lad's hand, he said, | some. The young workman looked a mo- | much amused by the incident, that he sent | There, my lad, take that and keep it;" ment into her fair face, and then said in a Lord Melville a splendid mirror from his voice tremulous with feeling: "Twelve own palace. In return, Mr. Pitt presented years ago I stood here, a ragged little begar boy, and you showed me the same kind-horn, and we suppose it is now in the Pal-

ace at Madrid

Permanency of Photographs. The Paris correspondent of the Photographic (London) News states that, at a late meeting of the Paris Photographic Society, M. Davanne presented two photo-

showed no signs of fading or alteration whatever. This, then, may be accepted as satisfactory proof that photographs, when carefully prepared, are permanent; for the pictures in question were submitted to the severest test to which photographs are ever likely to be exposed, the condition being every variation of light, heat, moisture, &c., and they remained as fresh and pure as at first. It was also remarked that photographs are more liable to change when kept in a portfolio than under glass, exposed to luminous action. A sulphurized proof, if kept in a perfectly dry place, remains for a very long time without exhibting any signs of alteration, while in a damp place change is immediately evident. Thus, a photograph carefully framed is much better sheltered from humidity than when kept in a portfolio - Scientific

Harm, Garden. &c.

American.

For a journal having such a large country circulation as the Banner, we recognize a full, and carefully-prepared Agricultural and Horticultural department as a very valuable and indispensible feature, and one which demands, and which shall hereafter receive our very closest attention. Our endeavor shall be so to select the hints, articles, and communications on farm, flower, and vegetable garden, orchard, vineyard, home embellishment, &c., &c., that all our readers may find a pleasure and an interest in perusing them. We have already effectence, the new Governor-General of India, ed arrangements to have valuable original contributions from men prominent in Hor-More than half a century ago the affairs of ticulture and Pomology, and shall always a worthy draper in the town of Coleraine, be glad to have well-thought and well-writ-Londonderry, got embarrassed. He sent | ten communications from our own readhis son, who assisted him in the business, to ers, relating their individual experience. Manchester and Leeds to arrange with his Should such communications be very brief, creditors. The young man was harshly re. pithy, fresh and interesting, we will pubceived; and, after having failed to effect a lish them entire; if otherwise, we will settlement, arrived at Liverpool on his way either set them aside, or condense, and home. His honorable spirit was lacerated publish their substance. We must be the

> Beware of Tree Pedlers. that the time for planting f

It takes many, many years for a standard apple and pear to reach its full vigor of fruias a hog would wince at. No really good trees, or vines, can be produced and sold for nothing, and it is by far the truest economy to pay a fair price to some reputable and responsible dealer and nurseryman, and get trees, vines, plants, and flowers, true to name, with numerous and vigorous roots, healthy and thrifty in every part. Then plant with care, and, with God's bleswhich you will be proud to offer to your

family, your neighbors, and your visitors. Be not too anxious, either, to plant too many varieties. If your orchard be small, four or five of the very best varieties of each fruit are sufficient. If a large orch-Don't buy a variety because it is excellent, and is highly praised in a certain locality, mate and soil, it may prove a total failure. But buy only such as have been tried, and are known to succeed well in your neighborhood. If you don't know those sorts, consult with your most successful and enterprising neighbors, and order only such as they most to make for you a careful selection suitable

As a general thing, be not carried away by fancy names and much bepuffed novelties. They are too frequently the pets of interested nurserymen, or inexperienced amateurs. They cost much, and most generally come to naught. Below we give a list of the Standard and

Dwarf Pears which the Horticultural Society of Allegheny County has just passed judg-ment upon as being best suited to the soil and latitude of Western Pennsylvania. Next week-we will endeavor to give lists of the peadlies, cherries, apples and strawberries heretofore recommended by the same So-ciety. In order that readers may know from whom to order their Spring supplies of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs, plants, &c., we append the names of five of our Pittsburgh nursery-

putting it upon the swollen eye, moved it gently back and forth again and again over it does me good to see people admiring ister of England. Subsequently, Mr. Pitt, adapted for this locality: After a general those who advertise, and order seeds by sion for 1864 will open on the 24th of Febthalik it feels a little better," said the boy. He then repeated the operation till the sufferer said it felt a great deal better. Then it will give me great pleasure to gather your read the letter to the King, who was so varieties best adapted for cultivation here:

also, in the order of their ripening: " Dearborn's Seedling," "White Doyenne,"
"Louise Bonne de Jersey," "Duchesse,"
"Beurre d'Anjou," "Vicar of Winkfield."
Several other Pears, both Dwarf and Standard, were introduced by different mem-bers and pronounced good; but as they did not come within the rule adopted, that the members should vote upon the basis of their own experience or observation, they were not placed on the above lists. The Cherry

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Late Cold Snap, and the Fruit. MESSES. EDITORS :-Since the very cold weather we experienced about the first of January last, many paragraphs have appeared in the newspapers, especially those published in the West, stating that all the peach buds had been killed by the intense frost. Some of them say that the peach trees are also killed, that the buds of the cherry, plum, pear and apple are all killed in short, a total failure of the fruit crop is predicted. It this was true, it would be a source of great regret; especially now, as fruit has become one of the most desirable supplies for our soldiers. Fortunately

question will come up for discussion at the

next meeting of the Society.

it is only true to a limited extent. The peach buds are generally all killed. except on seedling trees. On some of these that I have examined, I find still alive a sufficient number of living buds to produce a fair crop of fruit. Many trees of this kind abound throughout the country, especially in districts remote from the cities, comprising fully one half of the number. The fruit they bear is generally smaller than that of the budded trees, but quite as palatable. They have, therefore, a fair prospect still for a moderate crop of

small peaches." The cherry buds are not injured. I have examined them from several different parts of the county, and from various exposures and soils, and find them nearly all dried and powdered, into their crevices, by perfect. As to the buds of the apple and means of a common bellows having a hopper killed, I have only to say that I have not the least confidence in these "pronunciamentoes," whether they proceed from Horticultural Societies or any other source, for the simple reason that the buds on neither of these two branches of fruit trees present any external or internal indications whatever by which we can determine whether ping. they have been injured by the frost or not. I have never known the buds of either of believe that they ever are so.

of this country, such as the peaches, the Swille should have a place under cover, finer varieties of plums, and the cherries, where by working over the litter and maapricots, nectarines, &c., none of which nure of the stables, or muck and straw become, sufficiently acclimated to pass good supply of manure for use. through our intensely cold and variable Winters without suffering an occasional of, their fruit buds.

I had intended to speak of the effect of pleted. the Winter upon the vitality of the trees themselves, but must defer it for another communication. I have only room to offer your trees down because they appear to be killed. They are not dead, but will come out into leaf in the Spring, and will survive through a much more severe Winter than the present. T. L. SHIELDS.
Sewickley, Feb. 5, 1864.

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE PRESENT MONTH

Cows and Calves.—It is common practice to have cows come in about 40 to 60 days before they can be turned out to pasture. This makes March or even April, the calving time in this latitude. Still many cows come in in February. They ought to have whitewash the whole poultry-house. good hay, a daily feed of cut roots slightly salted, and a little meal sprinkled on this. For a few days before calving they should be removed to a roomy stall or a loose box to get a little at home in it. They should be looked after, but let alone unless in serious trouble. After parturition give a warm bran mash made with scalding water, and let the cow return to her ordinary feed, increasing the amount of roots and grain if the flow of milk is great, or exhausting. Calves dropped in February can seldom be afforded fresh milk. They should therefore be weaned as soon as possible, and fed

with skimmed milk, clover-tea and gruel. Root Feed.—Roots are a substitute for green feed, which no good farmer ought to be without. Sort over all kinds, separating the soundest to keep latest into the Spring Feed the partially decayed and wilted at once. Be careful not to feed defed out; they are so excellent a corrective be kept through till grass. All pregnant animals, and all with costipated bowels. receive a daily allowance.

Horses -All in use should be well shod and sharp. Be very careful if mares in foal are allowed to leave the stable in slippery weather. Many a fine mare has been speiled by slipping down. A foot of light snow offers a good opportunity to break a fractious colt to saddle or harness, if he is taken where he will not slip. ... Always be to be handled and to like your presence. A few carrots fed daily are very valuable for horses at this season and through the Winter.

Rhuburb - Small quantities may be forced by taking up roots and putting them in boxes of earth in the green-house, when leaves will soon be produced at the expense of the roots. It may also be forced in the it. A cover should be put on during freezing weather and at night.

"Dearborne's Seedling," "Tyson," "Bart- Buildings.—Keep thay; constant I the TENTH COLLEGIATE YEAR opened September lett," "Beurre Bose," "Belle Lucrative," for improvements; paint in warm, dry 14th, with increased facilities in all the departments of instruction. A few more boarding public and do not needlect or defer little re-"Beurre Bosc," "Belle Lucrative," for improvements; pante in "atta," this increased facilities in all the departments of increase." These were recommended as Standard. As Dwarfs, the following varieties ones. Study to make changes which will department to the commodation of the date of entrance. To catalogues, terms, &c., address "FEMALE COLLEGE," sep30.6m. save steps and afford decided conveniences. Paint lasts a great deal longer if put on in Winter instead of in Summer, and is less Winter instead of in Summer, and is less likely to be defaced by dust while in the THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOMS green state.

Keeping Cider Sweet .- James Dilts, Muskingum County, O., gives the following di rections: Heat cider until it boils, then pour into a jug or other suitable glass or earthen vessel, which should previously be heated to prevent cracking. Cork tight and seal immediately with cement, the same as in putting up fruits. It will keep unchanged for years.

Frost.—Pumps and hydrants may be kept from freezing in the severest weather, by

time; strengthen old frames; glaze and paint sash, and if new ones are required have them made in season. If a stock of fine rich mould is not ready, secure it at the first opportunity and keep under cover, otherwise when wanted for the beds it may be frozen or too wet.

Markets.-Few farmers can afford to hold their produce for a higher market after a good price is offered. Prices are usually higher in Spring, but corn and all grain shrinks from loss of water, from the ravages of vermin, and from actual waste, enough to make the gain very little.

Tools.—It is not well to wait until tools are needed, before supplying deficiences Buy only the best. Get the lightest, if equally efficient. A few ounces weight in spade, fork, or other tool, make a great difference in the comfort of using it. Make all needed repairs in advance.

Cockroaches, it is said, may be effectually destroyed by blowing camomile flowers pear trees that have been pronounced of tin so attached to the nozzle that the powder will be carried along by the blast Sheep.—Some lambs intended to be mar

reted early, will be dropped this month The ewes should be kept at night in tight well ventilated stables, without much lit-ter for some time before and after drop-Cions may be cut during mild weather,

any time before the buds begin to swell these trees to be Winter-killed, nor do I keep in a cool cellar in damp earth or moss. Root grafting, where it is carried on exten-This injury—Winter-killing—is, I think, sively, will afford sufficient in-door emconfined to those fruits that are not natives ployment.

ever have become, or probably ever will thrown to them, they will be preparing a Maple Sugar.—Several warm days will eause the sap to flow, and the first flowings

Potatoes.—Keep seed potatoes in the cool est part of the cellar, secure from frost. Examine others, removing decayed ones, your readers a word of advice : Do not cut and rubbing off, the sprouts that will start if they be kept warm.

time be lost, but preparations be early com-

Riddance of Rats and other vermin may be secured by the use of the Phosphoric Paste. It is a slow poison and sure. After eating it the rats leave the premises to die; they seldom die about the house.

Bedding Plants .- Put in cuttings for a Masonic Temple, stock to plant out in Spring. A good supply of Verbenas, Lantanas, Ageratums, and Great Discovery / TISEFUL AND VALUAthe like, is always needed. Poultry.—Examine carefully for vermin

grease, or better, whitewash the roosts Clean out the nests, put in fresh straw, and Bulbs.—Bring forward from a cool to warm and light place; a few at a time, in

order to have a succession of bloom. Hired Men, if not already provided for the season, should be secured in February. The best men are usually engaged first. Pea Brush, bean poles, stakes and supports of every kind-procure them before the

Eggs Four Cents a Piece.

busy season.

There need be no pullets sent to market because corn being \$1.50 per bushel, it will not pay to keep them. In this city fresh eggs bring 40 to 45 cents per dozen, and the price will likely be higher before it is less, if the practice of killing off the pullets lasts longer. Four cents a piece is the price when left at the door by a man whose. cayed turnips, rutabagas, or cabbages to resented—fresh laid. At such prices it character is a guarantee that all are as repfore feeding, all that are not entirely fresh and sound. Roots should not be carelessly glazed Southern front, a roosting and feeding room, and retired laying and hatching that carrots, wurzels and rutabagas should room. Warm water given twice a day to hens thus quartered, with plenty of grain food, some meat or fresh bones pounded fine, fed regularly as often as every other day, and some green feed also, as lettuce, celery, cabbage, etc., on the alternate days will all conduce to pursuade the hends to keep up a steady laying all Winter.

Agricultural College of Rennsylvania. The fifth annual catalogue of the officers

and students of this Institution has been gentle with colts and get them accustomed issued. It contains a lithograph of the college buildings, just completed. The building is 334 feet long, extends back 80 feet on the wings, 130 feet in the central portion of the building, and is six stories high. Notwithstanding the invasion of the State by the rebel army, and other causes of disturbance, the success of the college during the last year has been very both ends over a plant, and then piling an attendance. The Institution is managed abundance of fresh stable manure around by 12 Professors, Assistants and the professors of the professor of the profe satisfactory. During the year, 142 stu attendance. The Institution is managed by 12 Professors, Assistants and Superintendants, acting under a Board of Trustees elected triannually by Delegates sent from the County Agricultural Societies of the State. The catalogue gives the grades Manure.—Heaps of rapidly fermenting the State. The catalogue gives the grades manure (as horse dung) will fire fang even of all the students in their studies, and in in mid-winter. Work it all over, adding their work upon the college, farm, garden SMITH ENCIL muck, soil, loam, or even sand, and mix and nursery. The course of study extends SMITH, ENGLISH & CO. green vitriol where strong fermentation for resident traducts who wish to devote THE YOUNG PARSON. 12mo.

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