

THE EASTERN INTELLIGENCER.

JOHN S. LONG, Editor. Devoted to the Literary, Educational, Commercial, and Agricultural Interests of Eastern North Carolina. Subscription Price, \$3.00

VOLUME 1. WASHINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869. NUMBER 24.

The Eastern Intelligencer, FOR 1869. EVERY TUESDAY.

Devoted to the dissemination of Intelligence, Literary and Miscellaneous, the Development of the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of Eastern North Carolina, and to the Advancement of our Educational and Social Prosperity.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$3.00. Six Months, \$2.00.

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Improved Patent Prize Medal Organs and Meleodons are now in use.

Uniformly awarded the first premium whenever exhibited in competition with other makers, and sold all over the world.

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G. A. JACKSON, AT HIS OLD STAND, and with his stock of goods fully replenished for

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, Horsford's Self-raising Bread Preparation.

A large assortment of Zephyr Worsted. NO HUMBUG ABOUT HIS ESTABLISHMENT, BUT EVERYTHING NEAT, TASTY, BEAUTIFUL, and INDISPENSABLE, ready for the

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Well selected Cigars, Smok Tobacco, Pipes, &c. The whole establishment being re-freshed and enlivened by a nice

SODA FOUNTAIN ALWAYS IN FULL PLAY, MAY BE FOUND AT JACKSON'S.

TRY HIM! He tenders his thanks to his patrons for the liberal patronage already bestowed.

THE MORNING STAR, AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THIS WELL ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR Daily Newspaper has recently been greatly enlarged and improved (the second enlargement in eighteen months), and is confidently offered to the people of the two Carolinas as second to no daily journal in either of these States.

The Star is both practical and progressive, its views are impartial and conservative in its teachings, and devoted to the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of the South it contains full and reliable

Reports of the Markets, Telegraphic Dispatches, Local News, and General Intelligence.

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New Berne Column. GEORGE BISHOP, New Berne, N. C.

Manufacturer of Window Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, &c., &c., &c. STEAM SASH AND BLIND FACTORY Hancock Street, near A. & N. C. R. R.

METALIC Coffins kept on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Hollister & Glover, Commission Merchants. A full assortment of Goods in their line kept constantly on hand.

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Manufacturers Agents for the sale of the best brands of Virginia and N. Carolina Tobacco.

Constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of Groceries in Eastern North Carolina. (mch 16-17)

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Keeps constantly on hand a good supply of School and Miscellaneous Books. STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

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All orders by mail promptly filled. Special discount to teachers and dealers. Pictures framed on reasonable terms, and at short notice. (mch 22-24)

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in FLOUR AND GRAIN.

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Grocery and Provision Merchants, Keep constantly on hand a good stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, FLOUR, MEAL, and all other goods in their line.

Located on South Front street, nearly opposite the Gaston House. Will sell

LOW FOR CASH. ED. GEROCK, formerly of Trenton, N. C. SAM'L C. WINDLEY, formerly of Washington, N. C. (June 22-17)

CHARLES H. LATHAM, General Agent for the State of North Carolina, for the sale of BLOODED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, FANCY POULTRY and EGGS for setting.

offers to the public the most COMPLETE AND VARIED stock in this line, which will meet the entire wants of

ALL OUR PEOPLE! Circulars of prices can be obtained on application. New Berne, N. C. 1869. (June 22-17)

JULIUS ASH & CO., Middle Street, Between South Front and Pollok streets NEW BERNE, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES and HATS. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Trunks and Valises.

A large assortment constantly on hand. (June 22-3m)

S. F. FULFORD, Wholesale dealer in BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GROCERIES. Located at the corner of South Front and Craven Streets.

TERMS CASH. Also will give his personal attention to all orders entrusted to his care, for the purchase and forwarding of packages to parties on the line of the Railroads, or in the surrounding country. And receiving and disposing of country Produce, for Cash, or exchanging the same for Goods, as per order of consignors.

Having been long connected with the mercantile business, and from his extended acquaintance in the up-country, he hopes to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage. (June 22-17)

WILLIAM CLEVE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and FISH.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of articles in his line, which he will sell

LOW FOR CASH, or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE. Middle Street, near the Market, (June 22-17) NEW BERNE, N. C.

[From the Wilmington Star.] THE NORTH CAROLINA DEAD AT SHEPPERDSTON, VA.

Shepherdston, Jeff. Co., Va., July 1, 1869. Mr. W. H. BERNARD:

Dear Sir:—Will you please insert the paragraph below in your paper and request others to copy. It may be gratifying to the friends of the deceased to know that their remains are properly cared for.

Respectfully, JOSEPH McMURRAN.

DEAD CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS. The following soldiers from North Carolina are buried in the Confederate Cemetery at Shepherdston, Va:

Capt. W. A. Adams, Greensboro, N. C. Capt. E. G. Meares, Wilmington, N. C. (8th regiment.)

Lieut. A. J. Williams, Wilmington, N. C. (Co. K. 3rd regiment.) W. B. Daniels, Co. E. 55th regiment.

John Reinhardt, Co. B, 57th regiment. Andrew Kepley, Co. I. 14th regiment.

A. Miller, Co. B, 52d regiment. B. Tompson, 2d regiment.

Q. Easton, Co. E. 33d regiment. James Allen, Co. K. 6th regiment.

J. K. Edwards, Co. F, 2d regiment. J. Witherspoon, Rowan County. O. Tew, Co. C, 2d regiment.

Jno. P. Gordon, Co. K. 48th regiment. T. W. Hombuckle, 13th regiment.

W. H. Bolton, Co. C, 1st regiment. Addison Bunhardt, Co. B, 20th regiment.

W. Eason, Co. D, 2d regiment. G. W. Ross, Co. I, 3d regiment.

Eli Porter, E. P. Holiday, Co. A, 5th regiment.

This cemetery is now under the exclusive control of the Memorial Association, who, besides removing the dead from the plantations around and re-interring them in the cemetery and keeping the groves in repair, are endeavoring to raise funds to erect a handsome monument over the dead and to remove those who fell at Sharpsburg (Antietam), whose bones were bleaching in the sun, having been ploughed up.

Those who may wish to know anything about such of their friends who are buried either at Shepherdston, Va., or at Antietam, Md., to contribute to the monument fund will have their letters promptly answered by addressing, JOSEPH McMURRAN, Shepherdston, Jeff. Co., Va.

SETTLING PROPERTY ON A WIFE. BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

When men are prosperous, and are making money, and consider themselves rich, I wonder that it so seldom comes home to them that they are liable to reverse, which shall plunge their families into the utmost pecuniary distress. Men know that business is subject to fluctuations, and that nothing is more frequent than that men should in one year have all the comforts and advantages of wealth, and the next year be stripped bare.

But a vicious hopefulness prevents them from realizing that they shall ever be subject to this fate which befalls others.

Some persons have questioned whether a scrupulous honesty would allow one to hold back from creditors any part of a husband's property. A settlement of property on another, while debt hangs over it, either for the sake of avoiding payment of debt, or of securing the family, would be fraudulent, dishonest and wicked.

But if while clear of debt, a husband settles property on his wife for the just maintenance of herself and children, his after debts have no more claim upon that property than if he had sold or transferred it to a neighbor instead of his own wife.

Nonam has a right to leave a family whom he has accustomed to affluence liable to want and poverty. A provision made sometimes in property, for the safety of his family in case of his death or bankruptcy, may be accepted and employed by the most sensitive conscience.

I write strongly on this subject, because I have seen so much distress arising from the want of this precaution.

How to Know Good BEEF.—The following item, taken from the Savannah Republican, may be of service to those who purchase their meats in the public markets:

The grain of ox beef, when good, is loose, the meat red, and the fat inclining to yellow. Cow beef, on the contrary, has a closer grain, a whiter fat, but the meat not so red as that of the ox. Inferior beef, which is meat obtained from ill-fed animals, or from those which had become too old for food, may be known by a hardy, skiny fat, a dark red lean, and in old animals, by a line of honey texture running through the meat of the ribs.

When meat pressed by the finger rises up quickly, it may be considered as that of an animal which was in its prime; when the dent made by the pressure returns slowly, or remains visible, the animal had probably passed its prime, and the meat consequently, must be of an inferior quality.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE IN AUGUST. Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.

The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total, is about 140 miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns:

Leesburg, N. C.; Magnolia, N. C.; Clinton, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Carthage, N. C.; Lexington, N. C.; Mocksville, N. C.; Wilkesboro, N. C.; Boone, N. C.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Taylorsville, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Union, Tenn.; Estilville, Va.; Mt. Vernon, Ky.; Harrodsburg, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Corydon, Ind.; Newton, Ind.; Haysville, Ind.; Mayville, Ind.; Bruceville, Ind.; Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Ill.; Greenup, Ill.; Shelbyville, Ill.; Stonington, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Petersburg, Ill.; Beth, Ill.; Macomb, Ill.; La Harpe, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfield, Iowa; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Boonsboro, Iowa; New Munich, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports, together with the error of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

THE USE OF SAXON WORDS. It is well known that the English language has received many words of Latin origin, as the result of the Norman conquest in 1066, and through the cultivation of Latin classics.

What our language would have been without the use of words thus introduced, is a curious problem. Dean Trench suggests that, confining ourselves to the use of pure Saxon words, we might have said sand-waste for desert; blood-bath for massacre; sin-flood for deluge; sea-rogger, for pirate; water-fright, for hydrophobic; show-holiness, hypocrisy; gold-board, for treasurer; well-willings, for benevolence; un-deadliness, for immortality; unteachable, for ineffable; great-doingly, for magnificence; for ignoance, eye-able, for fanatic; engrippe, for embrace; ear-shrift for auricular confession; dipper, for Baptist, &c.

Those familiar with the German language will notice that the Saxon elements, having but little outside influence to prevent their natural expansion in that language, have taken nearly the form suggested above.

Thus we have finger-hat for thimble; room man for carpenter; cutter, for tailor; our word tailor means a cut; cloth-dealer; for draper; foot-folk, for infantry; riders, for cavalry.

And it is another fact noticeable in this connection, that there are a large class of words in which we do now use Saxon compounds, instead of borrowed words, that are to common ears purely conventional and meaningless.

We give a few among the many: Music-teacher, book-binder, writing-desk, book-case, watch-pocket, inkstand, pin-cushion, gold-suit, watch-maker, paper-dealer, &c. Why could we not say cloth-dealer as well as paper dealer? The mere typo in our language would knock readily the meaning of cloth-dealer: while we presume there are millions who speak the English language, who could not tell whether a draper dealt in cloth or iron, or lumber; nor ever having seen the French word drap. So silk-dealer is expressive and sufficiently elegant; but mercer—mercy! a scholar could scarcely remember it, unless richer than scholars are apt to be.

Scarcity of Grain in Russia. Letters from the Baltic ports contain the very important news that the Russian Government has entered the grain markets of Germany as a purchaser of cereals. As Russia is one of the largest grain-supplying countries in the world, furnishing England more than that country obtains from all other sources, including the United States, its appearance as the purchaser of grain is the more extraordinary. It is not, however, unprecedented. Last year the Russians were also compelled to buy grain in the central European markets.

This exceptional condition of affairs cannot be attributed to defective harvests or short crops. So far as these were concerned the last couple of Russian harvests were all that could be desired. But the trouble arises from the emancipation of the peasantry. The population having been rendered independent, proprietors no longer work on the great estates, the surplus produce of which rendered Russia the granary of Europe. The number of these proprietors is rapidly increasing under the land laws, and these persons, now their own masters, cultivate only enough corn for the supply of their own personal wants, and frequently not even enough.

The consequence is, that the area of grain sown in Russia is gradually decreasing. Provinces which formerly exported vast quantities of grain for sev-

eral years past, have been obliged to import corn in order to make up for deficiencies. To provide against the consequences of the improvidence of the newly emancipated serfs, the government is now obliged to store immense quantities of grain for the use of the population of the rich grain districts of the empire.

This condition of affairs in Russia must exercise some appreciable influence upon the American breadstuffs trade. England will be cut off from a portion of the supplies formerly obtained from Russia, and must look to the United States to supply the deficiency. This can hardly fail to impart renewed activity to our exports of breadstuffs, and may possibly cause a firmness, if not an advance in the prices.

WORDS OF WARNING FROM A GREAT MAN. Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, in reply to a paper from Hon. S. S. Nichols, of Kentucky, treating of the rebellion and its causes, closes a letter to the National Intelligencer with these words. They may hardly be called prophetic, because the shadow of consolidated empire has already touched the skirts of this unhappy land:

The Federal machinery for the last ten years has been abnormal in its action. It must be brought back to the Jeffersonian doctrine, and made to conform in its workings with the organic principles of its structure, before there can possibly be a return of the days of peace, harmony, prosperity and happiness which formerly marked our course. There is no other hope for constitutional liberty on this continent. Judge Nichols may "dream dreams" about another constitutional amendment, providing a new mode of electing a President, but the remedy lies in no such device as that. It lies simply in bringing back the Government in its administration to original first principles. This is to be done not by secession, however rightful and efficient a remedy that might be. That is abandoned. Nor is it to be done by force or violence of any kind, except the force of reason and the power of truth. It is more generally lost than established, or strengthened by a resort to physical force. They are eminently the achievement of virtue, patriotism and reason. That our institutions and even nominal form of government, is now in great danger, the prudent, sagacious, and wise editorial in your own paper, not long since, put the pertinent and grave question, "Whither are we drifting?" To this question I take the occasion for one to give you a direct and positive answer. We are drifting to consolidation and empire, and will land there at no distant period, as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs. This they can properly do only at the ballot box.

All friends of constitutional liberty, in every section and State, must unite in this grand effort. They must seriously consider and even reconsider many questions to which they have given but slight attention heretofore. They must acquaint themselves with the principles of their Government, and provide security for the future by studying and correcting the errors of the past.

This is the only hope, as I have stated, for the continuance of even our present nominal form of government. Depend upon it, there is no difference between consolidation and empire! No difference between centralism imperialism! The end of either, as well as of these, is the overthrow of liberty and the establishment of despotism. I give you the words of truth in great earnestness—words which, however received or heeded now, will be eternally true by the developments of the future. Yours, most respectfully, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when our heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient angels hover above, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and soon forgotten.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—A subscriber desires a recipe for making this healthy and pleasant beverage. Dr. Benbow, of this place, who makes it in large quantities and is the greatest wine producer in the State, gives us the following as his method:

Express the juice from thoroughly ripe berries; let stand over night in open vessels; in the morning skim of the top; put into good clean vessels and add two and a half pounds of good sugar to the gallon of juice; keep in a cool dry place leaving the bung sufficiently loose to allow the gas to escape during fermentation, until after Christmas, when it should be racked off and corked tight. Add no water, as water will not make wine.—Greensboro Patriot.

AGRICULTURAL. FOR THE HOUSE AND FARM. PLASTER AND SALT FOR CLOVER.

We have had our doubts whether, in this latitude, the use of plaster as a fertilizer should be recommended. But from an experiment reported by a writer in the Germantown Telegraph, we think it is quite probable that a mixture of plaster and salt applied as dressing to our clover fields would be highly advantageous. Indeed, the use of salt mixed with other fertilizers, should be more generally used in a climate like ours, often hot and dry.

Mr. A. B. Buttes, the very intelligent agriculturist, of Columbus, Ohio, reports that as a special fertilizer for potatoes, he finds a mixture of salt, lime and ashes, the best preparation he has ever tried. He uses eight bushels unleached ashes, eight bushels lime, and two bushels salt to the acre—slaking the lime in strong brine.

Here is the article alluded to: This last year I tried an experiment on a field (all over) which was intended for hay. It was in thirty feet lands. To the first land I applied plaster, sown broadcast, at a rate of two bushels per acre, at a cost of one dollar per acre; to the second land I applied, in the same manner, two bushels of common ground salt, at a cost of \$2.50 per acre; to the third land I applied, in the same manner, a mixture of salt and plaster (one bushel of each), at a cost of \$1.75 per acre, and so on all over the field. Throughout the whole spring any novice in the art of farming would have picked out every third land as the best; next the first one, to which the plaster was applied. Having long been an advocate of plaster for clover, I was very careful to note every circumstance, however trifling, which could in any way affect the experiment, and am now very thankful for this case, as it enables me to communicate several important results which otherwise I could not have accounted for. The time of sowing the substance, on the whole field, extended over two and a half weeks; a short time elapsed between each patch of three lands. The result is, that I find the same amount of plaster does best when the clover is two or three inches high, and when it is sown on the leaves when they are wet with dew. The salt did best when a warm rain fell just after it was sown. The action of the mixture is plain; we apply in one stimulant the four ingredients ric acid, lime, chlorine and soda.

BIRDS AND THEIR USES.—Baron Von Tschudi, the well-known Swiss naturalist, says: "Without birds successful agriculture is impossible. They annihilate in a few months a greater number of destructive insects than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years. Among the most useful birds for this purpose may be classed the swallow, wren, robin, redstart, sparrow and finch." The Baron tested a titmouse upon some rose bushes of a neighbor, which it ridged in a few hours of innumerable lice. A robin-redstart in the same neighborhood killed eight hundred flies in an hour. A pair of night-swallows destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnats. A pair of wrens flew thirty-six times in an hour with insects in their bills, to their nests. He considers the sparrow very important; a pair of them in a single day carry three hundred worms or caterpillars to their nests—certainly a good compensation for the few cherries which they pluck from the trees. The generality of small birds carry to their young ones, during the feeding period, nothing but insects, worms, snails, spiders, &c. It is very evident, therefore, that no discharge of firearms should be allowed in the vicinity of orchards, vineyards, and flower-gardens; lest useful birds be frightened away.—Hearth and Home.

HENS EATING THEIR EGGS.—Hens often acquire the habit of eating their own eggs and the eggs of their companions. Nothing teaches this habit to fowls more rapidly than allowing them to eat their egg-shells. And yet many persons are in the habit of throwing all the egg-shells into the coop. If you wish to save the shells as food for your hens, the best plan is to dry them and crush them to powder. They can then be mixed with mush or cooked meal, and so fed. Where hens have access to abundant supplies of lime, there is not so much danger of their attempting to eat their eggs, and there is less necessity for saving the egg-shells. But under any circumstances we think it is a bad plan to throw egg-shells in large pieces to fowls, especially if they are confined in small coops. Some fowls, it is true, cannot be taught to eat eggs, but then there are others that learn this bad habit with wonderful facility.

A liquid glue, far superior to mucilage, may be made by dissolving glue in an equal quantity of strong hot vinegar, adding a fourth of alcohol and a little alum. This will keep any length of time when placed in closed bottles, and will fasten horn, wood and mother-of-pearl.

It is said that when mechanics have land they generally give it better cultivation than farmers, and consequently have more grapes, pears, strawberries, and watermelons, and earlier potatoes and cucumbers. They devote more time and labor to it.