...e's Cook Book.

...N COOKERY

...ITS BRANCHES.

...s Eliza Acton.

...ISED BY MRS. S. J. HALE,

...w to to choose all kinds of ...eats, Poultry, and Game, ...th all the various and most ...proved modes of dressing ...d cooking Beef and Pork; ...o the best and simplest way ... salting, pickling and cur... the same.

...the various and most ap...oved modes of dressing, ...oking and boning Mutton, ...mb, Veal, Poultry, and ...me of all kinds, with the ...ferent Dressings, Gravies, ...d Stuffings appropriate to ...sh.

...y to choose, clean and pre...ve Fish of all kinds, and ...w to sweeten it when taint... also all the various and ...st approved modes of cook..., with the different Dress..., Sauces and Flavorings ...propriate to each.

...he various and most ap...oved modes of preparing ...r fifty different kinds of ...at, Fish, Fowl, Game, and ...getable Soups, Broths and ...ws, with the Relishes and ...sonings appropriate to ...h.

...he various and most ap...oved modes of cooking Veg...les of every description, ... how to prepare Pickles, ...ups and Curries of all ...s, Potted Meats, Fish, ...ne, Mushrooms, &c.

...he various and most ap...ved modes of preparing ...cooking all kinds of Plain ...Fancy Pastry, Puddings, ...elettes, Fritters, Cakes, ...ectionery, Preserves, Jel... and Sweet Dishes of eve...escription.

...e various and most ap...ed modes of making ...d, Rusks, Muffins and ...uit, the best method of ...aring Coffee, Chocolate ... Tea, and how to make ...pe, Cordials and Wines ...arious kinds.

...o set out and ornament ...able, how to Carve all ...of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, ...n short, how to so sim... the whole Art of Cook...s to bring the choicest ...ies of the table within ...body's reach.

...418 pages, and upwards ...ecipes, all of which are ...xperience, having been ...sted under the personal ...e writers. It is printed ...ype, is illustrated with ...s, and will be forwarded ...ly bound, and postage ... price, $1.00, or in cloth,

...EAR can be made ...very where, in selling ...inducements to all such

... the Book, or for terms ...nformation, apply to or ...POTTER, Publisher, ...n st., Philadelphia, Pa.

... TO GET A

...5 DOLLARS!

...l dispose of ...SAND ACRES ...D LAND,

...w and Gentry Coun...ari, and in Nemaha co.,

...Road extending to the ...nient to the neighbor... Branch roads now in ...ion will enable the far...ket for his produce.

...10 *Thousand Acres* ...s of forty, eighty, one ...dred and sixty acres ... from seventy to ...BUILDING LOTS ...n the Missouri River, ...0 00. The whole will ...me of equal shares, to ...' DAY DECEMBER ...ject being to convert ...The share-holders are ... can draw from the ...st valuable Farm. ...hare will be entitled ...ree of charge to any ...ly periodical publish...

...ng to purchase a share ..., can do so by sending ...$5 00 for each addi...

...d, with reference, will ... application. ...formation,

... PORTER & CO. St. Joseph, Mo.

...sociation, ...LPHIA.

...NSTITUTION es... Endowment, for the ...ressed, afflicted with ...iseases, and especial... of the Sexual Or...

...gratis, by the Acting ...ly by letter, with a ...dition, (age, occupa... and in cases of ex...es furnished free of

...Spermatorrhœa, and ...al Organs, and on ...mployed in the Dis...icted in sealed letter ...e. Two or three ...acceptable.

...LIN HOUSTON, ... Association, No. 2 ...iladelphia, Pa. By

...VELL, President. ...tary. [jan25-1y

...LLARD, ...t Law, ...MBRIDGE, MD., ... Courts of Dorches...g Counties, and at...fully to all business

...r. John Bradshaw's ap18-1y

... KEROSENE ...TLAND KERO...

... ROBINSON'S.

...NG-TOBACCO, ... ROBINSON'S.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKL...

The Family Journal for 186...

ON the first Saturday in January will ... commenced a new volume of this p...lar Southern Illustrated Paper. One year ... the JOURNAL was begun as an experiment ... establish a literary paper south of Mason ... Dixon's line, which, while it should not ...tain anything sectional in its columns, m... be a means of freeing the South from its ...pendance on the North for its literary food. ... It has been too long a subject of just rep... to the South, that her popular literature ... most wholly borrowed from Northern sour... This preference arises not from any lack of ...trinsic merit in the writers of the South, ... from an unfounded assumption that no g... book, magazine or paper can be expected ... less coming from a Northern publishing ho...

To remove this unfounded stain upon the ...terary talent and enterprise of the South, ... the great object for which the Family Jour... was established. To aid in this high and ...triotic undertaking, we earnestly invite ... co-operation of the South. We pledge o...selves to devote our entire time and ener... to ensure the success of so good a cause. ... shall we rest satisfied with producing a pa... whose sole claim upon Southern readers s... consist in its being published in their mi... *Unless the Journal can in every respect comp... with similar papers published elsewhere*, we ... not expect the support which we now solic...

It may not be inappropriate here to ...nounce that we have succeeded in secur... the valuable services of F. H. NORVEL, ... Esq., late Professor in Marshall Female C...lege, Mississippi, as Associate Editor. T... exalted character of Mr. Norvell, and his ...quirements as a scholar, offer our best gua...tee for the moral tone and literary excelle... of the Journal.

Each number of the paper will contain th... or four complete stories by the popular auth... of the day. They will be written with gr... care, and specially adapted to interest th... persons who do not read the continued stori...

Sketches of Travel and Adventure will a... form a special feature in the coming volum... as well as Biographical Essays, which will co...tain the lives of all the popular authors.

Useful Information.—Under this head w... be comprised interesting anecdotes in Natu... History, Chemistry, new inventions in Scien... and Art, items for the Farmer and Housekee...er, &c.

Particular attention will also be paid to o...ginal Poetry, extreme care being taken to p...sent such only as shall command the praise ... every lover of this divine art.

The Ladies' Portfolio will continue to b... prominent feature in the ensuing volume.

The Family Journal is a mammoth eig... paged paper, containing forty columns of clo...ly printed reading matter. Each number ... handsomely illustrated, talented artists havi... been specially engaged for this purpose. N... advertisements whatever will be taken in ... new volume; thus devoting the entire space ... the reading matter.

The Family Journal is published every Sa...urday, and is mailed to subscribers at $2 p... annum; two copies sent for $3. Terms in...riably in advance. Any postmaster sendin... us eight subscribers at $1 50 each, will be ...titled to a copy free.

Subscribers are particularly requested ... write in a plain hand the name of the plac... county and State, so as to prevent mistake... Remittances, properly authenticated, at ... risk. Single subscribers can forward postag... stamps.

All subscriptions and communications m... be addressed to WILLIAMS & MOORE, de21 114 W. Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.

Blackwood's Magazine AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, contin... to publish the following leading Britis... Periodicals, viz:

1. *The London Quarterly* (Conservative).
2. *The Edinburgh Review* (Whig).
3. *The North British Review* (Free Church).
4. *The Westminster Review* (Liberal).
5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only on... feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, uprivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered *free of postage*. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for 'Blackwood,' and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *The work is* NOT *the old 'Book of the Farm.'*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., dec7 No. 54 Gold street, New York.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE

"DEMOCRAT" OFFICE,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Cambridge Democrat.

WM. C. HANDY, WM. W. BALLARD, } Proprietors. "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1860. Number 3.

[For the Democrat.]

I'M DREAMING OF THEE.

BY E. J. DAVY.

When the fragrant, still even
Floats over the vales,
And th' pale twilight whispers
Its gentle love-tales;
When bright stars are singing
And soft tongues of night,
And moonbeams are hymning
Their anthems so light.

The heart speaks its wishes,
It cannot tell why,
But still 'twill keep thinking,
Keep thinking for aye;
The soul lists e'er fondly,
It soars high and free,
I am dreaming then, love,
I'm dreaming of thee.

But oft when I'm dreaming,
And love thrills my heart,
I still sigh and wonder,
If I am forgot.
And e'er am I asking
My heart in its glee,
What virgils thou 'rt keeping—
I dream but of thee.

[For the Democrat.]

I Know Sombody Loves Me.

BY E. J. DAVY.

I know somebody loves me,
'Twas not her lips that told
The story of affection,
The story strange and old.

I know somebody loves me,
I've mark'd the sunny eye,
I've seen—though yet not looking—
It shyly glanced me by.

She will not trust to utter,
A simple word but e'er
With stammers and with blushes
She fails to make me hear.

Among the budding flowers,
I've heard her call my name,
And whisper to the roses
About a lovely game.

In song I've heard the murmur,
Of some endearing phrase,
E'er breathing in low carols,
In sweet and gentle lays.

In dream I oft have listen'd,
To some mysterious voice,
And mystic eyes were looking,
And much seem'd to rejoice.

She asked a little sonnet,
To whisper to my heart,
To breathe in dulcet numbers,
And listen to its throbs.

A little star was waving,
In ether far above;
She blushed and bade it tell me
The story of her love.

I hear these murmurs softly
Speaking to my heart,
I listen as they whisper,
Nor bid them to depart.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Odd-Fellows Association of Cambridge, Nov. 14, 1860,

By WM. H. YOUNG,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am exceedingly gratified at the handsome display which the Order makes in this demonstration, and at the energy which characterizes the brotherhood in its meeting. It is a source of sincere pleasure to know that in a district so remote from the metropolis of Odd-Fellowship, our brethren are alive to the interests of the Order, and with an anxious spirit desire to present its features and its virtues to the view and admiration of our friends and the public, knowing, as we do, that a faithful representation of its principles can only redound to our individual respectability and insure to our fraternity the warm approval of the right minded and right hearted people.

We present, therefore, our cause and our principles to this assemblage, challenging the scrutiny and claiming the sympathy of all those who love goodness and practice virtue. We claim for Odd-Fellowship that it is eminently healthful in its influence upon public sentiment and public patriotism, that it is a conservator of the institutions of the Republic, and of the perpetuity of the Union of these States, and as such should be cherished by every man who loves his country. We claim for it, that it is a handmaid of religion and civilization and deserves the good will of every virtuous mind. Odd-Fellowship is founded upon those immutable principles which God consecrated in the beginning and which were eminations of his own divinity, and which He uttered in the voice of nature on the morning of the creation, when He spake life and light into being, when the living things were glad, and the sons of men sang together; and that it inculcates those lessons which the Redeemer of the world taught to His disciples in those golden words which express so much of His holy religion, "*that ye love one another.*" We claim for it that it is something more than a mere institution of Benevolence and Charity, ministering to the temporal wants and infirmities of man, but that it has other influences tending to make them better in all their relations to each other, and inspiring them with love and gratitude to the Father of them all. * * * *

The forty years history of Odd-Fellowship exhibits an infant association without ambition, struggling into vigorous life, against powerful opposition and strong prejudices.—The Press and the Pulpit, the Religionist and the Patriot, were its bitter foes. Malevolence, slander and vituperation opened the sluices of their noisome poison on it; yet, against all these, weak in numbers, enfeebled in treasury, humble in its pretensions, as in the social position of its founders, it kept on in the even tenor of its way, and like gold tried seven times in the fire, it came forth purer and better and stronger. By its own good works it gave answer to its enemies, and its living principles of Justice, Love and Truth, won the admiration of the virtuous everywhere. It has lived and acted a refutation to the accusations made against it, the frown of the world has smoothed its wrinkled front, the cloud of prejudice and bigotry which o'ercast it has been dispelled by the genial influence of the light of Truth, and its own bright character of Love and Charity shine resplendent from its loved and loving face. From a little handful assembled in an obscure corner in the city of Baltimore, behold its thousands and tens of thousands throughout the country, and its temples holding forth its significant symbols to God's sunshine, in every city, and on every hill-top, and in every valley of the land.—From the Conadas our brother hails his brother from the Gulf of Mexico, through the golden gates of California glad tidings come, and Oregon, our new sister, stretches forth her arms to the Old Thirteen, and they greet each other in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and in the islands of the distant sea.

So, the simple story of the Order is its best eulogy, and in the hearts it has gladdened, and the smiles that have replaced the tearful eye, are the proudest monuments of its glory.

* * * * * *

The presence of this auditory here to-night, exhibiting a respect for your proceedings, assure us that the exposition of your principles, and the merits of our enterprise have found their way into the minds and hearts of the people of both sexes. Let this cheer us in our labors of love and duty, made doubly sweet by the approving smiles of Heaven's last, best gift. * * * *

Fellow-citizens—our uninitiated friends—we invite you to a calm and candid consideration of Odd-Fellowship, its aims and ends, purposes and benefits. By our fruits ye shall know us. If these be not good, let our glorious tree, with its wide-spreading branches, beneath whose shadow we delight to sit, be hewn down and cast into the fire, and let all the blessed memories that cluster around it be torn from our crushed hearts, and the children that loved it go sorrowing about the stricken cities and the desolate places.

But we fear not your scrutiny.—Confiding in those eternal principles which lie at the foundation of our institution, we court an examination of our precepts and our practice, their tendencies and results, asserting boldly their happy influence upon public opinion, morality and upon independent national patriotism. In his relations to the world around him, man is a creature of circumstances, dependent upon association and his fellow man for all that is hopeful in life. His social tendencies are natural. Solitude violates the law of his being—his faculties were given him for intercourse with his race, and in proportion as these are exercised, his faculties for usefulness are cultivated and enlarged.

By the exercise of human sympathy and affiliation is developed the divinity of our natures, and herein only can life be more useful to ourselves or our fellows. Secluded devotion to theoretical purity, however honest and earnest, and the severest practice of merely formal religious duties under whatever influence, are not the purposes of our Creator. The life that is most acceptable to the Supreme Being is the life that is most useful to the human race.

* * * *

The earliest lesson taught mankind by his own feebleness and weakness, launched blind and helpless upon the great current of time and circumstances as he drifts like a helmless vessel on toward eternity, a mere atom of dust clinging to eternity and whirled along with the revolutions of the universe, he knows nothing truly of himself or of his fellows.—Between him and the future is let down a curtain, dark, palpable, impenetrable, like a thick cloud through which he gropes his way and staggers onward. At every step destiny meets him in some unexpected shape and foils his purposes, mocks his calculations, changes his course of life, and forces him into new paths and he knows not at what hour the arm of death will be thrust suddenly forth and strike him an unerring blow. The sudden shifting of the wind, a few cold drops of rain, an unseen stone lying in his pathway, a spark of fire falling unguardedly about his home, or upon the heated timbers of a steamer, wherein he thinks he rides or sleeps serenely, through the dark night, or rides the waves of our own great Chesapeake, are to him deaths messengers, and o'rtake him with a peremptory fate.

Stumbling ov'r some obstacle at every step he needs constant sympathy and unremitting assistance, for misfortune, disaster, and sad reverses track him like gaunt hounds, and lie in wait for him at a thousand turnings.

* * * *

Oh, my countrymen, how sad a spectacle does our beloved country this day present. It is not our business here to night, to dwell upon the melancholy picture. Wild and dark and terrible as are the storm clouds that lift high their angry fronts over the horizon of our once fair heritage, we may yet pray that it be diverted, and burst not upon our devoted heads. Let this fearful condition of things not tempt us to falter in our patriotic devotion, in our fraternal affection for our countrymen, but rather with earnest faith in our country's destiny as ordained of God, to be his mighty power to redeem the world, with our hearts in our hands, stretch them forth toward all the Republic peace offerings to our brethren, let us go up to the alter of our common country, whose common destiny wraps in its now darkened future the hopes of Freedom, Unity and Peace!

Removal of the Remains of Columbus.

It is stated from Havanna that the remains of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World, are again to be removed to a new and splendid cemetery soon to be opened near that city. They are to be deposited in a silver urn, upon which will be inscriped in letters of gold, the most remarkable events of his great enterprise. A bronze statue is also to be erected over them, representing the great discoverer in the attitude of revealing the grand mission of his wonderful life.

Columbus died Ascension day, the 20th of May, 1506, in about the seventieth year of his age. His obsequies were celebrated with great pomp at Valladolid, and his body deposited in the convent of San Francisco. Thence, nine years after, in the year 1515, it was removed to the Carthusian monastry of Seville, where was likewise deposited the body of his son Diego. Twenty-three years after, in the year 1536, the bodies of both the Admiral and his son were removed, with appropriate pomp and ceremonies, to the New World he had discovered, and interred in the principal chapel of the city of San Domingo, Hispaniola. There they remained undisturbed for the period of two hundred and fifty-nine years.

In the year 1795, however, at the close of the war between France and Spain, all the Spanish possessions in the Island of Hispaniola were ceded to France, whereupon a request was preferred to the French Governor to have the remains of Columbus removed to Cuba. The request was granted, and on the 20th of December, 1795, the vault in the cathedral of San Domingo was, for the first time in nearly three hundred years, opened. "Within," says the record of the event, "were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, a number of bones, and a quantity of mould, evidently the remains of a human body. These were carefully collected and put into a case of gilded lead, about half an ell in length and breadth, and a third in height, secured by an iron lock, the key of which was delivered to the Archbishop. The case was enclosed in a coffin, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with lace and fringe of gold.

After appropriate funeral ceremonies, the body was taken on board the ship San Lorenzo and taken to Havana, where it arrived on the 15th January, 1796. It was received in the most solemn manner with all the honors given to a sovereign. On arriving at the mole the remains were met by the Governor of the Island, accompanied by his general and military staff. The coffin was then conveyed between lines of soldiery which lined the streets to the obelisk, in the Place d'Armes, where it was received in a hearse prepared for the purpose. Here the remains were formally delivered to the Governor and Captain-General of the Island, the key given up to him, the coffin opened and examined, and the safe transportation of its contents authenticated.

The ceremony concluded, the solemn rites for the dead were performed by the Archbishop, and the remains of the great discoverer were again deposited in the wall, on the right side of the grand altar of the Cathedral of Havana, where they have ever since remained, the object of reverence to all visitors of the Island.

Nothing can be said against any honors that may be done, on the occasion of opening a new cemetery in Havana, to the memory of one so illustrious. The erection of a statue would certainly be very appropriate. But why again disturb the bones of the great discoverer? They now rest in a consecrated place, a building whose walls have only become firmer as they grew grey with years, and which proof, so far as any edifice can be proof against the elements, gives every guaranty of protection; and why should the mortal remains of the great Admiral be not allowed, then, to rest at last in peace?

Opening of a Session of Congress by Washington.

It was, I think, in 1794 or '95, that as a boy I was among the spectators congregated at that corner and parts close by, to witness a great public spectacle. Washington was to open the session of Congress, by going in person, as was his custom, to deliver a speech to both Houses assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The crowd was immense considering the size of our city, for, although then the largest in the country, its population was hardly more than forty-five thousand. It filled the whole area in Chestnut st., before the State House, extended along the line of Chestnut street, and spread north and south some distance along Sixth street. A way kept open for carriages in the middle of the street, was the only place not closely packed with people. I had a stand on the steps of one of the houses in Chestnut street, which raising me above the mass of human heads, enabled me to see to advantage. After waiting long hours, as it seemed to a boy's impatience, the carriage of the President at length slowly drove up, drawn by four beautiful bay horses. It was white, with medallion ornaments on the panes, and the livery of the servants, as well as I remember, white turned up with red; at any rate a glowing livery; the entire display in the equipage at that era, in our country generally, and in Philadelphia particular, while the seat of government, being more rich and varied than now, though fewer in number.

Washington got out of his carriage, and slowly crossing the pavement, ascended the steps of the edifice, upon the upper one of which he paused, and turning half round, looked in the direction of a carriage which had followed the lead of his own. Thus he stood for a minute, distinctly seen by everybody. He stood in all his civic dignity. His costume was a full suit of black velvet; his hair, in itself, blanched by time, powdered to snow whiteness, a dress sword at his side, and his hat held in his hand. Thus he stood in silence; and what moments these were. Throughout the dense crowd, profound stillness reigned. Not a word was heard.—It was a feeling beyond that which vents itself in shouts. Every heart was full. In vain would any tongue have spoken. All were gazing in mute admiration. Every eye was riveted on his majestic form. It might have seemed as if he stood in that position to gratify the assembled thousands with a full view of the father of their country. Not so.—He had paused for his secretary, then I believe Mr. Dandridge or Colonel Lear, who got out of the other carriage—a chariot—decorated like his own. His secretary, ascending the steps, handed him a paper—probably a copy of the speech he was to deliver—when both entered the building. Then it was, and not until then, that the crowd set up huzzas, loud, long and enthusiastic.—*Rushe's Occasional Production.*

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

As winter sets in, the farmer looks rather for rest than hard work, and our hints are more of the things which remain incomplete, that he may wind up the year in comfort and enjoy his Christmas festivities without hindrance from unpleasant reflections of work undone, and those dependent on him uncared for.

SEED CORN.

Bear in mind that, some three or four years ago, throughout the country there was great loss from defective seed corn. The vitality of the seed was destroyed, so it was thought, by hard freezing before the corn was thoroughly dried. It would be prudent in cases where there is any danger of this, to select your seed corn at once and place it where it will be certain to cure thoroughly without freezing.

STOCK.

We cannot press too urgently the proper care of Stock of every kind *now*. We are very apt to commit a great oversight on this point and take too little care to preserve the good condition which the fall season puts them in. Rely upon it that a little extra care now will save you double in spring. Every animal, in the first place, should have complete protection in stormy and very cold weather, and comfortable bedding to lie on. Sheds open to the South are sufficient for store cattle and sheep, but milch cows, fattening cattle, and all working stock, should have each its separate stall or box, where it can eat and rest without interruption.—Remember that warmth and comfort is a substitute for food, and that humane treatment is wise economy.

HOGS.

The fattening Hog pens will of course have due attention. Bear in mind the above suggestion and keep them comfortable in all respects and quiet. Let your store hogs share in some measure the abundance of the fattening pen and they will pay you well. Especially should breeding sows be kept in very good condition, if you would have good strong pigs in spring. A mixture of equal parts of salt and ashes is an excellent condiment for fattening hogs, and should be kept dry in a box where they can occasionally help themselves. Supplies of charcoal or rotten wood will be eaten heartily and are wholesome additions to their food.

YOUNG CATTLE AND COLTS.

These should always be kept apart from other stock and well supplied with food fit for them. Calves, we have found, winter well with sheep.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

These of every sort should be gathered into their places under shelter and thoroughly inspected and repaired in bad weather.

GATES AND FENCES.

Material will now be got in readiness, as you have opportunity for making gates and fences and repairing old ones.

MANURES.

Give the utmost attention to making and taking proper care of your domestic manures.—*American Farmer.*

Good Jelly from Sour Apples.

Perhaps all the lady readers of the *American Agriculturist* are not aware that a very delicate and palatable jelly may be made from common sour apples, and it may be prepared at all seasons when you have apples on hand. To our taste it is preferable to any other. It is prepared thus: Pare the apples and stew them as you would for common sauce; then express the juice by straining the pulp through a flannel bag. To every pint of juice add from ¾ lb. to a pound of sugar, according to the tartness of the apples used. Let the juice boil before adding the sugar.—(In making all jellies, this previous boiling facilitates the process.) The time of boiling is usually from 15 to 20 minutes, but this can be tested, and should be stopped before the jelly toughens. Put into molds, bowls or jars as may be most convenient, and cover with paper to exclude the air. A few quinces with the apples improve the flavor for most persons.

HOW THE TURKEY WAS NAMED.—An English writer says that in the time of Henry the Eighth, every thing foreign which was new and fashionable was called "turkey;" as the richest goods were imported by merchants whose vessels sailed up the Mediterranean, and who were called Turkey merchants. When the noble American bird was first served up on English tables, its excellence gave it the fashionable name "turkey" which has remained unchanged to the present.

A Novel Case at Law.

Mr. Church of Montville, Conn., owned a hen. The hen took a notion to set. Mr. Church encouraged her in it to the extent of giving her sixteen eggs to commence on. With commendable industry the hen went to work, "setting." For one week she devoted herself to it without interruption. At the end of the week Mr. Tinkers's turkey came along that way, and crowding the hen off her nest, took the business of incubation under her own wings. Being more "on her muscle" than the hen, she maintained her position until a brood of chickens stepped out of the shell and peeped. The turkey then took the chickens in tow, and returned to her own and Mr. Tinker's residence. Mr. Church brought an action of trover for the chickens, claiming them on the ground that his hen laid the eggs and did the best part of the setting. The case was tried on Saturday, and judgement was given for plaintiff to recover eight cents apeice for the chickens.

THRILLING INCIDENT AT A THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening, during the performance of Tayleure's "Lessons for Husbands" at the St. Louis Theatre, one of the favorite pieces of the Florences, a most pleasing little incident occurred, which brought down the house; and for a few moments prevented the actors from proceeding with the play. In the scene where Mrs. Florence appears as the sailor boy, she danced a naval hornpipe, holding in her hand the star spangled banner. As she concluded, she tossed the flag to Mr. F. He caught it, and spreading it carefully out, counted, audibly, the thirty-three stars; then throwing up his hands, exclaimed, with deep feeling, "Thank God, they are all there." The attitude and earnestness of the speaker, and the peculiar force of the remark, passed like an electric shock through the audience, and the house rose *en masse* and applauded most vociferously.

A certain divine gave out a psalm to his choirsters, who attempted to set it to a new tune; but, having made a blunder, the clergyman, when he came to that part of the litany, "Lord have mercy on us miserable sinners," in his turn made another blunder, and read it as follows:—"Lord have mercy on our miserable singers."

A country apothecary, not a little distinguished for his impudence, with a hope of disconcerting a young clergyman, whom he knew to be a man of singular modesty, asked him, in the hearing of a large company—"Why the patriarchs of old lived to such an extreme age?" To which the clergyman replied—"I suppose the ancient patriarchs took no physic.'

'Never be critical upon the ladies,' was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex; "the only way in the world that a true gentleman will ever attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman, is *to shut his eyes.*"

THE TALLEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.—The Hopkinsville Press says that so far as it has any knowledge, Mr. John M. Baker, of Burnsville, Caldwell county, is the tallest man in Kentucky. He stands seven feet eight inches in his boots, weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and is 23 years old.

A gentleman having a horse that ran away and broke his wife's neck, was told by a neighbor that he wished to purchase it for *his* wife to ride upon. "No," said the wretch, "I intend to marry again myself."

"What is meant by bearing false witness?" was one of the questions at a late examination of an infant school. A little girl replied, "It is when nobody does nothing, and somebody goes and tells of it." "Quite right," said the examiner, amid a general titter, in which he could not help joining.

A fortune hunter, being in a ball room, heard a gentleman give an account of the death of a rich old widow. "Died yesterday, in her eighty-ninth year," said the narrator.—"What a pity!" exclaimed the fortune hunter, "what a fine match she would have made two days ago!"

One day at a farm-house a wag saw an old gobler trying to eat the strings of some night caps that lay on the ground to bleach. "That," said he, "is what I call introducing cotton into Turkey."

The man who cooked "the cold charities of the world," has entered into a contract with an extensive restaurant to furnish fried icicles, and hot soup made of Norwegian snow.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_63-0570.jpg