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Professional.

JOHN SCHOLLS, R. H. CATLETT, Mercer county, Lexington.

SCHOLLS, BELL & CATLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WILL practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Allegheny counties. They will also attend to special business in any part of Virginia and West Virginia.

JAMES W. MILLER, SURGEON DENTIST, STAUNTON, VA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Staunton and of Augusta county. All operations upon teeth neatly and skillfully executed. OFFICE, in Odd Fellow's Buildings July 25—tf

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

(Office with N. K. Trout, Esq.) ATTENDS the Courts of Augusta and adjoining Counties.

Attention given to the interests of residents in this country in lands in Missouri, Iowa, and other Western States. Oct 21—tf

W. B. BAYLOR, MARSHALL HANCOCK, BAYLOR & HANCOCK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

PRACTICE in all the Courts of Augusta county, and attend promptly to the collection of claims in any of the adjoining counties. Nov 7—tf

GEORGE H. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta, Paulston and Highland counties. Oct 13—3m

GEORGE M. COCHRAN, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Office in rear of Court House, adjoining David Smith's. Aug 15—tf

DENTAL NOTICE.—Dr. CHAPMAN has resumed the practice of his profession and would be glad to see his friends and patrons. Staunton, Sept. 26, 1865.

DR. ARTHUR HAS RETURNED, and will be glad to see his old patrons. Oct. 24. tf

Real Estate Agencies.

J. D. PRICE & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, HARRISONBURG, ROCKINGHAM CO., VA.

PERSONS having Real Estate to dispose of will secure early CASH purchasers by calling on us. No commissions charged until sales are positively effected.

Those wishing Accurate Surveys of their lands will find at our office Mr. F. Roylan, Civil Engineer, formerly connected with the Topographical Corps of the United States Army, who stands pre-eminent as a general Surveyor.

DRAFTS of Land, either plain or tinted, furnished when desired. J. D. PRICE & CO. Aug. 22, 1865.—6m

THOS. J. BAGBY, Real Estate Agent, AND Commission Merchant.

No 3 Wall or 15th street, between Main and Franklin RICHMOND, VA.

Solicits consignments of Country Produce generally. Quick sales and prompt returns made. Before to Messrs. Marquis & Kelly, B. T. Bagby, and C. N. Catlett, Staunton; C. T. Wortham & Co., J. Drummell & Co., and H. M. Smith & Co., Richmond. Sept 26—3m

Staunton Advertisements.

POINTS, POST OFFICE,

Manufacturers of Stills of all Sizes, AND Copper Work of all kinds. Staunton, Sept. 29—2m

QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES!

THE undersigned, respectfully calls the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to the fact that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of the best qualities of Green Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Soda, Macaroni, Herring, Tobacco, Snuff, Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, &c., which will be sold at very SHORT PROFITS FOR CASH or given in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Cash paid for Produce. Aug 15—3m B. F. MARK WOOD, 2d door S. of Hill's Store.

JOHN B. EVANS' Tobacco and Grocery Store. I have added to my Tobacco Store, 6 Bbls HERRINGS, 4 " and 10 1/2 Bbls MACKAREL, 20 " BROWN SUGAR, CRUSHED & COFFEE SUGAR, 5 Bags RIO COFFEE, Buckets, Brooms, Soda, Pepper, Nails, &c., which I will sell at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance, for CASH. Staunton July 11—tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

Opposite the Post Office, and see the following Cooking and Oil-Stoves. E. H. TOPPER COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON.

OLD DOMINION, with every variety of Cooking Stoves. Staunton, Sept. 23—2m

Staunton Advertisements.

TO THE LADIES.—PAPER & FUNKHOUSER

are now receiving at "White's Corner," opposite B. Crawford's old stand, one of the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS they have ever had, to which they invite the special attention of the Ladies.

Their stock embraces, in part, the following kinds, viz: Black Gro-d-Rhine Silk, French Maroon, Empress Cloths, Scotch Plaids, Plain and Plaid Poplins, Printed Armures and Delaines, Opera Flannel, Alpaca, Coburg, American Prints, Balmoral Skirts, A splendid lot of Shawls, Hosiery and Gloves, Brown Cotton, Bleached Cotton, Combs, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc.

The above goods (with the exception of Cotton fabrics) can and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for CASH, as we have determined to sell all our goods at the smallest possible advance above cost.

We are anxious to see our old friends again, and give this general invitation to all to give us a call. Staunton, Sept. 26, 1865—5m—Vindicator copy.

\$1,000 BOUNTY For Mexico!

THE President of the United States having pardoned all men worth \$20,000, the subscribers would now call attention to their new stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS which have been selected with great care. Their stock comprises Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Woodenware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Glass, Paints, Ladies' Cloths, Cloaks from \$12 to \$30, Shawls, Oil Carpets, Wall Paper, Large Photograph Albums, and Vernish, &c.

Their store is under the Virginia Hotel in the Room formerly occupied by Keane and Albr. N. B.—They will take all kinds of Country Produce, Lumber and Shingles in Exchange for Goods and will allow the highest premiums on Gold and Silver. Sept 29—tf SCHEFFER & FULTZ.

Frank Prufer, BOOKBINDER, and Paper Hanger, STAUNTON, VA.

Respectfully informs the Public that he is again prepared to execute orders of every description, in his line of BOOK-BINDING.

Music Books bound in the most elegant style. MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, LADIES' SATCHELS, MONEY PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, ETC.

PAPER-HANGING done in the most substantial styles. Aug 8—3 mos

CHEMICALS,

I have received a large stock of pure DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

In full and complete assortment of all articles incident to the Drug and Apothecary business, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Under the present state of affairs, while others are doing a cash business I cannot be expected that I shall continue my old credit system. P. H. TROUT, Aug 11—tf M-in Street, Staunton, Va.

Great Bargains.

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, a splendid stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold very low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also on hand a new and general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Stationery, Notions, &c., &c.

All of which will be disposed of at Small Profits. Call early and get good Goods at low prices. ISAAC WITZ & BRO., Kyle's Old Stand, Opposite Marble Yard. Sept 6—tf

Valuable Information.

FOR further particulars step into the ANTE-ROOM of the Staunton Post Office, and enquire of W. T. JEWELL. Oct 24—tf

NOTICE.—The Bonds and Accounts of Dr. T. J. Reynolds, dec'd, are in my hands for settlement and collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to come forward at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given. WM. B. KAYSER, Sept 28—tf Attorney for the Adm'r.

WINDOW GLASS.—I have just received an extensive assortment of WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, PUTTY, etc., which will be sold very low by the box or at retail, for cash. G. E. PRICE, Sept 28—tf

Baltimore Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1835. PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS! CHARLES M. STIEFF, MANUFACTURER OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Factory 81 and 86, Camden Street, near Howard, Ware Rooms No. 7, N. Liberty Street, above Baltimore, Md., has constantly on hand a large assortment of PIANOS of his own make, with full iron frames and overstrung. Every instrument warranted for 5 years, with the privilege of exchange within 12 months, not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand Pianos at prices from \$50 to \$300 always on hand. Melodions and Parlor Organs from the best makers. Parties wishing to purchase are respectfully referred to Mr. W. C. Graham, of Va. Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and to Mr. J. W. Alby, and Prof. A. J. Turner. For prices and further particulars apply to Joel Ettinger, our sole Agent for Staunton and vicinity. Sept 19—6m.

Rawlings & Woodward,

36 S. CHARLES ST., Baltimore, Md.

TOBACCO & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Special attention paid to selling Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO, GRAIN, FLOUR, orders for GROCERIES, GUANOS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c. Consignments and Orders solicited. Sept 14, 1865. WM. H. FOWLE, BAYNE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 72, Exchange Place, Baltimore.

WM. H. FOWLE, WM. BAYNE, Late of Alexandria and Richmond, Baltimore. We make liberal advances on consignments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and London. Oct 31—1m

Alexandria.

GREGORY & PAUL, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, NO. 23 AND 25, KING STREET, Aug 22—6m ALEXANDRIA, VA.

POETRY.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal.]

"The Conquered Banner."

Furl that Banner! furl 'tis weary, 'Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary; Furl it, fold it, it is best; For there's not a man to wave it, And there's not one left to save it, And there's not one left to wave it, In the blood which heroes gave it; And his foes, now scorn and brave it; Furl it, hide it, let it rest.

Take that Banner down! 'tis tattered; Broken is its staff and shattered, And the valiant hosts are scattered, O'er whom it floated high; Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it; Hard to think there's none to hold it; Hard that those who once unrolled it, Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that Banner! furl it sadly; Once ten thousands hailed it gladly, And ten thousands wildly, madly, Swore it would forever wave— Swore that foeman's sword could never Hear their foe's enticed discover, 'Till that flag would float forever O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it, And the hearts that fondly clunged it, Cold and dead are lying low; And that Banner, it is trailing, While around it sounds the wailing Of its people in their woe; For, though conquered, they adore it, Low the cold dead hands that bore it, Weep for those who fall before it, Pardon those who trailed and tore it, Now to furl and fold it so.

Furl that Banner! true 'tis gory; Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory, And 'twill live in song and story, Though its folds are in the dust; For its fame on brightest pages, Penned by poets and by ages— Shall go sounding down through ages— Furl its folds though now we must.

Treat it gently— softly, slowly, For it drops above the dead, Touch it not— unfold it never, Let it drop there furl'd forever, For its people's lives are dead.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Under the heading "Southern Generals in Outline, Personal Sketches and Anecdotes," the New York "News" has a correspondent who gives the first of a promised series of sketches of Southern Generals, a description of the personal appearance, traits, &c., of the greatest military genius of the age. This writer says that his position gave him many opportunities of seeing, in undress as it were, many of the most notable personages of the time. He describes Jackson as follows, as he appeared at Cold Harbor:

Here is what Jackson was like in harness on the field of Cold Harbor. The writer was sent about five in the evening, just as A. P. Hill had been repulsed from McClellan's admirable defenses, to ascertain whether Jackson's column had gone in, and what his dispositions were. A group near an old log-house was pointed out to me, and going there I asked for the General. Some one pointed to a figure seated on a log—dugging, bending over and writing on his knees. A faded yellow cap of the cadet pattern was drawn over his eyes—his fingers holding a pencil trembled. His voice, in addressing me, was brief, curt, but not uncourteous; and then, his despatch having been sent, he mounted and rode slowly, alone, across the field. A more curious figure I never saw. He sat his raw-boned sorrel—not the "old sorrel," however—like an automaton. Knees drawn up, body leaning forward; the whole figure stiff, angular, unbending. His coat was the dingiest of the dingy—originally gray, it seemed to have brought away some dust and dirt of every region in which he had bivouacked.—His faded cap was pulled down so low upon the forehead that he was compelled to raise his chin into the air to look from beneath the rim. Under that rim flashed two keen and piercing eyes—dark, with a strange brilliancy, and full of "fight." The nose was prominent; the moustache heavy upon the firm lip, close set beneath; the rough, brown hair did not conceal the heavy fighting jaw. All but the eyes was in apparent repose, there was no longer any tremor of anxiety. The soldier seemed to have made all his arrangements, "done his best," and waiting the result with entire coolness. There was even something absent and abstracted in his manner, as he rode slowly to and fro, sucking a lemon, and looking keenly at you when you spoke, answering briefly when necessary.

Twice more I saw him, that day—first in the evening, in the midst of a furious shelling, riding slowly with General Stuart among his guns; his face lit up by some burning brushwood—a face perfectly calm and unmoved. And again at midnight, when, as I slept in a fence corner, I felt a hand upon my shoulder, and a voice said, "Where is the General?" It was Jackson, riding about by himself; and he tied his horse, laid down between me and General _____, and began with, "Well, yesterday was the most terrific fire of musketry I ever heard!" Words of unwonted animation coming from Jackson—that most matter of fact of speakers, and expressing much.

Of the great soldier's sense of humor the writer has the following:

Jackson had little humor. He was not sour or gloomy, nor did he look grimly upon "fun" as something which a good Presbyterian should avoid. He was perfectly cheerful, liberal and rational in this as in everything, but he had no car for humor, as some persons have none for music. A joke was a mysterious affair to him. Only when so very "broad" and starting, that he who ran might read it, did humor of any sort strike Jackson. Even his thick coating of matter of fact was occasionally pierced, however. At Port Ra-

public a soldier said to his companion: "I wish these Yankees were in hell," whereupon the other replied: "I don't, for if they were old Jack would be within half a mile of them, with the Stonewall Brigade in front!"

When this was told to Jackson, he is said to have burst out into a hearty guffaw—most unusual of sounds upon the lips of the soldier. But such enjoyment of fun was rare with him. I was never more struck with this than one day at Fredericksburg, at General Stuart's headquarters. There was an indifferent brochure published in those days styled "Abram, a Poem," in the comic preface to which Jackson was presented in a most ludicrous light, seated on a stump at Oxhill and gnawing away at a roasting ear, while a whole North Carolina brigade behind in line of battle, was doing likewise. General Stuart read it with bursts of laughter to his friend, and Jackson also laughed with perfect good humor, but no sooner had the book been closed than he seemed to forget its existence, and said with an irresistibly matter of fact expression which made this writer retire to indulge his own laughter:—"By the by, in going to Culpeper where did you cross Rapidan?" His manner was unmistakable. It said: "My dear Stuart, all that is, no doubt, very amusing to you, and I laugh because you do, but it don't interest me." On one occasion only, to the knowledge of the present writer, did Jackson bestow something like dry humor. It was at Harper's Ferry in September, 1862, just after the surrender of that place, and when General Lee was falling back upon Sharpsburg. Jackson was standing on the bridge over the Potomac when a courier, out of breath, and seriously "demoralized," galloped up to him, and announced that McClellan was within an hour's march of the place with an enormous army. Jackson was conversing with a Federal officer at the moment, and did not seem to hear the courier, who repeated his message with every mark of agitation. Thereupon Jackson turned round and said: "Has he any cattle with him?" The reply was that there were thousands.—"Well," said Jackson with his dry smile, "You can go. My men can whip any army that comes well provisioned." Of wit, properly speaking, he had little. But, at times, his brief, wise, matter of fact sentences became epigrammatic. Dr. Hunter McGuire, his medical director, once gave him some whiskey when he was wet and fatigued.—Jackson made a wry face in swallowing it, and Dr. McGuire asked if it was not good whiskey. "Oh yes," replied Jackson, "it like liquor, the taste and the effect—'that's why I don't drink it.'" A good sermon on temperance.

Jackson could sometimes feel the influence of passion, as witness the following, which is an account of how the General received the news of combinations that were being formed against him to deprive him of his command just before the great Valley campaign.

There were other times when Jackson, stung and aroused, was driven from his propriety, or, at least, out of his coolness. The winter of 1861-2 was such an occasion. He had made his expedition to Morgan county, and in spite of great sufferings among the troops, had forced the Federal garrisons at Barboursville and Romney to retire, and accomplished all his ends. General Loring was then left at Romney, and Jackson returned to Winchester. All that is well known. What follows is not known to many. General Loring conceived an intense enmity for Jackson, and made such representations at Richmond, that an order was sent to Loring, direct, not through Jackson, commanding in the Valley, recalling him. Jackson at once sent in his resignation. The scene which took place between him and his friend, Colonel _____, thereupon, was a stormy one.—The Colonel in vain tried to persuade him that he ought to recall his resignation. "No, Sir," exclaimed Jackson, striding fiercely up and down, "I will not hold a command upon terms of that sort. I will not have those people at Richmond interfering in my plans, and sending orders to an officer under me, without even informing me. No soldier can endure it. I care not for myself. If I know myself, I do not act from anger—but if I yield now they will treat better me in the same way! I am nobody—but the protest must be made here, or Lee and Johnston will be meddled with as I am." It was only after the resignation had been withdrawn by the Governor of Virginia without his authority, and explanations, apologies, protestations came from the head of the War Office, that the design was given up. Such is a little morsel of private history, showing how Jackson came near not commanding in the Valley in 1862.

Jacob R. Stevens, Esq.

Our friend Jacob R. Stevens, Esq., a native of Rockingham County, Va., who now lives in Rome, Georgia, is a candidate for Congress in that State. As he has many friends and acquaintances in this section of the "Old Dominion," who will be interested in knowing his present "posish," we publish below his card to the voters of his Congressional District:

To the Voters of the 7th Congressional District.

I am a candidate for Congress. I am induced to offer my services because I believe I can be useful to you in the next House of Representatives in trying to secure to you all your rights as a sovereign State under the Federal Constitution. I was for secession in 1850, when Henry Clay compromised Southern dignity and Southern rights and sacrificed them on the altar of his impudic ambition to gratify the fiendish hate and malignant malice of Northern fanaticism. I was for secession in 1861, when all our rights were ignored and trampled in the dust by a Black Republican President and Congress. I am still a secessionist in theory and believe the States are the creators and not the creatures of the General Government. Yet inexorable necessity has made me a good, loyal, Union man, and I bow submissively to the inevitable state of affairs which fate and the weakness of our armies have forced upon us. I am opposed to negro suffrage, negro

equality and negro liberty, and believe that slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, is the happiest and best condition for the negro in which he can be placed on this continent. I cannot take the test oath and should loathe and despise myself as a Southern man if I could. If elected I will faithfully and honestly represent your views and feelings, provided you feel and think as I do—if not, I will advise you to select a more pliable instrument, as I am as headstrong and stubborn as those marked specimens of Bullheadedness, Jeff. Davis and Andy Johnson, and am not to be swerved from pursuing the course I think right by either inside or outside pressure. Don't suppose for a moment, that I intend to canvass the District and kiss all the children in it to secure the smiles of their mothers and the votes of their fathers. I have no idea of undertaking a task of that sort. If you like my principles, and think I can truly represent you, vote for me—if you do not, vote for some one else. I shall not rejoice much if elected, and shall certainly not cry if defeated.

Very Respectfully, J. R. STEVENS.

Last Hours of Stonewall Jackson.

A Virginia correspondent of the New York World has written to that paper an interesting account of the exploits and death of this famous general. We quote the following concerning the close of his career:

"If I had not been wounded," said he, "or had had one hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to United States Ford; we would have them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender or cut their way out; they had no other alternative. My troops may sometimes fail in driving an enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position!"

He subsequently said: "I consider these wounds a blessing; they were given me for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could. 'His wife was now with him, and when she approached to him, weeping, his approaching death, he replied, with perfect calmness, 'Very good; very good; it is all right.' These were very nearly his last words. He soon after became delirious, and was heard to mutter, 'Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front! Tell Major Hawks to send forward provisions for the men!'"

Then his martial ardor disappeared, and a smile diffused itself over his pale features, and he murmured, "Let us cross the river and rest under the trees." It was the river of death he was about to pass; and soon after uttering these words he expired.

Such are the circumstances which attended the last hours of the soldier who has so long carried the Southern standard and accomplished such extraordinary success. With his disappearance from the scene the fortunes of the South, like her banner, began to droop. The Federal forces were often driven back thereafter, but were never completely defeated. Great leaders were left, but their exertions appeared to secure no definite results. Jackson had passed away by an insurmountable decree of the Almighty, and no one seemed able to fill his place.

For the Spectator.

Mr. EDITOR.—We have much said of the advantages of education, of its paramount necessity in such a system of government as ours, of the power it confers in a country whose resources are just beginning to be developed, and where every man has the utmost allowable freedom of action, where monopolies are unknown, and where all pursuits and professions are open to competition. The politician talks of its advantages to the State, the man of business of its necessity to commerce, its service to agriculture—while the philanthropist is full of its benefits to the people in a moral point of view. This is all well enough in its place. And well-written essays on such subjects are, to an idle man, delightful, since they provide the means of whiling away the slow-footed hours in glorious dreams of what might be if people would only do what they ought. Now, we want something more practical.

There are in our county a great many children who are poor, who have lost their fathers in the great war through which we have just passed.—They have been deprived of their natural protectors and helpers, and have become, in a peculiar sense, the children of the community. These children ought to be furnished with the means of obtaining a common English education. Their widowed mothers are not able to furnish the means. It must be done by the community.—There is no need of eloquent tongue or pen to stir the hearts of every true Virginian in favor of these children of misfortune. To awaken sympathy, we have only to say, "he is a soldier's child." What we do need, is the means of turning the sympathies of the people to some practical account. I wish to make a suggestion through your paper. Let there be organized at the county town a society which shall have for its object the education of indigent children of deceased soldiers. There are several ways in which this society might be organized. But there is one way which commends itself to my mind as peculiarly proper. Let the ministers of the Gospel, belonging to the several denominations, form themselves into a society, and invite others to unite with them. Let auxiliary societies be formed throughout the county. Through these societies subscriptions may be solicited, and money be collected and paid out. I do not pretend to give the details of such a work; this is merely a plan of operations that might be adopted; others more feasible might be presented. There is one objection with which any such plan will be met—the scarcity of money. Money is scarce, there can be no doubt of that, and this fact is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the organization of such a society. That some money can be spared by the people, we will show hereafter.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The U. S. Naval Academy has been removed back to its old quarters at Annapolis. Admiral Porter is the superintendent, and one hundred and twenty-five youths, having passed their examinations, have commenced their studies.

A negro was summoned to sit on a jury in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, but his white colleagues refused to sit with him, and the Judge summoned a white man in his place.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maryland Farmer and Mechanic. FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

The duties of the farm during the present month consist in gathering and storing away what remains of the late crops, and in securing them against the approaching winter. Much work of a miscellaneous kind may yet be done. The plowing of heavy clays should not be neglected, for in such soils the ameliorating influence of the winter frosts is equal to a dressing of manure. Supplies of wood in quantity ample for the uses of the household during the succeeding year should also be provided and stored away for seasoning, and all such necessary labors are to be performed as may tend to lighten the work when it presses most heavily with the opening of Spring. The chief things that remain to be done we now proceed to state.

COLLECTING MATERIALS FOR MANURES.

Seize upon every available opportunity throughout the month to cover the barn-yard and the cattle yard and hog pens with every species of rough fibrous matter that the outlying places of the farm and the vicinity will supply. The scrapings of dishes, woods mold, decaying leaves, the turf of headlands, marsh mud, and, in this tide water country, kelp or sea weed. All these things composted with stable and other manure, will not only increase the quantity to a very large extent, but will also add to it many organic substances that the various crops require.

FATTENING HOGS.

As soon as the mast becomes scarce see that the hogs are put up in warm pens with dry sleeping apartments and abundant bedding, and that they are fed and cared for as previously advised.

STIFF CLAYS.

All stiff clays, as we remarked last month, should be ploughed in the Fall of the year in order that they may be subject to the disintegrating influence of the winter's frost. The ploughing should be performed when the ground is neither dry nor wet, but moderately moist, and breaks easily from the mould board. Plough deep, certainly not less than eight inches, turning the furrow slices, not flat, but at an angle of three-five degrees, each furrow just lapsing the other, thus exposing the greater surface to the alterations of freezing and thawing.

ROOTS OF ALL KINDS.

If these have not already been dug and stored away, see that they are collected and husked as they are sufficiently dry, taking good care to protect them against frost.

CORN STALKS.

If the hay crop is short, the corn stalks may be judiciously saved as rough provender for the winter.

MILCH COWS.

See that these are properly attended to, and that in addition to dry fodder they are furnished with wet food or slops in which meal or bran is mixed with cut fodder, clover, or other hay. They should be salted regularly, and as the winter depens may be supplied with at least one meal a day of roots.

YOUNG CATTLE.

Provide these with warm dry sheds, and let them have free access to a yard where they can exercise themselves protected to some extent from the inclemency of the weather and the sharp winter winds that sweep over the open fields. Do not pamper them, but yet feed them sufficiently with good wholesome provender to keep them in a growing condition.

WORKING ANIMALS.

All working animals should be fed regularly three times a day, and at active labor, the food during the winter should not only be of the most nutritious kind but should also be generous in quantity. If, however, they have but little to do, the quantity may be decreased, provided they have warm sheds and stables and are properly attended to otherwise.

SHEEP.

During the winter all sheep should be well housed in covered sheds opening into a yard.—Cover the floor of the shed with woods mould, decayed leaves and tough litter of all kinds.—Sprinkle plaster over the surface occasionally; and once a week add a fresh covering of leaves or straw.

APPLES.

Hand gather these and store them away in GRANARIES AND CORN HOUSES.

If not already done cleanse these as advised last month.

DRAINING WET LANDS.

Whenever occasion serves, go to work and carefully drain all wet meadows; and by a proper system of under drains placed below the reach of the plow; and also open ditches to carry off surplus water, get the ground in a condition capable of bearing heavy crops.

WAGONS, CARTS, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Examine these and, after all necessary repairs have been made, oil them with neatfoot oil and put them carefully away until wanted.

FIRE WOOD.