Our Book Table.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF A NEW SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY. By Herbert Spencer. Pp. 508. 1864. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Pitts-burgh: Davis, Clarke & Co. This is another of the series of volumes from Herbert Spencer, now in course of publication by the Appletons. On several occasions we have nalled the attention of our readers to the nature

and tendency of the writings of this distinguished thinker of the better class of the Westminster

Review contributors.

This volume is divided into two parts: the aim of the first being to determine the true sphere of all rational investigation; and of the second, to elucidate the fundamental and universal principles which science has established, within that sphere, and which are to constitute the basis of the system. The scheme developed in these first principles, the author considers complete in itself and to have its independent value, but yet he designs it to serve for guidance and verifica-tion in the construction of the succeeding and larger portions of his philosophic plan. One of the great troubles with Mr. Spencer is, that he ignores from the first the Divine revelation of God's will given in Holy Scripture, and builds up a system of philosophy and human life not permeated with the spirit of the Gospel. As a matter of course his system is radically defective. But it has its charms and dangers for the educated youthful minds of the age; and those who would protect and guide them, must read and understand the masters of error. In almost every community and congregation are persons who are bewildered with such reasonings as those of Mr. Spencer, and they look to their spiritual guides to extricate them from the difficulties in which they are involved.

SONGS OF THE SOLDIERS. Arranged and edited by Frank Moore. Pp. 318. 1864. New-York: Geo. P. Putnam. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner, Fifth Street; Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood Street.

A neat and portable volume, very tastefully executed, and containing upwards of a hundred and fifty of the war lyrics that have become popular in the army. In the poetical merits of these effusions there is of course a great diver-

FROM CAPE COD TO DIXIE AND THE TRO-PROM CAPE COD TO DIXIE AND THE TRO-PICS. By J. Milton Mackie, Author of "Co-zas De Espana," etc., "Toward the Sun." Old Motto. Pp. 442. 1864. New-York: Geo. P. Putnom. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner, Fifth Street; Davis, Glarke & Co., Wood Street. A series of lively sketches of travel, written

before the breaking out of the rebellion, but the publication of which has been suspended until now. The tourist, taking as a wedding excursion a trip from New-England through Virginia and the Cotton States to New Orleans, thenca up and down the Mississippi, off to Cuba and the West Indies, then home again, describes what he witnesses in that pleasant vein so natural to one traveling under such happy circumstances. His impressions of the South have already an historic interest, descriptive as they are of a phase of society which seems to be passing away, and of a state of feeling toward visitors from the North, the revival of which cannot be looked for until after the lapse of many years.

THE TANNER BOY, AND How HE BECAME A LIEUTEMANT-GENERAL. By Major Penniman.
"The Boy is Father to the Man." Fifth Thousand. Pp. 316. 1864. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Pittsburgh: John P. Hunt, Fifth

"Call no man happy before the day of his death"—was the warning of an ancient sage, who had witnessed the many mutations of fortune and fluctuations in popularity to which public men are liable. The history of the present war, comparatively brief as it has been, has added many instances to the examples that might be cited in support of the philosopher's advice. But the desire of the reading public to learn all that can be known about prominent men, whilst they are yet upon the stage of action, has called into existence a small library of biographies of men whose epitaphs are yet to be written; and in many cases the opportunity has been seized to render these volumes the vehicles of valuable advice and stirring incentive to the

To the latter class belongs the volume before us, which traces the career of Gen. Grant, from a boyhood of honest labor, through schooldays, cadetship, services in the Mexican war and upon the Western frontier, private life as a farmer and tradesman, and the earlier stages o the rebellion, to his present lofty and responsi-ble position; bringing down the history to May 16 h, 1864. It is presented in a way that will prove attractive to the young, conveying as it does much information incidentally in the progress of the narrative; whilst we can only trust that the unknown future will justify the eulo-

SONGS FOR SOCIAL AND PUBLIC WOR-SHIP. Revised edition. Edited and Com-piled by Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D. Pp. 286. 1864. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pitts-

burgh: Davis, Clarke & Co. This is a remarkably nest, condensed, and sifted tune book, containing only the best airs of the larger volumes, together with a selection of the choicest hymns for family worship. The work is not pretentious, but is certainly one of the very best of its class. We commend it to the attention of families and Sabbath Schools.

ALTAR INCENSE: BEING MORNING WATCHES, EVENING INCENSE, AND ALTAR STONES. By the Author of "The Faithful Promiser," "Words of Jesus," etc. Pp. 810. 1864. New-York: Robert Carter & Bros. Pittsburgh : Davis, Clarke & Co.

This is another of those precious little volumes from Dr. Macduff, so highly prized by the devout and suffering. As its title indicates, it is a manual of devotion for morning and evening. We commend it to all who would cherish plety in their hearts and households, and rejoice in the salvation of our God.

GOOD FOR EVIL, AND OTHER STORIES FOR THE YOUNG. By A. L. O. E. Pp. 288. 1864. New-York: Robert Carter & Bros Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co. This is another of the inimitable little books of A. L. O. E., whose fame, in this line, no writer of the age equals.

Fireside Reading.

For the Presbyterian Banner. 'My Wonderful Quarter-of-a-dollar.

A year ago a young lady offered to teach the Sunday School scholars singing at a quarter-of-a-dollar a piece, for the series of lessons. In my class was our Sexton's daughter, who had a good voice, but, in reply to my inquiries, said she had decided not to attend the school. I remembered that her father had been sick, and that his means were not abundant, and told her she certainly ought to go, and I would pay the expense. She improved the opportunity, as I expected, and is now one of the best singers in the school. Last Sunday, as she seemed almost the main-stay in that department, it came up in my mind that I only paid a quarter-of-a dollar for her instruction and bringing her out as a singer. and in my own mind called it my wonderful quarter-of-a-dollar. It seemed as though it must have been a dollar and a quarter. I was ashamed to think it was less than five

Here I plainly saw the good of my ex-penditure, which often is not the case. The donation of a dime Testament may be the means of saving many. This can only be known in heaven, but we shall undoubtedly be filled with wonder at the great results from our feeble efforts. Such savings as these we can scarcely be said to comprehend in our present state: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." One thing only we know, in the spiritual as in the natural world, as we sow, so we shall reap. "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a ole, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." L:G.S.

The Duty that Lies Nearest. "What have you been reading about,

darling?" "Oh, about Margaret Wilson, the fair young girl who was tied to a stake on the sands, in a place where the sea came in, and left there for the waves to creep slowly up, with their cruel, cold fingers, to kill her by degrees; and, Miss Agnes, she could

have had her life if she would have denied around me on the memorials that remain Rome, made the pound weight of copper her religion, but she was 'faithful unto of the black-hearted treason of Arnold. I current money. The Romans first coined times these are !"

in the last few days," said Miss Agnes. way, to the very end of the chapter."

climbing the steep mountain sides, and lit-tle Linda lost her shoes in the marsh, and when we came back, worn out with our efforts, we found a cluster of the very flowers, fair and white and fragrant, nestling under a broad leaf, in the very spot we started from. So it is with you. Alice, I am afraid that in the effort after something great and glorious to do or achieve, you of ten forget the good and sweet duties that are lying close at your feet."

Alice, Stella and Linda Sprague were almost constantly under the care of Miss Cameron, their governess. Their mother was a confirmed invalid, and spent her days in alternating from her sofa to her easy chair, and from thence to bed. She was seldom able to leave her chamber, and could not devote to her little girls that ma ternal care and culture that they needed Mr. Sprague was a merchant in large and prosperous business: he went early to his counting-room, and came from thence with a preoccupied face and a mind full of care. So that his children were neatly dressed, and lady-like in their manners, and did not worry him with too much noise, he took but little notice of them.

"Alice," said little Linda, when tea was over, "I wish you'd help me learn my hymn. It's so hard, and my Sabbath School teacher don't like me to miss it. "Oh, run away, Linda; I'm busy. Miss Agnes is with Stella, teaching her her's, and you go to her." "But, Alice," pleaded Linda, "I'd rather

have you." "I tell you I'm engaged just now Don't tease me, Linda." A bell rang from up stairs, and presently

servant came in, saying: 'Miss Alice, your mamma wants you!' Rather slowly Alice put down her work. and rose to leave the parlor. As she passed Miss Agnes, a slip of paper was put into her hand. On it she read these words,

pencilled there in haste by her teacher:

"'The duty that lies nearest.' Alice, did you not forget it just now?" She knew what Miss Agnes meant, and blushed as she thought that her teacher Linda. With a quieter step than usual, she entered her mother's room.

Mrs. Sprague was lying on the sofa lookthe many hours her poor mother spent there in that one room, and of how little she did to lighten them. By-and-by perhaps she would have no mother. It flashed on her as she came in that her mother was paler and thinner and weaker lately than she used to be.

"Mother," she said, "Kate said you wanted me." "Yes, daughter, I was looking over these letters, and I want to give some of them in your charge, and some of them I wish you to burn. This package is for you to read by-and-by. They are journals of a happy girlhood, but, Alice, I don't want you to imitate all my youthful life, for often I was a dreamer, not a doer. My child, I want you to learn to do whatever your hand finds to do, with your might.

"Life is real-life is carnest, And the grave is not its goal: Dust thou art, to dust returnest

Was not spoken of the soul." o you about me?" said Alice. "No, my love. Why?"

"Because she says that dreaming is my besetting sin, and was talking to me of that ery thing."

"Here is a ring, Alice, made of my sister's hair; put it on your finger, dear. fortifications were constructed as a defence McNall, North Star, Washington Coun-You were named for her, Alice Fanning It is a record to me of my own early waywardness, for, my darling, while I was looking for some far away great deed to do, poor Alice was slowly dying beside me, and I never knew it, till, when too late, I wakened to find that I had no sister."

Alice put the ring of golden hair on her she would strive to be more thoughtful cepted. hereafter. When her mother had finished and sent her away, she went down again to the library, and though the tempting book was full in view, she passed it by saying:
"Come, Linda, I'll help you with your hymn now."—Am. Presbyterian.

Good Manners-The Difference. who was sitting in a pew, to an old gentleman who was standing in the aisle. "Thank you, my little man," said the gentleman, smiling very gratefully upon

the little fellow; "and you shall sit upon my knee, if you please." When the service closed, the gentleman inquired of him his name, and asked him, Why did you give up your good seat?" "Mother teaches me, sir," said he, "never to sit when an older person is standing

near me." Now look at another scene. "Will you let the ladies have seats, and you sit on the form yonder?" said a genleman to four boys in a pew.

"I shan't," says one. f they please," said another. Not one of them moved. All the people disgust upon them.

ars," one remarked. "At any rate," said another, "they have had no good bringing up at home." Very soon the sexton came, and ordered them all out of the pew. They were obliged to obey, and out they marched, with their heads hanging down, looking so ashamed. Nobody, however, pitied them. Which example, children, is the most worthy of imitation—that of the polite boy, or of the four obstinate ones? And

Miscellaneous.

Nation.

Almost Prophetic.

with interest.

be a Christian in those days—the days of tempt, which my young and inexperienced ran on Money. the brave old martyrs. What humdrum pen is unable to write in this letter, toward the conduct of any man, who, at any time, "You forget, dear, how many brave, he- could strike at the liberties of such a naroic souls have fled on the battle-field with- tion as ours. If ever men should be found in our Union base enough to make the at-"Oh, I don't mean that—I know these tempt to do this; if, like Arnold, they are grand days for men, but what can a lit-should secretly seek to sell our national tle school-girl do? I can't even make a inheritance for the mess of pottage of sacrifice, for I have no friends, that is, no | wealth, or power, or section-West Point very near relatives in the army. No, I sternly reminds me what you, my father, must be content to plod on, in the same old would have your son do. As I stand here in this national fort, a student of arms un-"My dear," said Miss Agnes, "you re- der our country's flag, I know full well member the day that we went to look for how you would have me act in such an those flowers in the Red Woods. We emergency. I trust my future conduct, in hunted far and near for one variety, tired such an hour, would prove worthy the pa-ourselves with ranging over the hills and triotic instructions you have given.

"Yours, obediently, "ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT."

[Original.] At Eventide it Shall be Light. BY MRS. E. B. CURRAN.

Is all unshadowed by a fear; That eyes brim full of love and truth Are never sullied by a tear. O tell me not that no alloy, Or grief, or deep, corroding cares, But treasures rich of hoarded joy,

O tell me not that early youth

Each rosy casket ever bears. 'T is only when maturer years Shall Autumn's yellow leastet wear, That golden gleams shine through our tears, And span life's storms with rainbows fair.

'T is then we view our perils past, With ever calm and dauntless eye, Though clouds and darkness overcast In deepest shade our noonday sky.

A gleam of sacred light appears, And Faith its calm, sweet radiance throws, Like sunset, o'er our sinking years. The storms that all life's morning shroud, At eve may gently pass away,
And gleams of coming beauty crowd,
Bright omens of eternal day.

And as life's evening shadows close,

Huntington, Indiana.

Atlanta. Ca. As seen from Stone Mountain, a vast el-

vation of granite sixteen miles northeast, Atlanta appears situated upon a large plain, but as the observer descends from this giddy height and travels in the direction of either point of the compass, his progress is obstructed by sharp pitches and narrow ravines, through many of which flow small rivulets. To such an extent is this the character of the surface, that scarcely an acre of level ground can be found in the

limits of the city. The soil, where there is any, is light and sandy, with a substratum of red clay. Other portions are gravelly and sterile. had seen her impatient conduct toward | The most of the country is still covered with a heavy growth of timber. This description holds good until you pass a few miles north of Marietta, twenty-one miles ing over some old letters. Her pale face north of Atlanta, including Dallas, lying a was almost as white as the snowy pillow it pressed, and her thin hands showed the wandering blue veins very plainly. Alice felt a sadness at heart as she thought of the many hours her poor mathem than and grazing portion of Goorgia Goorgia (Control of Goorgia Control of Goorgia (Control of Goorgia (Contro County is said to be the wealthiest in the being shipped to Boston on account of the

State. in diameter, in the centre of which is the when I got there. I ordered an importapassenger depot, from which radiate rail- tion through the same importers, which On the north side of the depot is a park, eight ewes and a buck from twenty-seven, inclosed and ornamented with trees and the number imported, and purchased two cant sides are situated the three principal lected, being the best of the importation hotels. In the business portion of the city are many fine blocks of buildings. Before the war these were mostly filled with consignments of goods from the large cities of since they arrived, and mine have been the North and North-west for the supply thriving finely, not apparently suffering of the cotton regions. Now the city is one any inconvenience from the cold weather of vast Government storehouse. Here are the past Winter. Seven have kids, and two located the machine shops of the principal yet to lamb. Some of these kids were railroads; the most extensive rolling mill dropped in the middle of March, when the in the South, foundries, pistol and tent thermometer was nearly at zero, and stood factories, &c., &c. In addition, the Gov- the cold in a barn all the time. erment have works for casting shot and " Mother, has Miss Agnes been talking shell, making gun-carriages, cartridges, caps, shoes, clothing, &c., &c.

*Encircling the city is a line of rifle pits nine miles in length, upon slight eminen-ces. At nearly regular intervals there are anted twelve or fourteen batteries, said to be mounted with condemned guns! The from raids, and for the year past have been ty, Pa. manned with a small force.

In 1860 Atlanta contained 15,000 inhabitants, increased since by refugees and Government officials to at least 20,000. As the route from any one point of the Confederacy to any other naturally leads through Atlanta, its streets are literally crammed finger. A big tear fell on it, a pledge that with soldiers and drays, Sundays not ex-

Facts and Freaks of Currency.

Many things have been used at different times as money—cowrie shells in Africa; wampum by the American Indians; cattle in ancient Greece. The Carthagenians used leather as money, probably bearing "Will you please to have this seat, sir? prefer to stand," said a fine little boy, he siege of Milan, issued stamp leather as money. In 1360, John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince, and sent to Engcentre. Salt is the common money in Saxons, in payment of debts. Adam Smith says that in his day there was a village in Scotland where it was not uncommon for workmen to carry nails, instead of money, to the baker's shop and the alc-house. Marco Polo found in China money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which it was death to counterfeit. Tobacco was generally "They may sit on the form themselves, used as money in Virginia up to 1660, fifty-seven years after the foundation of that colony. In 1641, the Legislature of near turned and looked, with surprise and Massachusetts enacted that wheat should be received in payments of all debts; and "They can't be Sabbath School schol- the convention in France, during the revolution, on a proposition of Jean-Bon-Sainte Andree, long discussed the propriety of adopting wheat as money, as the measure of value of all things. Platina was coined in Russia from 1828 to 1845. But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin are copper, nickel, ilver, and gold: the two first being now used for coins of small value, to make change; the two latter, commonly designated "the precious metals," as measures of which honored their parents most? - value and legal tenders. On the continent of Europe, a composition of silver and copper, called bilion, has long been used for small coins, which are made current at will also stimulate the production of flax a much higher value than that of the metals they contain. In China, Sycee silver added to the vast variety that already marks is the principal currency, and is merely our agriculture. Kentucky and Missouri ingot silver of an uniform fineness, paid cannot supply even their former yield now. and received by weight. Spanish dollars Other States may therefore prepare to meet The following extract from a letter, writ- also circulate there, but only after they ten by Gen. Grant when a cadet at West have been assayed and stamped as a proof Point, twenty-five years ago, to his father that they are of the standard fineness. As in Ohio, we derive from "The Tanner Asia Minor produced gold, its earliest coin-Boy," recently published. It will be read age was of that metal. Italy and Sicily possessing copper, bronze was first coined there. Herodotus says the Lydians were

death. Miss Agnes, it was worth while to am full of a conviction of scorn and con-silver 281 B. C., and gold 207 B. C.—Mo-

Farm, Garden, &c.

Cashmere Goats.

One of the most attractive features, to the farmer, of the late Sanitary Fair held in Allegheny City, was the twelve Cashmere Goats, exhibited by James H. Mc-Nall, of North Star, Washington County,

Concerning the Cashmere Goats, a spepial committee, appointed by the American Institute, at their Exhibition in 1855, reported that

They have examined, with much interest. the fleece submitted to them, and as well from ther own observation as from the results of a microscopic examination, made and certified to by several gentlemen of scientific eminence well known to them, are convinced that the fibre of these fleeces is identical in character, and fully equal in value to that from which the highly-prized Cashmere Shawls are made. The enterprise exhibited by the introduction and propagation of these animals into this country, cannot be too highly prized. If the introduction of Merino Sheep was a rich boon to our country, which never contemplated any thing beyond improvement of wool from the value of 25 to 50 or 75 cents per pound, and that too at a comparative loss of the carcass, as to its flesh value, there can be no doubt that a much greater benefit must result from the introduction of this really new and valuable stock amongst us, surpassing in value any fleeced animal of this country or Europe. First. The animals are long-lived, such

being the case with the whole goat race. Second. They are prolific. Third. They are hardy. Experience with the imported stock and their issue having shown that they thrive well in our climate, from Georgia to New-England and that they require and prefer coarse and

cheap food, as the inferior grasses, briars, bushes, &c., such as is refused by other grazing animals. Fourth. They produce a fleece of from four to eight pounds per annum, valued at about from six to eight dollars per pound in France and in Paisley, Scotland, for the manufacture of those high-priced shawls.

The permanent retention of color is

valuable feature in the goods made from the hair of these animals. Another fact of great value practically to our agricultural interest, is the facility with which the Cashmere Goat breeds with the common goat. Indeed your committee could but admire the fineness of the fleece from a 3 blood, a cross from a Cashmere Buck and a female goat of ½ blood. From these and other considerations of the correctness of which your committee have entire confidence, it will be obvious that every encouragement should be shown this new

Mr. McNall says: "Hearing of an importation of Cashmere blockade, and about to be sold, I went to Atlanta is laid out in a circle, two miles purchase, but was too late, as all were sold roads to every quarter of the Confederacy. arrived last October, 1863. I selected flowering shrubs. Opposite the three va- ewes from a gentleman, which he had se

> "I have an importation of twenty Cashmere Ewes to arrive last of October next. The animas themselves are beautiful, and the fleeces are very fine and heavy. The raising of them will no doubt be exceedingly profitable. For further information, we refer our readers to Mr. James H.

Linen Import and Manufacture. Our civil war, along with other results has tended to stop the supply of cotton, to prove the inadequacy of other countries for a sufficient yield of the right staple, and, consequently, to substitute other fabrics. The effect is marked very clearly in English trade returns. Linen has been produced in an unparalleled quantity there, and exported to us more largely than ever before. In the first three months of 1862 the total value of linen piece goods exported from England was £982,013; in 1863 it was £1,327,895, and in the corresponding period of 1864, £1,869,785. This production and export includes white and plain piece goods; checks, printed, and dyed ditto cambrics and lawns; damasks and diapers sail cloth, thread, and hosiery. The total value of exports of linen manufactures of land until ransomed, also issued leather all kinds in the first quarter of 1864 money, having a small silver nail in the amounted to £1,998,452, against £1,454, 777 in the corresponding quarter of 1863 Abyssinia; codfish in Iceland and Newfoundland. "Living money," slaves and oxen, passed current with the Anglothree years. This country, too, was the three years. This country, too, was the largest consumer and customer for this wonderful increase, which amounts to no less a sum than £910.089 or \$4,550,445 for a single quarter, and \$18,201,780 per annum, We imported to the value of £378, 735 in 1862, £556,774 in 1863, and £914, 917 in 1864. This is an increase in linea goods of £536.182, or about \$2.681.000, in one quarter, produced in two years. The increase in a year, at this ratio, would be \$10,723,640. The last returns show that the increase is still increasing; and that, although some suffering has been produced among British operatives by the cotton famine, and some mills rendered less valuable, the suffering is compensated in ano ther quarter by an excessive and unparalled consumption of linen.

These facts show that linen manufac tures here are starting at the right time. The creation of so good and sudden a demand cannot but carry up prices. The duties will be added to that cost and render linen manufactures very valuable. We have some manufactures of this kind and evidently need more. Their erection will lead to the emigration of skilled operatives, and thus we shall be permanent gainers through a lesson and discipline of loss. It and hemp, and thus we have another crop a profitable demand, and do it safely, since it has been shown that flax-growing does not injure the soil, as it was supposed to do. United States Gazette.

Iron for Peach Trees.

however small may result in benefiting somebody, I wish to relate something that has come under my own observation. For the past seven years, while working in a machine-shop, the iron shavings (both wrought and cast iron) have collected around the buildings to the depth of several inches, and under these several peach trees have sprung up and are now bearing fruit every year. The leaves hold their color throughout the season, a very dark green; while for miles around not a tree can be brought to bear before it is affected by the disease so prevalent in this part of the country. If any one will take the trouble to try this experiment of putting iron-dust or clearings taken from a machine shop around their trees, I think they will

Action of Light on Honey.

meet with success."

Honey fresh from the comb is a clear, yellow sirup, without a trace of solid sugar in it, but upon straining, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance, and ultimately becomes a solid mass of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action, but this appears to be the case. M. Scheibler has inclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, whilst other have been exposed to the light The invariable result has been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallizes, whilst that kept in the dark remains perfectly liquid. It is thus seen why bees are so careful to work in perfect darkness, and why they obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, the sirup would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency, and would seal up the cells.

Horses and Mules.

During the year ending June 30, 1863 there were purchased 173,832 horses and 86,254 mules, and there were captured 7, 783 horses and 6,915 mules, which, added to those on hand at the commencement of the year, made the number 197,457 horses and 110,068 mules. There were condemned, sold, died or lost by capture, during the year, 57,676 horses and 17,170 mules. More than one horse out of every four was thus hors du combat, while nearly one mule in every seven was a used-up beast. Yet, in every seven was a used-up beast. Yet, \$16,631.58 was paid for veterinary surgeons, and \$39,292.39 for medicines for horses and mules. This unprecedented destruction of horses and mules will have somehow to be arrested, or it will become impossible to re-mount our cavalry or to provide animals for the artillery and wagon trains.

Steam Feed-Mill.

A monster steam feed-mill, designed for the United States Government for recruiting army horses in the public stables, near Washington, is now being constructed at the machine works of Messrs. C. & J. horizontal iron cylinders, carried by an apparatus like a chain-pump; to be wetted steamed, and then dried as it is carried along.

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