



THE TOBACCO CULTURE.—James M. Crafts, who can speak from practical experience in the culture of tobacco, contributes the following directions as to the treatment of young tobacco plants to the *Boston Cultivator*:

The best time to set plants is when they are large enough, regardless of the weather. If the land is very dry, and the sun shines hot, as it is very likely to be at the time of setting, my mode is to begin to set about three or four o'clock p.m., and work as long as I can see, setting the plants in the dry earth, watering soon after, and again in the morning, early. If a covering is resorted to, I should prefer to use dry hay, run through the hay-cutting machine; then with a corn basketful in one hand, with the other a small handful can be dropped directly on to the plant, thus affording protection from the scorching rays of the sun; and the plant will in a few days grow up through this mulching, and the winds will blow it away, so that it will be unnecessary to remove it.

But sometimes the young plant has another enemy, more dreadful than an army with banners to contend with—the cut worm, and where the mulching is applied it is more difficult to find and destroy the rascals. For the last two years I have not used any covering, preferring to give an extra watering or two.

After having set the plants, then begins the strife between the planter and the worms for possession of the field; and let me advise the beginner to "possess his soul in patience," for sometimes the struggle is a terrible one, lasting days and weeks; but perseverance will have its reward, and the planter will come off victorious in the end, but the scars and wounds will be numerous. But keep stocking over all the time when the weather is suitable. This is usually done in wet weather, or just at night, and watering well.

In morning, the best way is to take a dipper or something to carry the worms off the field, for this reason: In many of the large worms, when pulled apart, as many as twenty or thirty young ones are found, and, if the carcass is thrown on the ground, these young rascals will live and do much harm. This statement is, I believe, in opposition to the books; but, having seen them many a time, I cannot doubt the evidence, nor the fact.

As soon as the plant begins to grow, or as soon as you can get to it, begin hoeing and cultivating. Be careful not to leave any of the leaves covered with dirt. Hoe and loosen the earth well around the plant. If the season is dry it is best to stir the soil often. It should be hoed three or four times at least. If guano is to be applied, the best time—or a very good time—is to apply it from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Strewed between the rows from 380 to 500 lbs., or more, and cultivate thoroughly, and hoe, drawing the dirt from between the rows around the plant. Where there are double-headers, or two or more shoots growing on one plant, in consequence of the chit having been eaten out by the worms, pinch off all but one.

PLANTING PEAR ORCHARDS.—The *Country Gentleman* says:

Every fine thing has its drawbacks. The pear, in some respects the finest of all fruits, and secondly to the apple in the long period of supply which it affords, is more liable than other fruits to diseases of the tree. Were it not for this liability, orchards would become much more numerous, the fruit more abundant, and prices lower than pears can ever be afforded at. The old rule is an excellent one, that when one pear tree in an orchard dies of blight, two more should be immediately planted. This will keep up the full number and a little more. The suggestion now occurs, which we offer to every one about to set out an orchard of pears, to keep a small reserve nursery to fill out all vacancies of the kind. It would be well, for example, where it is intended to set out a thousand trees, for the owner to procure twelve or thirteen hundred, set out the best and place the smallest and poorest in nursery rows; or, what may be better, procure second or third rate trees for this reserve nursery. It is not absolutely necessary that the precise varieties should be taken, so that the same sort should be in every row, for the top of no tree is more readily changed by grafting than that of the pear. Where the nursery from which the purchase is made is in the same neighborhood, the trees may be obtained as they are wanted; but even here there would be an advantage in the reserve nursery, because the trees, having been once transplanted, may be removed again with less danger and less check in the growth. Where the nursery is situated at a long distance, a few trees cannot well be sent for at a time, as needed, and the whole thing will be apt to be neglected, and the orchard ultimately to present many vacancies.

CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.—An article in the *Agricultural Review* urges that "in rearing a calf the great object is to cause a rapid and uninterrupted increase in the weight of its body. At first the food of the animal should be furnished solely from the maternal parent; but at an early stage of its existence—about the third or fourth week—other food may

wholly, or in part, be substituted for the natural aliment." Its food should be given in moderate quantities, but at frequent intervals. "Of course, there may be objections to this plan on the score of economy; but as a general rule, too much liberality cannot be exercised in feeding growing animals; and there is nothing more certain than that the calf which is illiberally fed will never be developed into a valuable, matured animal. When carefully tended from their birth, comfortably housed in winter, and abundantly supplied with nutritious food, it is sometimes wonderful the rapid progress which young stock make." The case is given of a steer, suckled for three months, which at one year old "exhibited all the development of an animal twice its age," and weighed 700 pounds (fifty stone).

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is rumoured in certain circles that the great little people now on exhibition at the museum, Gen Green and Miss Amer, are contemplating a matrimonial alliance. General Green is the son of a substantial farmer in Lincoln, Illinois, a man of wealth, of marriageable age, if not of marriageable stature, and favorably inclined to the little woman. Miss Amer is a native of Philadelphia, a bright, intelligent, good looking, womanly little creature, and if she and the General choose to strike up a match, the public need not trouble themselves about it except in the way of congratulation. It is in accordance with the fitness of things that these diminutive people marry, and we hope to record the incident and attend the ceremony.

Tom Thumb was once a candidate for Miss Amer's hand, and Barnum offered her \$5,000 if she would have him. But the little woman said \$5,000 would not tempt her to marry an idiot. "You know, Barnum," she said, "that Tom Thumb is not smart, and I should be throwing myself away to tie myself to him for such a paltry sum." "Well, Lizzie," said the great showman, "what will you ask to marry him?" The little woman hesitated a moment and then said: Barnum, marriage is a solemn undertaking. I must have a day to consider." Next day she came into the office and laid before the Showman a paper on which she had written her terms something like the following. "I will marry Tom Thumb for \$25,000. I will live with him and try to be an affectionate and dutiful wife, and hope to be able to respect him. I require \$5,000 cash in hand; \$5,000 may remain on first class city security for one year, and the remaining \$15,000 may remain for ten years on approved real estate city security at seven per cent. interest. Upon these terms, and none other will I consent to marry the General. It is understood that you are to furnish the wedding outfit." Barnum saw that he was no match for the little woman, and declined the alliance. The General subsequently married Lavinia Warren.

Miss Amer is the eldest of four sisters, all of whom, at the death of her mother, were dependent upon her exertions for support. Yesterday she said she had them all married and off her hands, and was now about to think of looking out for herself, both in affairs of money and in matters of affection. She looks upon the General's suit with complacency. Barkis is willing, and the alliance is not only possible but probable.—[Chicago Tribune, March 11th.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRAINING.—It is of paramount importance that we should bear in mind what are the whole results of training. That in one special direction great vigor is achieved, is true; and we admiring this result, are too apt to generalize from it, and infer that in all directions the success has been equal. But it is not so. The muscular system has been forced in undue development, and this development has been at the expense of the general vitality. All forcing is injurious except for the special object which is sought. The fighter has his muscular system in splendid condition; but his other systems are robbed to enrich that one; just as the nervous system of the student is in a state of intense activity at the expense of the muscles or glands. Nay—and the fact is worth emphasis—the powerful athlete is less able than the feeble student to stand the wear and tear of life. It was noted at Rome that the athletes were short-lived, liable, as Sinclair admits, "to rupture of blood-vessel," to apoplexy and lethargic complaints; and it has since been observed that not only do prize-fighters rapidly become aged, and very rarely live long, but even the famous oarsmen of the Universities show a surprising mortality. It has been urged that the athletes and fighters are carried off by dissipation. Without claiming for such men any peculiar moderation, we must still claim for them that they are not more dissolute than their companions, who ought to succumb more easily to excesses if the popular notions about strength were accurate. But the truth is that the strength of a prize-fighter is to a great extent an abnormal condition, produced at the expense of the general system. The amount of vital energy which should be distributed among several organs has been so unequally apportioned that some are starved while others are overfed. It was known of old that for certain functions the athletes were almost totally incapacitated. That they have always been unfit for intellectual and moral activities is equally notorious. A man may have inherited a powerful brain with a powerful muscular system. The union is rare, but there is no physiological reason against it; there is, however, no possibility of even this man's preserving his intellectual vigor during

a course of over-stimulation of his muscles, all excess in one direction being compensated by a deficiency in the other. For perfect health both should be kept active, neither stimulated to excess. In the case of training, where, as we said, the object is to work up the muscular system to its highest pitch, the man may be magnificent to look upon and formidable to contend against, but he has been unfitted for the work of life, and is doomed to wither early. The training system is a forcing system; were it continued long it would kill; even for a brief space it is injurious. It is an exceptional process for an exceptional result, not the normal process for a healthy organism. [Cornhill Magazine.]

AGES OF SOME AMERICAN WRITERS.—Bancroft will be 64 years of age the 3d of next October; Motley, 50 the 15th of April; Emerson, 61 the 25th of May; Bryant, 70 the 3d of November; Longfellow, 57 the 27th of February; Whittier, 57 in December; Holmes, 55 the 29th of August; Lowell, 45 in February; Mitchell (Ik Marvel) 42 in April; Curtis, 40 the 24th of February; Stoddard, 39 in July; and Bayard Tylor was 39 the 11th of January. All were born in New England except one; no less than eight of the twelve saw the light in Massachusetts; and Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania each produced one.

—A voice from the past assures us that he who goeth to battle for the right simply is sure of victory, as, although he should be himself overpowered, and his work for a season defeated, he has yet thereby contributed to the final triumph of the right in its proper time.

—Constant success shows but one side to the world for it surrounds us with flatterers, who will tell us only our merits, and silence our enemies, from whom alone we might learn our defects.

—The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing a large caldron pladed on a blazing fire, and entitled "The Germanic Confederation." Austria and Prussia are sitting on the lid and trying with all their force to keep it down, but it already has risen at one side, and a number of small personages are seen below heaving it gradually up. An inscription underneath declares that the boiling pot no longer respects the pressure on the cover.

WANTED,

A SMALL sized COOKING STOVE, apply early to 30-2 W. S. GODFREY.

B. M. DU RELL, WM. B. HUGHES,
Boise City, Idaho. San Francisco, Cal.

B. M. DU RELL & CO.,
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**Dry Goods,
Groceries,
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MINER'S OUTFITS Generally,
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In addition to their general business, B. M. D. & Co. will pay particular attention to Sales of Consignments of the products of Utah, it required on COMMISSION.

In such cases, LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT will be made on Consignments, and we solicit persons bringing such articles to this Market to give us a call. Persons from Utah, desiring BACK Freight, such as will pay a profit, such as

TEA, COFFEE, SUGARS, &c.,

Will do well to examine our Stock previous to making purchases, as owing to the fact that one member of our firm resides at San Francisco, we are able to buy on better terms, and therefore can give better bargains than any House in these mountains or Valleys.

Boise City, Idaho, March 10, 1864.

27-6m

**FINE DISPLAY
OF
NEW GOODS!
Splendid Assortment, & Cheap,
AT
WALKER BROS.**

WEAVING IN THE 20th WARD

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE Removed my business operations to that New House, one block East and two North of the Lumber-Kill, where I am prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth that can be made in the Territory. I will work Wool and Flax on Shares, into

**JEANS, LINSEYS, KERSEYS, SHEETS,
BLANKETS, FLUSHED STRIPES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
RAISED SPOTS, DIAPERS, ETC., ETC.,**

guaranteeing to produce a superior article of Cloth. Holders of large quantities of Wool and Flax would do well to apply early.

The people who would be independent must be self-sustaining. If we would be self-sustaining we must encourage the development of Home-Manufactures.
24-11 JAMES MCGHIE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court of Tooele County, Administrator of the Estate of James Gillespie, deceased, late of Tooele City. I hereby give notice to all parties having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, properly proven, forthwith; also all parties knowing themselves indebted to the estate, will please make immediate payment.
ELLI B. KELSEY, Administrator.
Tooele City, April 14, 1864. 30-3

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. June 14, 1864, (to be decided next day) for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of KANSAS and Territories of COLORADO, UTAH and NEVADA, from the 1st October, 1864, to the 30th September, 1865, inclusive, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California.

KANSAS.

Route No. 14,260—From Atchison, Kansas, or Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, 1220 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months)

Leave Atchison or Saint Joseph daily, at 8 A.M.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City eleventh day, by 11 A.M., (243 hours);
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 10 A.M.;
Arrive at Atchison or Saint Joseph eleventh day, by 1 P.M., (243 hours)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months)

Leave Atchison or Saint Joseph daily, at 8 A.M.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City fourteenth day, by 2 A.M., (306 hours);
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 7 P.M.;
Arrive at Atchison or Saint Joseph fourteenth day, by 1 P.M., (306 hours);
Bids to extend the daily service from Salt Lake City, by Virginia City, to Folsom, 698 miles further, supplying such offices as are on the route, and supplying Denver, Colorado Territory, daily, by the most direct route, forming due connections with the main line, will be considered.

If service on this route, as extended, be let, that on routes Nos. 14,626 and 15,761 will not be.
The accepted bidder will have the privilege to commence service on the 1st July, 1864.
N. B.—The paper and document mail for the Pacific coast to be sent by sea.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Route No. 14,626—From Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Nevada Territory, 668 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months)

Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 1 P.M.;
Arrive at Virginia City sixth day, by 11 A.M., (118 hours);
Leave Virginia City daily, at 10 A.M.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City sixth day, by 8 A.M., (118 hours)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months)

Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 6 A.M.;
Arrive at Virginia City seventh day, by 1 A.M., (139 hours);
Leave Virginia City daily, at 10 P.M.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day, 5 P.M., (139 hours);
If the extended service invited on route 14,260 be let to contract, service on this route will not be.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

Route No. 15,761—From Virginia City to Folsom City, California, 140 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months)

Leave Virginia City daily, at 12 M.;
Arrive at Folsom City next day, by 11 A.M., (23 hours);
Leave Folsom City daily, at 10 A.M.;
Arrive at Virginia City next day, by 9 A.M., (23 hours)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months)

Leave Virginia City daily, at 2 A.M.;
Arrive at Folsom City next day, by 1 P.M., (35 hours);
Leave Folsom City daily, at 10 A.M.;
Arrive at Virginia City next day, at 9 P.M., (35 hours)

NOTES:

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate, and must provide for the conveyance of the mail with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law.

It will be perceived that the schedules for the running time are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, or Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Folsom City and back, conveying the MAIL, each way, in 16 days, eight months in the year; and in 20 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of October 15, 1863, at the principal post offices. Bidders should be careful to post-pay bids.

30-12

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.