

As indicated on the cover and title page *The Methodist Almanac for 1866* was printed by Poe & Hitchcock of Cincinnati and Chicago. Two other large towns—St. Louis and Detroit—also seem to have issued the 1866 Almanac. For Iowa, however, the firm of J. N. Waggoner of Dubuque carried an advertisement for several months in the *Dubuque Daily Times* beginning with December 16, 1865, indicating that he had for sale “very cheap” in his “New Book Store” at 98 Main Street albums in “new styles, all sizes, richly bound, direct from manufacturers.” Mr. Waggoner also had a choice assortment of prayer and hymn books, as well as standard works in history, poetry, and theology. On February 23, 1866, the *Times* advertisement was changed to indicate that Mr. Waggoner had for sale all the school books used in the “Schools of Dubuque City and County, and in the adjacent Districts of Illinois and Wisconsin,” which he was prepared to sell “singly or by the dozen” at the “lowest prices.”

The name of Joseph N. Waggoner also appears in the *Iowa State Gazetteer for 1865*. This ponderous volume declared on the title page it contained “descriptive and historical sketches of counties, cities, towns and villages . . . to which is added A SHIPPERS GUIDE and a CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY.” Three other Dubuque book dealers were included in a list that advertised book dealers in towns from Adel to Winterset.

The Methodist Almanac for 1866 was not the only venture Waggoner made in almanacs. *The New North-Western Almanac for 1864* was also distributed at Dubuque by Joseph N. Waggoner, indicating his presence in business in the Key City as early as 1863.

Who was this enterprising merchant and what was his background? Joseph N. Waggoner was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. He married Eliza H. Hamilton of New York State. The Waggoners made their home in Galena, Illinois, where Joseph entered in business. The Census of 1860 showed the 40-year old Waggoner to be a “book merchant” with property valued at \$8,300. Five children ranging from nine years to one month had been born in Illinois. A sister-in-law, a cook, and a house servant completed the Waggoner household.

His success in Galena may have led Joseph Waggoner to establish a second book store in Dubuque about 1863. At any rate, it was while identified with the Key City of Iowa that his name was associated with the two above-mentioned almanacs. For a short time Waggoner appears to have located his business at 5th and Main streets but for most of his stay in Dubuque his address was 98 Main Street. He continued to live in Galena but boarded at the Tremont House and the Waller House in Dubuque.

The Dubuque venture was not continued for any great length of time for the Waggoner name appeared for the last time in Childs & Arntzen’s the *Dubuque City Directory of 1873-1874*. At the time Joseph N. Waggoner advertised himself as a “wholesale and retail dealer in books, music, pianos, organs, etc.; stationery, wallpaper and window curtains.”

The *Jo Daviess County Atlas of 1872* listed Joseph N. Waggoner as keeping a “complete stock of books, stationery and paper, new pianos, organs and musical merchandise.”

In studying *The Methodist Almanac* the reader is reminded of a statement by Moses Coit Taylor in his *History of American Literature* in 1878. Almanacs, according to the learned Dr. Taylor, were “the one universal book of modern literature, the supreme and only literary necessity even in households where the Bible and the newspaper are still undesired and unattainable luxuries.” The almanac was a “best seller” everywhere and nowhere were they more popular than on the frontier. Since much of Iowa still lay beyond the frontier, and since Reverend Pillsbury had forged deep into that frontier country, *The Methodist Almanac of 1866* is especially appropriate at this time.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Office of the Superintendent
State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA

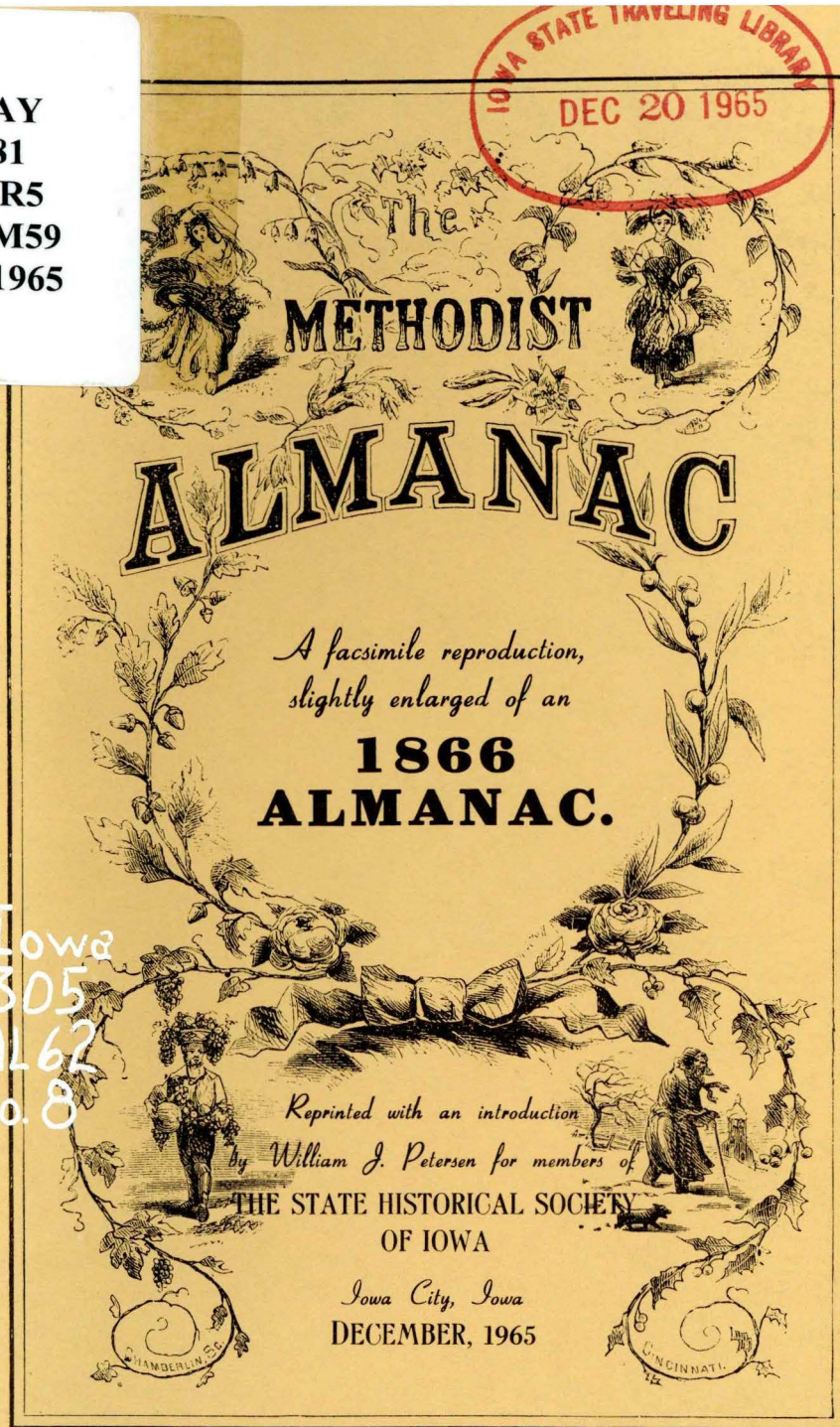


3 1723 02089 4531

AY
81
.R5
M59
1965

IOWA STATE TRAVELLING LIBRARY
DEC 20 1965

Iowa
305
AL62
no. 8



THE METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1866

Editor's Historical Introduction

Literally thousands of almanacs of every kind were brought into Iowa by the pioneers who crossed the Mississippi prior to the Civil War. Perhaps as many were brought into the Hawkeye State in the period between 1860 and 1890 when Iowa gained more than a million inhabitants. Of this vast number of almanacs many have been given to the State Historical Society of Iowa. Because of this fortunate circumstance we have been able to share our Almanac Series with our membership.

The present *Methodist Almanac*, which is the seventh in the series, has been loaned by Mrs. F. A. (Beulah Pillsbury) Heldridge of Milford. In addition to depicting the various religious almanacs that were common in post Civil War days, *The Methodist Almanac* is interesting because it once was owned by Samuel Pillsbury, a circuit-riding Methodist preacher who had given long service to the Illinois-Wisconsin district, but who removed to Iowa in 1863 and settled in the Gardner log cabin, scene of the Spirit Lake Massacre. Pillsbury Point in Arnolds Park, on the southern tip of Lake Okoboji, is named for this intrepid pioneer preacher. The *North-western Christian Advocate* of January 23, 1889, carried an obituary on Samuel Pillsbury, a portion of which follows:

PILLSBURY.—Rev. Samuel Pillsbury, superannuate of Rock River conference, was born in Johnsbury, N. Y., July 12, 1802, and died in Milford, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1888. He spent his young life in Vermont, whither the family moved in 1806. Reaching man's estate he moved to Monroe County, N. Y., where in 1829, he married Eliza Ann Latta, who for fifty-four years was his loving and efficient helpmate. Converted in 1820, he immediately united with the M. E. church, and was soon appointed classleader. As a school teacher he gave himself to diligent study; his gifts and graces were soon recognized, and he was licensed to preach. In 1835 he came west, and in 1836 was persuaded to join the old Illinois conference; was duly admitted into full connection, and ordained deacon by Bishop Soule, and at the organization of the Rock River conference, in 1840, was ordained elder by Bishop Waugh. When "Father Pillsbury" joined the Illinois conference it also embraced in its territory Wisconsin and all the northwest. Being one of those pioneer preachers of the heroic type, a man fitted by nature to be the companion of such men as Cartwright, Brunson, and the Mitchells, he was at once recognized as especially fitted for the responsible work of laying the foundations on the frontiers. In that, then new northwest, he served as pastor for twelve different circuits. On all he did grand work; hundreds were converted under his labors, and by careful and thorough organization did much to plant Methodism. He organized the first classes at Kenosha, Troy, Hart Prairie, Delavan, Elkhorn, and Janesville, and was one of the first regular pastors at Madison.

Of his removal to Iowa the *Advocate* continues:

After Father Pillsbury became superannuated he lived in Winnebago County, Ill., until 1863, when he moved with his family to Iowa, and made a home on the now well-known Pillsbury point, overlooking the beautiful West Okoboji lake. Here he lived in quiet retirement, a genial, kindly Christian gentleman, firm in his faith and deeply interested in all the work of the church.

A son—Samuel L. Pillsbury—was born in Illinois in 1836 and came with his father to Lake Okoboji in 1863. According to *The Spirit Lake Beacon* of September 30, 1920:

He came to Dickinson County with his brother Wilbur in 1863 and took up a residence in the Gardner cabin, now a part of Arnolds Park but then called Okoboji. In the fall of 1870 he was united in marriage to Francis I. Phippen in the log house located

(Continued on inside back cover)

The
METHODIST
ALMANAC

for
1866.

POE & HITCHCOCK:
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.
B. ST. J. FRY: ST. LOUIS.
J. M. ARNOLD: DETROIT.
J. N. WAGONER: DUBUQUE.

IOWA STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY
DES MOINES, IOWA

305
A462
no. 8
unb.

ARE YOU INSURED?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF AGENCIES.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

CHARTER PERPETUAL.



INCORPORATED 1819.

Net Cash Assets July 1, 1865, \$3,715,439.47
Losses Paid in Forty-Seven Years, 17,500,000.00

It is the duty of every poor man to insure his cottage, every moderate man his residence, every rich man his mansion, so that dependent, loved ones may not be made to suffer the unforeseen calamity of fire. The dwellings should ALL be insured.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY DEBTOR TO INSURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS CREDITOR, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CREDITOR TO SEE THAT HE DOES IT, AND IF HE WILL NOT DO IT, TO DO IT HIMSELF.

Merchants of the wiser sort have a proverb that "the business that will not pay for Insurance will not pay to follow." All Merchants should insure.

MANUFACTURERS SHOULD INSURE, OF COURSE. THE SPECIAL DANGERS OF FIRE ARE TOO APPARENT IN MILLS AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS TO NEED ANY URGENT APPEALS.

Every man should insure, the burning of whose property would injure or inconvenience himself, his family, or his neighbors.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION POLICIES

Issued at as favorable rates and rules as are consistent with reliable indemnity.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns Throughout the United States. Policies Issued Without Delay.

12-20-65 State Hist. Soc. Subscr.

THE

METHODIST ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1866.

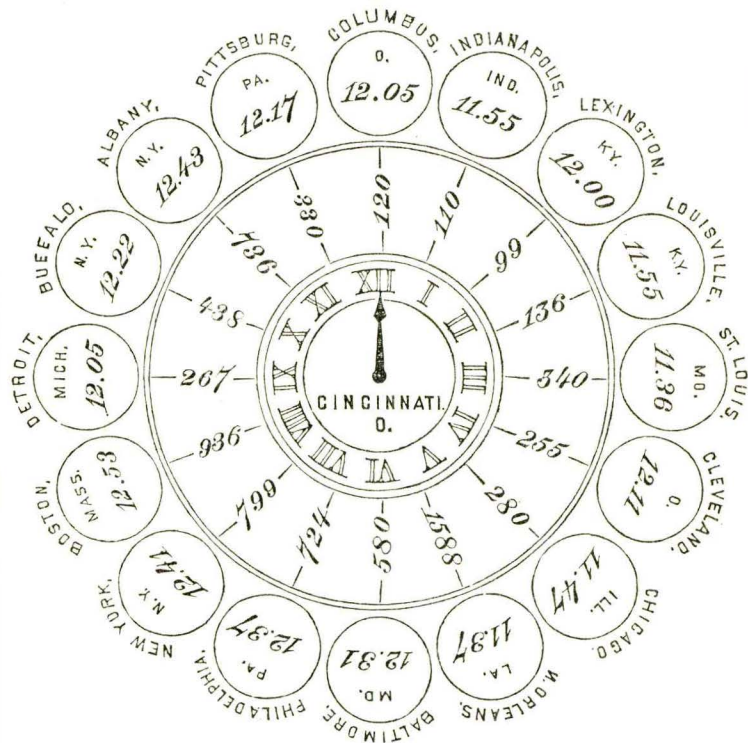
BEING THE NINETIETH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

ASTRONOMY.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO:
PUBLISHED BY POE & HITCHCOCK.

R. P. THOMPSON, PRINTER.

(TIME AND DISTANCE) INDICATOR.



The above Indicator represents the distance and difference in time from Cincinnati to the principal cities in the Union. The figures on the lines denote the distance; those in the small circles the time. Thus, when it is 12 o'clock in Cincinnati, it is 11 o'clock and 36 minutes at St. Louis, 340 miles distant. The difference in time is, of course, 24 minutes.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC. 1866.

CALCULATED IN MEAN OR CLOCK TIME.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

THE SUN.	MAJOR PLANETS.	ASTEROIDS.	11. Parthenope.	35. Leucothea.	59. Elpis.
1. Mercury.	2. Venus.	1. Ceres.	12. Victoria.	36. Atalanta.	60. Echo.
3. Earth.	4. Mars.	2. Pallas.	13. Egeria.	37. Fides.	61. Danaë.
5. Jupiter.	6. Saturn.	3. Juno.	14. Irene.	38. Leda.	62. Erato.
7. Uranus.	8. Neptune.	4. Vesta.	15. Eunomia.	39. Lætitia.	63. Ausonia.
		5. Astræa.	16. Psyche.	40. Harmonia.	64. Angelina.
		6. Hebe.	17. Thetis.	41. Daphne.	65. Cybele.
		7. Iris.	18. Melpomene.	42. Isis.	66. Maia.
		8. Flora.	19. Fortuna.	43. Ariadne.	67. Asia.
		9. Metis.	20. Massilia.	44. Nysa.	68. Leto.
		10. Hygeia.	21. Lutetia.	45. Eugenia.	69. Hesperia.
			22. Calliope.	46. Hestia.	70. Panopæa.
			23. Thalia.	47. Aglaia.	71. Feronia.
			24. Themis.	48. Doris.	72. Niobe.
			25. Phocæa.	49. Pales.	73. Clytie.
			26. Proserpina.	50. Virginia.	74. Galatea.
			27. Euterpe.	51. Nemausa.	75. Eurydice.
			28. Bellona.	52. Europa.	76. Freia.
			29. Amphitrite.	53. Calypso.	77. Frigga.
			30. Urania.	54. Alexandra.	78. Diana.
			31. Euphrosyne.	55. Pandora.	79. Eurynome.
			32. Pomona.	56. Melete.	80. Sappho.
			33. Polyhymnia.	57. Mnemosyne.	81. Terpsichore.
			34. Circe.	58. Concordia.	82. Alcmene.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ The Sun. ☾ New Moon. ☽ First Quarter of Moon. ☾ Full Moon. ☾ Last Quarter of Moon. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♁ or ♃ Earth. ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter. ♄ Saturn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune. ♁ Ascending Node. ♁ Descending Node. ♄ Days. h Hours. m Minutes. s Seconds. ♁ Opposition, differing 180° in longitude or right ascension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♁ Conjunction, having the same longitude or right ascension. ♁ Trine, separated 120° in longitude. ♁ Quartile, or Quadrature, differing 90° in longitude. ♁ Sextile, differing 60° in longitude. m Morning. e Evening.
---	--	---

Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and the other Asteroids are now generally indicated by a circle ○, inclosing the number indicating the order of their discovery.

ECLIPSES.

In this year there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the Sun, March 16th. Invisible in the United States.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon, March 30th, in the evening. Visible as follows:

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Enters shadow.		Beginning of Total Eclipse.		End of Total Eclipse.		Leaves shadow.	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
Boston.....	9	54	11	0	12	39	1	46
Albany.....	9	42	10	48	12	27	1	34
Cincinnati.....	8	59	10	5	11	44	12	51
Chicago.....	8	47	9	53	11	32	12	39

III. A partial eclipse of the Sun, April 14th. Invisible.

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, September 24th. Invisible.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun, October 7th. Eclipse begins near midnight on the 7th, and ends early on the 8th. Invisible in the United States.

THE SEASONS.

CARDINAL POINTS.	Month.	Boston.		Albany.		Cincinnati.		Chicago.		
		D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M
Vernal Equinox.....	March..	20	3	11 e	20	2	59 e	20	2	16 e
Summer Solstice.....	June.....	20	11	51 m	20	11	39 m	21	10	56 m
Autumnal Equinox.....	Sept.....	23	2	8 m	23	1	56 m	23	1	13 m
Winter Solstice.....	Dec.....	21	7	7 e	21	7	55 e	21	7	12 e

Spring, 92 days, 20 hours, 40 min. Autumn, 89 days, 17 hours, 59 min.
 Summer, 93 days, 14 hours, 17 min. Winter, 89 days, 1 hour, 35 min.

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS.

VENUS will be morning star till February 25th, then evening star till December 10th, then morning star. Mars will be morning star during the whole of this year. Jupiter will be morning star till July 21st, then evening star for the rest of the year. Saturn will be morning star till April 27th, then evening star till November 2d, then morning star the rest of the year.

Mercury may be visible in the west just after sunset, about March 25th, July 23d, and November 17th; also in the east, just before sunrise, about January 13th, May 11th, September 6th, and December 26th, at all of which times it is at its greatest brilliancy.

Venus will be at its superior conjunction with the Sun on February 25th, after which it will emerge from the Sun's rays, moving direct till it arrives at its greatest elongation east on October 1st; but it does not attain its greatest brilliancy till November 5th, after which it rapidly lessens in splendor as it moves toward the inferior conjunction, which occurs on December 11th.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
♋ Pisces, March 20.	♊ Gemini, June 21.	♍ Virgo, Sept. 23.	♑ Sagittarius, Dec. 21.
♈ Aries, April 20.	♋ Cancer, July 23.	♏ Libra, Oct. 23.	♐ Capricornus, Jan. 20.
♉ Taurus, March 20.	♌ Leo, August 23.	♏ Scorpio, Nov. 22.	♒ Aquarius, Feb. 18.

Sun north of the Equator, 186 days, 10 hours, 57 min.

Sun south of the Equator, 178 days, 13 hours, 43 min.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

Julian Period, 6579.

Roman Indiction, 9.

Solar Cycle, 27.

Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 5.

Epact, (Moon's age January 1st,) 14.

Dominical Letter, G.

Christian Era, 1866.

Amer. Independence, (to July 4th,) 90.

The year 5627 of the Jewish era commences in September.

The year 1283 of the Mohammedan era begins in May.

The Solar Cycle consists of 28 years, after the lapse of which the same days of the week return to the same days of the month throughout the year.

The Lunar Cycle consists of 19 years, or 235 lunations, which differ from 19 Julian years of 365¼ days by only about an hour and a half; so that, supposing the new moon to happen on the 1st of January in the first year of the cycle, it will again happen on that day after the lapse of 19 years.

The cycle of the Indictions is a period of 15 years, used in the Roman Empire under Constantine and his successors.

The Julian Period is a multiple of the three numbers, 28, 19, and 15, making a cycle of 7980 years: which period will bring round the years of the three cycles again in the same order. The beginning of this period is January 1, 4713 B. C.

FESTIVAL DAYS, HOLIDAYS, FASTS, ETC.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

Jan. 1. New-Year's Day.

Feb. 22. Washington's birthday.

July 4. Independence Day.

Oct. 2. Centenary of American Methodism. Special religious services and thank-offerings will continue through the month.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, FASTS, ETC.

Jan. 1-7. Annual week of prayer.

Feb. 22. Prayer for colleges.

Mar. 30. Good Friday.

April 1. Easter Sunday.

Dec. 25. Christmas.

And all Thanksgiving and Fast Days appointed by the National or State authorities.



"He saith to the snow, Be thou on the earth: likewise to the small rain and to the great rain of his strength. . . . Out of the South cometh the whirlwind, and cold out of the north. By the breath of God, frost is given, and the breadth of the waters is straitened." Job XXXVII, 6-10.

JANUARY, the first month in the present, as it was also in the Julian calendar, was so named from Janus, a double-faced divinity of the Roman mythology. It was anciently dedicated to him, because from its situation it might be considered as looking back upon the past and forward to the opening year.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for Boston, N.York, Cin'ti., Chicago, St. Paul, San Fr. and rows for LAST QUARTER, NEW MOON, FIRST QUARTER, FULL MOON.

Large table with columns for Day of Week, Day of Month, Shadow at the Noon-mark, and cities: CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO, ALBANY, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, BOSTON, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, LITTLE ROCK, SANTA FE. Includes sunrise and sunset times.

Domestic Calendar.

HOW TO CURE COLDS.—Hall's Journal of Health says the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: 1. Eat nothing. 2. Go to bed, cover up warm, in a warm room. 3. Drink as much cold water or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost well in thirty-six hours.

If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good; for the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the mean time in the way of physic, is a hindrance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever, the cold never beginning to get well till the fever subsides; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever, and, but for the fact that as soon as a cold is fairly seated, nature, in a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be almost always fatal.

These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system; for a cold does not usually cause a cough till a day or two have passed, and then waiting two days longer, gives it the fullest chance to do its work.

TO MAKE CRULLERS.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, the same amount of sweet milk, two large spoonfuls of butter, two eggs, two spoonfuls of soda, four of cream of tartar, and, if desired, a spoonful of essence of lemon. Incorporate the ingredients carefully, and fry with new lard.

NEW-YEAR'S CAKE.—Take three-fourths of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three pounds of flour, half a pint of water, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, and caraway-seeds to your taste. Roll them out and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose.

GINGER SNAPS.—Take one tablespoonful of ginger, one of lard, one teaspoonful of saleratus, half a pint of molasses, half a teacupful of water, with a sufficiency of flour. Knead soft, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven.

COOKIES.—One teacupful of butter, one of thick cream, two of sugar, one coffee-cupful of milk, one teacupful of soda, two of cream of tartar, and flour to knead soft. Bake in a quick oven.

Rural Calendar.

FARMING IN WINTER.—What shall a farmer, as a farmer, do in the Winter? He has much to do in Winter peculiar to his profession—in his house, in his barn, in the woods and at market. There is no need of his being idle. He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interest. In the first place, if the rigors of the season drive him in doors, let him think himself a lucky man; for it is to the family that his first and most important duties are. Has he a wife and children? Let him make the first his companion, friend, and equal, and let him devote his thoughts and labors for the instruction and improvement of his children. See that they go to school, and are furnished with suitable books. See that their Winter evenings are employed in useful reading and study, with innocent amusements intermixed, rather than in visiting the haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the Winter be devoted to the fireside and the calls of social intercourse.

Having every thing in order in the house, both as it respects the physical, moral, and intellectual wants of the family, let his next attention be devoted to the domestic animals of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed. Keep the stalls clean. Blanket the horse, and if you do the same to the cows, so much the better. Make sure of as warm a place for them as possible. Give them straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will thrive best, and give back the best returns for a very little outlay.

In the day-time, when your children are at school, go into the woods, and cut and haul out wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned fuel beforehand. This is economy. Take an opportunity for good sleighing to convey to market whatever you have to sell, and to make the necessary purchases for the use of the family. In short, every farmer has enough to do in Winter, and that well done is often the most important and profitable labor of the whole year. Keep stirring, and do good.—Maine Cultivator.

MOVING TREES.—Large, choice trees can be moved in Winter by digging them up, with a mass of frozen earth attached. The earth may be six to ten feet across, according to the size of the tree. Oxen and chains, or ropes, will be necessary to draw them to large holes previously dug to receive them. This is an expensive way of moving trees, but it is usually very successful when properly done. It is only advisable with valuable fruit or choice ornamental trees, desired for immediate effect.



"Fire and hail, snow and vapor, stormy wind fulfilling his Word." Psa. CXLVIII, 8.

FEBRUARY derives its name from Februus, an old Sabine word signifying "purging or purification," because on the 15th of this month the Romans kept the Febua, a general festival of expiation and purification for the year, which, in the old calendar, closed with this month. When Julius Cæsar, as Pontifex Maximus, reformed the calendar, February was made the second month, and on every fourth year a day was inserted to keep the position of the equinoxes at the same date. The insertion of one day in every four years was too much, and the excess by the year 1582 amounted to ten days. In this year Pope Gregory XIII re-adjusted the calendar, which is hence named Gregorian.

Table with columns for MOON'S PHASES and cities: Boston, N. York, Cincin'ti., Chicago, St. Paul, San Fr. with corresponding times for LAST QUARTER, NEW MOON, and FIRST Qr.

Main table of moon phases and sunrise/sunset times for cities: CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO; ALBANY, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE; BOSTON, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO; NASHVILLE, LITTLE ROCK, SANTA FE. Includes 'Day of Week' and 'Shadow at the Noon-mark' columns.

Domestic Calendar.

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.—We have noticed that many persons wear India rubber over-shoes in cold, dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and valuable for covering the feet during wet, sloppy weather, but they should never be worn on any other occasion—their sole use should be to keep out water. They should, therefore, be put off whenever the wearer enters a house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air-tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air can not be excluded from them, nor from any other portion of the body for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. It is our opinion that no habit tends more to good health than clean feet and clean, dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities.—Scientific American.

TO PREVENT TAKING COLD FROM WET FEET.—Wet feet and cold feet are apt to cause disease when a person remains inactive, as there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which will take place toward the internal parts. A person in ordinary health may walk or work in the open air for hours, with wet feet, without injury, provided the feet are well rubbed, and dry stockings and shoes are put on immediately upon arriving home. It is not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check of perspiration and the unequal circulation that will follow.

MUFFINS.—Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a pint and a half of lukewarm milk, half a teacupful of home-made yeast, two beaten eggs, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, butter your muffin cups, turn in the mixture, and bake the muffins a light brown.

RAG MATS.—Cut small bits of cloth, the size of a half dollar or less, then with a needle and strong thread sew through the center of the piece on the foundation, which ought to be woolen cloth. The more pieces you sew on, the longer it will last. Old stockings can be used up in this way. Another mode is to take seams and hems of old garments, and braid them three strand, then commence at one end and sew in a circle or square. This will do without a foundation.

TO RENOVATE BLACK CRAPE.—Skim milk and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore old rusty black Italian crape.

Rural Calendar.

SAVE YOUR HAY-SEED.—Many farmers never think of saving the offal from the cattle or horse manger, but throw it away, or into the manure heap. In either case the seed is lost, and in the last it becomes a great nuisance, if the manure be applied to hoed crops. An old writer says he "saved sufficient hay chaff one Winter from feeding twenty-three head of animals, to stock down ten acres of meadow." Would it not be better, however, to cut the grass earlier and thus lessen the quantity of seed which shells out in feeding?

CATTLE YARDS.—These should be well littered with refuse straw. It absorbs the liquid, and prevents much of this valuable part of the manure from running to waste. It augments the quantity of the manure, and adds largely to the comfort of the stock. A dry, sheltered, well-littered barn-yard, is a pleasant place in Winter—you will be inclined to spend considerable time there—and we all know that cattle and sheep thrive much better for being looked at!

SCREENS AND ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.—It is often desirable to plant screens or division hedges, both for ornament and for shelter. Among deciduous plants for this use, the one most commonly employed is the Privet; and it well deserves to be first in the rank, on account of its tenacity of life, rapid growth, numerous branches, and thick, small, shining, dark green and half persistent foliage. The common Barberry is well adapted for screens, bearing the shears well. The yellow blossoms which it produces in June, followed by bright scarlet berries, make it quite ornamental.

The Althea, with its several varieties of flowers, both single and double, may be used with good effect; and the Japan Quince, for low hedges, has much to recommend it: its leaves are small and thick, dark shining green, and very lasting; its strong thorns render it impenetrable by small animals, and its beautiful crimson blossoms in the early Spring make it appear quite gay.

The common Hawthorn may be used for this purpose, and often makes a valuable and beautiful hedge. For shelter in Winter, hedges of evergreen are the best. The American Arbor Vitæ is probably the most easily managed, and bears clipping so readily that it may always be kept in perfect trim. Hemlock is more ornamental, but requires more pruning to form it. For high screens, the Norway Spruce is one of our most valuable trees. If planted close, they develop themselves well at the bottom, and afford a valuable shelter from the winds. On the prairies they are invaluable.



"The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet." NAHUM 1, 3.

MARCH, generally stormy and boisterous, is fitly named from Mars, god of confusion and war. To him the Romans dedicated their first month. He was the progenitor of Romulus, the founder of the city, and their most worshiped divinity. Their devotion must have been constant, for in the course of seven centuries the temple of Peace was closed but twice.

MOON'S PHASES. Boston. N. York. Cinin'ti. Chicago. St. Paul. San Fr. Table listing moon phases for various cities with columns for D H M and times.

Main almanac table with columns for Day of Week, Shadow at the Noon-mark, and city-specific data for Cincinnati, Albany, Boston, and Nashville.

Domestic Calendar.

KEEPING SILKS IN GOOD ORDER.—Colored silks should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chlorid of lime used in bleaching the paper will be apt to impair the color of the silk.

To CLEAN SILVER.—When silver has become much spotted, tarnished, or discolored, it may be restored by the following process: Having dissolved two spoonfuls of powdered alum in a quart of moderately-strong ley, stir in a gill of soft soap, and remove the scum that may rise to the surface.

A GOOD MIXTURE FOR LEATHER.—Procure a tin vessel, with a cover to it; take one pint of tanner's oil, one pint of linseed-oil, one pint of tallow, and one pint of lard; melt them all together, and you have a preparation for shoes and boots which, if regularly used, will keep the leather always as soft as a glove and the feet dry.

FROSTED FEET.—To cure the intolerable itching that follows frost-bitten toes, it is necessary to totally exclude the air from the affected part. If it is not accompanied with swelling, gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, applied so as to form a complete coat, is a simple and easy remedy.

Rural Calendar.

PREPARE FOR THE BIRDS.—If you wish to secure the assistance of the nicest little garden-help in the world, put up plenty of bird-boxes. For the sake of good taste, make the boxes like little cottages. Have them with doors or holes of different sizes, so the martins can get in at some, the blue-birds at others, and the little wrens at others still; then the big birds will not drive off the little ones.

SPRING WORK.—Among the first things to be done, as the Spring opens, is the hauling of manure to the fields. For top-dressing grass land, let it be spread early, and as evenly as may be. If the spreading can be done just before a rain, the better.

The orchard now requires attention. It is better that the trimming should be delayed till about the first of June, as trees then trimmed will heal over, and the wounds be covered with a new growth of bark and wood, sooner than if trimmed earlier.

Let the working animals be so cared for as to make them strong to labor. Stock cattle will like to run abroad in fine weather, but should be fed at the barn, and have shelter in cold storms.

PARNIPS.—There is nothing better for milk cows in the Spring. They will pay to raise for this purpose, as, unlike other roots, they can be allowed to remain in the ground all Winter.



"I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall give her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit." LEVIT. XXVI, 4. "Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe." JOEL III, 13.

JULY, in the old Roman calendar, was the fifth month of the year, and named Quintilis; but after the death of Julius Cæsar it was, in honor of him, named Julius, or July, because he was born on the fourth day before the Ides of this month. Our wheat, rye, and barley harvest is usually garnered in July.

Table with columns for Moon's Phases (Last Quarter, N. Moon, First Quart., Full Moon) and cities (Boston, N. York, Cincin'ti., Chicago, St. Paul, San Fr.) with corresponding times.

Main weather table with columns for Day of Month, Day of Week, Shadow at Noon, and five cities: Cincinnati, Albany, Boston, Nashville, and San Francisco. Each city has sub-columns for Rises and Sets of the sun and moon.

Domestic Calendar.

WHOLESUME SUMMER DRINK.—Take of the best Jamaica ginger-root, carefully bruised, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; water, six quarts; to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained. To the strained liquor add one pound of the best white sugar, and again place it over the fire. Keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, in which you have previously put two drams of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a table-spoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use. The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in a high perfection in four or five days, and when opened will foam and sparkle like soda water.

HARD BUTTER WITHOUT ICE.—Put a trivet, or any open, flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivet the plate of butter, and fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower-pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Stop up the hole in the flower-pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water; set in a cool place till morning; or if done at breakfast-time, the butter will be very hard by supper-time.

ALMOND BISCUITS.—One pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of Valencia almonds, blanched and chopped, four eggs, and a little pounded sugar. Mix well, and put on tins in small rounds. Bake in a quick oven till brown.

CREAM CUSTARD.—Mix a pint of cream with one of milk, five beaten eggs, a table-spoonful of flour, and three of sugar. Add nutmeg to the taste, and bake the custard in cups of pie-plates in a quick oven.

TEA-CAKE.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a light froth, beat the yolks of the same with a cup and a half of sugar, one cup of sour cream, half a cup of butter; flavor with lemon. A little soda; flour to make a stiff batter.

CURRENT JELLY.—Put your currants in a jar in the oven, and let them remain till the juice is all out of them. To a pint of sirup add a pint of white sugar, pounded, and made quite hot. Before the sugar is added, boil the sirup very slowly for two minutes; then add the sugar, and boil it ten minutes.

CORN BEEF.—Fresh beef, boiled in very salt water, is nicer, sweeter, and tenderer than that which has been pickled before cooking—and any family that can get fresh beef may corn it as they want it.

Rural Calendar.

SAVING MANURE.—Large additions may be made to the compost heaps by cutting coarse swamp-grasses and weeds which are unfit for fodder. Cut them before the seed is formed, otherwise many will ripen and be scattered over the farm with the manure. Decomposition goes on rapidly aided by the heat of Summer, and sink-slops, contents of privies, etc., will be offensive unless plaster, muck, or other absorbents are used to retain the escaping gases. Remember that every ounce of ammonia lost is equivalent to the loss of perhaps a bushel of grain.

MAKING HAY.—Great difference of practice and opinion exists as to the methods and time of harvesting. Some cut their grass while the dew is on it; others cut it when perfectly dry, and say that if so cut it need not be spread, but will dry in the swath in one or two days. As to the time of cutting grass, we should avoid both extremes of very early or very late. Just before the seed of timothy is ripe is, upon the whole, the best time for this best of grasses for the scythe. Clover should be cut when in full blossom; instead of spreading, the best farmers make it into small cocks, and leave it thus to cure, which it will do without shriveling or losing its color.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.—We have been long satisfied that the best time to cut timber is in Summer, provided it is not left in the log, but is immediately worked up into rails, boards, or whatever is intended. It dries rapidly, and becomes hard and sound. Cut and saw basswood in Summer, and in a few weeks it will become thoroughly seasoned, and will finally harden so as almost to resemble horn. Cut it in Winter, and it will be so long in seasoning as to become partly decayed before the process can be completed. No doubt the presence of the water, or sap, in great abundance in Winter, and especially toward the latter part, hastens this incipient decay. Rails cut and split in Summer, and the bark peeled to hasten drying, have lasted twice as long as Winter-cut rails. A correspondent of the New England Farmer says he cut and split a chestnut-tree early in Summer, and "it dried the best and brightest wood he ever cut."

RASPBERRY SUCKERS, not much needed for fruit-bearing canes next year, should be cut off as soon as they show themselves above ground, as there can be no doubt that they rob the parent plant. The ground in a raspberry patch should not be dug over. This is one reason why so many suckers spring up.



"In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." Psa. xix, 4-6.

AUGUST, originally named *Sextilis*, or sixth, in the Roman calendar, was, after the establishment of the empire, called by its present name in honor of Augustus, the second of the Caesars. It is usually our hottest month, but the mornings are dewy and the evenings cool.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for Boston, N. York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, and San Fr. and rows for Last Quarter, New Moon, First Quart., and Full Moon.

Large table with columns for Day of Week, Shadow at the Noon-mark, Afternoon, and moon phases for Cincinnati, Albany, Boston, and Nashville.

Domestic Calendar.

BLACKBERRY JELLY.—Gather the fruit when perfectly ripe, and in very dry weather. Put the blackberries into a jar and place the jar in hot water, keeping it boiling till the juice is extracted from the fruit.

PICKLED PLUMS.—Seven pounds of plums, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and sugar together, and pour them over the plums, three mornings in succession.

SUPERIOR TOMATO CATSUP.—Take half a bushel of ripe tomatoes, slice, and mix with two tablespoonfuls of salt. Put them in a brass or copper kettle, and stew them over a gentle fire four or five hours.

APPLE JELLY.—Wash and pare half a peck of tart apples and throw them in water; peel two lemons and scald the peel, letting it remain on the stove; cut the lemons and put them with the apples in the kettle, and pour on the lemon water, making about a quart in all.

CRUMFETS.—Take two pounds of flour, two eggs, one half teacup of yeast, one pint of sweet milk; add a little salt, and mix thoroughly.

Rural Calendar.

WORK FOR AUGUST.—If, during this month, you will clear out fence corners and cut off vexatious intruders, the sun will do all it can to help you kill them. If your wheat is troubled with the weevil, thrash it out and leave it in the chaff.

TOPPING INDIAN CORN.—Experience has demonstrated that the grain fills better, ripens earlier, and is of greater weight when the stalks are left on than when they are topped. We mutilate no other product in this way.

POTATO TORS.—A New York potato cultivator says: "The potato itself exhausts the soil but very little, as its elements are derived mainly from the atmosphere; but the potato top exhausts more than any other one vegetable, as its elements are derived more from the soil."



"For the seed shall be prosperous; and the vine shall give her fruit and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew." ZECH. VIII. 12.

OCTOBER is the month of gladness and plenty. The vines yield their grapes, and the corn-fields their increase; the orchards shake off their ripened fruit, and the woods drop their mast. The frosts of Autumn begin to change the foliage of the trees, and the forests flaunt in the gayety and splendor of a bride newly decked for the nuptials.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for Boston, N. York, Cin. n'ti, Chicago, St. Paul, San Fr. and rows for L. Qr., New Moon, First Quart., Full Moon, Last Quarter.

Main table with columns for Day of Month, Day of Week, Shadow at Noon-mark, Morning, and cities: Cincinnati, Albany, Boston, Nashville. Includes sunrise and sunset times.

Domestic Calendar.

EAT FAT.—The celebrated Dr. Hooker gives the following results of observations as to the use of fat: Of persons who between the ages of fifteen and twenty avoid fat, the greater portion die with consumption before the age of thirty-five. Nine-tenths of those who die with consumption are persons who never used fat meat. Dr. Dixon confirms these statements, and observes that "this is the whole secret of the benefit of cod-liver oil."

GRAPE JELLY.—Strip from their stalks some fine ripe black-cluster grapes, and stir them with a wooden spoon over a gentle fire till all have burst and the juice flows freely from them; strain it off without pressure, and pass it through a jelly-bag, or through a twice-folded muslin. Weigh, and then boil it rapidly for twenty minutes. Draw it from the fire, stir in it, till dissolved, fourteen ounces of good sugar, roughly powdered, to each pound of juice, and boil the jelly quickly for fifteen minutes longer, keeping it constantly stirred and perfectly well skimmed. It will be very clear, and of a beautiful pale rose-color.

APPLE CREAM.—Pare and boil good rich baking apples till soft, rub the pulp through a hair sieve, add sugar while warm; when cold, stir in a sufficient quantity of sweet cream, and serve cold.

A COLD PICKLE.—Chop finely and mix together one gallon of green tomatoes, six green peppers, and six onions; salt them well, and let them stand over night. Squeeze dry, and to each gallon add one tablespoonful of ground pepper and the same quantity of allspice, and one pint of mustard-seeds. Use strong wine or cider vinegar to cover the pickle, and let it stand a month before using.

PICKLED CABBAGE.—Shred red and white cabbage, spread it in layers in a stone jar, with salt over each layer. Put two spoonfuls of whole black pepper and the same quantity of allspice, cloves, and cinnamon in a bag, and scald them in two quarts of vinegar, and pour the vinegar over the cabbage, and cover it tight. Use it two days after.

SCALDING MILK.—In Cornwall, England, milk, after having been cooled some hours, is scalded over a very slow fire, and then again cooled. The cream is taken off from twenty-four to thirty hours from the time of milking, as needed. Cream from milk thus managed is delicious, and so rich and thick that a common dinner-plate may be laid in the pan on the cream without breaking its surface.

Rural Calendar.

OCTOBER HINTS.—Much profitable labor may be done on the farm in October. The chief business will be to secure the root crops, and to husk the corn and properly store the fodder. Permanent improvements in buildings, fencing, and draining, add to the available capital, and should not be neglected from false economy; the present month is a favorable time for this work. Finish gathering apples before exposed to injury from frost, and market or store for future use. Cooked apples are valuable food for stock, when too poor to dry. Examine buildings thoroughly, and make all needed repairs. Clear out cave troughs, and arrange drains to carry away surplus water, especially from the manure heaps. Now is a favorable time for painting buildings. Butter properly made early in October is of the best quality. Store sufficient for Winter use, working it well. Beets and carrots should be harvested and stored in the cellar or in pits from the middle to the last of the month. Remove all tops and feed to catte. Leave them exposed a day or two before storing, to part with superfluous moisture. Plant abundance of fruit and ornamental trees about the dwelling, in the fields, and by the road-side.

THE HORSE.—If you have the care of horses, remember that a horse is much more easily taught by gentle than by rough usage. If you use him well, he will be grateful; he will listen for, and show his pleasure at the sound of your footstep. As to his food, you should do by him as by yourself—"little and often." As for his work, begin early, and then you need not hurry. Remember, it is the speed, and not the weight, that spoils many a true-hearted worker.

CORN AND COB-MEAL FOR HENS.—A lady, who always contrives to have plenty of eggs, says that the best food for hens is a dough made of meal from corn and cobs ground together. Meal of corn alone, or clear corn, is apt to fatten the hens too much, while they do not, in order to be kept in good laying condition, require such concentrated food.

PLOWING OLD ORCHARDS.—How many old orchards there are that have been seeded down and the land suffered to lie in grass till the trees produce cracked, gnarled, and worthless fruit—and little of that. Such orchards should be plowed—and as deep as may be without disturbing too many of the roots. The present month is a good time to perform this labor. The earlier, the better. Fall plowing and Summer fallows are as good for fruit-trees as for any farm crop.



"We all do fade as a leaf." ISAIAH LXIV, 6.
"All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away." 1 PETER I, 24.

NOVEMBER, with his blasts, strips the leaves from the trees, withers the grass with his frosts, and nips the latest vegetation with his cold. As falls the year, so perishes man: and the simile is common in both sacred and secular poetry. Long ago Homer declared that, as the generation of the leaves, so also are the generations of men. One perishes, another is renewed; and out of death comes life as out of life comes death.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for Boston, N. York, Cincin'ti., Chicago, St. Paul, and San Fr. and rows for New Moon, First Quart., Full Moon, and Last Quarter.

Table of moon phases and sun positions for various cities including Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco, Albany, Detroit, Milwaukee, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Nashville, Little Rock, and Santa Fe. Columns include Day of Week, Shadow at the Noon-mark, and Rises/sets for Sun, Moon, and Planets.

Domestic Calendar.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.—If there be any thing among the temporals to make life pleasant, it is in the walls of a well-ordered house, where all is adjusted to please—not by its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content, which invite all who enter to taste its comforts.

Rural Calendar.

MAKE THE BARNS COMFORTABLE.—When lumber and labor are so scarce and so high, few will think of building new barns; but they should try to make the old ones comfortable. And this especially on the approach of Winter.

HUSK BEDS.—Now—the husking season—is the time to secure the best and most durable sort of under-beds. All the inner husks of the corn should be saved for this purpose.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Haive the pumpkin, take out the seeds, wash it clean, and cut it into small pieces. These are to be stewed gently till soft, then drained, and strained through a sieve.

TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—To one pound of crab apples, take one pound of sugar; put the sugar in a kettle with just enough water to keep it from burning; let it boil up, then skim and put in the apples.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—Take oxalic acid, 1 part; rotten-stone, 6 parts; mix with equal parts of oil and spirits of turpentine; rub with flannel.

FALL PLOWING.—The question is often asked, whether Fall plowing is advisable? It may be advantageous or injurious, according to the character of the soil and the circumstances under which it is performed.

COAL ASHES FOR GRASS LAND.—The ashes of mineral coals differ greatly in quality. Nearly all, however, may add valuable ingredients to the soil, and must produce a very good effect upon heavy, clayey land.



"He giveth snow like wool; he scattereth the hoar frost like ashes; he casteth forth his ice like morsels: who can stand before his cold?" Psa. CXLVII, 16, 17.

DECEMBER closes the year. In our retrospect of the months and the seasons, we can best adopt the words of Thomson in his grand hymn:

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God: the rolling year Is full of Thee!"

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for Boston, N. York, Cincin'ti., Chicago, St. Paul, San Fr. and rows for New Moon, First Quart., Full Moon, Last Quarter.

Main calendar table with columns for Day of Week, Shadow at the Noon-mark, Morning, and cities: CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO, ALBANY, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, BOSTON, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, LITTLE ROCK, SANTA FE.

Domestic Calendar.

PREMIUM CORN BREAD.—To two quarts of meal add one pint of bread sponge; water sufficient to wet the whole; add one-half pint of flour, and a tablespoonful of salt; let it rise; then knead well for the second time, and place the dough in the oven, and allow it to bake an hour and a half.

CHRISTMAS BUNS.—One pound of flour, six ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, quarter of a pound of sugar; beat the yolk of an egg separately, half a gill of milk, and a few drops of essence of lemon; bake immediately.

BAKED SQUASH.—Take Winter squash, cut in halves, partially clean them inside, and bake slowly in an oven an hour and a half; then scrape the inner surface and remove the squash from the rind—which has served as a dish in baking—mash, and serve for the table. Or, cut the squash into several pieces, take off the rind, clean inside, and bake slowly.

INDIAN CAKES.—Six well-beaten eggs, one quart of milk warmed, a small lump of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint and one-half Indian meal. Bake in buttered tins, about two inches thick.

FRIED POTATOES.—How few cooks know how to fry potatoes! There is nothing so easy to get and yet so palatable for breakfast, with a thick, tender beefsteak, or a mutton chop fizzling from the gridiron. To fry raw potatoes properly, they should be pared, cut lengthwise into slices an eighth of an inch in thickness, dropped into a pan over the fire containing hot beef drippings, turned frequently, nicely browned all over but never burned. The addition of a little salt and pepper, while in the pan, and a little flour dredged over them, is an improvement.

CHRISTMAS NUTS.—Take one and a half teacupfuls sugar, four teacupfuls buttermilk, two teaspoonfuls saleratus, two eggs, a little salt, and flour enough to form a dough. Beat the eggs light and mix them with the milk, add the saleratus, turn this into the flour, then add the sugar, and knead well. Roll out to one-half inch thick, cut into little round cakes about an inch in diameter, put them into a pan of hot lard, and take them out when a nut-brown color.

PIE CRUST.—Take one pint of buttermilk, one large teacupful of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour enough to form a dough. Mix the lard and flour by rubbing them together; then add the other ingredients, knead well, and it is ready to roll out. Tender and good.

Rural Calendar.

KEEPING PUMPKINS.—Pumpkins for stock are best kept in a dry loft with the flooring quite open, so as to allow air to circulate as freely as possible between them. Were it not that they take so much room, we should prefer storing them in a single tier; but usually, for want of this, when a large crop is to be secured, they must be piled upon each other. In this case, we would recommend their not being placed more than three or four feet deep. If piled together in too large heaps, they gather moisture, and rot rapidly. When frozen, they should be preserved a long time; but they should be cooked before giving them to stock, otherwise they may do them great injury. On the whole, we prefer feeding our pumpkins as fast as possible after ripening, and before the cold weather sets in. They are of a cold, watery nature, and, unless cooked, we doubt whether they are near as beneficial to animals in frosty weather as they are in milder; or, indeed, any kind of fruit, though stock of good breed usually do well upon them. In feeding pumpkins to milch cattle, be careful to separate the seeds from them, as they tend to increase the watery secretions and diminish the lacteal.

CURING HAMS.—At a late fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, the first premium was awarded for hams cured thus: To one hundred and fifty pounds of ham take one and a half ounces saltpeter, four quarts fine salt, with enough molasses to make paste; rub well on the flesh side; let it lie four weeks, then hang and smoke two days before removing from the smoke-house; paint with black pepper and strong vinegar; after which, bag them. Hang in a cool, well-ventilated and dry room, and no fly will touch them.

FEEDING CORN TO STOCK.—A farmer who has had much experience in wintering stock, says, if you feed corn in the ear to cattle during the day, they will not digest it well; but a few nubbins fed at night, after the animal has eaten hay and is ready to lie down, will all be re-chewed with the cud and thoroughly digested, adding profitably to the keeping of the animal.

ICE-HOUSES.—Every farmer should gather his supply of ice from the nearest stream to his farm. With regard to accumulating large stocks, it may be stated enormous ice-houses are not necessary. Hundreds of tons of ice may be piled up in the open air, and no other protection is necessary than a good thatch of hemlock or pine boughs over the pile. The waste will be far less than the expense of building the cheapest board ice-houses.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Table with columns: STATES AND TERRITORIES, CHURCH PROPERTY, 1864, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1864. Sub-headers include Churches, Patronage, Prob. Value, S. Schools, Officers & Teachers, Scholars, Vols. in Library.

CENSUS OF THE M. E. CHURCH BY STATES—1864.

Table with columns: STATES & TERRITORIES, No. in Soc'y. Lists states and their corresponding church membership numbers.

SUMMARY OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Table with columns: CONFERENCE, TR. PREACHERS (Effect, Sup, Total), Local Pres., NUMBERS IN SOCIETY (Members, Probat., Total), BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS (Miss. Sub., S.S. Un., Tract So.).

METHODIST LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

I. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Table listing various Methodist literary institutions. Columns include: Name of Institution, Location, President or Principal, Founded, Instructors, Male/Female students (1864-5), Value of Buildings, etc., Endowment on Interest, Income, and Vols. in Library.

II. THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES.

Table listing theological institutes. Columns include: Name of Institute, Location, President or Principal, Founded, Instructors, Male/Female students (1864-5), Value of Buildings, etc., Income, and Vols. in Library.

III. SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES.

Table listing seminaries and academies. Columns include: Name, Location, Principal, Founded, Instructors, Male/Female students (1864-5), and Value of Buildings, etc.

SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRINCIPAL.	Founded.....	STUDENTS, 1864-5.		Value of Buildings, etc.....
				Male.	Fem.	
Rock River Seminary.....	Mt. Morris, Ill....	W. T. Harlow, A. M....	1839	...	...	.....
Santiam Academy.....	Lebanon, Oregon	L. T. Woodward, A. M....	1854	...	...	.....
S. Illinois Female College..	Salem, Ill.....	J. S. Moore, A. M....	1854	5	25	\$4,000
Spring Mountain Academy	Spring Mount., O.	D. H. Taylor, A. B....	1855	1	16	3,000
Springfield Female College	Springfield, O.....	Jas. H. Herron, A. M.	1842	7	70	20,000
Springfield West. Sem'ry & Female Col. Inst. J.	Springfield, Vt....	M. C. Dean.....	1846	...	...	.....
Springville Academy.....	Springville, N. Y.	David Copeland, A. M.	1828	6	100	8,000
Stockton Female Institute	Stockton, Cal.....	H. W. Hunt, A. M....	1859	...	...	.....
Stockwell Collegiate Inst.	Stockwell, Ind....	J. A. Rich, A. M....	1860	5	170	30,000
Thorntown Academy.....	Thorntown, Ind....	Jno. C. Ridpath, A. B.	1855	6	137	10,000
Umpqua Academy.....	Wilbur, Oregon...	T. F. Royal.....	1854	...	...	.....
Valparaiso Male & Fem. Col.	Valparaiso, Ind....	B. W. Smith, A. M....	1859	7	138	25,000
Waterloo Academy.....	Waterloo, Wis....	A. M. Stephens.....	1862	...	...	.....
Wesley Academy.....	Wesley, Ind.....	A. Orear.....	1858	3	95	56
Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass	Edward Cooke, D. D.	1824	10	286	232
Wesleyan Female College..	Cincinnati, O.....	Richard S. Rust, D. D.	1842	12	...	211
Wesleyan Female College..	Wilmington, Del.	John Wilson, A. M....	1837	15	...	157
Western Reserve Seminary	W. Farm'gton, O.	J. M. Leonard, A. M.	1854	8	120	156
West River Classical Inst.	West River, Md....	R. G. Chaney, A. M....	1851	3	75	...
Whitewater College.....	Centerville, Ind..	W. H. Barnes, A. M....	1848	...	...	.....
Will'sport Dickinson Sem.	Willi'sport, Penn.	T. Mitchell, D. D....	1847	10	215	125
Willoughby Collegiate Ins.	Willoughby, O....	J. B. Robinson, A. M.	1859	6	73	181
Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Penn..	Reuben Nelson, D. D.	1844	8	293	165
Xenia Female College.....	Xenia, Ohio.....	William Smith, A. M.	1850	9	37	192

CIRCULARS asking for information were sent to all our colleges and seminaries, so far as known, but from some of them we have received no returns. In such cases, as well as we were able from other sources, we have filled out the required statistics. The following schools should probably be added to the above list, but as we could learn nothing concerning them, they have not been included: Knoxville Female Seminary, Tennessee; Lansing Academy, Michigan; Nebraska Conference Seminary; Rogersville Union Seminary, New York; and St. Cloud Institute, Minnesota. The following table contains the summary as reported:

SUMMARY.

GRADE OF INSTITUTION.	Number.....	Instructors.....	STUDENTS.	
			Male.	Female
Universities and Colleges.....	22	144	3,009	1,217
Theological Institutes.....	3	9	112	.....
Seminaries and Academies.....	84	464	5,556	8,060
Total.....	109	617	8,677	9,277

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in New York, third Monday in November.
 TRACT SOCIETY, in New York, second or third week in December.
 SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, in New York, second week in January.
 CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY, in Philadelphia, between the 1st and 20th of November.
 Public anniversaries are held also at such times and places as may be determined by the several Boards of Managers.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

METHODISM was introduced into America in the year 1766. This year completes its first century. In view of this fact, and as a memorial of its introduction, its progress, and its results, the last General Conference resolved that the Centenary should be celebrated by all our churches and people with devout thanksgiving, by special religious services, and by liberal thank-offerings. Two departments of Christian enterprise are to be placed before our people: one connectional, central, and monumental, the other local and distributive. To arrange for carrying out this plan, a committee was appointed by direction of the General Conference; and they, after fully considering the matter, recommend contributions from our people to any or all of the following objects, or for any local purpose that the donor may name:

- To Garrett Biblical School, at Evanston, Ill., \$50,000.
- To Methodist General Biblical Institute in New England, \$50,000.
- For a Biblical Institute in the Eastern Central States, \$50,000
- For a Biblical Institute in Cincinnati or vicinity, \$50,000.
- For a Biblical Institute on the Pacific Coast, \$50,000.
- For the erection of a Centenary Mission House at New York, \$50,000.
- For the Irish Connectional Fund, \$50,000.
- For the Theological Training School at Bremen, \$10,000.
- For the Chartered Fund for worn-out preachers, widows, and orphans, such sums as contributors may desire to appropriate.

It is expected that a large amount of funds will be collected where no specified object is named by the contributor. For the proper distribution of these funds, a Board of ten Trustees, called "The Centenary Connectional Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church," has been authorized to secure a suitable charter, and obtain a legal existence for the holding and using the property that may come into their hands. The disposition of the local and distributive collections is left to the several Conferences. A Central Centenary Committee is appointed, of whom W. C. HOYT is Corresponding Secretary, to whom all letters relating to the Centenary jubilee should be addressed, at 200 Mulberry-street, New York.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NAME.	ENTERED THE MINISTRY.	Elected Bishop.	Years in Ministry when elected.....	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Thomas Archibald Morris.....	Ohio Conference.....1816	1836	20	Springfield, Ohio.
Edmund Storer Janes.....	Philadelphia Conference.....1830	1844	14	New York.
Levi Scott.....	Philadelphia Conference.....1826	1852	26	Odessa, Delaware.
Matthew Simpson.....	Pittsburg Conference.....1833	1852	19	Philadelphia, Penn.
Osmon Cleander Baker....	New Hampshire Conference, 1839	1852	13	Concord, N. H.
Edward Raymond Ames.....	Illinois Conference.....1830	1852	22	.....
Davis Westcott Clark.....	New York Conference.....1843	1864	21	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edward Thomson.....	Ohio Conference.....1833	1864	31	.....
Calvin Kingsley.....	Erie Conference.....1841	1864	23	Cleveland, Ohio.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, TREASURER.
REV. DANIEL WISE, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

The following table presents the statistics of this society as given in the last annual report:

	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Volumes in Library	Bible Classes	Infant Scholars	Expenses	For Sunday School Union	S. S. Adv'te Taken	Conventions
Total	13,213	149,577	861,484	2,523,087	17,463	131,075	\$216,466 45	\$17,839 47	222,276	18,892
Last year	13,088	148,582	841,706	2,473,418	17,275	121,596	168,695 23	12,978 48	206,281	20,233
Increase	125	995	19,778	55,669	188	9,479	\$47,771 22	\$4,860 99	15,995	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341

Number of new volumes added to the libraries	23
Whole number of volumes in the Youth's Library	742
Pages of Sunday school books printed at New York during the year 1864	112,512,225
Pages of books contained in the Sunday School Advocate, printed at New York and Cincinnati, counting each page of the new series as equivalent to fifteen pages of an 18mo book	373,104,000
Sunday School Bells, (German)	10,440,000
Total number of 18mo pages printed	490,296,225
Last year	469,750,000
Increase	26,306,225
Number of books bound or put up in paper covers, and tracts	1,360,281
Last year	1,351,804
Increase	8,477
Average circulation of the Sunday School Advocate, each issue	259,100
Total number of copies printed	6,218,400
Receipts for the year 1864	\$17,839 47
Expenditures	16,614 52

TRACT SOCIETY.

REV. DANIEL WISE, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., TREASURER.
Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

The last annual report of this Society, presented in January, 1865, gives the following summary of operations during the year 1864:

Total receipts for the year, \$12,610.91, being \$3,892.66 in excess of the previous year.

Disbursements, \$12,017.41, or \$6,498.56 more than in 1863. Of this amount \$6,602.36 were appropriated to the army, and distributed mainly through the agencies of Christian Commission.

The circulation of the Good News during the Summer was 95,000, and now 87,000. The average circulation was 90,500. Total number of copies printed, 1,086,000. Four new tracts were added to the list during the year. The whole number of pages of tracts printed during the year was 14,464,000, being 8,860,000 more than the previous year. To this should be added about 2,000,000 pages of tracts published in Germany for the use of our missions there.

The Society has the following Assistant Treasurers, to whom funds may be sent or applications made for aid: At Cincinnati, J. M. Phillips; Boston, J. P. Magee; Chicago, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D.; Pittsburg, J. L. Read; Buffalo, H. H. Otis.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

REV. BISHOP MORRIS, D. D., PRESIDENT.
REV. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
REV. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., FIRST ASSISTANT COR. SECRETARY, *New York*.
REV. J. M. TRIMBLE, D. D., SECOND ASSISTANT COR. SECRETARY, *Columbus, O.*
REV. T. CARLTON, D. D., TREASURER.
REV. ADAM POE, D. D., ASSISTANT TREASURER, *Cincinnati, O.*
REV. D. TERRY, RECORDING SECRETARY.

Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE 1864-8.

I DISTRICT.—New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Conferences, ELISHA ADAMS, New Hampshire Conference.

II DISTRICT.—New York, New York East, Troy, Black River, Oneida, California, and Oregon Conferences, JOHN MILEY, New York East Conference.

III DISTRICT.—Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, Wyoming, Baltimore, and East Baltimore Conferences, S. Y. MONROE, Newark Conference.

IV DISTRICT.—East Genesee, Genesee, Erie, Pittsburg, and West Virginia Conferences, C. A. HOLMES, Pittsburg Conference.

V DISTRICT.—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Ohio, Kentucky, and Central German Conferences, L. B. GURLEY, Central Ohio Conference.

VI DISTRICT.—Detroit, Michigan, North-Western Indiana, Indiana, South-Eastern Indiana, and North Indiana Conferences, J. S. SMART, Detroit Conference.

VII DISTRICT.—Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois, Southern Illinois, and South-Western German Conferences, JAMES LEATON, Illinois Conference.

VIII DISTRICT.—Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, North-West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and North-West German Conferences, CHAUNCEY HOBART, North-West Wisconsin Conference.

IX DISTRICT.—Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Conferences, D. P. MITCHELL, Kansas Conference.

The receipts during the year 1864 were \$558,993.26; being an average of 60.2 cents a member, and an increase of \$129,224.51 over the previous year.

The number of missionaries employed and members received into the Mission Churches is exhibited in the following summary :

FOREIGN MISSIONS.			DOMESTIC MISSIONS.		
	Missionaries.	Members.		Missionaries.	Members.
Liberia.....	19	1,493	German.....	240	22,787
South America.....	9	125	Indian.....	11	1,026
China.....	27	159	Scandinavian.....	31	2,146
Germany.....	43	4,132	French.....	1	63
India.....	47	164	Welsh.....	3	116
Bulgaria.....	3	.....	Total Domestic.....	286	26,138
Scandinavia.....	13	949	Total Foreign.....	161	7,022
Total.....	161	7,022	Grand Total.....	447	33,160

In addition to those employed in the above work there are nearly a thousand ministers who are engaged on the frontiers or in destitute localities, in city missions, among the freedmen, and as missionaries to the South, in charges that can not support themselves. Besides the missions enumerated above, there has been established a third class, designated as "Missions in the United States and Territories, not included in the bounds of any Annual Conference." This class includes all our missions in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Eastern Idaho, Montana, and the Southern States where the war broke up or put an end to all religious organizations existing before the rebellion. Special attention is called to the Disciplinary Plan for the support of missions, and particularly to the feature requiring monthly missionary lectures or prayer meetings in each charge or society. Wherever this plan has been thoroughly tested, it has been found to develop an interest in the subject of missions, and the contributions have been largely increased.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

At the last General Conference an association was established under the denomination of "The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The object of the organization is to enable the several Annual Conferences to establish and extend their Christian influence and power throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship, and such other Church property as may promote the general design.

The society is controlled by a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-five laymen and as many clergymen—not exceeding that number—as shall be determined at each annual meeting; and by a General Committee of nine members, chosen by the bishops from nine districts into which the Annual Conferences are divided. The annual meetings of the society are held in the city of Philadelphia, in November. The following officers have been chosen, and all communications respecting the business of the society should be directed to them: THOMAS T. TASKER, President; REV. SAMUEL Y. MONROE, Corresponding Secretary, 119 North Sixth-street, Philadelphia; COLSON HIESKELL, Treasurer, 1122 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL CONFERENCE TRUSTEES.

The following Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church were elected by the General Conference in 1864, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1865 :

Board of Trustees

REV. BISHOP D. W. CLARK, D. D., PRESIDENT.
MARCELLUS B. HAGANS, ESQ., SECRETARY, *Cincinnati, O.*
REV. ADAM POE, D. D., TREASURER, *Cincinnati, O.*

REV. JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE, D. D., ADAM N. RIDDLE, ESQ.,
REV. WILLIAM NAST, D. D., JUDGE JOHN FUDGE,
REV. WILLIAM YOUNG, HON. THOS. H. WHETSTONE, (dec'd.)

This Board is authorized to receive and apply, under the General Conference, all donations, bequests, grants, etc., to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In response to inquiries upon the subject, the Trustees suggest the following

Form of Request.

I give and devise to "The Board of Trustees of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of —— dollars, for the uses and purposes of said Church, and for which moneys the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

BOOK CONCERN.

NEW YORK.—THOMAS CARLTON, Book Agent; JAMES PORTER, Assistant Book Agent; DANIEL D. WHEDON, D. D., Editor of the Quarterly Review and General Books; DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal; DANIEL WISE, D. D., Editor of the Sunday School Advocate, Sunday School Teachers' Journal, Sunday School Books, and Tract Publications.

CINCINNATI.—ADAM POE, Book Agent; LUKE HITCHCOCK, Assistant Book Agent, Chicago; JOHN M. REID, D. D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate; ISAAC W. WILEY, D. D., Editor of the Ladies' Repository and General Books; WILLIAM NAST, D. D., Editor of the Christian Apologist, and German Books.

AUBURN, N. Y.—DALLAS D. LORE, D. D., Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

PITTSBURG, PENN.—SAMUEL H. NESBIT, D. D., Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

CHICAGO, ILL.—THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., Editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate.

ST. LOUIS.—BENJAMIN F. CRARY, D. D., Editor of the Central Christian Advocate.

SAN FRANCISCO.—ELEAZER THOMAS, Editor of the California Christian Advocate.

SALEM, OREGON.—HENRY C. BENSON, D. D., Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate.

OUR GENERAL CONFERENCES.

GENERAL CONFERENCES.	PLACE.	DATE.	No. Confer- ences.....	Delegates in Conference	No. Preach- ers.....	No. Church Members
Organization of the Church.....	Baltimore.....	Dec. 25, 1784	3	...	104	18,000
First General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	Nov. 1, 1792	17	...	266	65,980
Second General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	Oct. 20, 1796	6	...	293	56,664
Third General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 6, 1800	7	...	287	64,894
Fourth General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 7, 1804	7	107	400	113,134
Fifth General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 6, 1808	7	129	540	151,995
First Delegated General Conference.....	New York.....	May 1, 1812	8	90	688	195,357
Second Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1816	9	104	695	214,235
Third Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1820	11	89	904	256,881
Fourth Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1824	12	125	1,272	328,523
Fifth Delegated General Conference.....	Pittsburg.....	May 1, 1828	17	...	1,642	421,156
Sixth Delegated General Conference.....	Philadelphia.....	May 1, 1832	19	197	2,200	548,593
Seventh Delegated General Conference.....	Cincinnati.....	May 2, 1836	22	145	2,929	650,103
Eighth Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1840	28	143	3,865	852,918
Ninth Delegated General Conference.....	New York.....	May 1, 1844	33	179	4,621	1,171,356
Tenth Delegated General Conference.....	Pittsburg.....	May 1, 1848	23	150	3,841	639,066
Eleventh Delegated General Conference.....	Boston.....	May 1, 1852	29	178	4,513	728,700
Twelfth Delegated General Conference.....	Indianapolis.....	May 1, 1856	38	218	5,161	800,327
Thirteenth Delegated Gen'l Conference.....	Buffalo.....	May 1, 1860	47	221	6,987	994,447
Fourteenth Delegated Gen'l Conference.....	Philadelphia.....	May 2, 1864	49	216	8,205	928,320

*The Southern Conferences seceded from the Church in 1846, thus reducing the number of members during this period.

METHODISM IN 1866.

DESIGNATION.	Bishops.....	Conferences.....	Preachers.....	Members.....	Probationers	Sunday Schools.....	Officers and Teachers.....	Scholars.....
AMERICAN METHODISM—								
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	9	60	6,993	820,860	104,425	13,391	152,745	917,932
Methodist Episcopal Church South ^o	6	24	2,494	601,641	107,308	...	...	...
Canada Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2	3	216	19,526	...	196	1,597	8,888
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3	...	500	75,000	...	...	...	100,000
Evangelical Association.....	2	12	405	50,336	1,172	644	6,472	28,854
Primitive Methodists, Canada.....	...	...	...	5,854	...	...	...	4,999
New Connection Methodists, Canada.....	...	...	...	8,028	...	...	...	...
Canada Wesleyan Conference.....	...	...	591	53,467	2,928	749	...	44,572
Eastern British America Conference.....	...	...	148	15,029	...	...	...	...
American Wesleyan Church.....	...	...	...	21,000	...	...	...	...
Methodist Protestant Church.....	...	...	...	90,000	...	...	...	...
FOREIGN METHODISM—								
British Wesleyan Conference.....	...	...	1,492	330,827	19,091	4,986	98,401	537,311
Irish Wesleyan Conference.....	...	...	...	20,031	...	...	...	...
French Conference.....	...	...	26	1,658	168	37	258	1,859
Australia Conference.....	...	...	...	42,042	...	...	...	...
Foreign Missions.....	...	...	...	62,545	...	...	...	...
Primitive Methodists, England.....	...	...	...	868	149,106	...	2,000	168,000
United Methodist Free Churches, Engl'd.....	...	...	...	269	65,689	6,133	1,087	146,282
New Connection Methodists, England.....	...	...	...	149	24,289	...	...	...
Bible Christians, England.....	...	...	...	227	25,832	...	...	40,000
Wesleyan Reform Union, England.....	...	...	...	18	9,750	933	...	18,000

*Statistics last reported.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee..... PRESIDENT..... Salary, \$25,000
 VICE-PRESIDENT..... Salary, 8,000

The Cabinet.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York..... SECRETARY OF STATE..... Salary, \$8,000
 HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana..... SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY..... Salary, 8,000
 EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania..... SECRETARY OF WAR..... Salary, 8,000
 GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut..... SECRETARY OF THE NAVY..... Salary, 8,000
 JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa..... SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR..... Salary, 8,000
 JAMES S. SPEED, of Kentucky..... ATTORNEY-GENERAL..... Salary, 8,000
 WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio..... POSTMASTER-GENERAL..... Salary, 8,000

The Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, CHIEF JUSTICE. Salary, \$6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, Associate Justice. | DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, Associate Justice.
 SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y., " " | NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
 ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " " | SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, " "
 JAS. M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " | STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal., " "

There is one vacancy, occasioned by the death of JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.
 The salary of the Associate Justices is \$6,000.
 Court meets annually on the first Monday in December, at Washington.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Regular Session convened Monday, December 4, 1865.

Senate.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, PRESIDENT pro tem.
 JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, CLERK.

CALIFORNIA.	KENTUCKY.	MISSOURI.	PENNSYLVANIA.
J. A. McDougall.....1867	Garrett Davis.....1867	J. B. Henderson.....1869	Edgar Cowan.....1867
John Conness.....1869	James Guthrie.....1871	B. G. Brown.....1867	C. R. Buckalew.....1869
CONNECTICUT.	LOUISIANA.	NEVADA.	RHODE ISLAND.
L. S. Foster.....1867	R. K. Cutler.....1867	James W. Nye.....1867	Wm. Sprague.....1869
James Dixon.....1869	C. Smith.....1869	Wm. N. Stewart.....1871	H. B. Anthony.....1871
DELAWARE.	MAINE.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	TENNESSEE.
G. Read Riddle.....1869	Lot M. Morrill.....1869	Daniel Clark.....1867	Judge Patterson..
W. Saulsbury.....1871	W. P. Fessenden.....1871	Aaron H. Cragin.....1871	Joseph S. Fowler..
ILLINOIS.	MASSACHUSETTS.	NEW JERSEY.	VERMONT.
Lyman Trumbull.....1867	Charles Sumner.....1869	William Wright.....1869	Jacob Collamer.....1867
Richard Yates.....1871	Henry Wilson.....1871	John P. Stockton.....1871	Solomon Foote.....1869
INDIANA.	MARYLAND.	NEW YORK.	VIRGINIA.
Henry S. Lane.....1867	J. A. J. Creswell.....1867	Ira Harris.....1867	James S. Carlile.....1867
T. A. Hendricks.....1869	Reverdy Johnson.....1869	Edwin D. Morgan.....1869	J. G. Underwood...1869
IOWA.	MICHIGAN.	OHIO.	WEST VIRGINIA.
James W. Grimes.....1871	Zach. Chandler.....1869	John Sherman.....1867	P. G. Van Winkle.....1869
James Lane.....1871	J. M. Howard.....1871	Benj. F. Wade.....1869	.....1871
KANSAS.	MINNESOTA.	OREGON.	WISCONSIN.
S. C. Pomeroy.....1867	Alex. Ramsay.....1869	B. F. Harding.....1869	Timothy O. Howe.....1867
James Lane.....1871	Daniel S. Norton.....1871	Geo. H. Williams.....1871	Jas. R. Doolittle.....1869

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA.	LOUISIANA.	NEW JERSEY.	OREGON.
1. D. C. M'Ruer.	1. M. F. Bonzano.	1. J. F. Starr.	1. — Henderson.
2. William Higby.	2. A. P. Field.	2. W. A. Newell.	
3. John Bidwell.	3. W. D. Mann.	3. C. Sitgreaves.	PENNSYLVANIA.
	4. T. M. Wells.	4. A. J. Rogers.	1. S. J. Randall.
CONNECTICUT.	5. R. W. Taliaferro.	5. E. R. V. Wright.	2. C. O'Neill.
1. Henry C. Deeming.			3. L. Myers.
2. Samuel L. Warner.	MAINE.	NEW YORK.	4. W. D. Kelley.
3. Aug. Brandegee.	1. J. Lynch.	1. S. Tabor.	5. M. R. Thayer.
4. John H. Hubbard.	2. S. Perham.	2. T. G. Bergen.	6. B. M. Boyer.
	3. J. G. Blaine.	3. J. Humphrey.	7. J. M. Broomall.
DELAWARE.	4. J. H. Rice.	4. M. Jones.	8. S. E. Ancona.
1. J. A. Nicholson.	5. F. A. Pike.	5. N. Taylor.	9. T. Stevens.
		6. H. J. Raymond.	10. M. Strouse.
ILLINOIS.	MARYLAND.	7. J. W. Chandler.	11. P. Johnson.
1. John Wentworth.	1. H. McCullough.	8. J. Brooks. (Cont.)	12. C. Dennison.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.	2. E. H. Webster.	9. W. A. Darling.	13. U. Mercur.
3. E. R. Washburne.	3. C. E. Phelps.	10. W. Radford.	14. G. F. Miller.
4. A. C. Harding.	4. F. Thomas.	11. C. H. Winfield.	15. A. J. Glossbrenner.
5. E. C. Ingersoll.	5. B. G. Harris.	12. J. A. Ketchum.	16. W. H. Koontz.
6. B. C. Cook.	MASSACHUSETTS.	13. E. N. Hubbell.	17. A. A. Barker.
7. H. P. H. Bromwell.	1. T. D. Elliott.	14. C. Goodyear.	18. S. F. Wilson.
8. S. M. Cullom.	2. O. Ames.	15. J. A. Griswold.	19. G. W. Schofield.
9. L. W. Ross.	3. A. H. Rice.	16. ————	20. C. V. Culver.
10. A. Thornton.	4. S. Hooper.	17. C. T. Hulburd.	21. J. L. Dawson.
11. S. S. Marshall.	5. J. B. Alley.	18. J. M. Marvin.	22. J. K. Moorehead.
12. W. R. Morrison.	6. D. W. Gooch.	19. D. Hebbard, jr.	23. T. Williams.
13. A. J. Kuykendall.	7. G. S. Boutwell.	20. A. H. Laffin.	24. G. V. Lawrence.
S. W. Moulton, at large	8. J. D. Baldwin.	21. R. Conkling.	
	9. W. B. Washburne.	22. S. T. Holmes.	RHODE ISLAND.
INDIANA.	10. H. L. Dawes.	23. T. T. Davis.	1. ————
1. W. E. Niblack.	MICHIGAN.	24. T. M. Pomeroy.	2. ————
2. M. C. Kerr.	1. F. C. Beaman.	25. D. Morris.	
3. Ralph Hill.	2. C. Upson.	26. G. W. Hotchkiss.	VERMONT.
4. J. H. Farquhar.	3. J. W. Longyear.	27. H. Ward.	1. Nath. G. Taylor.
5. G. W. Julian.	4. T. W. Ferry.	28. R. Hart.	2. Horace Maynard.
6. E. Dumont.	5. E. E. Trowbridge.	29. B. Van Horn.	3. Wm. B. Stokes.
7. D. W. Voorhees.	6. J. F. Driggs.	30. J. M. Humphrey.	4. Edmund Cooper.
8. G. S. Orth.		31. H. Van Aernam.	5. Wm. B. Campbell.
9. S. Colfax.	MINNESOTA.		6. Dorsey B. Thomas.
10. J. D. Defrees.	1. W. Windom.	OHIO.	7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
11. T. N. Stillwell.	2. I. Donnelly.	1. B. Eggleston.	8. John W. Leitwisch.
IOWA.		2. R. B. Hays.	
1. J. F. Wilson.	MISSOURI.	3. R. C. Schenck.	
2. H. Price.	1. J. Hogan.	4. W. Lawrence.	
3. W. B. Allison.	2. H. T. Blow.	5. F. C. Le Blond.	
4. J. B. Grinnell.	3. T. E. Noell.	6. R. W. Clark.	
5. J. A. Kasson.	4. J. W. McClurg.	7. S. Shellabarger.	
6. A. W. Hubbard.	5. S. H. Boyd.	8. J. R. Hubbell.	WEST VIRGINIA.
KANSAS.	6. R. T. Van Horn.	9. R. P. Buckland.	1. C. D. Hubbard.
1. S. Clarke.	7. B. F. Loan.	10. J. M. Ashley.	2. Geo. R. Latham.
KENTUCKY.	8. J. F. Benjamin.	11. H. S. Bundy.	3. Kilian V. Whaley.
1. L. S. Trimble.	9. G. W. Anderson.	12. W. E. Finck.	
2. Geo. H. Yeaman.	NEVADA.	13. C. Delano.	WISCONSIN.
3. Henry Grider.	1. H. G. Worthington.	14. M. Welker.	1. H. E. Paine.
4. Aaron Harding.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	15. T. A. Plants.	2. I. C. Sloan.
5. L. H. Rousseau.	1. — Marston.	16. J. A. Bingham.	3. A. Cobb.
6. Green Clay Smith.	2. Edw. H. Rollins.	17. E. R. Eckley.	4. C. O. Eldridge.
7. Geo. S. Shanklin.	3. Jas. W. Patterson.	18. R. P. Spaulding.	5. P. Sawyer.
8. Wm. H. Randall.		19. J. A. Garfield.	6. W. D. M'Indoe.
9. Samuel M'Kee.			

The States which, in consequence of the rebellion, have lost their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. As soon as loyal governments are again established, these States will be entitled to elect members of Congress. One delegate is allowed from each of the Territories to sit in the House of Representatives.

REBELLION RECORD FOR 1864-5.

1864.—NOVEMBER 2. Maryland Free State Constitution goes into effect.—3. Fight between General Sherman and General Hood; defeat of the latter.—4. Destruction of six United States vessels by two new rebel cruisers, the Chickamauga and Olustee, announced. 7. Night attack by rebels on Union troops in front of Petersburg, Va., repulsed.—8. President Lincoln re-elected by 407,000 majority, carrying all but three States. M'Clellan resigns his commission.—11. Rebel manifesto to foreign governments.—15. Sherman's army concentrates at Atlanta.—16. With 47,000 men Sherman begins his march from Atlanta.—17. The rebels repulsed in a night attack on the Union lines at Bermuda Hundred.—18. A severe fight between rebel and Union troops at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Forty-five Union scouts captured by the rebel General Moseley, at Charlestown, Va. Rebel Legislature abandons Milledgeville.—19. Norfolk, Va., Ferdinand and Pensacola, Fla., opened for trade, the blockade being partially raised by proclamation of President Lincoln. Fire at Newbern, N. C.; fifteen large buildings destroyed; in blowing up some buildings to arrest the flames, several soldiers were torn to pieces.—20. Milledgeville entered by the army.—21. Soldiers hold a mock legislature in the capitol.—22. Battle between rebel and Union troops at Rood's Hill, Va., without important results.—25. An agent from England, with a numerously-signed peace petition, to be presented to President Lincoln, arrives at New York. Attempt by rebel incendiaries to burn New York. 26. President Lincoln refuses to receive the English peace petition.—30. Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Thomas retires to Nashville.

1864.—DECEMBER 2. Millen, Ga., captured by forces under the command of General Sherman.—5. Congress met.—7. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, was nominated by the President, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Chief Justice of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Chief Justice Taney. Raid on the Weldon Railroad, by General Warren, destroying Jarrett's Depot, twenty miles of rail, and two bridges, with a loss of 100 men.—9. Captain Duncan, one of Sherman's scouts, left the army, descended the Ogechee River, and brought to General Foster, at Hilton Head, the first direct tidings from Sherman.—10. Sussex Court-House burned, in retaliation for the murder of several soldiers of the Union army,

by the enemy at that point.—12. Sherman's whole army arrives before Savannah, bringing 7,000 negroes and 10,000 horses and mules. Aggregate loss on the march, 1,000 men.—13. St. Albans raiders released. Sherman captures Fort M'Allister, on the Ogechee. Naval expedition under Admiral Porter sails from Hampton Roads.—15. Battle of Nashville; 1,000 rebels captured.—16. Completion of the exchange of 10,000 prisoners at Savannah. Sherman demands the surrender of Savannah. 17. Thomas pursues Hood beyond Franklin, capturing the rebel hospital and 3,000 wounded.—20. Hardee escapes from Savannah with his army. The President issued a proclamation, calling for 300,000 volunteers, for one, two, or three years, and ordered a draft to be made on the 15th of February, in case there is any deficiency. Great rebel salt-works at Saltville, West Virginia, destroyed by General Burbridge.—21. Sherman's army occupies Savannah. Union loss in Tennessee, since the 15th, estimated at 7,000; rebel loss 51 guns, 18,000 small arms, 3,000 killed, 9,000 wounded and prisoners. Farragut made Vice-Admiral. 22. Sherman writes to the President: "I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."—23. Torpedo boat exploded at Fort Fisher, without damaging the rebel works.

1865.—JANUARY 1. The bulk-head of the Dutch Gap Canal removed by explosion. At Savannah the people resolved to accept peace, submitting to the National authority under the Constitution.—11. The State Convention of Missouri, at St. Louis, abolished slavery.—15. Fort Fisher captured by General Alfred H. Terry, assisted by the fleet under the command of Admiral Porter. Fort Caswell, commanding the Old Inlet, and all the fortifications near the mouth of Cape Fear River, occupied by the United States troops.—16. General Sherman issues an order providing homes for the freedmen. General R. Saxton appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations.—21. General Grierson, with a force 3,000 strong, destroys a great part of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in General Hood's rear. He also strikes the Mississippi Central Railroad below Grenada, destroying thirty miles of it, with several locomotives and fifty cars, together with extensive factories. About 700 prisoners were taken, including Brigadier-General Gholson. There were also brought

away 1,000 negroes and as many horses.—31. Congress passes a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery.

1865.—FEBRUARY 5. General Grant extends his left wing toward Hatcher's Run. He advanced to the intrenched lines and threw up intrenchments, gaining four miles.—9. General Lee issued an order, announcing that he had assumed command of the entire military force of the insurgent commands.—11. First movement against Wilmington. Branchville fell into Sherman's hands.—15. Confederates evacuate Charleston.—17. Fort Anderson attacked by the fleet. Sherman occupies Columbia.—18. The flag of the Union raised on Sumter by a detachment from the Twenty-first United States Colored Troops. Fort Anderson evacuated during the night.—21. The Confederates evacuate Wilmington.—22. The Union forces take possession of Wilmington. Including those captured at Fort Anderson, we took 700 prisoners and thirty guns.

1865.—MARCH 6. General Schofield commenced his march from Newbern to Goldsboro.—7. Bill passed in Confederate Congress to arm the slaves. Charlottesville surrendered to General Sheridan.—10. Sheridan captures 14 guns and 1,300 men twenty miles from Lynchburg. An action took place at Fayetteville between Wade Hampton and Kilpatrick.—11. General Sherman entered Fayetteville, and communication with Wilmington, by way of Cape Fear River, was at once established.—14. Sherman starts for Goldsboro.—15. Kilpatrick met the enemy's cavalry, about five miles from Fayetteville, in the evening. His infantry coming up, he attacked and drove the enemy from his advanced line, capturing 3 guns and 200 prisoners.—25. Battle between Generals Grant and Lee. Fort Steadman captured by a rush of three corps of Lee's army. At length, however, the enemy were driven back, having lost in the engagement about 3,000 men.—29. Sheridan moves on Dinwiddie Court-House.

1865.—APRIL 3. The Union forces under General Weitzel occupy Richmond, which, with Petersburg, was evacuated by the rebel forces. Great rejoicings all through the loyal States on account of the fall of Richmond.—9. Surrender of General Lee and his whole army to General Grant.—12. Mobile occupied by the Union forces. General Stoneman occupies Salisbury, N. C.—14. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN by J. Wilkes Booth, an actor, and attempted murder of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Frederick Seward injured.—15. Death of President Lincoln. The whole country in mourning. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, takes the path prescribed by the

Constitution, and becomes President of the United States.—26. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the President, is shot and killed by a party of cavalry sent out to arrest him. Harrold, an accomplice, is taken. General Johnson surrenders to the Union forces, with all the troops in his department.—29. President Johnson appoints Thursday, June 1, as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

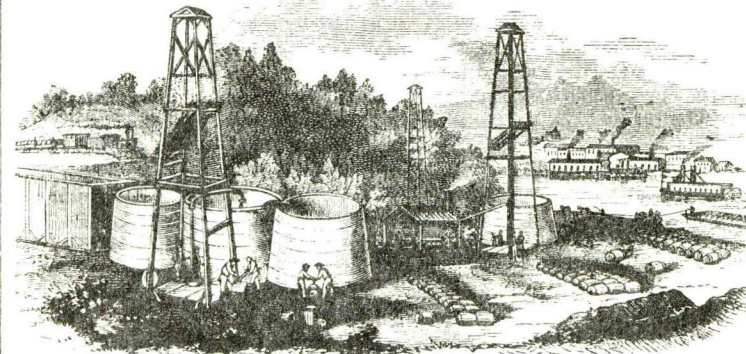
1865.—MAY 4. General Dick Taylor and forces surrender to General Canby.—5. Jeff. Davis makes a speech at Powelton, Ga., reiterating the statement that he would soon return at the head of a large army.—10. Capture of Jefferson Davis in the guise of a woman, and his whole party. Colonel Harden, of the First Wisconsin, and Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan, led the capturing party. Trial of the conspirators commenced.—23. General Smith sends officers to General Canby, at Baton Rouge, to negotiate for a surrender.—26. Surrender of Kirby Smith and army to General Canby.—29. President Johnson issues his Amnesty Proclamation.

1865.—JUNE 2. Formal surrender of Galveston to General Canby.—5. The United States forces take possession of the city and hoist the old flag.—24. The blockade raised by proclamation of the President, and unrestricted commercial intercourse restored.

1865.—JULY 7. David E. Harrold, Atzerott, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt suffered the extreme penalty of the law—having been convicted of treason, and an attempt upon the lives of the Vice-President and Secretary, and participation in the murder of President Lincoln, by a Military Commission.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.—1. Emancipation, by constitutional enactment, in Western Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, and Maryland.—2. Emancipation in the District of Columbia.—3. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited in all the Territories.—4. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia.—5. 3,000,000 of slaves declared free by the proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863.—6. All fugitive-slave laws repealed.—7. Inter-State slave-trade abolished.—8. Negroes admitted to equal rights in the United States courts as parties to suits and witnesses.—9. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Eastern Virginia, where, within three years, to educate the negro was punishable with death.—10. All negroes, bond or free, enrolled as a part of the military force of the nation.—11. The abolition and prohibition of slavery, by an amendment of the Constitution, passed by Congress and ratified by twenty-two States.—*Laus Deo.*

MISCELLANEOUS.



PETROLEUM.

WITHIN twenty years petroleum, or rock-oil, was collected in small quantities where it flowed from the surface of the earth, and sold in bottles as a sovereign lotion for rheumatic limbs. Its offensive smell was endurable as a remedial agent, but not as an illuminating oil. Science and labor have subsequently taken it under their protection, and made it one of the chief staples of commercial enterprise. It is found in our homes as a burning fluid, in our machine-shops as a lubricator, in our laboratories as an indispensable chemical, in our warehouses as most valuable merchandise. It enters into a hundred various combinations. Cosmetics and dyes are manufactured from it, and we may yet employ it in as many forms as we use India rubber. But we do not depend upon the scanty and impure ooze from the surface for our supply. We have bored into the secret chambers of the earth, and drawn from the vast reservoirs that lie beneath us. So vast are the oil resources of our country, that we have scarcely begun to develop them. We have already shipped to foreign ports millions of gallons, and yet the foreign demand is only partially supplied. If, heretofore, cotton was our most valuable export, it must now yield to petroleum. Of the exports for 1864, 24,000,000 gallons were refined, and more than 8,000,000 gallons crude, representing a money value abroad, at the price of two shillings a gallon for refined oil, of about £3,250,000 in gold. At the current rate of exchange, during the past year, this has given us a purchasing power in European markets amounting to \$45,000,000 in United States currency.

Petroleum may justly be considered as one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed by Providence on man. It increases our national wealth, gives employment to our railroad and shipping interests, and supplies the place of gold as a purchasing medium in foreign markets. Its discovery seems to have been providential, occurring just at the moment when our whale fisheries were giving out, and when we had but very little cotton or other produce for shipment to meet our obligations in foreign markets.

FINANCIAL HONOR IN THE CHURCH

A GENTLEMAN of wealth, who had been much addicted to frolic and sport, was converted, and became a member of one of our city congregations. This congregation had adopted the *ad valorem* principle as a means of defraying its expenses. In a few months after this gentleman's conversion, the deacons waited on him in order to make their assessment; and knowing that he was rich, and that his proportion of the expenses would amount to a pretty handsome sum, they feared that he would not be willing to bear it, and their demand might give him serious offense and prove an injury to him. Hence, they approached their business with some trepidation and great caution. At first he was at a loss to know the reasons of their great diffidence. The deacons, perceiving this, became, of course, more explicit. The gentleman was surprised. "What on earth," said he, "do you mean? Did you suppose that I would be unwilling to pay my full proportion? When I was a man of the world, and united with a company in any scheme of pleasure, I would have deemed myself a mean man had I not paid my full proportion of the expenses. Go to the assessor's book, and put me down for my proportion of the expenses of the Church. Do you think that I intend to be a meaner man now, since I have become a servant of God, than I was when a servant of the devil?"

MAKING FUN OF PEOPLE.

ONCE, when traveling on a stage-coach, says a writer in a cotemporary, I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look-out for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and sheep looked demurely at us, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was, perhaps, harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing.

So it seemed to me; for, after a while, an aged woman came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and, in a shrill voice, begging him to stop. The good-natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the roadside, squeezed herself through between two posts which were very near together.

The young lady in the stage-coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence, the poor woman made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now, taking a seat beside a well-dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind.

This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card, pretended to take a pattern of her bonnet, and in various other ways sought to raise a laugh at her.

At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her, and said:

"My dear girl, you are now young, and healthy, and happy. I have been so,

too, but that time is past. I am now old and forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death-bed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in the world, where merry girls will think me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and sad appearance, forgetting that the old woman has loved and suffered, and will live forever."

The coach now stopped before a poor-looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

The driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand; and you may be sure I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one which we greatly hoped would do her good.

PARENTAL OVERSIGHT.

LORD SHAFTESBURY recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that, if a boy lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and only one against him as to an honorable life thereafter. This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child till sixteen. It can not be a very difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault—is owing to parental negligence or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the crime, in a country like England or the United States, lies at the door of the parents.

It is a fearful reflection! From eight to sixteen! In these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty. Fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

WHAT WILL THEY SAY?

MANKIND are governed, more than many are willing to confess, by the silent self-queries, "What will people think?" and "What will people say?" Think of it, reader, if these be not among your own perpetual inward questionings. Is it not every day, perchance, that you halt in some purpose or pursuit, and suffer the imagined verdict of the outside world—of your friends, acquaintances, the community? There are thousands who fancy themselves independent, but who are daily and hourly servitors of those tyrant queries: "What will people think, what will they say?" Never mind what they'll think or say, so long as you outrage no duty or decency; but only do what your own judgment dictates as best, as right and proper for yourself. This is the kind of independence that will sooner or later command respect.



WOODED AND WON: A PASTORAL ODE.

BY ARTHUR J. MUNBY, ENGLAND.

I sat with Doris, the shepherd maiden;
Her crook was laden with wreathed flowers;
I sat and wooed her through the sunlight wheeling,
And shadows stealing, for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap incloses
Wild Summer roses of faint perfume,
The while I sued her, kept hush and hearkened,
Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with fearful finger;
She said, "We linger, we must not stay;
My flock 's in danger, my sheep will wander—
Behold them yonder, how far they stray!"

I answered bolder, "Nay, let me hear you,
And still be near you, and still adore!
No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling—
Ah! stop, my darling, a moment more!"

She whispered, sighing: "There will be sorrow
Beyond to-morrow, if I lose to-day;
My fold unguarded, my flock unfolded—
I shall be scolded and sent away!"

Said I, replying: "If they do miss you,
They ought to kiss you when you get home;
And well rewarded by friend and neighbor
Should be the labor from which you come."

"They might remember," she answered meekly,
"That lambs are weakly, and sheep are wild;
But if they love me, it's none so fervent—
I am a servant, and not a child."

Then each hot ember glowed quick within me,
And love did win me to swift reply:
"Ah! do but prove me, and none shall bind you,
Not fray, nor find you until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting,
As if debating in dreams divine;
But I did brave them—I told her plainly
She doubted vainly—she must be mine.

So we, twin-hearted, from all the valley
Did rouse and rally her nibbling ewes;
And homeward drove them, we two together,
Through blooming heather and gleaming dews.

That simple duty such grace did lend her,
My Doris tender, my Doris true;
That I, her warder, did always bless her,
And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling
With love excelling and undefiled;
And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent,
No more a servant, nor yet a child.

SEEKERS FOR TRUTH.

Truth seek we both; Thou, in the life
Without thee and around;
I seek it in the heart within:
By both can Truth be found.

The healthy eye can through the world
The great Creator track—
The healthy heart is but the glass
Which gives creation back.—Schiller.



SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

WM. H. SHARP & Co., Gen. Agents,
100 Washington-Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

We claim for the FLORENCE the following advantages over any and all Sewing-Machines:

It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine, each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seams or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, or breaking thread.

It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sever," which guides the work itself.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and will give a written warranty, if required.

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING-MACHINE.

This Machine can be successfully operated by any one capable of turning a crank or changing the bobbins, WITHOUT GETTING OUT OF REPAIR. No wire springs about it. The motions are all positive. The simplicity, accuracy, and speed of the Machine in doing its work is truly astonishing. It knits the material of a pair of stockings in TEN minutes. In a day a woman can make and finish complete for market one dozen pairs. The stitch it makes is precisely the same as that made with knitting-needles, except that the Machine makes it firmer, more durable, and even.

It knits any desired size, with any kind of Yarn, either coarse or fine, Woolen or Cotton, or with Linen, Cotton, or Silk Thread.

The usual speed of the Machine is 5,000 stitches per minute.

Most easily-managed and simple Knitting-Machine in the world.

WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE
PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO COPIES FOR THREE DOLLARS.

EIGHT COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

The choicest writers of *The Atlantic*, *Harper's*, *Godey's*, *Peterson's*, *Arthur's*, *Young Folks'*, *Ladies' Repository*, and other LEADING MAGAZINES will write for the HOME WEEKLY.

The best efforts of the best authors of America will appear in the PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY.

J. Foster Kirk, the eminent Historian, author of "Charles the Bold," will contribute a series of original and popular articles entitled STUDIES AND RAMBLES.

ORIGINAL AND BRILLIANT NOVELETTES,

BY

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, MARION HARLAND, HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, THE AUTHOR-
ESS OF "RUTLEDGE," CAROLINE CHEESEBORO, MARY J.
HOLMES, AND ELIZABETH F. ELLET,

will be published complete in the PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY during 1866.

Mrs Sarah J. Hale's Department—The Home Circle—embracing a weekly column on the Customs and Etiquette of good society, and Home as the center of happiness.

Grace Greenwood will furnish a characteristic contribution every week, including many good things for YOUNG FOLKS.

Jennie June will have one of her vivacious and racy articles in every number, in her own happy style on Fashions and Domestic Matters.

Domestic Economy and Housewife's Department—a carefully-prepared weekly selection, by the authoress of the National Cook-Book.

Our Original and Sprightly Paris Letter

will give each week a familiar and pleasing account of the Fashions and Gossip of European Capitals.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY

HAS SECURED A

SPLENDID AND UNEQUALED ARRAY OF TALENT,

Embracing our most eminent and popular authors. The following have pledged themselves, and will positively write for the HOME WEEKLY during 1866:

J. FOSTER KIRK,	BAYARD TAYLOR,	N. P. WILLIS,
J. S. C. ABBOTT,	BENSON J. LOSSING,	DR. J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb),
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,	EPES SARGENT,	PROF. H. COPPEE,
T. S. ARTHUR,	L. GAYLORD CLARK,	E. P. WHIPPLE,
GEORGE H. BOKER,	C. ASTOR BRISTED,	H. T. TUCKERMAN,
THEODORE TILTON,	"EDMUND KIRKE,"	A. J. H. DUGANNE,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,	FRANK L. BENEDICT,	PROF. JOHN S. HART,
P. HAMILTON MYERS,	A. S. ROE,	H. HASTINGS WELD,
SARAH J. HALE,	MARION HARLAND,	ANN S. STEPHENS,
ANNA CORA RITCHIE (Mowatt),	HARRIET E. PRESCOTT,	JULIA WARD HOWE,
GRACE GREENWOOD,	CAROLINE CHEESEBORO,	VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND,
OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT,	MARY W. JANVRAIN,	MARY E. DODGE,
JENNIE JUNE,	METTA VICTORIA VICTOR,	LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON,
AUTHORESS OF "RUTLEDGE,"	ANNE H. M. BREWSTER,	ALMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS,
ALICE CARY,	MARY A. DENNISON,	ELIZABETH F. ELLET,
MARY J. HOLMES,	S. ANNIE FROST,	CORINNA A. HOPKINSON.

THE \$1,500 PRIZE STORIES

will be published complete in the Philadelphia Home Weekly. The Stories elicited by these liberal offers can scarcely fail to possess a rare combination of talent, freshness, novelty, and thrilling interest.

Sterling Editorials in every number on Current Events, Literature, Morals, Science, Philosophy, and Art. Also, a Summary of Foreign and Domestic News, exhibiting, as it were, a photographic view of the world.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Department has been assigned to able and practical writers.

POETRY, WIT, AND HUMOR, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY will be a first-class family journal for the times. Nothing but an enormous circulation would justify the publisher in affording so valuable a paper at the low price of

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO COPIES FOR THREE DOLLARS,
EIGHT COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterward add single copies at \$1.25 per year. Canada subscribers must send twenty cents additional to pay the American postage.

The postage on the PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY is *twenty cents a year*, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

Specimen copies sent free of postage on receipt of a three-cent postage-stamp. Send for a specimen.

The new series of the PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY commences December 27th, and all subscriptions received between this and the 1st of January will begin with that number, as it will contain the commencement of MARION HARLAND's new and brilliant novelette, entitled "THE BEAUTY OF THE FAMILY," and the beginning of the \$1,000 PRIZE STORY.

All communications must be addressed to

GEORGE W. CHILDS, *Publisher*,

South-West corner Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

The PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY is for sale by all Periodical and News Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

THE BEST CATHARTIC PILL EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVIDENCE has wisely created us with important and essential organs, which, in health, keep up a constant secretion of the fluids, and carry off from the body, through the bowels, kidneys, and by insensible perspiration through the pores of the skin, ALL HUMORS OF THE BLOOD. If those organs fail to secrete their allotted proportions, the body will become diseased and unhealthy. If the stomach be overloaded, or improper food taken into it, which can not be digested, or if the system be exposed to cold or impure air, and is overtaxed and exhausted by overwork, or employed in a business which does not bring the whole system into exercise, such as sewing, etc., the organs will become diseased, and fail to perform their proper functions. A poisonous humor thus accumulates in the blood, and is thrown into the system, producing disease. The LIVER, when it becomes diseased, secretes impure bile, and thus disorders the stomach, rendering it unable to digest the food, which is carried into the bowels, and produces constipation. This impure bile of the LIVER, in deranging the digestive organs, and produces unhealthy humors, which cause a torpid action of the kidneys, as indicated by the color and quantity of the urine. The pores of the skin become clogged, the insensible perspiration is either wholly or partially checked, and the skin becomes dry and feverish.

The system is so accurately organized that one part can not become diseased without disorganizing the whole. It is like a perfect piece of machinery: if one wheel has become defective, it must be repaired before the machinery will do the requisite work. The DIGESTIVE ORGANS are connected with the nerves, and the nerves extend to all parts of the body, so that one part of the body becoming diseased, other parts will sympathize with it.

Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills are composed entirely of chemical vegetable extracts, mostly from plants growing in our own country. Some of these plants have a direct action on the liver, others upon the skin, others upon the kidneys, and others upon the bowels and lungs. It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all these extracts these Pills are made, possessing the most extraordinary efficacy for curing the above-named diseases.

In chronic diseases, or diseases of long standing, such as LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, GOITER, SCALD-HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE SKIN, and OLD SORES, the treatment with the Pills should be continued a longer time than with less stubborn diseases.

In order to break up immediately attacks of acute diseases, such as BILIOUSNESS, FEVER OF ALL KINDS, and all violent attacks of COLDS, JAUNDICE, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND KIDNEYS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BOWELS, BACK, SIDE, BREAST, and HEAD, PLEURISY, COLIC, and CRAMPS, the treatment must be followed up with a rigid course, and the disease will be cut short just in proportion as the system is diseased, and is brought under the influence of the medicine. It will prove literally true, that "a stitch in time saves nine."

In the first place, get the body into perspiration, and, at the same time, produce an action on the liver, bowels, and kidneys. In sweating the body, the feet must be put into a tub of hot water, with a handful of wood ashes, for ten or fifteen minutes, some hot tea or lemonade drunk freely, till the body is thrown into perspiration.

When disease has taken such hold on the system that nature can not remove it, then it must be assisted by the use of nature's remedies, as, for instance, the Forest Plant, (DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS,) which acts mildly but surely upon the liver and bowels; also, upon the secretions of skin and kidneys; which carries off the accumulated humors through the blood, and restores the system to health. The use of CALOMEL or MERCURY to assist nature has done a great deal of injury—partially, it is true, by the injudicious use of it. But there are few constitutions only that will stand the use of mercury in any form. If the injurious effect is not felt immediately, it may lie concealed in the system for years, and afterward be felt in the bones, or in the form of RHEUMATISM or MERCURIAL DISEASE. DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are the best and most reliable Pills ever offered to the public.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

It is generally attended with sour stomach, loss of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, costiveness, heat in the stomach when empty, a pain in the side, paleness of the countenance, languor, low spirits, disturbed sleep, pains in the head, etc.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, July 1, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.: *Gents*,—I have found DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS one of the best medicines for DYSPEPSIA that I ever used. I had been afflicted with the disease for more than six months, and my vituals disturbed my stomach, often to such a degree as to cause vomiting. I was most of the time costive. I found that the Pills kept my bowels open, without griping or pain. I have actually gained, since using them, in weight, being ten pounds heavier than when I commenced. I owe my cure solely to the use of the Pills.
GEORGE DANA.

We have not room to publish certificates of cures of the various diseases, but any one obliging on the agent can be supplied with the strongest testimony ever offered to the public.

SCOVILL'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SIRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, White Swelling, King's Evil, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Goiter or Swelled Neck, Scrofulous Diseases and Indolent Tumors, Mercurial Affections, Ulcerations and Enlargements of Joints, Glands, Bones, or Ovaries, Uterus, Liver, Spleen, Dyspepsia, Epileptic Fits, Old Sores, St. Vitus's Dance, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Skin, such as Pimples, Boils, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, also many Diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Suppression, Irregularity, Sterility, or any other Disease arising from Impurity of the Blood.

Read the following statement of **WILLIAM S. MERRELL**, the oldest Chemist and Druggist in Cincinnati.

We hereby certify that we have been made acquainted with the formula of **Scovill's Compound Sirup of Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Sirup**. The ingredients are ENTIRELY OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN and of PRIME QUALITY, and the virtues extracted by an alcoholic process. NO MINERAL SUBSTANCE ENTERS INTO THE COMPOSITION.
WILLIAM S. MERRELL & CO.,
One door west of the Burnet House.

Read what the highest Medical Authority says about Stillingia, used as one of the Compound parts of this Medicine, as an Alterative.

The following are names of physicians, all of high standing and extensively known, and who laud it as an alterative of unequalled efficacy; namely, THOMAS Y. SIMONS, M. D., *American Medical Recorder*, vol. xiii, page 312; A. LOPEZ, M. D., *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. iii, page 40; and H. R. FROST, M. D., *Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy*, November, 1846. These gentlemen report STILLINGIA to be undoubtedly a most valuable remedy in Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Hepatic Affections, as well as in many other complaints benefited by the use of mercury, and their statements are corroborated by all physicians who have tested it.

COOPER'S PLAINS, STEUBEN CO., N. Y., March 1, 1860.

It is with pleasure that I write you in regard to **Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup**. I think it one of the best purifiers of the day. It has met with perfect success in every case where I have used it. My first case was that of a young child, about eighteen months old, troubled with Erysipelas and Scrofula very badly. By the use of the BLOOD AND LIVER SIRUP it has entirely recovered. The other case was a lady who had been afflicted with Scrofula for the last twenty-five years. She had tried the prescriptions of the most skillful physicians in this part of the country with no beneficial effect. She commenced using the BLOOD AND LIVER SIRUP in November, and at that time was in the most deplorable condition, having been unable to do any work for the last twenty years. She is now entirely well, and able to attend to her work.
S. W. EVERETT, M. D.

We have received the following certificate from Dr. Samuel Silsbee, who devotes especial attention to the treatment of Scrofula, Skin Disease, and all chronic diseases arising from an impure state of the blood:

"CINCINNATI, September 1, 1858.

"I have carefully examined your FORMULA for SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, and have used it in my practice, and found it the most valuable alterative in Scrofulous Diseases that I ever used. I have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and others.
SAMUEL SILSBEE, M. D.,
"Office south side Sixth-street, bet. Main and Walnut."

In the Medical Journal, May, 1859, we published the formula for the preparation of SCOVILL & CO.'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SIRUP, recommending it to physicians as an alterative. Soon afterward we received communications from a number of eminent and successful practitioners, informing us of the satisfactory results which had almost invariably followed its use.

In the August number, 1860, we republished this formula, with communications from physicians and persons of respectability, giving instances of its efficiency in relieving obstinate chronic diseases; since which time we have heard of hundreds of physicians who have used this medicine in their practice, and it is conceded by all to be the best alterative in use. Messrs. SCOVILL & CO., of this city, are largely engaged in the manufacture of this compound, and have great facilities for purchasing ingredients; are reliable men, and sell nothing but the pure, unadulterated article.
R. S. NEWTON, Ed. West. Med. News.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

DELAWARE, OHIO.

THE FACULTY CONSISTS OF NINE EXPERIENCED PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS. Instruction is given in the usual Academical and Collegiate studies, in special Biblical and Scientific Courses, and in Modern Languages.

The Institution is furnished with extensive apparatus for illustration in the Departments of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Chemistry.

The Prescott Cabinet contains a very large collection of preparations and specimens in the several Departments of Natural History.

The Sturges Library of the University numbers eight thousand volumes; and the Society Libraries contain four thousand.

Scholarships entitling the holder to tuition can be purchased at the University at about six dollars a year.

Boarding in private families costs from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week. Students can board themselves at \$2 a week. Rooms in Morris Hall furnished at \$2.50 a term.

The year is divided into three terms, as follows: The First Term extends from September 21st to December 20th. The Second Term extends from January 4th to March 29th. The Third Term extends from April 5th to June 28th.

For Catalogues, or for further information, address

REV. FREDERICK MERRICK, President.

JOHN HOLLAND,

(Successor to George W. Sheppard,)

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

WITH the aid of the best improved machinery, and the best workmen, I am now manufacturing the above articles at as low prices as any manufacturer in the country. My Pens are extensively used, and acknowledged by the Teachers of Penmanship and business writers to be the **best Gold Pens in the market.**

They are made of 16-karet Gold, and pointed with the best quality of points. For sale at the principal Book and Jewelry Stores, and at the Manufactory,

NO. 6 WEST FOURTH-STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DR. HUNTER'S LETTERS ON CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of these letters, remarks: "Their style is perspicuous and forcible."

Price, in pamphlet form, sent by mail to all parts free, sixty cents. Price in book, bound in muslin, one dollar.

ADDRESS

R. & J. HUNTER,
189 West Fourth-Street, Cincinnati.



R. R. LANDON,
No. 58 Michigan-Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NORTH-WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE

WEED SEWING-MACHINE,

WITH IMPROVED HEMMER, BRAIDER, BINDER, AND CORDER.

R. R. LANDON,

GENERAL AGENT

For Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories.

GENERAL OFFICE 58 MICHIGAN-AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

(Land Department Building Illinois Central Railroad.)

THE WEED MACHINES

Are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even leather, without changing the needle or tension, or making any adjustment of the Machine.

THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY

Claim for their Machines the following essential points:

1. They are all made on the same principle, using the *straight needle*.
 2. They make a *tight-lock or shuttle stitch* alike on both sides of the fabric.
 3. The tension possesses a mechanical principle of great value.
 4. The feed is rotary, accurate in its operations, and will wear a lifetime.
 5. They are free from every loose and clumsy attachment and complicated contrivance.
 6. Are sure in operation, finishing the work perfectly.
 7. Are simple in their construction throughout, easily understood, and readily adjusted.
 8. Are adapted to a wide range of work, and are strong and durable in all parts. Even light service will soon make a frail machine operate with less certainty, and require frequent and expensive repairing.
 9. They stitch, hem, braid, fell, cord, bind, and gather without basting.
 10. Never drop stitches if the needle is rightly set.
 11. Are kept in perfect order without *taking apart or moving a screw*.
- You will find, upon thorough investigation, the Weed Machines to be the lowest-priced of any in the market, considering their capacity, as the Weed No. 2, which retails for \$63, is the same size as two other standard companies are selling for \$78 and one company for \$88.
- Send for Circular and Samples of Sewing.**

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

**DR. WILLIAM HALL'S
BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,**

FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night-Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Hooping-Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Cough, Croup, Influenza, Phthisis, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

IS OFFERED FOR A BETTER RECIPE.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM, CALOMEL, OR MINERAL POISON,
AND CAN BE SAFELY TAKEN BY THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

It is estimated that one hundred and fifty thousand die annually in the United States with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that a vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of some proper remedy.

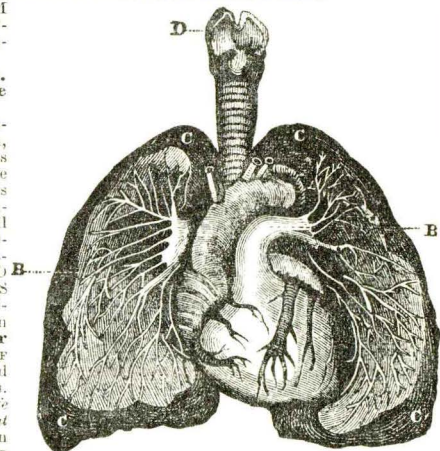
DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS strikes at the root of the DISEASE AT ONCE, and such is its speedy effect that any one using it freely, according to directions, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and not being entirely satisfied with its merits, may return it, and receive back his money. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will afford relief or not.

The public have been imposed upon by remedies recommended by certificates which have always originated from some unknown source. We believe that a MEDICINE POSSESSING REAL MERITS will effect cures wherever it is used, at home as well as abroad. SO GREAT has been the success of this medicine that few CITIES, TOWNS, or VILLAGES can be named where some LIVES have not been saved by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Its success has induced some who care only for making money, without regard to the health or life of those who purchase, to get up Lung Balsams, thinking they can sell it on the REPUTATION of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the LUNGS; and some, in recommending their "Lung Balsams," have even dared to use certificates for cures that have been effected by the use of DR. HALL'S BALSAM for the LUNGS, hoping thereby to DECEIVE THE AFFLICTED, for their individual BENEFIT. We therefore caution all to BEWARE of such UNPRINCIPLED DECEPTIONS, and not take any Lung Balsam in place of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. PHYSICIANS and other INTELLIGENT persons, in all parts of the country, have given their UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL and RECOMMENDATION of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Would it not be the part of WISDOM to buy that which is KNOWN and APPROVED, in preference to new and uncertain preparations?

We therefore repeat, buy only **Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.** It is the best.

THIS IS NO PAREGORIC preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. It has effected cures in numerous cases, where the most skillful physicians in this country and in Europe have been employed, and have exercised their skill in vain. Cases which they have PRO-NOUNCED INCURABLE, and SUR-RENDERED AS HOPELESS BEYOND A DOUBT, LEAVING THE PATIENTS WITHOUT A SINGLE RAY TO ENLIVEN THEM in their gloom, have been cured by **Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs**, and the "VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION" are now as vigorous and strong as the most robust among us. Act upon the principle that while there is life there is hope. You can never be so low that you can not trust, humanly speaking, in **Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.** More than one, nay hundreds, have been brought by it almost from death to life, when all else have failed. Give, then, this powerful but harmless remedy a trial.



EVIDENCE

FROM THE BEST SOURCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following certificate will be duly appreciated by the community when they are informed that it was voluntarily given by Mr. Good, who is a member of the well-known house of MESSRS. DEMAS BARNES & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Park Row, New York, the most extensive patent-medicine dealers in the United States, and who, consequently, are intimately acquainted with the virtues of the various Lung Medicines offered to the public.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*.—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely-critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it had performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy. It cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. Yours, truly,

B. S. H. GOOD,

21 and 23 Park Row, New York.

HAD THE CONSUMPTION AND WAS CURED.

COX'S LANDING, CABEL CO., WEST VA., July 10, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*.—Mr. Henry Hall, having been discharged from the United States Hospital at Washington City, D. C., that he might die with his friends, being very low with Consumption, came to my house. I called a physician, and was told by him that he could not live forty-eight hours. I then said to the physician that as Mr. Hall would certainly die, I would like to have him take DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, as I had great faith in it. He replied that he had no objection, as nothing would benefit him, and then himself gave him a dose of the Balsam. I gave it till the next day, when the physician called and requested us to continue the Balsam, which we did for four or five days, when Mr. Hall was able to leave his bed. He continued to take it till he was entirely cured. The cure took place some twelve months since. Mr. Hall is now strong and hearty, and feels that he owes his life to the use of DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I also believe he would not have lived a week after he came to my house if he had not taken the Balsam. Yours, etc.,

JOHN A. COX.

STILL ANOTHER CURE AFTER ALL HOPE HAD GONE.

LETART, MARION CO., WEST VA., January 15, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*.—Mr. Charles McClain was sick with what was supposed to be Consumption, so bad that the physicians told him that he could not live. Having heard of the virtues of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, he thought he would try it, and sent to my store and obtained a bottle; before he had taken the entire bottle he was restored to health, and is now enjoying as good health as any one. Mr. McClain's father died with Consumption. DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is considered the best Lung Medicine we have, and is giving satisfaction, and curing LUNG DISEASES in all our region.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. GIST.

ASTHMA CURED.

CRAFTSBURG, VT., December 20, 1863.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Dear Sirs*.—For more than twenty years previous to 1861 I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma, and had tried many remedies without receiving any benefit, till I procured a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which completely cured me. Many of my acquaintances have used this valuable medicine for other LUNG COMPLAINTS, with the same good results. Yours, truly,

A. WHITE.

CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY HIS PHYSICIAN.

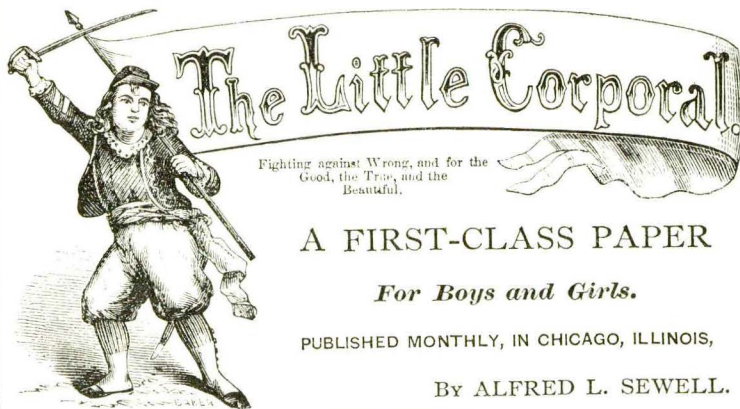
CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 7, 1863.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gents*.—I am anxious you should know how much benefit I have received from DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM. I took cold, which settled on my lungs. It resulted in my having the Consumption; so the physicians informed me. I became so bad that my physicians informed me that my case was hopeless, and I could not recover. About this time I heard of the wonderful effects of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the cure of Consumption. As a last resort I was induced to try it. On taking it I began to raise large quantities of thick phlegm, which almost produced suffocation. It seemed to me, when phlegm began to leave my stomach and lungs, that my whole system was shattered, and I feared the consequences. After a short time I perceived that what I called the roots of the disease had been pulled out of my lungs. From this time I began to get better. I continued to take the Balsam till I was fully restored to health. I am now well and hearty. I can truly say that I owe my life to the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

S. R. HALLOWELL, No. 124 Cutter-St., Cincinnati.

THE BEST
HOLIDAY GIFT,
AND THE BEST PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
FOR CHILDREN,

IS A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST CHILDREN'S
PAPER IN AMERICA.



Fighting against Wrong, and for the
Good, the True, and the
Beautiful.

A FIRST-CLASS PAPER

For Boys and Girls.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

By ALFRED L. SEWELL.

A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM STEEL ENGRAVING
TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

The Little Corporal contains sixteen pages of first-class literary matter. It is intended that it shall contain better original Stories, Poems, and other reading for children, and more matter for the price than any other children's paper on the continent. First number published July, 1865.

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance.

Specimen Numbers will be sent on receipt of Ten Cents.

ADDRESS

ALFRED L. SEWELL,
(Care of Dunlap, Sewell & Spaulding,
Chicago, Illinois.)

PREMIUMS TO CLUBS.

Every person who shall send six subscribers and six dollars will receive, as a premium, one extra copy for one year, and also a copy of the above Engraving.

Other inducements advertised in the paper for larger clubs.

All pages are electrotyped, and back numbers can always be furnished.

It already excels every children's paper that we know of in this country.—Chicago Evening Journal.
Judging from the appearance of the two numbers that are now before us, The Little Corporal is destined to become the great children's paper of America.—Forney's Philadelphia Daily Press.

We might give several pages similar to the above, if we had space.

GEO. F. ROOT.

E. T. ROOT.

C. M. CADY.

ROOT & CADY'S
MUSICAL EMPORIUM,

67 WASHINGTON-STREET,
CROSBY'S OPERA-HOUSE, CHICAGO.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
INSTRUMENTS

WILL BE FOUND

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANOS,
Of great purity of tone and delicacy of touch;
LINDEMAN & SON'S PATENT CYCLOID PIANO,
A miracle of strength and beauty;
NEW YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,
An elegant instrument at a moderate price.
KINDT & MANZ, J. W. VOSE, AND OTHERS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGAN,
Pronounced by artists every-where "the best of its kind."

Our new arrangements for importing enable us to offer all kinds of Guitars, Violins, and other small instruments, both to the trade and to individuals, on unusually favorable terms. In the department of

PUBLICATIONS

will be found the latest issues both of SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC-BOOKS, together with standard works of every variety. Our publications sent post-paid on receipt of marked price. Especial attention is called to

THE MUSICAL CURRICULUM.

By GEO. F. ROOT.....Price, \$1.50.

A progressive and pleasant system of instruction on the Piano-Forte, imparting a practical knowledge of SINGING and HARMONY, as well as mere Instrumentation.

The pupil is delighted at every step, and the teacher relieved of a world of care and labor. The work is selling rapidly, and meets with universal favor where known. A Royal Quarto Pamphlet, containing fourteen specimen pages, will be sent to any address, post free, on receipt of ten cents.

THE CORONET.

By GEO. F. ROOT.....Price, \$1.25.

"The Coronet is put forth to meet the wants of those who desire a greater variety of music and instruction for singing schools and musical conventions than is printed in ordinary church music-books. It contains about fifty pages of elementary training on a new plan; about two hundred pages of part songs, glees, choruses, solos, duets, trios, quartettes; and about fifty pages of music for devotional purposes."

Root's Guide for the Piano-Forte.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.....PRICE, 75 CTS.

The Cabinet Organ Companion.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.....PRICE, 75 CTS.

The Silver Lute.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.....PRICE, 75 CTS.

The Bugle Call.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.....PRICE, 35 CTS.

JOHN CHURCH, JR.,

No. 66 WEST FOURTH-STREET.....CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Importer, Publisher, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC-BOOKS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

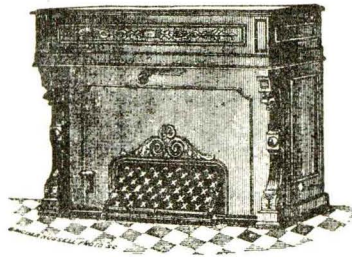
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT

FOR

MASON
&
HAMLIN'S



CABINET
ORGANS,

AND THE CELEBRATED

KNABE PIANO.

I also have a large stock of

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

from most of the celebrated factories, all of which I will sell at low prices for cash, or will rent by the month, quarter, or year, and let the rent pay for them.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY TOWN IN OHIO, INDIANA, AND KENTUCKY.

ADDRESS

JOHN CHURCH, JR.,

No. 66 West Fourth-Street, Cincinnati.

OPERA-HOUSE BOOKSTORE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

R. W. CARROLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

THE LARGEST AND BEST-ASSORTED STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
OF EVERY IMAGINABLE KIND,

To be found in any one house in the Mississippi Valley. They offer these at

REDUCED PRICES,

And will always sell on as favorable terms as the market will permit, or as any other house can give. Among the great variety of articles sold by

R. W. CARROLL & CO.

ARE THE FOLLOWING:

School-Books of Every Kind used in the West,

Law-Books, Medical Books, Scientific Books, Theological Books, Agricultural Books,
and all varieties of Miscellaneous Books, including Histories, Biographies,
Travels, Novels, and Illustrated Works; Photograph Albums and Cards,
Plain and Fancy Letter and Note Paper, Foreign and Domestic
Stationery, Foolscap and Flatcap Paper, Gold Pens,
Inkstands, Steel and Quill Pens, Lead Pencils,
Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Paper
Weights, Paper-Cutters, Card
Cases, Pocket-Books, Port-
folios, Writing-Desks,
Pocket Cutlery,

DIARIES, MEMORANDUM, SCRAP, AND BLANK BOOKS.

In fact, their stock includes every variety of Books and Stationery, which they invite Dealers to examine before purchasing, as they are confident they offer the greatest facilities, and can give satisfaction.

R. W. CARROLL & CO.,

73 West Fourth-Street, Cincinnati.

CARROLL'S LITERARY REGISTER,

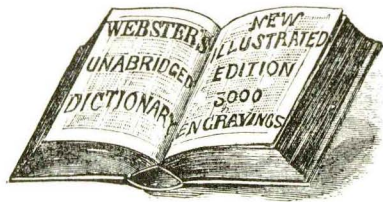
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,

Is a complete record of the current Literature of the day in all departments, and contains critical articles of ability on New Books, Announcements of forthcoming Works, and a complete List of New Books published. To book-buyers and booksellers it is invaluable.

One Dollar a year, in advance. Send Stamp for Specimen.

R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers.

GET THE BEST.



EVERY FAMILY AND EVERY STUDENT
SHOULD HAVE
WEBSTER'S NEW DICTIONARY,
WITH 3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

The best English Dictionary—1. In its ETYMOLOGIES; so says the North American Review for January, 1865. 2. VOCABULARY; has 114,000 words—10,000 more than any other English Dictionary. 3. DEFINITIONS; always excelling in this, made now still more valuable. 5. PRONUNCIATION; Prof. Russell, the eminent orthoepist, declares the revised Webster "the noblest contribution to science, literature, and education . . . yet produced." 6. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. 7. TABLES, one of which, that of Fictitious Names, is worth the cost of the volume. 8. IS THE LATEST. 9. In MECHANICAL EXECUTION. 10. The largest single volume ever published.

IN ONE VOLUME OF 1,840 ROYAL QUARTO PAGES,
AND IN VARIOUS STYLES OF COMMON AND ELEGANT BINDING.

Etymological part remarkably well done. . . We have had no English Dictionary nearly so good in this respect.—*North American Review*, January, 1865.

In our opinion it is the best Dictionary that either England or America can boast.—*National Quarterly Review*, October, 1864.

No English scholar can dispense with this work.—*Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1865.

Truly a *Magnum Opus*, a monument of industry, research, and erudition, worthy the most cordial recognition and the highest praise of all who write, speak, or study the English language.—*Evangelical Quarterly Review*, January, 1865.

In its general accuracy, completeness, and practical utility, the work is one which none who read or write can henceforward afford to dispense with.—*Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1864.

The New Webster is glorious; it is perfect; it distances and defies competition; it leaves nothing to be desired. As a monument of literary labor or as a business enterprise, magnificent in conception and almost faultless in execution, I think it equally admirable.—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President Vassar College.*

The Dictionary, as it now stands before the public, is, in many respects, and tracing it from its origin, the greatest literary work which America has ever produced.—*Professor C. E. Stowe*, November, 1864.

"GET THE LATEST." "GET THE BEST." "GET WEBSTER."

PUBLISHED BY **G. & C. MERRIAM**, Springfield, Mass.

Sold by **POE & HITCHCOCK**, Cincinnati and Chicago,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

W. S. LUNT,

FOSTORIA, OHIO,

DEALER IN

PIANOS OF A NEW SCALE:

THE BEST, LOW PRICED, AND OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS.

**IMPROVED MELODEONS AND ORGANS:
THE COTTAGE ORGAN,**

With Patent Base Damper, Patent Harmonic Attachment, and Patent Manual Sub Base. Each regulated by a Stop, and may be used with the common Keys.

The attachments can be obtained in no other instruments, and enable me to offer greater power and variety of expression and sweetness of tone, at less price than can be obtained elsewhere.

They are pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any other instruments of the class in the world for the Parlor, Churches, and Schools.

The Cottage Organ combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

Gives the highest possible satisfaction. Its tones are full and sweet, combining much of the power of the organ with a softness peculiarly its own.—*Rev. Dr. Wise.*

These instruments certainly combine rare sweetness of tone with extraordinary power.—*Independent.*

A charming instrument.—*Rev. P. S. Donelson, D. D., Delaware, O.*

I prefer them to all others.—*Oscar Mayo, Musical Professor Ohio Wesleyan Female College.*

For the parlor its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than any thing we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Nearest in effect to the pipe organ. For sweetness of tone, as well as compass and variety, it must stand preëminent.—*Rev. A. H. Mead.*

Its tones are full and sweet and of great volume for its size, exceeding any thing of the kind we ever heard.—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

A sweet-toned instrument, of nearly double the power of any other at the same price.—*Rev. G. G. Saxe.*

We are greatly pleased with it.—*Rev. J. Wheeler, D. D., Berea, O.*

SEWING-MACHINES

OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT A LOWER PRICE THAN IS GENERALLY OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS,

WHICH ARE EXCELLED BY NONE.

BABBETT'S SOAP,

THAT WASHES IN HARD OR SOFT WATER WITHOUT INJURY TO THE CLOTHES. IN THIRTY AND SIXTY POUND BOXES.

BETTER THAN WASHING-MACHINES.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MINISTERS AND DEALERS.

Special attention to Orders by Mail.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Circulars Free.

ADDRESS

W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, Ohio.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING-MACHINES.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,

The Machines of the World Competing.

"Seven years ago we furnished ourselves with this indispensable domestic comfort, and have ever since heard its music in our home. We give WHEELER & WILSON the preference above all others."—W. C. Advocate.

Send for a Circular.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents,
Pike's Opera-House, Cincinnati.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,

77 WEST FOURTH-ST.....PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, CINCINNATI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY PIANOS,

AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS,

And Western Agents for

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

THE BEST ORGANS MADE FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND PARLORS.

Also Publishers of

MUSICAL LEAVES,

The most Popular Sunday School Singing-Book Extant, at
\$30 per hundred and 40 cts. per single copy.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

on what is now the Allen place and went to housekeeping in the Gardner cabin owned by Mr. Pillsbury's father. They lived there until spring when they moved to a farm one mile north of Milford.

The earliest religious almanacs bore general rather than denominational titles, usually revolving around the word "Christian." Thus, between 1800 and 1850 the simple title *The Christian Almanack* appeared in various combinations and gradually expanded to include such areas as New England, or New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, or the "Western District." *The Protestant Sabbath Almanack for 1834* and *The Family Christian Almanac for the United States for 1841*, the latter issued over a number of years by the American Tract Society, illustrate the more generalized type of almanacs for the period. In order not to lose sight of what originally was the major purpose of almanacs there also appeared *The Christian Calendar and New-England Farmer's Almanack for 1826*.

Appearing contemporaneously with the above were a series of almanacs designed to prove helpful to clergymen of many faiths. *The Clergyman's Minor Almanac for 1809* and *The Clergyman's Almanac for 1810* were issued annually and apparently filled a definite need for a number of years. In order to be all-embracing, no doubt, there also appeared *Poor Clergyman's Almanac, or An Astronomical Diary and Serious Monitor for 1809*. To insure that the sheep as well as the shepherd might be remembered, *The Pious Man's Almanack for 1814* was printed in Boston.

As population grew and congregations expanded the need arose for almanacs directed to various denominations. In Milton Drake's classic 2-volume work, *Almanacs of the United States*, the compiler lists a wide variety of denominational almanacs of which the following are representative.

- The Methodist Almanack for 1827.* (Boston).
- The Methodist Almanac for 1834.* (New York).
- The New England Almanac & Methodist Register for 1831.* (Boston).
- The Congregational Almanac for 1846.* (Boston).
- The Unitarian Annual Register for 1847.* (Boston).
- The Unitarian Congregational Register for 1848.* (Boston and New York).
- The Universalist Register and Almanac for 1836.* (Utica, New York).
- The Universalist Companion, with an Almanac and Register for 1849.* (Boston).
- The Churchman's Almanac for 1831.* (New York) Protestant Episcopal Press.
- The Lutheran Almanac for 1836.* (Troy, New York) Lutheran Revival Society.
- The Lutheran Almanac for 1842.* (Baltimore).
- The Baptist Almanac, for the Middle States for 1820.* (Philadelphia).
- Almanac and Baptist Register for 1841.* (Philadelphia) Amer. Baptist Pub.
- Friends' Almanac for 1841.* (Philadelphia).
- The Moral Almanac for 1841.* (Philadelphia) Tract Association of Friends.
- The Presbyterian Almanac for 1844.* (Philadelphia) Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- The United States Catholic Almanac; or Laity's Directory for 1833.* (Baltimore).
- The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, and Laity's Directory for 1839.* (Baltimore).
- The Catholic Almanac for 1848.* (Baltimore).

Since churches, to a greater or less degree, were associated with the great moral crusades of that period it might be well to note such almanacs as the National Temperance, American Anti-Slavery, Anti-Masonic, Anti-Mormon, and Tobacco and Health Almanac. Of this group, the Temperance crusade and the Anti-Slavery crusade brought forth the largest number, hundreds of almanacs were printed dealing with these subjects.

(Continued on outside back cover)

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY
DEC 20 1965

AY
81
.R5
M59
1965

As indicated on the cover and title page *The Methodist Almanac for 1866* was printed by Poe & Hitchcock of Cincinnati and Chicago. Two other large towns—St. Louis and Detroit—also seem to have issued the 1866 Almanac. For Iowa, however, the firm of J. N. Waggoner of Dubuque carried an advertisement for several months in the *Dubuque Daily Times* beginning with December 16, 1865, indicating that he had for sale "very cheap" in his "New Book Store" at 98 Main Street albums in "new styles, all sizes, richly bound, direct from manufacturers." Mr. Waggoner also had a choice assortment of prayer and hymn books, as well as standard works in history, poetry, and theology. On February 23, 1866, the *Times* advertisement was changed to indicate that Mr. Waggoner had for sale all the school books used in the "Schools of Dubuque City and County, and in the adjacent Districts of Illinois and Wisconsin," which he was prepared to sell "singly or by the dozen" at the "lowest prices."

The name of Joseph N. Waggoner also appears in the *Iowa State Gazetteer for 1865*. This ponderous volume declared on the title page it contained "descriptive and historical sketches of counties, cities, towns and villages . . . to which is added A SHIPPERS GUIDE and a CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY." Three other Dubuque book dealers were included in a list that advertised book dealers in towns from Adel to Winterset.

The Methodist Almanac for 1866 was not the only venture Waggoner made in almanacs. *The New North-Western Almanac for 1864* was also distributed at Dubuque by Joseph N. Waggoner, indicating his presence in business in the Key City as early as 1863.

Who was this enterprising merchant and what was his background? Joseph N. Waggoner was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. He married Eliza H. Hamilton of New York State. The Waggoners made their home in Galena, Illinois, where Joseph entered in business. The Census of 1860 showed the 40-year old Waggoner to be a "book merchant" with property valued at \$8,300. Five children ranging from nine years to one month had been born in Illinois. A sister-in-law, a cook, and a house servant completed the Waggoner household.

His success in Galena may have led Joseph Waggoner to establish a second book store in Dubuque about 1863. At any rate, it was while identified with the Key City of Iowa that his name was associated with the two above-mentioned almanacs. For a short time Waggoner appears to have located his business at 5th and Main streets but for most of his stay in Dubuque his address was 98 Main Street. He continued to live in Galena but boarded at the Tremont House and the Waller House in Dubuque.

The Dubuque venture was not continued for any great length of time for the Waggoner name appeared for the last time in Childs & Arntzen's the *Dubuque City Directory of 1873-1874*. At the time Joseph N. Waggoner advertised himself as a "wholesale and retail dealer in books, music, pianos, organs, etc.; stationery, wallpaper and window curtains."

The *Jo Daviess County Atlas of 1872* listed Joseph N. Waggoner as keeping a "complete stock of books, stationery and paper, new pianos, organs and musical merchandise."

In studying *The Methodist Almanac* the reader is reminded of a statement by Moses Coit Taylor in his *History of American Literature* in 1878. Almanacs, according to the learned Dr. Taylor, were "the one universal book of modern literature, the supreme and only literary necessity even in households where the Bible and the newspaper are still undesired and unattainable luxuries." The almanac was a "best seller" everywhere and nowhere were they more popular than on the frontier. Since much of Iowa still lay beyond the frontier, and since Reverend Pillsbury had forged deep into that frontier country, *The Methodist Almanac of 1866* is especially appropriate at this time.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Office of the Superintendent
State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA
3 1723 02089 4531

Iowa
305
AL62
no. 8

