

Losses in the United States.

The following is a statement of American vessels reported in each month of the year 1858, as lost and missing, with their estimated value:—

Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brgs.	Schr.	Value.
January.....	5	2	1	5	\$270,000
February....	2	10	3	6	650,000
March.....	1	6	5	4	400,000
April.....	—	3	4	9	460,000
May.....	—	5	6	2	340,000
June.....	—	6	1	5	290,000
July.....	—	5	5	1	296,000
August.....	—	1	5	4	175,000
September..	—	2	3	4	255,000
October.....	—	4	2	1	285,000
November..	—	7	1	4	520,000
December..	—	8	4	4	530,000
Total.....	4	62	41	45	\$4,471,000

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the number of fires occurring during each month of the past year, with the loss resulting:—

No. of fires.	Loss.	Diff., 1857.
January.....	36	\$1,892,000
February.....	30	1,223,000
March.....	30	856,000
April.....	19	795,000
May.....	17	1,109,000
June.....	16	825,000
July.....	27	832,000
August.....	21	773,000
September.....	17	785,000
October.....	19	1,926,000
November.....	16	557,000
December.....	12	481,000
Total.....	261	\$12,054,000

In the above list, all losses less than \$100,000 are omitted. The following table comprises all the fires which occurred during the last year, where the loss was not less than \$100,000:

Jan. 1—Downieville, Cal. stores.....	\$490,000
“ 21—Dubuque, Ia., hotel.....	100,000
“ 23—Hartford, stores.....	100,000
“ 23—Dubuque, Ia., stores.....	110,000
“ 26—Chicago, lumber.....	100,000
“ 29—Rome, Ga., houses.....	100,000
Feb. 13—New York, stores.....	230,000
“ 20—New Orleans, 5 steamboats.....	100,000
Mch. 1—Steamboat Gov. Pease.....	100,000
“ 18—Plattsburgh, stores.....	180,000
“ 22—Elizabeth City, N. C., stores.....	100,000
April 19—Forest City, Cal., houses.....	175,000
May 2—Boston, stores, &c.....	200,000
“ 14—New Albany, Ind., shops.....	250,000
“ 22—Nevada, Cal., houses.....	220,000
June 4—Mariposa, Cal.....	220,000
“ 12—Evansville, Ind., bank house.....	100,000
“ 13—“ stores.....	150,000
“ 24—Pittsfield, Mass., paper mill.....	100,000
July 24—Leavenworth City, Kansas.....	100,000
“ 29—Attala Co., Miss., court house.....	100,000
Aug. 6—Waterbury, Ct., mill.....	100,000
“ 6—Rochester.....	175,000
Sep. 17—Camden, Ark.....	100,000
Oct. 1—San Francisco, Cal.....	150,000
“ 6—Jamestown, Cal.....	250,000
“ 6—New York, Crystal Palace.....	1,000,000
“ 21—Vicksburg, Steer B. Franklin.....	250,000
Nov. 15—Provident, theatre.....	200,000
Dec. 1—Woodville, Miss. stores.....	100,000

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The following statement shows all the most serious disasters of this character, (excepting those resulting from carelessness of passengers) which have occurred in the United States during the year just expired:—

	Inj.	Killed
Feb. 10—Roland (Vt) Railroad.....	5	—
March 15—Erie Railroad, rail broke.....	1	—
April 1—Tioga road, off the track.....	1	—
“ 16—Baltimore & Ohio, obstruction.....	3	—
May 11—N. Y. Central, bridge broke.....	40	9
“ 14—Lafayette & Indianapolis do.....	2	—
“ 18—Elmira & Niagara Falls, break.....	6	—
June 11—Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	—	2
“ 10—Great Western, Ill.....	2	—
July 15—Erie Railroad.....	47	6
“ 21—Lehigh Valley, bridge.....	2	—
“ 21—Jackson, Mass., rail.....	1	—
“ 31—Housatonic, obstruction.....	1	—
Aug. 1—Ohio and Mississippi.....	2	—
“ 27—Cleveland & Erie, obstruction.....	8	—
Sep. 1—Northern, collision.....	3	—
“ 1—Alleghany, off track.....	25	1
“ 7—Hudson River, collision.....	2	—
“ 10—Fall River, collision.....	4	—
“ 11—Steuenville & Ind., off track.....	20	1
“ 13—Hannibal & St. Joseph, bridge.....	5	—
“ 16—Baltimore & Ohio, off track.....	6	—
Oct. 14—Phil. & Baltimore, off track.....	1	—
“ 8—Ohio & Mississippi, collision.....	4	—
“ 28—Buffalo & Corning, off track.....	15	5
Nov. 23—Ohio & Mississippi, off track.....	30	1
“ 25—Ogdensburg & Rouse's Point.....	3	—
“ 29—New York Central, collision.....	3	—
Dec. 31—Columbus & Macon, off track.....	30	—

—[Albany Journal, Jan. 8.]

LOOKING INTO A WELL.—Use a looking glass in a sunny day if you want to see anything in the bottom of a deep well. The light can be reflected so as to show a bright spot at the bottom—brighter than the light of a lamp.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Honesty is the best policy.

AGRICULTURAL.

SORGHUM CULTURE IN WISCONSIN.—Sir:—I have made about 1,600 gallons of molasses from the juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and twelve varieties of the African Imphee. Of the African canes, two varieties are earlier than the Chinese; two about the same season, and the others later. The African varieties proved to be mixed, or show so strong a tendency to sport as to make it difficult to recognize them from the descriptions given by Mr. Wray of his Imphee; for which reason I do not feel warranted in giving the names under which the seeds of the successful varieties were received. One of these packages, planted away from all others, produced six distinct varieties and hybrids, all yielding a sweet juice, varying but slightly in their specific qualities—from 15½ to 18 per cent of sugar after defecation.

The juices of the Chinese canes varied by the same test from 12½ to 22 per cent. The proportion of molasses, weighing 11 pounds to the gallon, was about the same, the comparison being between ripe canes of the African and Chinese canes. The percentage of molasses by weight to the canes being 13.50, nearly; unripe lots of stalks yielding from 7 to 10 per cent. The proportions of juice to stalks as 1 to 2.

The mill used was a cast iron horizontal two roller; upper roller yielding under a pressure of 3,500 pounds; power used—two horses. Quantity of juice expressed per hour, 50 to 100 gallons; proportion of juice to molasses from 6.75 to 1, to 4.25 to 1.

The syrups made from the the Imphee are higher flavored than those from the Chinese canes.

The time of ripening the earliest Imphees was 3½ to 4½ months. Of the Chinese variety from 4½ to 5 months from the planting of the seed.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON AN ACRE OF GROUND.

—The editor of the Maine Cultivator published a few days ago his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn, usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus from one-third of an acre and his onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, also raspberries, currants and gooseberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees.

PLANTING LOCUST SEED.—L. D. J. wishes to be informed of the best method of preparing black locust seed to cause them to vegetate readily. The best treatment of locust seed to insure a speedy germination, is to gather the seed as soon as ripe in the fall, shell them and put them in a box of sand; keep the sand moist and exposed to the weather until Spring, then sift the sand out, and plant in April, about the usual time of planting corn. When seed are not procured in time to adopt this method, take them at the proper time of planting, pour hot (not boiling) water on them; let them stand in the water in a warm place for several days, changing the water every second day, when some of the seed will become considerably swollen: these should be picked out and planted; let the others remain in the water until the shell becomes soaked and the kernel swollen, and plant as before. With this treatment they will grow as readily as Indian corn. Plant first in nursery rows, putting the seed six inches apart, and the rows four feet asunder, and transplant the first or second Spring following.—[St. Louis Valley Farmer, September, 1858.]

VARIETIES OF APPLES.—A farmer of Illinois —E. H. Skinner—referring to his choice of apples, says:—“The varieties I cultivate mostly are, for summer—Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan and Keswick Codlin. For fall—Barnum's, Porter, and Fall Winesap; and for winter—Rawles' Janett, Jonathan, and American Golden Russet—all of these being hardy trees and good bearers.” He farther says that he much prefers, in setting out an orchard, two year old trees, than those of larger growth, as they seldom become stunted, he never loses one, and they are sure to make healthy, thrifty trees.

PRUSSIA AND LIBERTY.—The views of the Prince Regent are more progressive than those which governed the old King, and in the elections—based on universal suffrage—which have just transpired, his views will doubtless receive the approbation of the nobles and the people.

The political creed of the new administration is boldly proclaimed to be “civil and religious liberty, responsibility of ministers, free trade, liberty of the press, and non-interference of the ecclesiastical authorities in lay matters.” What an example for Napoleon III.

Art thou a Latter Day Saint? Mind thine own business and do all the good thou canst.

USEFUL RECIPES.

HOW TO CONQUER VICIOUS COWS & HORSES.—I care not how vicious or unmanageable the horse or cow may have become, I can conquer them by the application of a strong rope or chain just back of the fore legs, and twisting in a good lever until they yield fully. Baulky horses may be conquered in this manner, so as to need no whipping, and it is much more humane than clubbing them or cutting them up with torturing whips. And a horse once conquered in this manner, will not return to his tricks with the same driver as readily as when overcome by whipping or mauling.

Cows may be conquered in the same manner, and broken off the habit of kicking, very readily. One of my neighbors had a very vicious cow, last spring, which they had failed in milking after the most determined efforts to succeed. I happened to hear the fact one day, and told them how to manage her, when lo! no more trouble was experienced. In the course of the summer they have occasionally lain a chain across her back when she has manifested any intention of returning to old habits. Effectual as is this manner of overcoming vicious propensities, it is more humane than any other in which force is used.

This is also a very effectual manner of subduing horses ugly in shoeing. The smith can make the wildest mustang stand peaceably by using the chain and lever, and the lesson will not so soon be unlearned. Lay aside then, your clubs and whips for the purposes above named, and resort to the method herein described, and save yourself time, trouble, and vexation of spirit; nor reject it because it was not learned from your father or in some conversation, instead of from the pages of an agricultural journal.—[Genesee Farmer.]

KICKING COWS.—I have a way to stop kicking cows, or to keep them from stepping while milking. It is this:—I begin quite moderate, and when they hoist a foot I give the teats a jerk; by following this up it will stop any cow, for a cow very much dislikes to have her teats jerked. If a cow gets in the habit of starting off, I hold on to the teats as hard as I can, which soon cures her of that caper.—[Genesee Farmer.]

IN-GROWING TOE-TAIL.—In order to save the surgeon a job for an in-growing toe-nail, do not cut away the offending corner of the nail, as is usually done, very short, but cut a notch in the centre, quite down to the quick, and keep the notch there until the difficulty is cured, which will sometimes be with the first cutting. The philosophy of the remedy is, that the cut breaks the arch, and naturally changes the curvature of the nail, and makes the corners turn up instead of down. Another remedy is prescribed by a lady correspondent of the Hartford Courier, who had a daughter who had suffered for many years from a similar affliction. She had consulted several physicians, and had finally arrived at the point where the doctors said the toe must be cut off, or the nail torn off, to save life, when this simple but sure remedy was applied, and in a very few days the cure was complete. The remedy was simply blue vitriol, a small quantity mixed with an equal quantity of burnt alum, pulverized and sifted through muslin. If the toe is ulcerated, first wash it with Castile soap suds, and then apply the powder two or three times a day.

TO CURE THE APPETITE FOR TOBACCO.—The New York Independent gives the following as the experience of a clergyman who smoked and chewed tobacco for many years, and used these means to break himself of the habit:—

I had a deep well of very cool water, and whenever the evil appetite claimed indulgence, I resorted immediately to fresh-drawn water. Of this I drank what I desired, and then continued to hold water in my mouth—throwing out and taking in successive mouthfuls, until the craving ceased. By a faithful adherence to this practice for about a month, I was cured. And from that time to this have been as free from any appetite for tobacco as a nursing infant. I loathe the use of the weed in every form, far more than I ever did before I contracted habits of indulgence.

COLD WATER TO CURE SCALDS.—I placed a large tub full of cold water, with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water, which was boiling very fast. I then rolled up my sleeve above the elbow, and thrust it into the kettle of boiling water up to the elbow, then immediately back into the tub of ice water, letting it remain a few seconds, then into boiling water again, repeating this process ten times in a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red. From this experiment I suggested the propriety of using cold water baths instantly after being scalded. I have practiced the above remedy with entire success during the last ten years. Cold water is always handy where there is hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer will be the cure.—[Ohio Cultivator.]

TO DYE BLACK.—“Kentucky Housewife” sends us the following which she says has saved her several dollars:—Dissolve 1 lb extract of logwood in 5 galls. soft water, boiling it for a few minutes in an iron vessel, and add a tablespoonful of copperas. Dissolve 1 oz. of blue vitriol in 5 galls. of soft water. Scald the materials to be colored, first in the vitriol water, then boil them for two hours in the logwood, stirring often. To set the color, wash in a strong lather of home-made soap

and dip in salt water. Sweet skimmed milk is also good to set the color. To give a luster to old silk, or that just colored as above, strain some cold coffee, and add a little gum arabic, into which, when dissolved, dip the silk; wring out and iron on the wrong side.—[American Agriculturist.]

TO COLOR A BRIGHT BLUE.—Having noticed an inquiry as to the mode of coloring bright blue, I will give our method. For silk or cotton, take a piece of prussiate of potash half the size of a walnut; half an ounce of copperas; dissolve in three pints of soft water, then add eight or ten drops of oil of vitriol. When scalding (not boiling) hot, dip your cloth in, wet it thoroughly with the dye, and wring out as soon as possible—when dry, rinse in cold water. For flannel or silk take the compound of vitriol and indigo, (which can be found at any druggist's) stir thoroughly into soft boiling water, according to the shade you desire, set with a little alum. A beautiful green may be obtained by adding the same compound to a strong yellow dye set with alum.—[Corres. of Rural New Yorker.]

TO MAKE NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Take four ox feet with the skin on up to the kneecaps, and keep them eight days tied up in straw in a warm place, then pluck all the hair off, and break the joints and bones; boil them slow in ten pints of water for twelve hours. The oil will then rise to the surface of the water, and can be skimmed off and drained. Let stand one night, and then put the oil in a little clean boiling water, and skim it off again, when it will be found to be quite clear and free from mixture.

Charade.

My 1st is highly prized, as you will find,
By “all the world and balance of mankind,”
Of old 'twas said Prometheus stole't from heaven,
We say that as a blessing great 'twas given.

My 2nd is an insect like a fly;
Or as an eagle does, when soaring high,
My whole is sometimes seen on a summer night,
A moment shines—then vanishes from sight.

J. H. M.

Enigma.

I am composed of eight letters. My 6, 5, 8 is an intoxicating liquor.

My 3, 4, 7, 5, 8 is found about wagons and in prisons.
My 2, 8, 3, 4 is used in measuring length.
My 1, 7, 8 traverses land and sea.
My 3, 4, 5, 8 is a part of a person's face.
My 8, 7, 6 is an animal used in travelling.
My 3, 7, 2, 8 was a celebrated murderer.
My 4, 7, 8, 6, 5, 8, 6 is a mode of executing criminals.
My whole is a vast body of water in the United States, and the name of a State.

J. H. M.

The 2d Quorum of Seventies

Will meet at J. V. Long's, 13th Ward on Saturday, Feb. 6th, at half past SIX p.m., and thence afterward at the same place every two weeks.

All the members of the Quorum are requested to attend, and those living at a distance from the city are hereby called upon to report themselves by letter quarterly.

21st Quorum of Seventies

Will meet every first and third Saturday in each month commencing the 6th of February, at the house of David Wilkin, 17th Ward, at 6 o'clock.—Punctual attendance requested.

By order of the Council.

Mathematical School.

The undersigned proposes to open a Mathematical School at his residence in G.S.L. City, in which he will teach both the Elementary and Higher Mathematics. The various branches pertaining to the two departments will be taught in the following order:—

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

Algebra.
Euclid's Elements of Geometry.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Surveying.
Bowditch's Navigator and Tables, including the use of the Quadrant, Sextant, and Reflecting Circle.
Lee's Tables and Formulae.
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy.
Optics or the Science of Light.
Acoustics or the Science of Sound.
Static and Voltaic Electricity.
Electro Magnetism.
Electro Dynamics.
Electro Chemistry.
Magneto and Thermo Electricity.

HIGHER DEPARTMENT.

Descriptive Geometry.
Analytical Geometry.
Analytical Trigonometry.
Conic Sections.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Curves and Functions.
Analytical Mechanics.
Celestial Mechanics of La Place (Translation by Dr. Bowditch).
Newton's Principia.

The School will be open for instruction six days in the week from nine to twelve a.m., and from one to four p.m.

TERMS for Students in the ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT, \$2 per week. For those in the HIGHER DEPARTMENT, \$2.50 per week. Wheat, Flour, Potatoes, Butter, all kinds of Provisions, Groceries, Wood, Hay, Cash, &c., will be received in payment.

If Students should be unable to find in the territory the books they necessarily want, they can be supplied at the School with the fifteen or twenty volumes on Algebra, and also with some few volumes on most of the branches named in the two departments.

School will open, when fifteen students shall have been obtained.
G.S.L. CITY, Dec. 21, 1858.