Chinese method of propagating fruit trees.

Strip a ring of bark about one inch in width from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth, or lute bound fast to the branch, with a piece of matting, suspend over this a vessel with water having a small hole in the bottom just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly wet, the branch throws new roots into the earth just about the place where the bark was taken off. The operation is performed in the Spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground, at the fall of the leaf. The next year it will bear fruit.

If you sprinkle trees or plants with flower of sulphur it will destroy all worms or insects which infest them and is at the same time congenial to the trees,

Pear Trees.—A scientific writer in an English journal, expresses surprise that the French mode of grafting pears on a quince stock, is not more generally adopted. The quince, used as a stock, has the property of stunning the growth of the pears, and forcing them to produce bearing branches, instead of sterile ones and of accelerating the maturity of the fruit.

Mowing.—They who have not in their youth been accustomed to do this work, are seldom found able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing, as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little for the mower to rise very early and be at his work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass, which is cut the more easily for being wet. By this means he may lie still and rest himself during all the hottest of the day, while others who began late are sweating themselves excessively and hurting their health probably by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of this work may be performed after three or four o'clock, and at night he will find himself free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe and all the apparatus for mowing, in the best order—His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles the scythe may be long and almost straight; and he will perform his work with less labor, and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked; otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender, for this will keep the scythe in continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use the more violence at every stroke. Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong or who are but little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads, who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other; for this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place it should be bound up with a rope of grass or otherwise secured.

Mr. De Lisle introduced in England the mowing of wheat. The method is this: the scythe he uses is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe; and instead of a cradle, has two twigs or osiers put semi-circularwise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner that one semi-circle intersects the other.

'By this method of mowing wheat, the standing corn is always at the left hand. The mower mows it inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it comes to that which is standing against which it gently leans. After every mower follows a gatherer, who being provided with a stick or hook, about two feet long, gathers up the corn makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground.—This must be done with spirit as another mower immediately follows.'

Complete Farmer.

SHEEP.—Mr. Richard K. Meade, a distinguished agriculturist of Frederick Co. Va. has lately detailed some uncommon results in the management of this species of stock in the Winchester Republican. He states that he has shorn as much as 16 pounds from a single sheep, and has averaged as high as 8 5-8 pounds in his flock. From 10 to 15 pounds have been taken from very many. He further says that his muttons have weighed from 80 to 104 lbs. and that his sheep on foot have frequently weighed from 160 to 180.

CURING BACON.—The Edenton N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions *for making good bacon*, obtained from a gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience:

"Let meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it.—Hams from hogs weighing 150 lbs. and upwards should remain in the cask, flesh up, twenty-one days; from 100 to 150 lbs. sixteen or eighteen days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a tea-spoon full of saltpetre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverized red pepper.—Hang them by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully and wash it with strong ley made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather, throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak. By following these directions I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects."

From Hayward's scene of Agriculture.

Vegetable and Animal Matter in Stables and Yards injurious to horses and Cattle.

Whilst recommending the careful and effectual draining of stables, for the preservation of the urine, as the most valuable part of animal manure, I also state a circumstance, which cannot be thought unworthy of notice to agriculturalists, which occurred to me to show how necessary this is also to the health of animals——

I took possession of some stables, with the horses that had been some time kept in them; and to my misfortune in a very short time I found that the horses kept in those stables had been subject to dreadful diseases, called the mad staggers, for several years. Some horses had died, and the horses then there, and which had been for some time kept in the stables, were in a wretched condition. Two fine fresh horses which were put into them, were within a few months seized with the mad staggers, and one of them literally killed himself by knocking his head against the manger and the stall the other was saved by copious bleeding and removed into a fresh stable, but was so reduced, as to be lessened in value one half. My neighbors advised the pulling down the stables, considering the disease infectious but having on going into the stables early in the morning been almost suffocated and blinded by obnoxous gas, I examined the floor and drains, when I found the former to consist of large burr stones laid on a stiff clay, and the floor sunk so low below the drain, as not to admit of the draining away of the urine. This struck me to be a sufficient cause to affect the brain of any animal confined in it, the same as it had the horses. I therefore had the floor taken up & clayd and properly drained; & the walls and ceiling, mangers, cribs &c. washed with quick lime; and from that time for 10 years I have never had a diseased horse.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

As it is intended to elevate the colossal statue of Washington to the summit of the Monument on Thursday morning, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to have some account of the dimensions of this lofty pillar, and of the manner in which it is designed to finish it. Of the statue a description appeared in our paper a short time since. The pillar and statue form together the largest structure of the kind, we believe, in the world; and the elevation of the latter to its destined position, at the height of a hundred and sixty feet from the ground, will be a highly curious and interesting spectacle

The pillar is intended to be of the Greek Doric order, of massive proportions. It stands on a grand base or zocle and is surmounted by a circular pedestal, on which the statue is intended to stand. This base or zocle is fifty feet square, and twenty-five feet high; the column is twenty feet in diameter, and with its subbase, one hundred and thirty feet high; the capital is twenty feet square. The statue is fifteen feet high and the whole height of the monument from the pavement, including the statue, will be one hundred and seventy-six feet. As it stands on a hill one hundred feet high, this structure rises two hundred and seventy six feet above tide. It is constructed of white marble, slightly variegated, and is already a very conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it still more so, and will of course give finish and beauty to the whole.

The monument stands at the intersection of four streets, which, on their approach to it, are increased in width, so as to allow a full view of it. Though the area might have been larger with advantage, it is not every public work that has on the whole, a more advantageous position. A part of this area is to be enclosed, and planted with shrubbery, and the monument is to be encircled with a massive iron railing, three hundred and fifty feet in circumference, opened on the four fronts by iron gateways, and ornamented with lamp-stands.

When finished according to the designs, the Monument will present the following appearance. On every front of the grand base, a flight of marble steps, (flanked by massy blocks surmounted with tripods,) leads up to the door-ways. These flights of steps are partly finished. A broad frieze runs round the exterior of the grand base, (immediately under the cornice,) enriched with a series of civic wreathes, each encircling a star, designating the States of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, above the door-ways, are large marble tablets, inscribed with the name of Washington. Over the cornice, a blocking course runs round the base, crowned at the four angles with military trophies, all executed in marble. Bronze inscriptions commemorative of events in the Revolution connected with the life of Washington are to be placed in Latin and English on every front of the base. The following have been proposed as one, by the architect, Mr. Millis.

Fama. Manet. Porennis.
Quia. Populi. Arbitrio.
Sumsit. Posuitq. Secures.
Georgio. Washington.
Patri. Patriae.
Quo. Duce.
Summo Numine. Favente.
Civitates. Fœderatae.
Americae. Septentrionalis.
Libertatem. Legesq.
Impetraunt.

Cieves. Baltimorienses.
Haud. Inani. Studido.
Tantae. Laudis. Augendae.
Sed. Ut.
Exemplar. Vitae.
Patriae. q. Amoris.
Semper. in. Conspectu.
Hominum. Esset.
H. M.
P. C

His Fame immortal— [mand
Because he accepted & resigned his com-
At the will of the People.

To
George Washington,
The Father of his Country,
Under whose command,
With the Blessing of Providence,
The confederated Americans
Obtained
Liberty and Laws.

The Citizens of Baltimore,
Not in the vain hope
Of increasing so great a reputation,
But in order that [worth
An example of Patriotism and Private
Might be continually held up to view,
Have caused
This Monument to be erected.

The base of the column above the great platform, is proposed to be encircled with thirteen colossal bronze shields emblematic of the Federal Union; the faces of the shields to be ornamented with the arms of those States which formed the federal compact, divided by massive spears. At some distance above this band of shields, and fronting with the four door-ways, are four Eagles, sculptured in *basso-relievo*, encircled with wreaths, which are grasped in their talons. From these wreathes festooned draperies are suspended, which form a continuous line of decorations all round the shaft. The pedestal of the statue is an elongation of the shaft of the column, terminated by steppings reduced from a diameter of fourteen feet to a plinth of four feet, on which the statue is to stand.

The attitude given to his figure represents the great man (to whom the monument is dedicated,) in the act of resigning his commission, and the authority with which he had been invested by this country again into the hands of the people, having accomplished the great object of his appointment, the freedom and independence of the Union.

The ascent to the summit of the monument, or rather to the capital, is by two hundred and twenty eight marble steps, winding round a solid pillar constituting the core of the column. More than midnight darkness at present envelopes the ascent; but it is intended hereafter to light this stairway with gas, which would render it easier to go up. A noble view is of course presented from this lofty point, —which will become more diversified and interesting with the extension of the city, and the improvement of the surrounding country. At present, the view of the town is by no means the best; but that of the country is beautiful.

☞ The first piece or bust of the Statue was elevated to the base of the Monument yesterday afternoon by means of the apparatus with which it is intended to raise it to its destined spot at the summit on thursday.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried last Wednesday in New Castle, Del. The Delaware Journal mentions it as a fact creditable to the fidelity of their swains, that this was the first action of the sort ever tried in that County. The fact is not less creditable to the softer sex; and that, whether it be owing to their making sure captivity of the worthy hearts, or because they decline to take pecuniary revenge on the fickle ones. The present was an action brought by Jane Mecklem against William Thompson. The case was marked says the Journal, with strong circumstances of aggravation on the part of the Defendant. His attentions were continued to the plaintiff with little intermission for several years. The wedding day was fixed—by the faithless lover himself—the wardrobe purchased—and three days before the happy day the Defendant took the usual course of showing his disinclination to the match, by marrying another! So poor Jane found her "cake was dough." The Plaintiff sustained a good character. She was described as modest and virtuous. The Jury, not very chivalrous returned a verdict of *one hundred and sixty-four dollars;* for the Plaintiff.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

New York, November 16.

The packet ship Silvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 9th of October, to which date we have received papers: with London papers of the 8th.

Despatches from the British Minister dated Constantinople 10th and 16th September, had been received at the Foreign office which stated that the expected Peace between Russia and Turkey, had been signed at Adrianople on the 14th September, one day within the time previously limited by Gen. Diebitsch for a specific answer to the terms proposed by Russia. It is not a little extraordinary that nothing OFFICIAL relative to the terms of peace should have been received by the British Government which was the fact.

London, Oct. 7.

Russia and Turkey.—Despatches have been received at the Foreign office from our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, dated September 16. They announce that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.—The capital remained perfectly tranquil. No official account of the conditions of the treaty appears yet to have reached Government; but we understand from another quarter that the principal points are known. By letters from Berlin we learn that the treaty with a detailed account of the negociations, had been received by the Prussian Government; and that it was expected to appear in an extraordinary number of the Prussian State Gazette, so as to reach this country in the course of a week. According to these letters the Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan and the treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three powers, Russia, France and England, is to have full effect. The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will of course be evacuated without delay. No new accounts have reached government from Adrianople. General Diebitsch was, we believe, there at the date of the accounts from Constantinople.

The St. Petersburg Journals contain a long report of the operations in Asia up to the 9th of August; from which it appears that General Paskewitch has met with further successes.

London, Oct. 8.

The Paris papers were received last night by express.—The Moniteur of Monday states that the Sultan had consented to treat on the following bases:—

1. The free navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and Dardanelles, for merchantmen of all nations which are at peace with the two powers.

2. The demolition of the fortifications of Ghiurgevo.

3. The cession in Asia of Poti, Anapa, Akhalzik, and part of its territory.

4. An indemnity of 11 millions and a half of ducats of which one million and a half are to be paid in three half yearly instalments and the remainder in ten annual instalments. The payment of the same is guaranteed by the occupation of Moldavia and Walachia. The Porte has the option of discharging the debt in a shorter time, and the Russian troops will deliver up the provinces immediately after the entire payment of the indemnity.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct 7.

We have nothing doing this morning in any kind of grain. The markets wear an exceedingly dull appearance and the prices, which are given as on Monday, are entirely nominal.

After a duration of six months, the turn out of fine spinners at Manchester is at an end, it having been determined at a meeting of the men by a majority of 767 to 760, to return to work.

The last accounts from India announce a considerable advance in the value of yarn and muslins; and there have, in consequence of these agreeable tidings been extensive purchases of lappets and other fine goods. The works at Barrowfield which for a considerable time past were but partially employed are now in full and active operation. The printing works at Campise have not been for a long time so fully employed as at present. The improvement, we trust will be great enough to give full work to the weavers.—*Glasgow Chron.*

A Dublin paper states that Parliament will assemble in Nov. the main object being to appoint a responsible officer to read those documents of which it is necessary that his Majesty should have cognizance but which his infirmities render him at present unable to peruse.

The Paris Moniteur announces the appointment of Beugnot, minister of state; to be President of the Board of Trade and Colonies.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope being informed of the constant sale of slaves at Rio de Janeiro and of the slave trade being carried on still in a scandalous manner, has charged his Nuncio to represent the matter to the Emperor Don Pedro, and to obtain from his Imperial Majesty an act to prohibit this infamous traffic.—*Paris Paper.*

The excitement against the New French Ministry is still continued. The inhabitants of Grenoble or a portion of them, have petitioned to the King against the ministry, against whom they make several weighty charges.

Lisbon, Sept. 16.—No doubt is now entertained about the existence of a treaty between this Government and Spain. The stipulation are of a most secret nature, because they are in collision with the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal. Spain is authorized by the treaty to enter Portugal and the frontier towns are to be delivered up into the hands of Spanish authorities whenever an insurrection may take place in Lisbon.

New York, Nov. 16.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New York, Captain Bennett, from Liverpool, was announced below, by the Exchange Telegraph at sundown last evening: she sailed 17th. Oct. We have just this moment received our papers by her—London to the 16th. Liverpool to 17th, and Glasgow to 14th Oct., all inclusive, together with Shipping Lists and our Correspondent's Letters.

The late hour enables us only to cast a hasty glance over their contents. The account of Peace in the East is confirmed; the official treaty was first published in the London Courier of 13th. October.—The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the treaty in detail. The following sketch of it, is contained in the Liverpool Chronicle of the 17th.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Since our last publication, the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been published. It consists of sixteen articles by the last of which the treaty is to be ratified within six weeks, and is signed by Count Diebitsch, Count Odoff, and Count Pahlen. Moldavia and Wallachia, Adrianople, Silistria, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine as far as Kazan; Bourgas, Sizopolis, and all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia are to be restored to the Porte. The Prath from Moldavia to the Danube, and the Danube to the mouth of Saint George's will continue to form the frontier line between the two empires. The Danube is to be navigable to the merchant vessels of the Powers, but Russian ships of war are not to go beyond the junction of the Danube with the Pruth. The line following the limit of the Gouriel, from the Black Sea as far as Imentia and from thence to the junction of the Akhalzik, Kars and Georgia, including the town of Akhalzik and the Fort of Khallanaluk, is to be the frontier of Georgia, Mingrelia, and other provinces of the Caucasus united to Russia.

All the countries to the southward and westward of the line, together with Kars, Erzeroum, and other towns and pachalicks which have been occupied by the Russian troops, are to be under the dominion of the Porte. The privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are secured to them. The six districts detached from Servia are to be restored, and the clauses of the treaty of Akerman referring to Servia are to be immediately observed by the Porte. The 7th article claims great privileges and immunities for Russian vessels trading to Turkey, and for Russian subjects residing within the dominions of the Porte. The latter are to be under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and the Consuls of Russia and the Black Sea, the Dardanelles, and the Canal of Constantinople are to be open to all merchant vessels of powers at peace with the Sublime Porte. An infraction of any of the stipulations in this article without prompt redress, is to be taken as a declaration of hostility.

By the 8th article, the Porte is to pay in the course of eight months, 1,500,000 ducats of Holland, (about £750,000) as an indemnity to Russian merchants for losses in consequence of the measures relating to the navigation of the Bosphorus, at different periods since 1806. The next article refers to the indemnity for the expenses of the War, the amount of which is fixed in a separate treaty. The Porte is to declare its entire adhesion to the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded at London. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the time for which is fixed by a separate treaty, the administration of affairs there, is to be under the influence of Russia. The 13th article provides that there shall be an entire indemnity for the subjects of both powers for every thing they may have said or done during the war. All prisoners of war, on both sides, are to be set free, without ransom or condition, and furnished with means to reach the frontiers.

All previous treaties and conventions, with the exception of those annulled by the present treaties, are to be carried into effect. By a separate treaty the indemnity for the expenses of the war to be paid by the Porte is fixed at ten millions of ducats, (about 5 millions sterling) to be paid in ten equal annual instalments. The indemnity to the merchants is to be paid in four instalments; on the first of which Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and on the payment of the whole sum of 11,500,000 ducats, they leave the Turkish territory altogether.

Certainly, upon the first glance at this treaty, one is disposed to pronounce the terms imposed moderate, more especially as no territorial aggrandizement in Europe is asked by Russia. But when the extraordinary provisions are considered, which secure to Russian residents within

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