

AGRICULTURAL.



Plowing in the Fall.

All lands except light loams and sandy loams and sandy soils, are benefitted by Fall plowing, unless they are exposed to washing. Steep side hills should never be plowed in the Fall, unless you sow them immediately with grain or grass seed, to furnish roots for holding the soil in place.

But all heavy lands lying flat and clays are benefitted by Fall plowing. The teams are generally in the best condition for plowing at this season. They have had good pasture throughout the Summer, and, as a rule, have less to do than in the Winter and Spring. It puts Spring work very much ahead to have all the green sward turned over in the Fall. However much of this may be done, the teams will have enough to do in the Spring, in carting, manuring, crossplowing, harrowing, and getting ready for sowing and planting.

In the Fall, the lands that are most benefitted by plowing are generally in the best condition for the operation. In the Spring they are often so wet that they cannot be ploughed until May or June.—Now they are dry, and will crumble as they are turned over.

By plowing now, they are prepared to receive the full benefit of the action of frost, rain and snow through the winter. There are no disintegrators like the elements. Stiff clays and hardpans are made loose and friable by these exposures. The more rough and broken the soil is left by the plow, the better. Then there are rough pasture swards full of brush and rank weeds, and reclaimed swamps with a thick turf of swamp grasses, they are best subdued by tearing them up now. They freeze and thaw through the Winter, and little life is left in them by Spring.

Besides this, plowing has an important influence upon insect life. Many insects burrow in the earth and if left undisturbed, come forth with new life in the Spring. Plowing disturbs their Winter arrangements, and kills myriads of their larvae.—At this season the soil may be safely plowed deeper than in the Spring. The inch or two of yellow soil will undergo important changes before Spring.—[American Agriculturist.]

How to Transplant Large Trees.

In a communication to the *American Agriculturist*, a correspondent says:

"Five or six years since I built me a cottage, and being in a hurry for shade trees, I proceeded in the following way: In the Fall, before the ground was frozen, the places for planting were selected, and the surface was covered with litter, to prevent the ground freezing. I then went to the forest and chose eight or ten white pine and hemlock trees about twenty-five feet high, cleared away the leaves and earth down to near the roots, and dug a trench around each tree about a foot deep, from three and a half to four feet from the trunk. I threw litter in the bottom of each trench, and left them until the frost had entered the ground about eight inches. They were then ready to remove. I used a pulley to draw them over with, and most of the roots were held fast in the cake of frozen earth. They all lived and are thriving, and I have not only enjoyed their shade, but the disappointment of my neighbors, who prophesied that none of them would live."

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds.
Corn, on the cob, seventy pounds.
Oats, thirty-six pounds.
Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Barley, forty-six pounds.
Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.
Irish Potatoes, sixty pounds.
Onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Beans, sixty pounds.
Bran, twenty pounds.
Clover Seed, sixty pounds.
Timothy Seed, forty-five pounds.
Flax Seed, forty-five pounds.
Hemp Seed, forty-five pounds.
Blue Grass Seed, fourteen pounds.
Dried Peaches, thirty-two pounds.

Straw for Fodder.—A writer in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* says:—"It is an interesting fact that well fed cattle in open yards eat more straw during the three Winter months, than other cattle kept under the warm shelter of a roof. This fact indicates the value of straw as food for maintaining warmth. Straw is not sufficiently digestible and nutritious to be a desirable addition to the food of young animal. It is recommended that when cut straw is to be used for feeding cattle, it should be cut the previous season and packed away, with one bushel of salt to one ton of chaff, the heap to be well tramped; fermentation will then be induced. None but those who have tried this plan of old chaff can believe the advantage in value of old chaff for feeding cattle."

Whitewash for Roofs.

The *New Hampshire Journal* says: "Farmers who are about to new shingle their houses, sheds, or barns, will do well to have the shingles dipped in whitewash with a little salt put in. Let the mixture be hot, that is to say, make your wash with boiling water, dip immediately and lay the shingles the next day, or after drying a little. The Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester, N. H., bought hemlock shingles fourteen years ago, at a cost of \$1.50 per M., and treated them in this way, and the roof is tight now, no moss having accumulated on them, while neighbors in the same time have re-shingled where the first quality of pine was used without any preparation. Probably a better quality of materials so treated, would last much longer than hemlock, but whether long enough to cover the extra cost is doubtful. This wash is also a preventive against fire. To do any great good it should be used in the manner described, rather than put on after the roof is covered.—[American Agriculturist]

Large Apple.—Joel Knight, of Clark county, Washington Territory, says the *Stockton Argus*, has grown a Gloria Mundi apple, 19½ inches in its largest circumference, and 45½ ounces, or two pounds 13½ ounces in weight. Sixteen of these apples would make a bushel standard weight, (45 pounds per bushel,) with seven and a half ounces over! Clark county is on the bank of the Columbia river, and Vancouver is the county seat.

An Old Fruit Tree.—Mr. Lot Norton, of Salisbury, Ct., has this year picked 49 bushels of Winter apples, (native fruit) from a tree 100 years old—a tree that has never failed to bear every other year, and always about 50 bushels of apples that kept well until the July following the year of picking.

Military Men of the World.

The new commander of the army on the Potomac, Gen. George B. McClellan, is daily adding to his hosts of friends by his assiduity in re-organizing the large army under his command. Those who have had the honor of an interview with him speak of him as an unostentatious, genial conversationalist, but express some apprehensions as to his ability judging from his youthful appearance, to command a grand army. To such persons, however, who are inclined to this belief, we can only say that they exhibit a marked innocence of the world's military heroes, and for their information, and to others whom it may concern, we subjoin collections from history, which show that most of the world's great chieftains attained the acme of their reputations before they reached the age of General McClellan.

Philip of Macedon ascended the throne at the age of twenty-two, and soon distinguished himself in his wars with the neighboring States. At the age of forty-five he had conquered all Greece.

Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at the battle of Cheronea and gained a military reputation at the age of eighteen. He ascended the throne of his father, Philip, before twenty, and at twenty five had reached the zenith of his glory, having already conquered the world. He died before the age of thirty-two.

Julius Caesar commanded the fleet sent to blockade Mytilene, where he greatly distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two.

Hannibal joined the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-two, and was made commander-in-chief at twenty-six. Victorious in Spain and France, he crossed the Alps and won the battle of Cannæ before the age of thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus (the elder) at the age of sixteen, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus; at twenty was made edile, and soon after pro-consul in Spain; at twenty-nine he won the great battle of Zama, and closed his military career.

Scipio Africanus (the younger) also distinguished himself in early life; at the age of thirty-six he had conquered the Carthaginian armies and compelled the destruction of Carthage.

Genghis Khan succeeded to the dominion of his father at the age of thirteen, and almost immediately raised an army of thirty thousand men, with which he defeated a numerous force of rebels who had thought to take advantage of his extreme youth to withdraw from his dominion. He soon acquired a military reputation by numerous conquests, and before the age of forty had made himself Emperor of Mogul.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, conquering Aquitania at twenty-eight, made himself master of France and the greater part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his brow the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the "Great Captain," entered the army at fifteen, and before the age of seventeen acquired a brilliant military reputation, and was knighted by the king himself on the field of battle; at forty-nine he was promoted over the heads of the older veterans, and made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy.

Henry IV., of France, was placed at the head of the Huguenot army at the age of sixteen, at nineteen he became King of Navarre; at forty he had overthrown all his enemies and placed himself on the throne of France.

Mentecuculi, at the age of thirty-one, with two thousand horses, attacked ten thousand

Swedes, and captured all their baggage and artillery; at thirty-two he gained the victory of Triebel.

Saxe entered the army at twelve, and soon obtained the command of a regiment of horse; at twenty-four he became Marechal de Camp, at forty-four Marshal of France.

Nauban, the celebrated French engineer, entered the army of Conde as a cadet at the age of seventeen, at twenty was made a lieutenant, and at the age of twenty five he himself conducted several successful sieges, and had assisted at several others.

Turenne entered the army before the age of fourteen. He served one year as a volunteer, four years as a captain, four years as a colonel, three years as a major-general, five years as a lieutenant-general, and became Marshal of France at thirty-two. He had won all his military reputation by the age of forty.

Prince Maurice commanded an army at sixteen, and acquired his military reputation in very early life.

The great Conde immortalized his name at the battle of Rocroi, in which, at the age of twenty-two, he defeated the Spaniards. He had won all his great military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, earned the battle of Zenta at thirty-four.

Peter the Great, of Russia, organized a great army at the age of twenty; at twenty-four he fought the Turks and captured Asoph; at twenty-eight he made war with Sweden; at thirty-two he entered Moscow in triumph, after the victory at Embach and the capture of Motsberg and Marienberg.

Charles XII., of Sweden, completed his first successful campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew 80,000 Russians at Narva before nineteen, and conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four.

This list might be extended with the same results, but names enough have been given to show that the world's heroes, and especially those who assisted the first Napoleon in his memorable campaigns, were all, with scarcely an exception, young men still, burning with the fire of youthful ardor and enthusiasm.

With these historical facts before us may we not all hope that our own McClellan—to whom ripe judges ascribe a vast fund of professional knowledge, a judgment ripened by long study and experience, a mind fertile with original expedients, prompt to see, decide and act, and, added to all, a physical constitution capable of immense labor—will be equal to the present emergency into which our country is placed, and strike a blow to our enemies from which they will never recover.—[Exchange.]

Valuable Jewels.

A very interesting collection of English and Parisian jewels have been sold at auction in London. Among the more prominent lots are mentioned:

Lot 1343, a magnificent gold snuff-box, mounted with brilliants of the finest water, 73 guineas.

Lot 1349, a magnificent brilliant cluster ring, £80.

Lot 1350, a locket of great splendor, the center a jaynth, surrounded with twelve large brilliants, and choice stone, forming the bow, in case, £120.

Lot 1351, a brilliant snap of twelve stones, with spinel ruby center, surrounded by ruby diamonds, £81.

Lot 1352, a pair of costly brilliant top and drop earrings, in velvet case, £64.

Lot 1353, a pair of ditto, £64.

Lot 1354, a pair of ditto, £49.

Lot 1355, a large brilliant of pure water and luster, 18½ grains, £127.

Lot 1356, a ditto, 13 grains, £51.

Lot 1357, a superb brooch, with remarkably large and rich emerald center stone, surrounded by twelve brilliants and brilliant pendants of the first water, in case, 252 guineas.

Lot 1359, a magnificent sapphire of matchless purity and color, surrounded with a profusion of lustrous brilliants, 260 guineas.

Lot 1360, a sumptuous state stomacher, consisting of three brilliant stars, the center a pearl of great purity, surrounded with scrolls of brilliants and six matchless pearl drops, hung in chains of brilliants, £350.

Lot 1361, a pair of remarkably fine and lustrous brilliant eardrops and drops, £180.

Lot 1362, a splendid half-hoop brilliant ring of five stones, of great lustre and purity, 70 guineas.

Lot 1365, a beautiful opal, of great lustre, set with brilliant, dragon mount as a pin, 21½ guineas.

Lot 1372, a brilliant heart locket, the stones of great purity and lustre, 31 guineas.

Lot 1373, a pair of magnificent brilliant star earrings, 43 guineas.

Lot 1374, a remarkably fine emerald, set with brilliants, as a ring, 23 guineas.

Lot 1391, a magnificent necklace of 136 fine large Oriental pearls, with will-spread brilliant snap, 110 guineas.

THE TALENT OF SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait, not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor, always willing, fulfilling his task, "that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion." The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after.—[Longfellow.]

NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

The following news gleaned from the *Washington Star* and other exchanges, and which were originally taken from Richmond and other Southern papers, contain intelligence of interest in relation to affairs in Virginia and other Confederate states:

Albert G. Jenkins, seceded Member of Congress, has been elected by the Convention to the Confederate Congress from the Fourteenth district of Virginia.

The demand for paper of every description was immense in Richmond, there being none to speak of on hand, and hardly any prospects of getting a supply. Printing ink was quite as scarce. The *Richmond Christian Advocate* has suspended, from inability to procure printing paper.

The small-pox was making terrible work with the rebel troops on Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky. Large numbers were dying daily of it, says a dispatch.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for Eastern Virginia, convened at Norfolk on the 20th. Several hundred passports were granted in Richmond to attend it, showing that the passport system is in force in that State and no man can travel without one.

The *Atlanta Confederacy* says the Mayor of Augusta and the governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have recommended the legislatures to suppress unjust and unpatriotic speculations in the prime necessities of life.

Ninety-six prisoners of war had died in Richmond up to the 31st of October.

The war department at Richmond had recommended and requested Major-General Polk to revoke his interdiction of the importation of grain from Kentucky.

The *Richmond Enquirer* publishes a correspondence between Lieut. Maury and the Grand-Duke Constantine, the grand admiral of the Russian navy. Constantine invites Lieut. Maury to enter the Russian service, to which Lieut. Maury replies that he cannot until Southern independence is established.

The War Spirit.

A New England Divine recently gave utterance to the following sentiments at the conclusion of a sermon on the war, which his hearers loudly applauded:

"What do we all want to see? Two things, I take it. First, we want to see the stars and stripes floating over the ramparts of Fort Sumter; the rebel flag, the shoddy flag of a sham confederacy, must give way before the colors of Union and Liberty. Second, we want to see the city of Charleston, the home of treason, the hotbed of treachery, laid in ashes. This is not revenge; this is retributive justice in the midst of aspect, and we want her ground plowed up and sowed with salt, that no green thing may ever grow there; and a pillar, black as night, shall be raised, bearing the inscription: 'Behold the righteous end of those who are enemies of God, of humanity, and of their country.'"

MATRIMONY AND HAPPINESS.—Sam Slick, in his "Wise Saws," says that the nature of matrimony is one thing, and the nature of friendship is another. A tall man likes a short wife; a great talker a silent woman, for both can't talk at once. A gay man likes a domestic woman, for he can leave her at once to nurse children and get dinner, while he is enjoying himself at parties. A man that hasn't any music in him likes it in his spouse, and so on. It chimes beautifully, for they ain't in each other's way. Now, friendship is the other way; you must like the same in each other, and be good friends. A similarity of tastes, studies, pursuits and recreations, (what they call congenial souls) a toper for a toper, a smoker for a smoker, a horse-racer for a horse-racer, a prize fighter for a prize fighter, and so on. Matrimony likes contrast; friendship seeks its own counterparts.

ANIMAL FRIENDSHIP.—In the war in Spain, some time ago, two horses had long served together in the same brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piqueted as usual and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion; sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care they bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them, and he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his associate was killed.

—The large Menagerie belonging to G. R. Goodwin, of Boston, was burned recently. All the animals were smothered to death—some seventy or eighty in number.