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L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections at the Scalp.

FOR BEATTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, caused it to yield a *free covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning grey* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fregrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moistened with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article*, which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outside wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

Price, only 50 cents. Depot, 56 Dey street New York. jy25-1y

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

By Miss Eliza Acton.

CAREFULLY REVISED BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

IT TELLS YOU How to to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing cooking and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description; also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

This book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth extra, $1.25.

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Cambridge Democrat.

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"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1861. Number 16.

[For the Democrat.]

"Shall we Know Each Other in Heaven?"

BY EMILY B. CARROLL.

Yes! by the love I bear,
The strong, deep love my heart hath poured on thee,
By prayers I've breathed for thee, on bended knee.
Darling, I'll know thee there.

By all the precious ties
That bind thy heart, beloved one, to mine,
By the fond clinging of this heart to thine,
I'll know thee in the skies.

That face, so calm, so fair,
That gentle smile that makes my sunlight here,
Will it not brighten e'en a Heavenly sphere?
Will I not seek it there?

Oh! darling well I know
By the strong ties that bind my heart to thee,
Even in the skies my soul will cling to thee
As it now clings below..

When my freed spirit soars,
To that fair clime that lies beyond the skies,
I know I'll meet the light of those dear eyes,
Upon the Heavenly shores.

By hours we've spent in prayer,
And by the thorny path we both have trod,
The narrow path that leadeth home to God,
Darling, I'll know thee there!

VIENNA, Dorchester Co.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.]

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Who They Are and What They Are.

President Lincoln on 5th inst. communicated to the U. S. Senate, in Executive Session, the names of the following Cabinet Officers, who were all confirmed unanimously, excepting Messrs. Bates and Blair. Four or five Senators voted against these two gentlemen, on the ground that they were unwilling that any of the slave States should be represented in the Cabinet:

William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.
Gideon G. Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.
Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.
Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General.
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General.

Five of these gentlemen are from the free States, and two from slave States. As regards old party divisions, Messrs. Chase, Blair, Cameron, and Welles, were formerly democrats and Messrs. Seward, Smith & Bates, "old line" whigs, but all of them now are modern "republicans."

We subjoin a brief sketch of the history of the gentlemen who are to be the "constitutianal advisers" of the President for four years:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward is well know to the country, and therefore it is unnecessary to say more than that he was born in 1801. A lawyer by profession, he has served in the New York Senate and has been Governor of that State. In 1849 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he has ever since continued, and where his course is well known. On Monday evening he made a brief address to a number of New York friends who paid their respects to him. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The administration which you have come here to inaugurate comes into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril, never before known in the history of the republic; but I believe I know the character and purposes of the Chief Magistrate; I believe that while he will be firm, he will also be just to every State, and every section, and every citizen; that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and the prosperity, of all the States equally and alike, while he will practice the moderation that springs from virtue, and the affection that arises from patriotism in confederated States. Under his guidance, and with the blessing of God, I believe and trust, and confidently expect, that an administration that is inaugurated amid some distrust and painful apprehension, will close upon a reunited, restored, prosperous, free and happy republic. The State of New York, the greatest and most powerful of the States, will lead all other States in the way of conciliation, and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808, and at an early age emigrated to Ohio, but leaving thereafter a year's residence, graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and studied law in Washington city under the celebrated William Wirt. He sustained himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school for boys. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and in the following year returned to Cincinnati and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence. He was subsequently elected a member of the United States Senate, and upon the expiration of his Senatorial term he was put in nomination for Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again put in nomination for Governor, and was again elected to that position. Recently he was a second time elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat at the called session on Monday.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Simon Cameron served an apprenticeship to the printing business at Harrisburg, and subsequently worked as a journeyman in Washington city. In 1821, when a young man, he declined the offer of a nomination for Congress; in 1828 was Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; in 1831 he was appointed by General Jackson a visitor to West Point, and in 1838 he again declined a nomination for Congress. For many years he has been prominently identified with the works of internal improvement in Pennsylvania, and for twenty-seven years was cashier of the Middletown Bank in that State. He was also formerly president of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, and president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Gideon G. Welles is a native of Connecticut, and a well known contributor to the partisan press.—He formerly held the office of postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and left the office soon after the election of General Harrison in 1840. During a part of Mr. Polk's administration he occupied an important position in the Navy Department. Like many other prominent Northern democrats, Mr. Welles disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the republican party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its leaders, taking a prominent part in its conventions, State and national. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago convention, and constituted one of the committee to proceed to Springfield with official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential electors.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith is well known in Indiana, and is reported to be possessed of a vigorous intellect, and considerable administrative tact and ability. He has been frequently a whig member of Congress, and was commissioner on Mexican claims. He is now a republican of moderate views.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair is a son of Francis P. Blair, one of the editors of the Globe, the organ of Gen. Jackson during his administration. For several years past he has resided with his father, in Montgomery county, Md. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practiced law in St. Louis, was made judge, and was appointed by President Pierce soliciter of claims, from which place he was removed by President Buchanan. Judge Blair is now in the prime of life, and a warm republican. He is son-in law of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., congressman elect from the St. Louis district.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Edward Bates was born in Goochland county, Va., in 1793, and in the war of 1812 served as a volunteer at Norfolk. About 1814 he set out for St. Louis, and crossed the Mississippi for the first time on the 29th of April. Here he studied very diligently in the office of Rufus Eaton, a Connecticut man, and some time a delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. Mr Bates came to the bar in the winter of 1816-17, and practiced with fair success as a beginner. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Land Court of St. Louis county, and after serving in the office about three years he resigned and returned again to the practice of the law He acted as president of the river and harbor improvement convention which sat at Chicago, and in 1852 acted as president of the Whig National Convention which met at Baltimore. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore and confirmed by the Senate Secretary of War, but declined the appointment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was complimented with the honorary degree of LL. D., in 1858, by Harvard College. Some years before he had been honored with the same degree by Shurtleff College, Illinois.

Gen. Jackson's Wife.

HER LAST HOURS—HER TOMB.

The new volume of Mr. Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson" has the following account of the death of the General's wife:

On Monday evening, the evening before the twenty-third, her disease appeared to take a decided turn for the better; and she then so earnestly entreated the General to prepare for the fatigues of the morrow by having a night of undisturbed sleep, that he consented at last, to go into adjoining room and lie down upon a sofa. The doctor was still in the house. Hannah and George were to sit up with their mistress. At nine o'clock the General bade her good night, went into the next room, and took off his coat preparatory to lying down. He had been gone about five minutes; Mrs. Jackson was then, for the first time, removed from her bed, that it might be arranged for the night. While sitting on a chair, supported in the arms of Hannah, she uttered a long, loud, inarticulate cry, which was immediately followed by a rattling noise in the throat. Her head fell forward upon Hannah's shoulder. She never spoke nor breathed again.

There was a wild rush into the room, of husband, doctor, relatives, friends and servants. The General assisted to lay her upon the bed.—"Bleed her," he cried. No blood flowed from her arm. "Try the temple, doctor." Two drops stained her cap, but no more followed.

It was long before he would believe her dead. He looked eagerly into her face, as if expecting to see signs of returning life. Her hands and feet grow cold. There could be no doubt, then, and they prepared a table for laying her out. With a choking voice, the General said:

"Spread four blankets upon it. If she does come to, she will lie so hard upon the table."

He sat all night long in the room by her side, with his face in his hands, "grieving," said Hannah, and occasionally looking into the face, and feeling the heart and pulse of the form so dear to him Major Lewis who had been immediately sent for, arrived just before daylight and found him still there, nearly speechless and wholly inconsolable. He sat in the room nearly all the next day, the picture of despair. It was only with great difficulty that he was pursuaded to take a little coffee.

"And this was the way," concluded Hannah, "that old mistus died, and we always say that when we lost her we lost a mistus and a mother too; and more a mother than a mistus. And we say the same of old master; for he was more a father to us than a master, and many's the time we've wished him back again, to help us out of our troubles."

The remains of Mrs. Jackson still lie in the corner of the Hermitage garden, next to those of her husband, in a tomb prepared by him in these years for their reception. It resembles, in appearance, an open summer house—a small, white dome supported by pillars of white marble. The table that covers the remains of Mrs. Jackson reads as follows:

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 22d of December, 1828, aged 61. Her face was fair; her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament; her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous, slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

"Sir, you have broken your promise." "Oh, never mind; I can make another just as good."

The New Apportionment for Congress.

STATES	Free	Slave	Total	XXXVIIth Congress.	
Maine	618,658	....	619,558	6	5
N. Hamp.	326,072	....	326,072	3	3
Vermont	315,827	....	315,827	3	3
Massach.	1,234,494	....	1,234,494	11	10
R. Island,	174,621	....	174,621	2	1
Connecticut	460,670	....	460,670	4	4
N. York	3,851,663	....	3,861,663	33	30
N. Jersey	676,084	....	676,084	5	4
Pennsyl'a	2,916,018	....	2,916,018	25	23
Delaware	110,548	1,805	112,363	1	1
Maryland	646,383	85,382	731,565	6	6
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,199	15	13
N. Carolina	699,966	328,377	1,088,342	8	7
S. Carolina	308,186	407,185	715,371	6	4
Georgia	615,335	467,461	1,080,797	8	7
Florida	81,885	63,809	145,694	1	1
Alabama	520,441	435,473	995,917	7	6
Mississippi	407,551	479,607	887,158	5	5
Louisiana	354,245	312'187	666,431	4	4
Arkansas	334,710	109 065	440,775	2	3
Texas	415,999	184 956	600,955	2	4
Tennessee	859,528	287,112	1,146,640	10	8
Kentucky	920,077	225,490	1,145,567	10	8
Ohio	2,337,917	....	2,337,917	21	19
Indiada	1,350,802	....	1,350,802	11	11
Illinois	1,691,238	....	1,691,238	9	13
Missouri	1,285,590	116,619	1,201,229	7	9
Michigan	754,291	....	754,291	4	6
Wisconsin	768,485	....	768,489	3	6
Iowa	682,202	....	682,202	2	5
Minnessota	170,793	....	172,793	2	1
Oregon	52,566	....	52,566	1	1
California	384,770	....	384,770	2	3
Total	27,241,794	3,231,144		237	233

Loss, Maine 1; Massachusetts 1; Rhode Island 1; New York 3; Pennsylvania 2; Virginia 2; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina 2; Georgia 1; Alabama 1; Tennessee 2; Kentucky 2; Ohio, 2; Minnesota 1. Total 22.

Gain, Arkansas 1; Texas 2; Illinois 4; Missouri 2; Michigan 2; Wisconsin 3; Iowa 3; California 1. Total 16.

The ratio of representation is 127,316.

A Story for Boys.

It is related of a Persian mother, that on giving her son forty pieces of silver, as his portion, she made him swear never to tell a lie and said:

"Go my son, I consign thee to God; and we shall not meet again till the the day of judgment."

This youth went away, and the party he traveled with was assaulted by robbers.

One fellow asked the boy what he had, to which he answered:

"Forty dinars are sewed up in my garments."

The robber laughed, thinking the boy jested

Another asked him the same question and received the same answer.

At last the chief called him and asked him what he had. The boy replied:

"I have told two of your people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes."

The chief ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and the money was found.

"And how came you to tell this?"

"Because," replied the boy, "I would not be false to my mother, to whom I promised never to tell a lie."

"Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I so insensible, at my age, of the duty I owe to God? Give me thy hand, that I may swear repentance on it."

He did so, and his fellows were struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue."—And taking the boy's hand they took the oath of repentance on it.

SOW GRASS SEED IN MARCH.—The grasses have many enemies, and it is frequently necessary to re sow the fields where the seed has not taken well, or where the roots have been eaten badly by worms. Wherever the grass is deficient, whether in pasture or meadow, it is a good plan to sow seed at this season. As a rule, seed enough is not used when meadows are laid down to grass. After several yeas experimenting, we have never found seed to "take" so well, as when sown upon the frozen ground, say in the morning, the latter part of March or early in April.

The alternate freezing and thawing at this early season, open crevices in the soil, and furnish the seeds; with that very slight covering which it needs the heavy Spring rains also help to bury it. The use of the bush harrow and the roller would make the covering still more sure, but we have never failed of a good "catch" without resorting to them. In a few weeks the young clover and herdsgrass make their appearance, and yield a tolerable crop the first season. This is a great deal better than bare patches in the meadow, which will soon be grown over with sorrel or weeds, if not occupied by grass.—*American Agriculturist.*

Science Gloriously Applied.

SUFFERING CHANGED TO JOY.

The great Majendie admits in one of his lectures that the faculty have as yet done little to check disease. He says, that with all their knowledge they are groping in the dark. Why is [this? Simply because they have not discovered a key to the causes of the maladies they seek to cure. Herein, it would seem, Prof. Holloway has surpassed them all. Instead of trusting to a hap hazard exhibition of stereotyped preparations, he sought in the disordered human organization the secret source of its condition. He found it in that ruddy fluid which is the element of every organ, and he knew that if the poison in that element were discharged or neutralized, the body which it fed, renewed and sustained, would be restored to health. He succeded in discovering and combining vegetable antidotes which were equal to the task. This was the origin, twenty years ago, of his famous Pills and Ointment. Now the world rings with their fame. Disease is met and vanquished whether developed internally or on the surface. His medicines break up the magazine of poison in the system, and like the heads of the Hydra when cut from the pestiferous body, the disorders die for want of sustenance. This we understand to be the philosophy of the operation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. What are honors, emolument, applause, to the man who has wrung from animated nature the secret of the origin of disease, and from the vegetable kingdom the means of arresting all disorders at their fountain head.—*N. Y. National Police Gazette.*

An Unusual Occurrence at a Grave.

Joseph Dean, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of White Clay Creek Hundred, died at his residence near Newark, on Sunday last. He had been conducting the manufacturing business in the neighborhood for many years, and won the esteem of all his neighbors. Mr. Dean was interred at the Methodist cemetery, Newark, on Sunday last, in the presence of a large number of persons who had assembled to participate in the rites of sepulture. Some friends of the deceased were present from Philadelphia, one of whom officiated at the grave in a brief address, in which he took occasion to say in substance, that the deceased was no unimportant personage, that he was no less than the President of the Infidel Society of the United States, and then went on to commend to those present the peculiar opinions held by the society of which Mr. Dean was President. Among the gentlemen standing around was Professor Porter, who having a number of pupils under his charge, some of whom were present, said that he could not let such sentiments pass unnoticed, and that he felt it his duty to combat them, which he did upon the spot, in what precise language our informant did not say. So unusual an occurrence produced considerable sensation, which however, subsided after awhile.—*Cecil Democrat.*

There is a touching beauty in the radiant look of a girl just crossing the limits of youth, and commencing her journey through the checkered space of womanhood. It is all the dew-sparkle and morning-glory to her ardent, buoyant spirits, as she presses forward exulting in blissful anticipations. But the withering heat of the conflict of life creeps on; the dew-drops exhale; the garlands of hope, shattered and dead, strew the path; and too often, ere noontide, the brow and sweet smiles are exchanged for the weary look of one longing for the evening rest, the twilight, the night.

Read this—and act accordingly:

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According to the late census, the whole number of slaves in the United States is nearly 4,000,000, showing an increase of 24 per cent. since 1850. The white population is about 27,00,000, showing an increase of 38 per cent. since 1850.

Wife (complainingly)—"I haven't more than a third of the bed." Husband, (triumphantly)—"That's all the law allows you."

To make hens lay perpetually—hit them a well directed blow on the head.

HOW TO RAISE EARLY TOMATOES.—About the first of March, take a few large turnips and cut out the hearts of them, to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavities with earth, and plant two or three tomato seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthies plant in each turnip, and let those that remain stand where they will have the benefit of the sun; the plant will grow very thrifty—the decaying turnip furnishing it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set turnips in well prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, make the lath frames to keep the vines from the ground, and keep the soil well hilled up around them, and you will have a crop that will astonish the natives. The advantage consists in getting the plants early started without setting them back in transplanting.

PUTRID SORE THROAT—CURE.—A lady, says the New York Tribune, who has experienced the benefit of the following simple remedy, is very anxious that others should be made acquainted with it and its value:

Mix one gill of strong apple vinegar, one table-spoonful of common salt, one table spoonful of drained honey, and a half pod of red pepper (or half tea spoonful of ground pepper.) boil them together to a proper consistency, then pour it into half a pint of strong sage tea. In severe cases half tea-spoonful every hour for a child; one tea-spoonful for an adult. As the canker decreases, decrease the frequency of the doses.

PLANTING PEAS DEEP TO PROLONG BEARING.—Elihu Burritt says in the *Homestead*, that—

"The theory, recently advocated, of planting peas very deeply in the earth, in order to prolong the bearing capacity of the vines, has been well tested in Williamstown and found to be correct. A farmer told me that he ploughed a furrow beam deep; then scattered the seed peas at the bottom; after which he turned a deep furrow upon them with his plough, covering them, if possible, to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. They pushed their way up through the thick mass of earth very soon, and, instead of turning yellow at the bottom and dying after the first gathering, they blossomed and bore until he was tired of picking the pods."

TO MAKE YEAST.—One quart flour; one tablespoonful of sugar; do. salt. Boil six potatoes in three quarts of water till quite soft; strain them through a seive; when milk warm, add a pint of yeast to rise it.

CHEAP CAKE.—One tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one cup of sugar, one half-cup of buttermilk, one-half tea-spoonful of soda, and flour enough to make stiff batter. Flavor with lemon.

EASILY MADE SHORT-CAKE.—One tablespoonful of melted butter, one pint of sour milk, a good half spoonful of soda. Stir in flour enough to make a very stiff batter.

TO MAKE MUSTARD.—Boil some vinegar; take four teaspoonfuls of mustard, a half a spoonful of sugar, a little salt and butter; mix well.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on five thousand four hundred and seventy-six palm-leaves.

Goethe says:—"I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself." Had the gentleman ever committed suicide?

A couple of sailors were recently arrested in New Orleans for throwing buckets of tar over each other. It was a pitch-battle.

A true philanthropist and a well-trained horse always stops at the sound of *wo*.

Machinery, like some great personages and a good many thieves, often travel around *incog.*

In matters of conscience, the first thoughts are the best; in matters of prudence, the last.

The human heart beats about seventy-two times a minute; or in a life of sixty years, two thousand million of times.

To the man of strong will and giant energy, possibilities become probabilities, and probabilities certainties.

Wild flowers are the alphabet of angels—whereby they write on hills and fields mysterious truths.

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