

## RURAL ECONOMY

Giving directions for managing gardens in every month of the year.

The object of this calendar is merely to give brief intimations of work to be performed in a garden, together with some approximation to the time of year in which it should be accomplished.

No precise time can be affixed which will suit the climate in all the states. These directions are intended for the Western states and particularly about the latitude 40 degrees N. Allowance can be made for elevation of site, as well as for situation North or South of that degree, but it is not possible, perhaps to state what that allowance should be with any degree of precision. The nature of the soil, the aspect, the exposure, the forwardness or backwardness, or what may be styled, the general character of the season, are all to be regarded, and require the exercise of a sound discretion in the cultivation not to be restricted by general rules which are not liable to too many exceptions to be noted in this work.

## January.

The temperature of the climate at this season is such as to exclude the cultivation of most of the operations of Horticulture, but the seeds of Knowledge may be sown in winter, and the Horticulturist may cultivate his mind when his soil is bound in frozen fetters.

Provide a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea rails.

Many people who neglect to procure these implements in season are induced by the hurry of business, to permit their peas and beans to trail on the ground, in which situation they will not produce, especially the tall growing sort, one third part so many as if they were properly supported by poles and rails.

Preparations may now be made for forcing Cucumbers and melons.

## To preserve Grain.

A discovery of considerable importance has been announced, with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than to fan it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with chaff. In this state it has been kept more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, and they may probably be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.

## Cabbage.

Minuting with ashes and lime has a tendency to preserve cabbages from insects, and to guard against the grub or black worm a little circle of quick lime is said to be of service. Lice on cabbages may be destroyed by washing the plants with strong brine. The under leaves of cabbages, when they begin to decay may be taken off and made food for cattle, but decayed leaves should never be given to milk cows as they give the milk a bad flavor.

## Cure for rusty corn.

Immerse it in boiling water, and let it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity should be at least double the quantity of corn to be purified.

## Fowls.

Corn given to fowls should be crushed and soaked in water; this helps digestion, and fowls will lay in winter that are so fed that would not otherwise.

Feed your fowls in winter with bones pounded fine; and they will need less corn, and will lay as plentifully as at any season of the year. The bones supply the carbonate of lime, which is necessary for the production of the shell, and a part of the yolk of the egg. Egg shells, oyster shells, chalk or unburnt lime answers a similar purpose.

## From the New England Farmer.

## INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

Mr. Fessenden.—Some weeks ago I saw a piece in your paper, copied I think from the Greenback Farmer, apparently to ridicule those who have any respect to the influence of this moon on vegetables.

If all are to be called ridiculous who believe in facts, how are we to expect improvements? I do not call myself a farmer, but I have bought and sold many pieces of land, and have needed only a little to improve, yet I have not lived more than eighty years without making some observations. I am one of those who believe in the influence of the moon on the productions of the earth.

Alders, in some low grounds grow in great plenty, in such pastures, without lessing or destroying them. Let them be cut at a certain time of the moon in August and they will sprout again, but die and the stubs will soon rot. The time this year is the 14th and 15 days. Let the incredulous try it.

Ridiculous as this may seem, I could prove my assertion by a relation of facts, and how it happened that I fixed

on that time, would not the relation be too prolix and tedious.

Chestnut and black ash timber, cut for rails at the first quarter of the moon, especially in February and March is (I believe from experience) of four times the value for fence to that cut at the first quarter. I do not say, but at. The same probably might be said of timbers cut for building and other purposes.

Chestnut, cut down in the last quarter of the moon is tolerable fuel when dried, but if cut at the last quarter, the snapping is very troublesome in an open fire place. Cut hemlock at said times and dry it, and there is as much difference in their burning as there is between a squirrel hunt and an Indian battle.

Yours, &c.

O. P.

P. S. The reason I give for the alder bushes dying when cut at said time, is that the sap flows so plentifully as completely to exhaust the roots, and they soon dry, absorb moisture and rot fast.

By the Editor. We have ever been somewhat inclined to incredulity on the subject of the influence of the moon on vegetation. We have believed that the agency of that planet is confined to the tides of the ocean and of the atmosphere. But philosophers of ancient times gave the moon such credit for her interference in sublunary concerns. "The ancients had a great regard to the age of the moon in the felling of their timber. Their rules were to fell in the wane, or waning four days after the moon. Some fell it be the last quarter. Pliny orders it to be in the waning very article of change, which happening on the last day of the waning solstice [shortest day in the winter] the timber, he says, will be immortal. Columella says from the 20th to the 28th day: Cato from the 15th to the 20th, for sap timber; but never in the increase, trees then most abounding with moisture, the only source of putrefaction."

## Rees Cyclopaedia.

The Baltimore mercurian says:—The steam boat Relief is daily employed in her special duty of towing vessels through the ice, and thus affording all desirable facilities to inward or outward bound vessels in entering or departing from our port. On Tuesday she made a circuit round the basin through ice two or three inches thick, and opened a communication with all the docks. Yesterday, we are informed, she made her way through ice 4 inches thick, with a vessel in tow. Her operations have given perfect satisfaction to the company, and there is no doubt of her ability to keep open the communication between the harbor and bay through the winter season."

Bankruptcy.—The Providence City Gazette of Friday last says:—We learn that several eminent merchants of New Bedford stopped payment the day before yesterday, and made an assignment of their property. The causes that have led to these determinations, are to be found in the general distress and embarrassment of the money market.

The following extract from the Farmers' and Mechanics Advocate, (St. Louis Mo.) affords a clue to the origin of the great number of counterfeit Mexican dollars that are afloat in the country. Garland one of the persons detected and committed for trial is said to be worth near \$150,000. But his great wealth may be easily accounted for.

## COUNTERFEITERS.

The protracted examination of several persons, charged before Peck, has at length closed, and the following persons committed for trial—Garland, Quilling, Wilson, Stratton, George Stevens and S. W. Foreman, Mr. Skidmore and L. P. Stevens, retained as evidences on the part of the government we have deferred noticing this matter before, waiting for the close of the examination; and will now submit it without any comments as we are not disposed to force public opinion upon a matter which has to pass a crucible of a judicial examination. When the trial is over, and our comments could not have a tendency to affect the parties, or the community, we will probably lay a full account of the whole before the public.

The Judge has appointed a special term for their trial, on the second Monday in February, at the National Hotel.

From the evidence it appeared, there was a coming establishment, at this place, where they manufactured Mexican dollars—but the coiner had fled. A similar establishment is said to have been discovered in a cave a few miles from this city.

The two Impediments.—A rich buxom widow, of a certain village in the state of Pennsylvania, became enamoured of a handsome young yankee pedlar, with

whom she was in the constant habit of trading, whenever he chanced to go that road. Finding that all her modest hints to elicit a formal declaration from the travelling merchant had only been thrown away, she at last condescended to introduce the theme herself, and had the pleasure to hear him confess that he had long thought of the subject as one dearest to his heart; and that there were only two impediments in the way of their mutual happiness which she alone could remove. The delighted widow begged him to mention them, and pledged herself of their removal. "Alas, madam!" replied he, when I name the first only, I fear that you will abandon me to despair." "Fear not, sir, but name it." "Know then love list of your sex? that I can never be happy with a wife, be her affections, virtues and accomplishments what they may, until I can make her mistress of a comfortable habitation, and am myself master of a retail store, the income of which will support her genteelly." The widow smiled sweetly; bade him name the necessary sum, and to call for it on a certain hour of a certain day, when she should expect to learn the nature of the only remaining obstacle to their union. The pedlar was punctual; received the money; and informed her that the other was nothing but—another wife.

The Boonville Herald, contains a communication, from a Methodist, (whose name is left with the editors), and dated from New Franklin, Wisconsin, cautioning the public against a certain Alfred W. Brington, a Methodist preacher, who had been flourishing in that place in that vicinity for a few months past. He is charged with having been detected on the previous Sabbath evening, while the citizens were at church, in an act of gallantry, and an attempt to elope with a married woman of that place. It is further stated, that his treatment of his wife, and his general deportment, has satisfied all who know him that he is a villain of the darkest shade.

Important to farmers.—It is stated in the memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society that it has been proved by experiment, that posts for fencing will last considerably longer, if the end which is sown uppermost in the tree, be planted in the earth, than if done the contrary way.

Music and Military.—A man from somewhere "up country" entered a milliner and mantuamaker's shop a few days since with a roll of music in his hand, and after looking around him for a while, said to a pretty girl behind the counter: "I want to ax a favor of you miss." "Pray, what is it sir?" asked the fair vendor of tape and bobbinet. "Why, I want you to play this 'ere piece of music for me. I'm not slow myself on the fife; but when you come to the jargon flute music, I'm run up a stump. I bought it over to the music store yonder and nobody could play it, and so I thought I'd call on you, if you'd be so kind." "Upon my soul, sir," said the girl, laughing, and looking rather surprised, "I cannot play on the flute." "Can't you? why now, that's strange. But the lady of the shop can though; 'cause you look so young, that you may 'nt have learnt the trade yet." "No, sir, the lady does not play either." "Why now that's stranger still; have 'nt you got any body that can play? I'll give a tip any time to hear the piece, so as I can play it when I get home." "I assure you sir, nobody plays here." "Well, I beg your pardon, miss," said the countryman backing out. "I might be mistaken; but you've got a sign in your window which says, 'All kinds of fluting done here.'"

An Excellent cure for a sprain.—Take two pieces of red flannel; soak or saturate one of them completely with beef or pork pickle, (beef is best) and place it on the wrist or ankle sprained, and wrap the other piece over it, and the pain will subside in a very short time.

## AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.

A death under circumstances singularly impressive and calculated to arrest the attention of the thoughtless, the the moralist and the divine, lately occurred at the house of a Mr. Sparkes in this town. A few friends were spending that evening over what is termed a friendly game at cards, amongst whom was the deceased, Mr. Abraham Moss. During the sitting, a stranger friend from Birmingham, arrived, who, observing Moss, said, "Aye, Moss! are you alive? I thought you were dead," and was answered, "Yes I'm alive, but I shouldn't mind dying, only the people would say, poor Moss is dead!" The play proceeded for a short time, with much cheerfulness and humor; when Moss exclaimed, holding up the queen of hearts, "this is my last trick—laid down his card—his head—and died!"

The consternation of the party may be imagined. A surgeon was immediately called in by him, who opened an artery, a few drops of blood effused, but the vi-

tal spark had fled. The following day an inquest was held at the Balcon, and the verdict, "Died by the visitation of God, returned." The deceased was fifty five years of age, a Jew a native of Poland has been a resident of Nottingham for the last five years, trading in small ware and jewelry, he was highly esteemed for his humor and general good character.

The Legislature of New Jersey have adopted a series of resolutions, approving of the removal of deposits, and instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in congress to vote against their restoration to the U. S. bank.

Resolutions, approving of the course of the Administration, in relation to the public deposits, passed the New York house of assembly on Friday last, by a vote of 118 to 9.

All by three.—The Miners' Journal states, that there is now living in that vicinity, a man who has been three times married; each of his wives' name was the same; he had three children by each; and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living; the third by each wife; and whose birth days are within three days of each other. His last wife has been dead three years; and he expects to be married again in three months.

SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.—Lake Geneva, Aug. 18.—The extraordinary heat which has prevailed, almost without intermission for nine weeks, has produced a phenomenon in the countries bordering our lake to which there is no parallel on record. At Geneva a spontaneous combustion took place in the church yard of Plain Palais, though in a rather damp plain, (puna palus). The high grass on the graves, the cypress and the fir trees took fire, and it was necessary to bring the engines to extinguish it, which was effected, but not without difficulty. A more remarkable event took place in Savoy near the village of Maryland, (province of Faucigny). All at once the alarm bell was sounded, not only in the village, to summon the inhabitants with all speed to extinguish a dangerous fire of a kind hitherto unheard of; for it was not houses, nor trees, nor heath that were burning, but the roots of the trees two feet under the ground. This strange fire began at Siene, (in the commune of Arache). Nothing appeared on the surface; the firz bushes were untouched, till at once, several trees fell, and were then consumed by the fire that burst from their roots. The people, indeed, felled the wood that the fire might not spread, and would willingly have turned up the ground to extinguish the fire that was burning the roots, but in the terrible drought, where were they to get water? this subterranean fire, therefore, consumed 250 acres of fine forest. The fear of the subterranean fire had such an effect on the inhabitants, that many villages, for instance, Colson, were wholly deserted, and, as the people were also afraid of going into the forest, they remained exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, generally 46 deg. of Re. mer (112 deg. Fahrenheit) in the arid plain, where the wells began to dry up. The subterranean fire is, doubtless, closely connected with the flames which, at the same time, issued from the earth in several places in Lausanne. The rain which came down a few days ago, and considerably lowered the temperature, seems to have checked the fire, though many persons fear that the rain was by no means sufficiently long continuance to penetrate so deep into the earth as to remove all danger of the fires beginning again on the return of hot and dry weather, such as seems to be setting in.

On Tuesday morning a man of the name of Henry P. Downs, who had been committed on the preceding night to the watch house in New York, was brought up to the police office for examination, when he suddenly expired, without any apparent cause.

Singular Transaction.—The Boston Mercantile Journal says, a strong sensation has been recently occasioned in a country town near Boston, which, however, we need not name, by the sudden absconding of a wealthy individual, leaving a wife and family behind him, in company with a handsome young woman of hitherto respectable reputation, belonging to another town, who was first introduced to his acquaintance in the character of a school mistress. The former seems to have taken time to convert much of his property into money, so as to have little behind him but his infamy. The parties were seen at Hartford last, but have doubtless gone long ere this to a resting place much more remote.

Printers.—Other men may, eat drink and sleep—may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures: the merchant may relax in times of sickness, or retire at seasons of enjoyment, the me-

chanic may farego a job when he breaks a limb, or chuses to go a fishing; the farmer may work, or let it alone; and the mariner hath frequent intermissions amidst the toils and storms of his career. And the world wags confusion nevertheless. And they only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the printer, the slave of types.—For him there shines no holiday, no repose, no retreat awaits his tired powers—when he skulks, the world comes to an end, and chaos riots!

The following singular instance of the ferocity of a bear occurred in the vicinity of this city a short time since. A horse having been put into a meadow in which were a bear and some store pigs, was attacked by the former, which, it is supposed, instantly inflicted such a wound upon it as to render it incapable of effectual resistance; the entrails were torn out, and the poor animal, whilst in this state, being set upon by the whole of the pigs, was partly devoured alive.—Herald Journal.

Boiled cat.—A short time since, a farmer who was noted for his waggery, stopped at a tavern which he was in the habit of calling at on his way from H— to Salem. The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was quietly washing her face in the corner. The traveller, thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot lid, and while the landlady was absent, put grimalkin in the pot with the beef and potatoes, and then pursued his journey to Salem.

The astonishment of the landlady may well be conceived when, on taking up her dinner, she discovered the unpalatable addition which had been made to it. Well knowing the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing upon the aggressor, and determined to be fully revenged. Knowing that he would stop on his return home for a cold bite, the cat was carefully dressed. And the wag called as expected, and pussy was put on the table among other cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance.

He made a hearty meal, and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she had a cat she would give him, for he was plagued almost to death with mice; she said she could not for she had lost hers.

"What," said he, "don't you know where it is?" "O yes," replied the landlady, "you have just eat it." He never was known to boil a cat afterwards.

Lowell Times.

Life Insurance.—A gentleman insured his life last July, at the office of the New York company, for \$4000, for which he paid \$54. He has died lately, and his children have received the \$1000.

Gone at last.—Married, in Liverpool, Pa. on Tuesday last, Peleg Sturtevant, Esq. editor of the Liverpool Mercury, to Miss—. She don't like to see her name in print, but she is a pretty girl, any how.

The established Church.—From returns lately transmitted from the different dioceses of England and Wales, and published in the Parliamentary papers, we extract the following results:

Total number of resident clergy	4619
Non resident by exemption	2506
Non resident by license	1968
Cases not included among exemptions and licenses	1404
Miscellaneous cases	33

Total number of benefices 10,560

Of those non resident by exemption 2080 are resident on other benefices; 256 are ecclesiastical, collegiate, and cathedral officers; 94 resident fellows, tutors or officers of the universities, and 66 are exempted for various other causes. Of those non resident by license 1326 are prevented from residing by the want or unfitness of the parsonage houses; 418 by infirmity; and the remainder by various other causes. Of the third class of non residents 509 are cases of absence without license or exemption; but of these 478 perform the duties of their respective parishes; 412 returns are defective as to residence; 115 are vacancies. In 183 cases there are no returns, 81 are recent institutions, 53 are sequestrations, and the remainder benefices held by Bishops, &c. The total number of curates in England and Wales is 1773. Of these 1532 reside in the parishes, 1005 in the parishes, and 2015 are licensed. The stipend of 186 are under 500l.; of 2355 under 1000l.; of 1079 under 1500l.; of 246 under 2000l.; and of 33 upwards of 2000l.; 78 have the whole income of the living, and three have half the income of the living. Of the living where the incumbents are non resident 1139 are upwards of 3000l. in annual value; and 2518 are under that sum.

Black Hawk's life and perilous adventures is now dramatising for the stage, by a gentleman long a resident in the Indian country.