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"Our Queen and Constitution."

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Agricultural.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—New Plough.—We see in the western papers, notices of a newly invented plough, which promises to be a very valuable acquisition, if what is said of it is correct. Mr. E. ABBOTT, former editor of the *Valley Farmer* at St. Louis, writes to that paper as follows:

This afternoon we rode out on the prairie to witness the first experimental trial of a new prairie plough, the first of which has just been finished at the Eagle Foundry in this city. Mr. Jesse Frye, its inventor and builder, is a most ingenious mechanic, and by the production of this implement has placed himself in the front rank of inventors. The plough of which we speak is styled "An adjustable anti-friction carriage plough;" and when we say that, with two horses attached to it, a furrow twenty-four inches wide and five inches thick was rapidly turned in the thickest kind of prairie sod, and that, too, in ground that had been beat down by cattle, and dried by the summer's drought, until it was as hard and as dry as ground can be, our readers will not think us extravagant when we style it one of the greatest inventions of the age. Moreover, in this trial, the driver of the team and the inventor of the plow, both heavy men, rode at their ease on a seat prepared for the purpose and placed over the plow. It appears a very simple machine, easily adjustable, and not liable to get out of repair. An ordinary ploughman can ride at his ease, manage the plough, and drive his team without any difficulty. A select number of the best mechanics and scientific men of this city, all without a dissenting voice, pronounced themselves wonderfully pleased at this success, and considered that it would save at least 75 per cent. of the power usually employed in breaking prairie. Several farmers present affirm that, with a team of four horses, they could easier break four acres per day of prairie, than they could two acres with an ordinary team of twelve oxen. Some of the peculiarities about this plough are:

First—It is supported on a carriage which runs on four wheels. This carriage takes all the weight of the plough, leaving nothing to be dragged on the ground. It also overcomes all the land side friction—the share being held firmly in its position by its attachment to the frame of the carriage, cannot press upon the land side. Thus, when the plough is out of the ground, a boy twelve years old can move it all about the lot, a feat not easily performed by two men with an ordinary breaking plough.

Second—The mold-board is composed of anti-friction rollers, which are arranged in the most scientific manner, so as to lift the turf and turn it over, with the least possible resistance, thus overcoming nearly all the friction from this operation.

We believe Mr. Frye has perfected an improvement in the plough which is of immense importance to the farmers of our country; and, as the principle is equally applicable to ploughing all kinds of land, we predict a great change in the manner of performing this hitherto laborious but necessary part of farm labor. We learn from Mr. Frye that he will visit several of the fairs this fall.—*N. Y. Country Gentleman*.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.—As we are social beings let us talk about poultry a few moments.

Now my caption. First make a house, 8 by 10 feet; put in a window on the south side; a double door on the west; a ventilator eight inches square on the top, let it run up two and a half feet above the ridge board; line the inside of the building with boards, leaving a space of four inches, and fill it with saw-dust; let the room be six feet between joints; lath, plaster and whitewash it; bank it up

on the outside with horse manure five feet high.—Now you have a room that will not freeze. This room is sufficiently large for twenty-five hens and one cock—put in the corner a box one foot square, with five partitions for nests; place the box on the end; let the front be open except a four inch trap for protection to each nest. Let the roosts be in the shape of a ladder—your house is finished.

Keep two inches of sand upon the floor, put in a box for ashes, another with slacked lime, one with gravel, one with old lime mortar. Occasionally throw upon the floor dry muck, plaster ashes, and lime dust, sparingly.

Feed as nature requires, corn, oats, buckwheat, cabbage, screenings, boiled potatoes, Indian meal ground with the cob, apples, cut hay, warm pudding with a little sulphur mixed with it, and "many other things too numerous to mention."

Fresh water or milk always, as well as feed on hand. Give them fresh boiled meat three times a week; fail not at your peril.

In cold days let them stay in. In warm days "spin street yarn." Follow these directions and your hens will lay in winter as well as summer.—I have fifteen early pullets kept as per directions.—The 14th of December I found the first egg, and the 14th of March, three months, we have sold five hundred and fifty-two eggs for ten dollars, minus two cents, and the hens continue laying.

Hens kept in this way will lay in the summer as well as if they lay idle in the winter, but two years will use up any hen; therefore sell the old and keep the young. I have kept from three hundred to five hundred hens for years, and if rightly managed they are profitable, if not, *vice versa*.—*Rural American*.

TO MAKE GOOD APPLE JELLY.—Take apples of the best quality and good flavor (not sweet), cut them in quarters or slices, and sew them till soft; then strain out the juice, being very careful not to let any of the pulp go through the strainer. Boil it to the consistency of molasses, then weigh it, and add as many pounds of crushed sugar, stirring it constantly till the sugar is dissolved. Add one ounce of extract of lemon to every twenty pounds of jelly. So says the *Michigan Farmer*; but what there is in this receipt different from the mode generally followed in this community, at least, we cannot see.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

HOW TO MAKE PORK.—A correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper*, from Massachusetts, says:

"My plan is, to purchase early and thrifty spring pigs, and to get no more than I can keep well. These I feed through the summer with skim milk, the refuse of the kitchen, and a little rye bran. This keeps them in a good thrifty condition during the warm months, and I consider it an important consideration that they be kept growing from the time that they are taken from the sow till they are fit for the butcher. When I commence digging potatoes I select the small ones, and boil them, mash them, and mix in a little meal; this keeps them growing till the corn crop is harvested and dry enough to grind. I then feed cob meal, corn grown in the ear, for a few weeks, and finish off by feeding clean corn meal for three or four weeks before killing, always scalding the meal before feeding. Pigs treated in this manner will weigh 250 lbs. each by the following January, but I doubt whether much profit can be realized by fattening pork for market as long as the prices of grain continue as at present."

PREVENTIVE OF THE ONION WORM.—When the onions are four or five inches high, sprinkle them well with spirits of turpentine. I have both seen this tried, and tried it myself, with success. You cannot put on enough to hurt them.—*Me. Farmer*.

General News.

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF FROST.—Frost in a time of peace led a party of wretched dupes into mischief and trouble, and some 20 of them to death, and was the cause of calamities which, if he have one spark of human feeling, he will never cease to regret. As a punishment for one of the gravest offences which any member of a civilized community can commit, he was most justly transported as a felon, and from an equally just belief in his entire insignificance he was permitted to return. We have no right to complain that the dregs of the democracy seized upon this occasion for an ovation, for lately we have seen an instance of the like kind at the other extreme of society.—The public have only reason to rejoice that for once in a way such a field-day has been held. As far as any importance can be attached to such an event at all, it is, perhaps, as well that the chartists have given us a practical proof of how low they are fallen in the public estimation. The demonstration served to show us a review of their weakness, not of their strength.

On one point, indeed—and that point quite unconnected with our own political controversies—Messrs. Frost, Jones, &c., have unconsciously done us good service. We may call attention to the procession of democrats which paraded the streets of London, and ask all continental potentates to say whether such an exhibition could have been tolerated in any of their capitals without danger to the stability of their rule. Democracy puts on the fool's cap and bells, and walks jingling about the streets, amidst the general ridicule where real liberty exists. In the presence of despotism it cowers in secret conclaves, it lurks in dark cellars, its language is a whisper, and its threat is a scowl. We more particularly invite the consideration of our respected friend King Bomba to the oppressed condition of the British Isles. Let him mark that in the capital city of the empire a set of foolish fanatics are at full liberty to parade the streets, and prate at their will about the destruction of our religious and political institutions. Nobody pays much more attention to them than if they were a gang of Savoyards with dancing monkeys, or of jugglers, with their cups and balls and spangled jackets, and other paraphernalia of their trade. Dare he try the security of his throne by such a test? We do not ask for a procession of democrats but of Neapolitan constitutionalists—of men whose opinions are about as far advanced as those of old whigs and members of the Fox Club of England.—We will not continue the test on our own side to the metropolis, but the King of the Two Sicilies shall be at full liberty to name any districts of the British islands—Ireland included—in which he would wish to see the experiment tried. As a triumphant proof, then, of the perfect quiet, in a political sense, which prevails throughout those islands, we do not regard these fooleries without a certain satisfaction.

The *New York Herald*, referring to the threatening letters which have been sent to Fremont, traces them to the ruffian spirit which corrupt party associations has fostered. It says with two much truth:

"The goblets of gold and silver, the canes, banquets, Brooks has received, and the various honors that have been showered upon his head in approval of his brutal assault upon Sumner, have doubtless turned the weak heads of many envious and blood thirsty Democrats, and made him desirous of similar marks of distinction for similar party services. What a lion, in this view would the assassin or the poisoner of Fremont become with the chiefs and chivalry of the Democratic party.—

Doubtless some poor infatuated fool, here and there with such aspirations for gold and silver goblets, and banquets and public lionizing, may aspire to the infamous distinction of the assassination of Fremont. With Fremont's election, however, this sort of glory and this class of wretches will soon be silenced into repentance, submission and shame. That shocking leprosy of ruffianism beginning in Washington and Kansas, seems to have diffused its poison through every vein and fibre of the deceased Democratic party, and the people must remove it. Nothing less will do.

Eighty-five towns in Connecticut that held elections on Monday have been heard from. Fifty towns have declared for Fremont, against thirty-five carried by the Fillmore and Buchanan parties—showing a gain over last autumn of thirty-one towns for Fremont, and thirteen for Buchanan, while Fillmore is left without even the "ghost of a chance."

A SLAVER SEIZED.—*New York*, Oct. 8.—Barque Padchita was seized this afternoon off Sandy Hook by Capt. Faunce of the revenue cutter Washington, on suspicion of being a slaver. As the Washington neared the Padchita, the supercargo of the latter threw her papers aboard, but they were recovered, and disclosed full evidence of the illegality of the voyage.

GOOD HINT FOR OUR FARMERS.—During the late harvest the farmers, in many parts of the West of England, were much inconvenienced by the deficiency of Labourers. As a means of overcoming this in the future, and in order to keep pace with "the times," a number of the principal farmers of Devonshire have formed a steam threshing company, for the purpose of employing steam-threshing machines in various parts of the country; and during the last few weeks some of these machines have been in operation, much to the astonishment of some of the old-fashioned farmers, who adhere to the flail and in all other agricultural operations follow the practice of their ancestors. The company in question will not confine itself to steam-threshing, but, if successful, they will also employ reaping-machines & other mechanical inventions, which have been recently introduced for the improvement of agriculture.

Gold continues to disappear in England. It leaves at the rate of £40,000 a day. The greatest stringency in the money market is the consequence. The Bank of England, it is thought, will raise its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

On the 2d inst., while Mr. Nathan Taylor, of Brunswick, Vt., was cleaning his gun in the house, the gun was discharged and the ball passed through the body of his wife, inflicting a wound from which she died the next day.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Sunday last in Chatham, before M. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Patrick Mulligan, a seaman of the American steamer *Nourmahal*, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who came to his death by the head of the foremast breaking, and in its fall on the deck hitting deceased on the head, breaking in his skull; he lived till next evening. He was a young man much liked, and only 21 years of age.—*Colonial Times*.

The newspaper reports agree that the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania by a large majority.—The *N. Y. Herald*, a Fremont paper, says this is beyond question. Telegraphic reports received here say that this is still disputed. In Ohio the Republicans claim a majority. The Democrats have carried Indiana. On the whole, Buchanan's prospects are much improved. The Democrats now pretend to be confident of victory.—*Freeman*.

A man of sense will never swear. The least pardonable of all vices, to which the folly or cupidity of man is addicted, is profanity.