

AGRICULTURAL.



KILLING FOWLS FOR TABLE USE.

A late number of the *London Poultry Chronicle* has an article on this subject, from which we extract the following suggestions, some of which are entirely new to us, and appear to be of value:

"If the fowls are to be eaten on Thursday, let them be caught on Monday evening, and then shut up in a basket absolutely without food or water until the next morning. Being quite empty, they must be killed, not by cutting the throat, but by breaking their necks. Take hold of the tips of the end or flight-feathers of the wings, and the lower part of the thighs and knees with the left hand. Take hold of the head of the fowl in the right hand, turn it (the head) upward in the hand, but simultaneously pull up with the left hand, and press down with the right. Press downward with the right hand until there is a trifling jerk—it is the dislocation of the neck. Death ensues in a few minutes. If there is any doubt it can be easily solved by feeling the back of the bird's head—there will be found an 'ugly gap' between the head and the neck. When a fowl is bleed to death it is very white, but is often dry; when it is killed by dislocation of the neck it is juicy. As soon as the bird is dead—indeed I should say directly it is dead—it should be picked. The large feathers, the wings and tail, should be pulled first. The reason why they should be picked is that the fowl then gets cold; it is for the same cause essential that they should be killed early in the morning or in the evening; the latter is preferable. Even in hot weather the fowl is spoiled nine times out of ten by the fermentation of the food, or the decomposition of the water that was in the body at the time of death. The bird fasted and killed as we have described, may be drawn and trussed for the spit some hours before it is wanted, and spite of hot weather it will be sweet, tender and juicy."

LONGEVITY OF THE APPLE TREE.—The *New York Evening Post* says:

We have just been shown an apple gathered from a tree more than one hundred and sixty years old. It stands on the grounds of Edward H. Seaman, of Jerusalem, Long Island. How much more than a hundred and sixty years have elapsed since this tree was planted is not known, but that it has at least reached that age is certain. The tree has a large top and bears abundantly, although, like some individuals of our own species who make a fair appearance, it is decayed and hollow within, the heart having mouldered away. The age assigned to the finer varieties of the apple tree is from fifty to eighty years, though it is said that with proper care and attention they may be preserved and kept in bearing much longer. In a wild state the apple tree is said to be very long-lived, and Evelyn, in his "Discourse of Fruit Trees," refers to the speculations of an author, whom he calls "our honest countryman Lawson," of whom he says:

"But in our more modern author's calculation for fruit trees (I suppose he means pears and apples), his allowance is three hundred years for growth, as many more for their stand, as he terms it, and three hundred for their decay, which does, in the total, amount to no less than nine hundred years."

This seems abundantly extravagant. Certain it is that of orchards planted in this country eighty years since few trees are now remaining. The pear is a tree of much greater longevity. We know of pear trees on Long Island which may be fairly estimated to be a hundred and fifty years old, or thereabouts. Lawson quotes a French author, M. Boac, as affirming that he had seen pear trees four hundred years old. An apple tree, however, that has survived the lapse of a hundred and sixty years is a curiosity in this country.

NEW WAY TO FATTEN HOGS.—During our visit at the East we were asked to look at some fattening hogs in the sty of Dr. Caleb Plaistridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not as good we were told as the doctor usually raises. His system is this: forty years past he has planted one-fourth acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good, large, airy sty, with feeding trough so arranged that they cannot interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the swill they will eat. This he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which, the balance of the corn is fed in the ear, and the fattening process is finished with corn meal. During this whole twenty years he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to the sweet corn. He says properly fed it adds at least two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the frost kills it, they will eat the sweet corn, stalks and all. —[Pon-tiac Jacksonian.]

SPROUTS AROUND TREES.—Allow no suckers or sprouts to issue from the roots of your fruit trees; cut them all even with the surface, and arrest every new development as

soon as it appears.—Every particle of new wood from this point diminishes the vital force of the system, without yielding anything valuable in return. Pear trees are more seriously injured by a neglect of this duty than other trees, as they are more delicate and less hardy.

OLD TREES.—Old apple trees that have ceased to bear, should have the soil removed from the roots, the limbs taken off, and the tops thinned out. The soil about the roots should then be replaced by an equal bulk of compost formed of the following materials, and in the following relative proportions: One cord good muck, one fourth of a cord fine pulverized clay, two casks unslacked lime, two ditto gypsum, two ditto unleached wood ashes, and one ditto salt. After filling in, cover the compost up to the collar of the tree with straw, and confine it by a few flat stones. Then, with an old hoe, scrape off the rough bark from the trunks and larger limbs, and apply, after washing them thoroughly with a solution of potash water, or ashes, soft soap and water.

VICE IN WASHINGTON.

The statement that there are 15,000 prostitutes in and about Washington, has been repeated so often as to be accepted as truth, the swarms of them meeting the eye at every turn seeming to afford full corroborative testimony to the allegation. The numbers, however, appeared so incredibly enormous that we have felt disposed to make some inquiries in regard to the matter, and find that though the army of prostitutes here is fearfully large, it does not approach the loose estimates alluded to above. The number of white prostitutes housed in the various wards, may be set down at the following figures:—First Ward, 530; Second Ward, 518; Third Ward, 105; Fourth Ward, 200; Fifth Ward, 310; Sixth Ward, 200; Seventh Ward, 450. Total, 2,313.

The number of these resident in Washington before the war was about 350. The colored prostitutes now in Washington and housed, are set down at 1,542, and of this number seven-eighths have been colonized since the war broke out. At least a third of the whole number, white and black, are street walkers of a character of unblushing indecency never before known in Washington, and are colonists from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some few from the western cities.

The whole number of public prostitutes of every grade and color in Washington will not exceed 5,000, of whom not more than a tenth resided in the District of Columbia previous to the war. There are a number of females sailing under false colors afloat here, and who, until they are found out, frequently manage to quarter themselves at respectable boarding houses and hotels. It would be difficult to estimate the number of these, but it is not large enough to materially swell the above estimate. Adding to this estimate the number of prostitutes in Georgetown and Alexandria, the total will not, we incline to think, reach the half of fifteen thousand.

The showing at best is not an agreeable one, but it is some satisfaction to know that it is not quite half so bad as represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEAUTY OF A BLUSH.—Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said:

"How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls; these may be hung on the neck of any woman, but those are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full blown rose, besprinkled with purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

It is not work that kills man, it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than what he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acids, but love and trust are sweet juices.

A DOZEN MEN MAY UNITE AND MAKE GOOD AND WHOLESOME LAWS, AND SUBMIT TO BE GOVERNED BY THEM, WHILE NOT ONE OF THE NUMBER HAS VIRTUE ENOUGH, INDIVIDUALLY AND UNCONTROLLED, TO RESTRAIN HIMSELF IN THE MOST VICIOUS PROPENSITIES.

POTATOES FOR THE ARMY.—At a Factory in Portland, Me, nearly 1000 bushels of Potatoes are "concentrated" for the army every day. All the water is absorbed, leaving about five pounds of nutriment to the sixty pounds which a bushel of potatoes averages, and that concentration is ground, giving it the appearance of Indian meal. It is cooked by returning the water to it in a boiling state, and keep it hot from ten to fifteen minutes, when it swells like starch, and assumes the appearance of potatoe prepared for the table.

YOUNG MEN, the nights are beginning to lengthen now, and the long interval between sundown and bedtime offers a capital season for increasing your stock of knowledge. Improve the chance, boys, one and all, or soon the occasion and the disposition for study will both have flown forever. By-and-by old age will come, and then how deplorable the life dragged out by an old man whose gratifica-

tions are solely derived from those sensual appetites which time has blunted, or from those trivial amusements which you can only can relish.

HEBREW NEWSPAPER AT JERUSALEM.—A new Hebrew paper was started at Jerusalem a few months ago. The heading, *Halbanon*, (*Lebanon*), is printed in three different kinds of characters—Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin. At present the paper will be issued only once a month—on New Moon's Day. The first part of the publication contains political and other news from Jerusalem, from Asiatic and European countries. The second, however, is of a purely literary character, and bears the heading, "Honor of Lebanon." The first portion is printed in Hebrew-square, the second in the so-called "Rashi" types. As editors are mentioned J. Bril, M. Cohen and J. M. Bram.

THE KING OF ITALY.—Victor Emanuel is "no more like his father than I to Hercules." "I will not say," gossips a Turin letter writer, "that he does not care for the liberty, happiness and welfare of his people, but I must say that he is especially engrossed with his horses, dogs, soldiers, and other sporting concomitants. Most of his time is spent at his country seats, and not in the 'pursuit of wisdom,' but the pursuit of game! He is known as the 'Royal Chasseur of Europe' and scarcely a day passes that he is not climbing the mountains, on foot or on horseback, in hunting the chamois. He is a man of strong passions, possessing exuberant health and restless physical activity. As a soldier he knows no fear, and rides well, either at the head of an advancing column, or helter-skelter with huntsman and hounds. He has five children en regle—three sons and two daughters. The heir apparent to the throne, Prince Humbert is about 18 years of age, and like his father all over. One can hardly speak of the royal family of Italy without mentioning La Rosine, the favorite mistress of the King, and her three children, who call Victor Emanuel father, whose image is as distinctly stamped upon their features as it is upon the coin of his kingdom. This woman was the daughter of a drum-major in the Italian army, who some 15 years ago took the fancy of the King. La Rosine still retains her place as *La Favorita del Re*, and even the Ministers of the Crown find it necessary to conciliate her favor in order to use her influence. She goes openly to the palace, even before the Queen's death, rides in court carriages, and keeps her establishment in the heart of the city—regal in all its appointments and appearances."

When thou beholdest any one loaded with honors, dignities, and all seeming prosperity, see that mere externals do not lead thee to pronounce him happy. For if happiness depend on things within thy reach, envy and emulation are alike superfluous. Therefore, desire neither station nor dignities, but to be free. Now there is but one road to this, not to set a value on what is beyond thy power.

VARIETIES.

—A priest said to a peasant whom he thought rude: "You are better fed than taught." "Shod think I was," replied the clodhopper, "as I feeds myself and you teaches me."

—Henry Derringer, of Philadelphia, the inventor of the Derringer pistol, has entered a suit in San Francisco against A. J. Plate, of the latter city, claiming damages in the sum of \$15,000, averring that Plate has within the past five years, manufactured 2,000 pairs of counterfeit Derringers, which has sold at a profit of seven and a half dollars per pair.

—A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied: "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy strokes upwards and the down one's light."

—An old lady in Pennsylvania had a great aversion to rye, and would never eat it in any form. "Till of late," said she, "they have got to making it into whisky, and I can, now and then, manage to worry down a little."

—The total indebtedness of the State of Georgia is \$14,149,410.

—A recent squirrel hunt in Jefferson, Ash-tabula county, Ohio, in which there were 18 men on each side, resulted in the slaying of 1,500 of the frisky little fellows on one side, and 1,501 on the other.

—Colt's armory in Hartford made a gun a minute, for ten hours a day, during the month of October.

—The Egyptian Prince, Mustapha Pasha, has sent his son and six other young men to be educated in Paris.

—Rothschild has taken four million pounds sterling of French treasury bonds at five per cent interest—the whole loan is \$60,000,000.

—A great revival of religion is in progress at Centenary church, Grace street, Richmond. The church is thronged nightly, and much interest pervades the meetings.

LOST.

FROM a herd in Sessions' Settlement, about the 15th of November last, a medium sized COW, about 8 years old, brindle color, white star in the forehead, crumpled horn, half the left ear cut off.

I will pay liberally for her delivery to H. Dinwoodie in this city, or for information of her whereabouts.

R. PETERSEN,
21-3 At H. Dinwoodie's Cabinet Shop.

CIDER.

PURE JUICE of the APPLE for SALE.
Also SOURCROUT, by J. B. WALLACH,
19-17 17th Ward.

GOOD NEWS!

TIME IS MONEY.



O. URSENBACH,
17-17 MAIN STREET.

SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

EVERY Family in Utah can now be supplied with DESERET PRIMERS, as a First Book for children,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,

And the most acceptable pay for them will be 4 1-4 pounds of Cotton Rags; in the absence of rags however, I will take cash, produce, or any other available pay with a view of having them thoroughly introduced in every family, so that a uniformity in juvenile classes may be secured in every school.

The Bishops and School Trustees in every ward and settlement are respectfully invited to use their influence in disseminating so useful a book, it being simply a pioneer to others further advanced, until an entire series of school books can be published in our midst, made from the scattered remnants of Linen and Cotton fabrics, known by the common name of Paper Rags, to be had at GEORGE GODDARD'S, One Block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward, and at the Stores of the Merchants. 21-2

MACHINERY, MERCHANDIZE, Etc.

I AM now again prepared to receive ORDERS until February next, 1864, for

MERCHANDIZE

of every description.

MACHINERY, STOVES, WAGONS, &c.

To be purchased in the EASTERN cities, and freighted to this place.

TERMS REASONABLE.

U. S. Legal Tender Notes, Gold or Silver, will be taken according to the ruling rates of Exchange in Premium or Discount at the time of purchase.

APPLY EARLY TO

A. R. WRIGHT,

14th Ward, one Block north of the Court House. 21-4

LOOK HERE!

ALL who wish to purchase Goods Cheap call and examine a new list of choice

PRINTS, HICKORY,
CHECKS, BLEACHED MUSLIN,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
BOOTS and SHOES,
TEAS, of the Finest Quality,
TOBACCO,
NAILS,
GLASS,

POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY,

FORKS and SPADES, WOOL CARDS,

Together with a great assortment of General Merchandise, all to be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices, by

F. A. MITCHELL,

Next door north of Woodmansee Bro's. Store, east side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
Dec. 8, 1863. 21-17

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Camp Douglas, on Monday, the 30th of November, one Milch COW, of the following description:—
A red COW, medium size, with red face, and white spots on the loins, and marked on the left horn MARK STONE.

Any person returning the above described animal to Capt. JAMES W. STILLMAN, at Camp Douglas, with all expenses paid, will be liberally rewarded. 21-17

BASKET MANUFACTORY,

MAIN STREET, Near EMIGRATION ST.

JOB SMITH

BEGS to announce that he has engaged the services of a first-class mechanic, (T. HINDMARSH,) and is enabled to offer for sale the latest style of

LADY'S FANCY SATCHEL BASKETS,

WORK STANDS, LINEN BASKETS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY COLORED WICKER WARE.

* * An assortment kept on hand. Call and examine.

Wanted: Sieve Hoop Timber. Also any quantity Basket Willow.

REPAIRING and all kinds of ordered work done with neatness and dispatch. Terms reasonable. 21-3