The Sunbury American.

NEW SEPIES, VOL. 14, NO. 38.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

The rebel of Juler George B. Crittenden, brother of U.S. Union general, thomas L. Crittenden, some of Hon. John J. Crittenden

OLD SERIE'S, VOL. 22,

The Sanbury American. BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TWO DOLLARS per assume to be paid helf year-y in advance. No parks discontinued until all errearages are paid. TO CLUBS:

Pive dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub-scription to the American.

Fostmasters will please net as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit ted to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING One Square of 12 lines 3 times,
Every subsequent insertion,
One Square, 3 months,
ix months,
he year,
Bosiness Cards or Five lines, per amum,
Merchants and others, advertising by the year,
withthe privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement. e Square of 12 lines 3 times,

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well re-lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing

H. B. MASSER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor numberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and Jolumbia.

References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Chns. Gibbons, Faq. Somers & Sandgrass, Linn Smith & Co

CHARLES MATTEEWS Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other currented to his care. May 21, 1858. FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cur. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few

Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE-TERMS, \$1 PER DAT O. LEISENRING, Proprietor,

Prom Seims Grove, Pa. CHALKLEY SOMERS WILLIAM E. SOMERS

G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings, Taylors

Trimmings, &c., No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Merchants others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and exsmine their stock. March 10, 1860-

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-17

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY.

flers inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew York, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis. Che following are among the advantages which it passes as, and which will be appreciated by all unvieers.

1st. A central location, convenient to places of business, swell as places of amusement.

2d. Scrupulously clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladies Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

3d. Large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

3th. Being conducted on the Franchise String rooms, with a magnificent Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.

Broadway.

1th, Being conducted on the European plan, visitors can live in the best style, with the greatest economy 5th. It is connected with Taylor's Celebrated Saloons.

where visitors can have their mests, or, if they desire they will be familished in their own rooms.

6th. The face served in the Saloons and Hatel is selementedged by epicares to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the International, is much below that of any other first class Hotel.

6th. Gillson & CO., Proprietors.

August 4, 1860,--1v A Good Chance for an Enterprising Man.

ges, to one that will suit, no cash capital required.
For particulars inquire of
JOHN A. TAYLOR. Northumberland, Aug. 3, 1861 .-- 3m

"THE UNION." Arch Street, above Third, Philadelphia,

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. THIS HOTEL is central, convenient by Passenger Co.
to all parts of the city, and in every particular adopte
to the comiorts and wants of the business public.
Ter Terms, \$1.36 per day.
September 21, 1861.—1y

S PALDING'S Prepared Glos, and Shelleys Muclings Price per bottle and brush 25 cents. Curdual Elixir of Calisaya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sunbury, March 17 1860.

A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD-Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Cackers! CRACKERS, just received send for sale by the barrel or pound, at the Confectionery store of M. C. GEARHART. Sunbury, October 13, 1860.

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS fo bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the A Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Pancy Article. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS-AT the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven boops up to thirty. Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON, Sunbary, June 15, 1860.

Select Poetry.

[From the N. Y Evening Post.]
TWENTY-FIVE TO-DAY.

BY FRANK H. NORTON.

Wither ! ye garlands of the past ! Fade, memory from my sight? 1 would not have ye longer last,
Life opens on my view at length—
Life with her hopes and fears; I gaze upon her with the strength Of five and twenty years.

Fly boyish dreams! come, manly trust!
I'll work some hidden vein, Whatever come—e'er I am dust— I'll not look back again. Fly! youth of weakness; manhood's power Shall chase thy shades away; My path is onward from this hour-I'm twenty-five to-day.

Oh! wondrous life, Oh! mystery wild, I'll search thee to the core. The chrysalis I burst-a child I'll be in life no more. Come strength of health ! come strength of

Your power I mean to try ; I'll grasp the years that swiftly roll, And solve them ere they die.

Returning past! no souvenir Of thine my steps can turn; I feel the latent deathless fire At length within me burn. I feel the hope of nobler strife, The faith in worthier aim;

I only seed a glorious life-Back !childish dreams of fame. False visions that have lured me on,

I meet ye face to face : Your mask is dropped, your prestige gone Your frailty I can trace. Farewell! for ever more, farewell! I would not have ye stay;
I burst my bonds—I break my cell—

I'm twenty-five to day. Comeshrouded years! I wait for ye In patience and in calm; Whatever hap this day I'm free; Ye lose your power for harm. Girde slow ! dash fast! the sooner past; It recks me not to know

Whether for good or evil cast, Ye wait me. Let time show. Glide slow ! dash fast ! come hope ! come grief! Your strength to barm I mock ;

For I've within a sure belief Shall battle every shock Ring out! ring out! my birth day bells, The rare old chime ye play; "Life let us cherish" me it tells I'm twenty five to-day.

Miscellancous.

The Public Lands. The Secretary of the Interior is opposed to

On the 30th September, 1861, there were 55,555,595,25 acres of the public lands which had been surveyed but not proclaimed for public sale. The lands surveyed and offered at pulic sale previous to that time, and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,-735,64 acres, making an aggregate of public

lands surveyed and ready for sale of 134,218,-The public lands have ceased substantially for the present, at least, to be a source of revenue to the Government. The liberal manner in which the acts of Congress, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States have been construed and executed, the grants of large quantities to add in the construction railroads, and the quantity required to locate bounty land warrants for services, have combined to reduce the cast sales to an amount little more than sufficient to meet the expenses of our land system. The net income from sales during the last fiscal year will hardly reach the sum o

The bounty land warrants and scrip issued under different acts of Congress, previous to Sept. 30, 1861, embrace an aggregate of .716,172 acres of land. Of this amount THE subscriber wants a partner in the Marthere have been located: For Revolutionary
services, 8 200.612 acres, for service in the
war with Great Britain, 4,850.120 acres; for there have been located : For Revolutionary war with Great Britain, 4,850,120 acres; for Canadian volunteers, 72,750 acres; for services in the Mexima War and other services, under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855, in all 51,138,970 acres, leaving yet to be located on warrants and scrip, already issued 7,754,720 acres.

Unless Congress shall authorize the issue of additional warrants, this drain upon the public lands will soon cease.

The propriety of issuing bounty land war-rants to the volunteers who have been called into service to suppress the existing insurrection, is aiready a subject of discussion, and must be determined by Congress. A warrant for 160 acres to each volunteer engaged in the service would absorb over one bundred millions of acres, a much larger amount than has been issued under all previous laws. It is evident that the issue of such an amount of warrants would destroy all hope of deriving any revenue from the public lands, at least for many years. And while such a measure would deprive the Government of all income from this source, it would afford but little benefit to the volunteers. These warrants are now sold in the market at about fifty cents per acre. An addition of the large amount necessary to supply the volunteers would necessarily reduce the price of them to

The bounty of the Government, dispensed to the volunteers in this form, would fail to realize to them the advantages intended. All the best lands would fall into the hands of speculators, who would be enabled to purchase them at a nominal price and sell them to settlers at full prices as fast as emigration to the west would require them for settlement. If additional compensation to to the volunteers, beyond the amount now au. lowing estimate of the probable population thorized by law, shall be deemed just and pro-per, it will be better both for the volunteers. The actual result thus far shows a singular and the Government to make such compensa. approximation to the calculated that the poption by a direct appropriation of money, or of

settlement, realize their full value.

The valuable and extensive mineral lands owned by the Government in California and 1880- 56,450,241 New Mexico have hitherto produced no reve. 1890- 77,266,989 nue. All who chose to do so have been per-mitted to work them without limitation. It 1930-133,000,000 in round numbers. is believed that no other Government owning 1950-177,000,000 valuable mineral lands has ever refused to 1970-236,000,000 avail itself of the opportunity of deriving a 2000-283,000,000

They are the property of the whole people, and it would be obviously just and proper to require those who reap the advantages of mining them to pay a reasonable amount as a consideration for the advantages enjoyed.

The rebel of Paier George B. Crittenden, brother of the Union general, human L. Crittenden, sons of Hon. John J. Crittenden has been promoted to a major generalship, and assigned to command at Cumberland Gap. The brothers are thus opposed to each

The Devastation of War in Kentucky. The ravages of civil war have been as ter-

rible in some parts of Kentucky as in Mis-souri. A letter says:
"Had the seven plagues of Egypt passed over the Cumberland district it would not have been more desolate. The poor farmers, who, in a season of plenty have not more than enough to see them safe into the Spring were robbed of every sack of flour and pound of pork. Their fences burned, their cows, sheep and geese shot dead in their tracks. I counted on one farm, that of a noted Union man, thirty head of cattle shot and left in the fields to poison the air with their pestilential odors. From not one of them had a single steak been cut. As the Federal army march. ed along, the affrighted inhabitants came skulking from the woods to look at their de. vastated dwellings. The ungathered corn served to feed the Rebel horses, and its plan-

of credible authority, they are passed by as false statements. Let me give you some facts which I learned from Colonel George T. Wood, a member of the Kentucky Military Board. He got them from John M. Frame, of Monroe county, Kentucky, who is Quar-termaster in Colonel Grider's Kentucky re-

A few days since about 2.000 infantry and 750 cavalry came from Bowling Green into Allen and Monroe counties, and robbed the people of over \$60,000 worth of property, consisting of fat cattle, bogs, blankets and other personal property-such as they could drive or carry away.

They had, on a previous visit, robbed Mr. Frame's family of nearly everything in his house; but he had replaced some articles by purchase and borrowing, so that his family could cook and sleep at home. The last time they stripped him completely, drove off all his hogs, 200 in number, all his horses and cattle destroyed his bousehold furniture, and, in the presence of his wife and daughter, took their best clothes, their bonnets and all the looking glasses in the bouse into one room, and with jeers, jibes and yells, such as Secession fiends can utter, crushed and tore their bonnets, clothes and looking-glasses into atoms, and danced upon the ruin they had made, while shouting for Jeff, Davis and his Govern-

Did the wife and daughter quail ? No, thank God. They told the traitors to their teeth they were and would remain loyal to the Government and flag of the Union, and that the power of the Union was moving upon the and that the power of the Union was moving upon the traitors in all directions, and would speedily plant the Stars and Stripes upon every point now polluted by the traitorous flag of the rebellion, and then a day of reckoning would come, and crimes such as they were The Secretary of the Interior is opposed to committing would meet with certain, terrible any further issue of bounty land warrants, and just punishment. The fiends left them WILL attend faithfully to the continuous of claims and all professional business in the counties of refers to the condition of the land department in utter destitution, stripped of everything ut their loyal princip in those counties, till glosted with plunder, they marched back to their camp of kindred

> These are the men, sent by the traitor Buck per and the pious Polk, to protect the people of Kentucky against the usurpations of the Legislature. These were traitors in arms. N. Y. Times. Now for a traitor at bome.

Soldiers' Punishment,-The Washington Republican contains a long list of the findings of Court Murtial against officers and privates tried for offences, such as drunkenness, desertion of sentry posts, neglect of duty, &c. The culprits are sentenced to forfeit their pay, to be kept at hard labor for specified periods. Into the Secretary's room on crutches, and beg with ball and chain, to be marked with the following is a specimen of the sentences :

"Corporal Louis Pavilsky, Company C, De Kalb Regiment, New York volunteers, guilty of being drunk, and opening the knapsack of a private in the same company, and taking therefrom a likeness and a shirt belonging to said private. Sentenced to have his head shaved, the chevrons and buttons torn off his uniform, and to be marked with the letter T so inch long in indellible ink, on his left hip, in the presence of his regiment; to forfeit all pay, except seventy five cents per month, to pay the laundress, for the balance of his term of service, and to be kept at hard iabor for that time, wearing a thirty-two pound ball, &c., and at the expiration of that time to be dishonorably discharged from the

STEALING A HOUSE AND ITS FURNITURE -The London correspondent of the Manchester Express says: "A gentleman, who had not lived long in his house, went to the seaside for a week or two, leaving everything safe, and bis furniture locked up in the various rooms. When he returned it was late at night, and he could not find his house. It had absolutely been sold, pulled down and carried away in hi absence ! The assistance of the police was obtained, when it was found that a person of fashionable exterior had called upon a furniture dealer, and, upon some pretext that he wished to emigrate, asked him to value the furniture in the house. An estimate was given, a bargain was struck, and everything in the house was taken away. The thief then went to a bricklayer, and inventing a story that he wished to build a larger house on th site, sold the bricks and material for what they would fetch! The astonishment of the owner, fresh from sea-bathing, who left a house and furniture, and on his return could find neither, was a 'caution.'"

INTERESTING SPECULATION .- in the year 1815 the late Elkanah Watson as appears in "Men and Times of the Revolution, 522, 2d edition-made and published the fol-

Government securities. This would give 1820— 9.625.734 the actual result 9.638,151 them the full benefit of the appropriations 1830— 12.833,645 " " 12.866.020 made, while the Government would, by keeping the lands until they shall be demanded for 1850— 23.185,368 " " 23,191,876 1860- 31,753,854

Gap. The brothers are thus opposed to each other on the soil of their own State. George was in the U. S. Army, in the West, and when his resignation was charged to treasonable proclivities, he promptly denied it in an indignant letter-thus showing that he was both a traitor and a liar. Nearly or quite all of the rebel officers, civil and military, are

composed of just this material. The Canada press, with one or two exceptions, are like the home press, favor the rebel lion, and the destruction of our country. MASON KERPING HIS WORD IN BOSTON.-The last time Mason visited Boston, before to-day, was ilian. He visited Bunker Hill, where there was

a public demonstration, marched in grand procession from the State House, and was fully of compliments and thanks for the favors and attentions he received. He then promised to do justice to the conservative people and sentiment of old Masserved to feed the Rebel horses, and its plan-ters now go mourning up and down the land without food for their starving families."

Sachusetts. In remembrance of this summer visit, of four years since, last spring, when Mr Robert C. Winthrop was in Washington, he politely armed traitors, so vile in their nature that they can hardly be credited, and, for a want of credible authority, they can hardly be credited, and, for a want of credible authority, they can be credited and constant an Ambassador." The time bear of credible authority, they can be constant an Ambassador." ionable Court in Fort Warren.

A MODERN BREAST-PLATE.-The Scientific American describes a breast-plate, which, it is said, is being extensively worn by officers and men in the Federal army before Washington. It is composed of thin spring steel, and is worn between the cloth and lining of a common military vest. It has two leaves, which lay at the edges when the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. It only weighs three pound and a half, and can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most ac ive exercise. It is which would otherwise be fatal to life.

The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the army, when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz : 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the commissary department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious

11,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef; 105,380 barrels of flour; 37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500.000 pounds of rice; 1,500,000 pounds of coffee; 2,250,000 pounds of sugar; 150,000 gallons of vinegar; 225,000 pounds of candles; 600,000 pounds of soap; 9,384 bushels of salt, and 6,600,000 pounds of potatoes.

A FIGHTING QUARER .- General Halleck was born on Long Island, of Quaker parent. When young his family moved to Oneida county, where he resided for many years. His Quakerism van ished under a military education, and the rebels of Missouri, will probably find that he does not conduct war on peace principles.

Soldiers Sending Money Hone .-- The field to their families is very remarkable. Pay- which may show themselves in the rows, and master Panghorn arrived day before yesterday that only to prevent them from going to seed. from Port Royal, in charge of remittances from Frame's family they did to all loyal citizens that of \$400,000 disbursed there, over \$250,000 was sent at once by the coldiers to their families. ourpose, containing over 14,000 letters. Surgeon Stone, of the Tammany regiment, arrived vester. day, bringing \$11,000 from the men of that reg- this plan is adopted, more boe harrowing and iment alone to their families in this city .-

ONE LES MORE FOR HIS COUNTY-During he recent visit of Secretary Cameron to New York, a member of the Seventy-ninth regiment, who was in the battle of Bull Run, and near Col omeron when he fell, called upon the Secretary. He had been severely wounded and taken prison er, carried to Richmond, and there suffered at amputation of one of his legs. He came hobbling some for the residue of their terms of service | ged to be permitted to go to the war again, saying tha be thought that he could still be of service to initial letter of crime, to be drammed out of the country, even on crutches Mr. Cameron camp after the head is shaved and the buttons did not question his capacity, but told him the torn off, to be honorably discharged. The first preliminary was to get a mate to his remain The man said he couldn't afford ing extremity. that luxury, and insisted upon the validity of crutches. Mr. Cameron then told him to go to a limb-seller's and buy the best leg he could find and send the bill to him. The wounded soldier went his way rejoicing.

Hop YEAST .- Take as many potatoes as you wish--say a dozen-pare, and boil them in just enough water to cover them. When they ar hoiled soft, much them fine in the water, and thicken with flour while it is scalding bot, a little thicker than pancake bui'er; when it is sufficient cool add a little hop year! to rai-e it. When it comes up it will be fit for use, and may be used for bread or biscuit the same as any other yeart. This yeast may be kept from one to four weeks, according to the coolness of the weather and the place you keep it in. It should be covered tight I keep it in a small mouthed jar, with an oil cloth tied tight over it .- [D. W., in the Northwestern Prairie Farmer,

TE LITTLE PLACE BONY .- 'Chon, you reckle-member dat tiddle plack bony i pyed mit de bedler pext venk ?" Yah; vot of him?

'Notting, only I gits sheated purdy pad.'

'Yah. You see, in de vurst blace he ish' ind mit both legs, and ferry lame mit von eye. Den van you git on him to rite he rares up pehint und kicks up pelore so vurser as a chackmule. I dinks I dake him a liddle rite yistertay, and so sooner I gits strattle his back he gommence dat vay, shust so like a vakin peam on poatsteam; und ven he gits tone I was so mixt up mit eferydings. I vinds miself sitting arount packvards vit his dail in mine hants for de pridle.

'Vell, vot you going to do mit him?" 'Ob, I vix him petter as cham up. I hitch him in de cart mit his dail vere his hed ought to pe : den I gif him apout so dozen cuts mit de hitecow; he starts to go put so soon he see de cart pefore him he makes packwart. Burty soon be stumples pehint and sits town on his baunchest und looks like he veel burty shamped mit himself. Den I dakes 'him in de right vay, unt be goes off shost so goot as anybody's bony."

Sold Himself.—A correspondent of a Nashville paper tells a good story about a person who was going to Chattanooga on the Railroad. When the train entered the tun. the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally increase the crop to roll increase the cr 12,866 020 nel and total darkness, ensued he asked a " 23,191,876 Stranger was a bit of a wag, and replied-two hours. Person thought be avail himself of the opportunity to don a clear shirt, and about the time he had "schucked himself," the train dashed out into daylight, exposing his person to the astonished gaze of some hundred pair of eyes belonging to passengers. He had no linen, and about as much other nothing

Jatilitts' Department. ded the thawing be properly conducted, and not be injured thereby in the least. If a member of the body, such as a hand or foot, be frozen, and be suddenly thawed by fire

[From the "Germantown Telegraph."] THE POTATO.

ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CULTIVATION. The common potato (solanum tuberosum was found growing wild in Virginia at the time of its first settlement, and was introduced

into Europe in the year 1545, by Sir John Gerarde, an old English botanist, mentions in his Herbal, published in the year 1597, the fact of having planted in his garden a potato, which did as well there as in its native soil.

Queen Ann, wife of James I, in a manu-script account of family expenses, mentions as a guest of that city, and where he was feted and toasted as a distinguished statesman and civtwo skillings a pound,"
In 1663, the Royal Society recommended

their cultivation as a means of preventing Previous to the year 1684, they were only planted in the gardens of the nobility; during this year a small portion was planted in an

open field in Lancashire.

The potato will not thrive within the tropics, except at an elevation of from three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea; their natural climate is the temperate zone. So much for its origin and history ; now for

The soil best suited to potatoes is a deep loam, but a large crop has been taken from light sand well manured. It is of great importance that the soil should be deep and

A good plan is to select a patch from the corn-field, and plow it up deep and well before it freezes, and let it lay all winter. If you wish early potatoes the next summer, plant, by turning a furrow on to them, two or three rows where you plow in the fall; by this plan the potatoes will do to dig for table use some very strong in proportion to its weight, and it can two and a half to three weeks earlier than the resist the thrust of a sword or bayonet, and it will others planted at the usual time. The only repel the bullets of muskets and pistols at ranges disadventage is that they must be placed nearer together, for they are more liable to miss than when planted in the spring.

The next spring give the patch a good coat of manure, spread all over the surface, as is usually done for wheat. As soon as the ground will admit of it, commence planting by putting the potatoes in every third furrow. Some are very particular to lay the potatoes set with the side down. From actual experiments, both by myself and others, I am convinced that there is no use in this; my plan is to drop them from a basket or bucket; if the ground is in proper order the set will remain where it is dropped. Care should be taken to drop the sets on the side of the furrow next the plow-ed ground, and not more than fifteen nor less than ten inches apart. After the sets are all in the ground, the patch should be well herrowed. As soon as the most forward shoots begin to show, it should be again harrowed

After this I use nothing but the boe harrow As the ground was made in good order, there is not much trouble with weeds. They should be hoe harrowed four or five times before they come out in flower; after this they should not mount of money sent home by soldiers in the be disturbed, except to pull up any weeds

Some prefer planting on the sod; a very good crop may be obtained in this way, and potatoes thus planted are less liable to be inared by cold weather, and some think are less Fourteen large mail bags were dispatched for that liable to rot. If planted in this manner, I prefer to spread the manure on the sod, and put the potatoes in every third furrow. weeding will be required. I am opposed to billing or plowing potatoes; plant them deep,

and there is no necessity.

Some think that by ridging they place more patch, and prefer the level system.

I prefer good-sized potatoes for planting. From experiments and observations, I have come to the following conclusions :-- That large potatoes produce larger potatoes, in arger quantities and of a much better quality that the degeneracy often observed in potatoes results from using small seed; that when potatoes of a medium size are used it is better to plant them whole, and where large ones are used, to cut them in half only.

I arrived at this conclusion both by experi-

ment and by the following reasoning :

The set, when it first sprouts, obtains its nourishment from the body of the cutting un-til this is all exhausted: but as soon as it sprouts it also throws out roots into the soil. Until the starch and sugar in the set is all exhausted, these roots do little but increase in size. As soon as the substance of the original set is exhausted, the plant must obtain nourishment from the soil by means of its

Now, by planting large sets, we give to each sprout a larger proportion of nourishment, and this enables the plant to extend its roots be fore they are called upon for actual service. I know that potatoes can be raised from This may do in ground which is parings. strong and in good condition, but in poor and hard ground it will not do. I have found by experiment that more po-

tatoes can be raised from the same amount of seed by cutting the po! stoes in two instead of four pieces; and this, too, in rows side by side, one row having the seed cut in two, and the next in four, and so on throughout; that is, where they are placed the same distance apart in the row-about one foot. Where those cat in two were planted one foot apart, and those cut in four eight inches, the former produced the best and largest amount of potatoes.

When potatoes are planted in corn-stalk ground, they should be planted early, both to avoid danger from rot, and to be out of the way of the ensuing wheat crop.

I have found that on the same land three hundred weight of guano will produce a better crop than a good coat of barnyard manure. Also that three hundred weight of super phosphate mixed with five bushels of plaster, will produce about the same quantity of much better potatoes than a good coat of manure .-These remarks apply to one scre. The manure (barnyard) was spread all over the ground and the others scattered in the forrow on top of the sets. But the succeeding crops of grass and wheat, without any additional manure, were much better where the barnyard manure was applied than where the others were used

previous to planting.
I always dig as soon as the tops die ; if this

dead, and dig soon.

Now, a word about keeping potatoes. We find great care used to prevent potatoes and other roots from freezing. Freezing does not

or wa,'m water, the flesh will mortify and drop off; but let the frozen member be rubbed with snow, which is a little lower in temperature than the frozen foot, and thus be gradually thawed, and no inconvenience will ensue. Only a few days since I tasted potatoes

and covered with three inches of earth all winter. They were twice (at least) frozen this crop cannot be dispaused with solid, and twice the wed, but were at injured. farms anymore that wheat or cannot be dispaused with the country wheat or cannot be dispaused with the country wheat or cannot be dispaused. In the spring, if early regetables, such as beans, peas or tomatoes, should be frosted or completely covered with white frost, they may be saved by being sprinkled with cold water, be saved by being sprinkled with cold water, Western States—and succe sfully in New if administered before the sun shices on them. York, and in a portion of the New England

without may bad effect. If potutoes, apples, or other vegetables G. recommends the saving of the first sing when frozen solid are placed in cold water, seeds, growing at the top of the bush, the they will be thawed gradually, and to harm

will be done them. Vegetables may be kept all winter by making them into conical heaps, and covered with three inches of earth, and a sod on top, at least it is so contended by some, - Gen to shed rain. A thin lawer of clean straw may be placed over the vegetables, to keep theta from the dirt. When put up in this manner, apples or potatoes may be taken out at any time during the winter, and if thawed

in cold water are as good as ever. If your potatoes freeze in the cellar, don't wait for them to thew, but throw them into a conical heap, either where they are, or in the 24 hours pour on brine made of Liverpool sait open sir, and cover them with dirt, straw, shavings, old clothes, chaff packed tight around them, and they are safe. The covering will prevent sadden changes, which do all When the cask has been filled put about me the mischief. I have saved frozen potatoes in this way; it may be new to some of your readers, and may be of use, as it was to your friend. AGRICOLA. Chester County, Pa.

Plant Pear Trees.

The plan I have adopted is to plant standards the usual distance and a dwarf in the centre of every vacancy between, making every other one a dwarf. The soil I keep under constant, shallow cultivation with potatoes and other vegetables, while the trees are young ; corn would perhaps not be injurious, but the small grains and grasses should be avoided; the vegetables would need manu-

ring which would serve the trees also. Another all important part in relation to dwarfs is to keep them properly pruned au-nually, otherwise they will be liable to be prestrated to high winds, as the quince root is not so able to support them as the pear root with the standard. Another reason for pruning the dwarf is, the top would become too large for the root, the growth consequently would become enfeebled, the bark intested with insects, and general debility take place.

In pruning I do not mean to confine the cutting to the middle of the tree, and create long and slender branches, but to shorten the leaders annestly by cutting off half or more . Making Brink for Berr. Pack your of the preceding year's growth, taking out beef close into the barrel, then take three

bearing, and if they do not prove to be long boiling hot upon the beef; cover the barrel lived, the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the ateam. If you want to bearing when they decline, thus keeping up dry as a provider as a second of the standards perhaps will be at a second of the standards perhaps will be at a second of the standards perhaps will be at a second of the standards perhaps will be at a second of the standards perhaps will be at a second of the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be at a second of the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be standards perhaps will be in full close to keep in the standards perhaps will be s a constant succession of this valuable fruit .-Germantown Tel.

when they have any encouragement to be clean. Ours are washed every week with brine stand ustil cold before pouring it on the warm soap and water, and are well scrubbed beef. behind their ears and everywhere else to their great case and comfort. A highly economical remark of my man about this part of the stalk under ground, and thereby increse the yield. I have tried both plans in the same washing days, because the soapsads did inst as well for manure after the pigs had done with them, "and that," said he, "makes the soap serve three times over." The above is from a book entitled Our Farm of Two Acres. One of our subscribers says he always washes his pigs as often as twice a week, and keeps their pen clean and neat, by frequently and regularly cleaning them out. Heaffirms positively that he can tell by taste whether pork is from bogs that were kept clean or not. We use no pork ourself, because we think it is unfit for human food; but if we could be assured that a hog was kept clean and healthy, our main objections to the pork of that animal would be obviated. To say that the flesh of a diseased, or even excessively fat bog, or any other animal, is fit. to be taken into the human stomach, is to reveal a colpable ignorance of plain physical laws; and the sooner this is understood, the better for the general health of our people .--Michigan Farmer.

> LIME ON DISEASED POTATOES .- James Wool, of Essex, England, describes in the Gardeners' Chronicle the result of an application of lime liseased seed potatoes, as follows :

They were very bad, about one part in four being fit for food. I took them up in September and divided them into three sorts, viz: The few that were good I put by themselves; the had made two sorts, the small and reality rotten threw into the hogsty; the rest of them I put into an out-house, and sprinkled some unstacked lime all over them, letting them lie unprotected until February. The lime protected them from the paste, place a narrow rim of the same frost. I then planted what had any signs of life in them, which consisted of about three sucks. The sorts planted were the pink eyed Forty fold and red Ashleaf, I am now raising them and am happy to inform you that I have not found one | three-quarters of an hour, taking care that the discused among them, and have taken up several rods; in fact, they are the best crop I have had for years, and if there was one sound potate planted it was by accident.

WATER PROOF CEMENT .- The following cement has been used with great success in covering terraces, lining basins, soldering stones, and everything resisting the action of water. It is formed of ninety-three parts of well burnt brick, and seven parts of lithurage, made plastic with linseed oil. The brick and litherage must always be reduced to a very fine powder. They are mixed together, enough linseed oil added. It is then applied in the manner of plaster, the body that is to be covered being always previously wet with a spooge. This precaution it indispensable, for otherwise the oil would fritter through the body and prevent the mastic from acquiring hardness. In three or four days it becomes hard and firm. This may be of value to some of our readers who may have need of a reliable cement.

To Bone a Tunkey .- Remove the fiesh from the bone with a sharp knife, scraping it downwards, being careful not to cut it to pieis convenient, mow the the tops as soon as ces. Begin at the wings, and do not tear or break the skio. Loosen the flesh from the breast, back and thighs. Draw the skeleton by the neck, from the flesh, then stuff it with a dressing prepared in the same way as for burt them; it is the thawing that does the roast turkey. If there are any broken places, as the Apollo Belvidiers - and no chance to mischief. Potatoes may be frozen and thawed sew them up. Bake it about three hours --

BORGHUM , 'N LA. WASTER Co .- In the laws-Eastcaster Um. " we find a sensible comments cation from our fries d J. B. Garber, on the cultivation of the Chin see surgar case. Mt. Garber is quite em, hat sin favoring the croy. He says, "That the Ch ouse Sugar Cane is the very one thing medfu , we have had full faith for some years. That i will succeed in our Middle States as well as " More corn, who a we once know the proper me le Meuitivaties were ke'ot in a heap in the open air. and that it is a paying crop verte also quice covered with three inches of earth all confident. Sooner or lates, we will find that this crop cannot be dispaused with on our

We go a little farther the notre 3. on the question of latitude. It has been produced abundantly in all our Wests in and Ministr. The water reduces the temperature gradually, States. As a profitable era o it yerhaps cannot be extended for north or east. Mr future planting, which if pursaved for a feet years, will secure the crop from the danger of We believe, however, that a touch of frost. the fros 1 is rather beneficial than otherwise Telegra oh.

> Curing Poux .- Rub the mest on the flesh side with one quarter pound finely pulver,zed saltpetre and five pounds clarified sugar to every one hundred pounds of pork ; sprinklethe botto n of the cash, and every layer of m, at (flesh side up) with Liverpool salt. In as strong as it will dissolve. The casks should not be large enough to cause the ment to be prest ed so much as to express the juice .pint of charcoal in a tight, stout canvas sack tied up in the top of the cask and that will absorb all impurities and hesp the meat sweet and good in any climate. I have thus kept pork in con siderable quantities for two sum-mers in New Orleans, and the brine was not changed or boiled, and the rest did not sour the least, but was bigbly graised by all who saw or used it, and they all recommended my plan .- Balt. Weekly Sun.

KEEPING POTATOES .- Weree it stated that potatoes be boried five feet under ground. ey will not sprout, but keep fresh for an indefinite period. This may be true, but we do not thick that it will require burying to the depth of five feet to make potatoes keep well until new potatoes shall become abundant the following season. All that is needed is to put them below the reach of frost and entirely exclude the air. Vegetables generally, and we believe also applies and pears may be preserved in the best condition by the same process. A friend informs us that a neighbor of his, some years ugo, buried a hogshead full of apples, and when taken out late in the spring they were in perfect condition. He saw and ate of them .- Ger. Telegraph.

cross branches, and thinning sufficiently if
the growth inclines to become too compact.

My reason for planting every other one a
dwarf is, that the dwarfs will first commence portion you can take it out of the brine in forty-eight-hours and hong up. 10 the spring take out the beef and cleanse the brine, adding one-half the original quantity WASH YOUR Plos .- Pigs are not dirty of salt and saltpetre, and as much water a

Recipes, &c.

STETED APPLES AND CUSTARD - Take seven good sized applies, the riod of half a lemon or four cloves, half a pound of sugar, threequarters of a pint of water, buil a pint of custard. Pare and take out the cores of the apples, without dividing them, and, if possible leave the stalks on; boil the sugar and water together for ten minutes; then put in the apples with the lemon rind or cloves, whichever flavor may be preferred, and simmer gently until they are tender, taking care not to let them break. Dish theer neatly in a glass dish; reduce the syrup by boiling it quickly for a few minutes; let it cool a little then pour it over the apples. Have ready quite half a pint of custard. Pour it round, but not over, the apples when they are quite cold, and the dish is ready for table. From twenty to thirty minutes to stew the applee.

APPLE TOURIE OR CASE (GIRDEN RECTER) Take ten or twelve apples, sugar to taste, the rind of one small lemon, three eggs, onequarter of a pint of cresm or milk, one quarter of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of good short, three ounces of sweet almonds. Pare, core, and cut the apples into small pieces; put sufficient moist sugar to sweeten them into a basin; add the lemon peel, which should be finely minced, and the cream; stir these ingredients well, whisk the eggs, and melt the butter; mix all together, add the sliced apple, and let these be well stirred into the mixture. Line a large round plate with round the outer edge, and lay the apples thickly in the middle. Blanch the almonds, cut them into long shreds, and strew them ever the apples, and bake from one half to almonds do not get burnt ; when done, strew some silted flour over the top, and serve - Time, one half to three quarters of an bour.

COLD CREAM .- Take half an ounce of white wax, same of spermaceti, and three ounces of almond oil. Put the whole into a basin and place it in hot water till fused ; theu gradually add three cances of rose water. water, or orange flower water, stirring all the time with a feek or small which. When cold

it is fit for use. Arras Propise - Line a basin with a crust prepared as for bisenit; pare, core, and quarter as many sour apples as will fill the basin; sprinkle some all spice over them a little sugar, and add a built cup of water Cover with a crust and steam one and a half

bours. Serve with cream and sugar. CHEAP FRUIT CARE - One and one-half cop sager, one cap of batter, three eggs, this tablespoonfuls sour milk, one half spoonful sods, one cup of raisins, one baif cup of black raspberry jam. Add more fruit if you

tried and found to be a good one. Take acid apples, slice them up without paring, buil till tender, then strain and take three pints and a balf of juice to one of sugar. WHITE SPONGE CARE.-The whites of eight

APPLE JELLY -I send one which I have

eggs, beat to light froth; add one and a holf tumbler of pulverized sugar, one tumbler of floor, three fourths tempeoutal of cream terior, mixed well in the floor.