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My Creed.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I hold this Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to heaven 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else named piety
A selfish scheme, a vain pretence;
Where centre is not can there be
Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go,
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabies
That cheer to rest the nestling bird,
Or that sweet confidence of sighs
And blushes without word.

Whether the dazzling and the flush
Of softly sumptuous garden bowers,
Or by some cabin door or bush
Of fragrant flowers.

Tis not the wide phylactery,
Nor staid form of stated prayers,
That make us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart
From work, on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

New York Correspondence.

New York, May 24, 1877.

PRESIDENT DAY'S IN NEW YORK.

The President visited New York this week as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, who dined him. His reception was significant, and was, in and of itself, the highest endorsement that he could have. On Tuesday he travelled a statue of Fitz Green Halleck, in Central Park, and notwithstanding the attraction of the Carnival, an immense throng went thither to pay their respects to him. On Wednesday he received the citizens at the City Hall, and for four mortal hours he was kept shaking hands with the best citizens who stood patiently in the sun waiting for their turn. And, under stand, it was not the mere curiosity to see a President that kept merchants and lawyers in a long line for hours, under a broiling sun. It was to do honor to this particular President—the President who has shown the nerve, to grapple with the corruptions that were undermining the government. It was to endorse his policy, and his administration—it was what he has done that attracted the throngs that flocked to receive him, and that greeted him with manly demonstrations of respect wherever he went. The low down politicians of both parties kept aloof from him, and thronged the grogshops in the vicinity of City Hall, trying to belittle the reception from the only class whose good word is worth anything. It was an honest compliment paid to an honest man.

PEACHES.

The peach supply for the United States is grown largely in Delaware and Maryland. The crop this year, will be immense, the total yield being estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, which is a peak for every man, woman and child in the United States. Heretofore the peach crop has been distributed to the north and west through New York, but this year there is to be a change. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, the great feet of New York, have organized trains, specially fitted up, and propose to take the crop westward directly. They put on cars fitted for the transport of the fruit, with special coolers, and run peach trains the same as fast passenger trains, directly to Chicago, Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the other great distributing centers of the west, avoiding the expenses of re-packing, transshipment, handling and commissions in this city. This will give distant points cheaper peaches than ever before, though it will be a severe blow to a very large interest in this city. Thus one thing after another is being shorn from the metropolis which it is losing by its cupidity, and twin sister, stupidity. That New York is losing trade is true;—that she has herself to charge with it is also true.

THE CARNIVAL.

I have got to say something about the carnival, for it has been more advertised than anything that has happened in New York for years. It was a fraud. Carnivals in Europe are days of universal merry-making, in which the whole population joins, but even in Europe they are going into disuse as too frivolous. In New Orleans and the southern cities they are in vogue, and are successful, for the people are of the temperament to enjoy fooling at wholesale. Their procession of masked mummers, representing everything that is absurd, like the faty goulshier who wants amusement, and isn't particular as to what it is. It was thought it could be done in New York, the managers plastered the country with advertisements, promising an enormous daylight parade, and a still more enormous one in the evening, and all sorts of other amusements. So loud were the promises that the trains were crowded with people. They came from the east, west, north and south, and the streets were never so crowded as on that day. Anxiously they waited for

the procession and finally it came. A more humiliating failure was never seen. It was nothing more than a half hundred advertising wagons, of brewers, patent medicines, and all sorts of things which strive to catch the public eye. There were a few attempts at fun, but they were of a ghastly nature. The night procession was only better, because it could not be seen. There were a dozen wagons, on which were low women and lower men, dressed in various costumes, but as they rode along in solemn silence and the densest darkness, nobody saw or knew anything about them. The hall at Gilmore's garden was even a more dismal failure. A rich brewer paid \$3,000 for the privilege of personating the "king of the carnival," and as he kept drunk all the day it is to be presumed he got the worth of his money.

And now it has transpired that the scheme was the work of a couple of frauds from New Orleans. They charged \$15 each for the advertising wagons, they sold the "privilege" of riding in the procession as "dukes," "earls," &c., for large sums, they sold the privileges of the bars, stands and coat rooms, at Gilmore's Garden for a great deal of money and they collected large sums from the hotels and other places of public resort. They got everything on credit, those from whom they got supplies supposing that reputable citizens were at the head of it, and as they paid nothing, they made a good thing of it. It is estimated that they cleared not less than \$15,000 by the operation. The loss in money is the least of it. It cost the city one entire day's business, and was a nuisance, a worry, and a vexation from first to last. New York is easily gulled.

SUICIDES.

There seems to be an epidemic of suicides with the approach of hot weather. One young man came down from Orange County to get work, but was disappointed. He had a watch which he intended to pawn to live on till he could get something to do, but it was stolen from him the night of the carnival, and he went to his room and shot himself. The police recovered the watch two hours after. A woman hung herself in Macdonald street, because her husband ran away from her, and a wealthy mis-named Adams, took poison, because there was so much worry in taking care of his estate. A merchant was found dead in the basement of his store on Broadway, leaving a note stating that his trade had left him, and he saw no hopes of a revival, and a young man cut his throat, because he could not get an appointment in the post office. All these, with a dozen others who stepped out without giving a reason, in a week! Is there anything in heat that drives people to the madness that must precede suicide?

THE WAR IN EUROPE AND BUSINESS.

The effect of the war in Europe upon New York is mixed. While it does not materially improve business at present, it has had the effect of putting up the price of everything the people live on and so it bears hard upon those who are doing nothing, and those working for low wages. The farmers who have grain are rejoiced, as well they may be, at the advance it has caused, but the poor laborer, the underpaid clerk, and the half-starved seamstress don't like it so well, for while it has doubled the cost of their living, it has not increased their wages. The merchants hope to profit by it, for they reason that if it puts up the price of produce the farmers will not only buy more freely, but they will pay for what they have already bought, and make the wheels run more smoothly. The trade in arms is getting to be a big thing. American arms have always been favorites in Europe, and this war has given a fresh impetus to the business. The Colt and Remington armories are now running, night and day, on both Russian and Turkish orders, and ship loads are sailing daily. A vessel loaded with arms and ammunition for Russia sailed yesterday, and as they were paid for before they left the port, as well as the vessel that carried them, the whole concern is Russian property. The vessel and cargo is valued at \$1,000,000, making it a tempting prize. Accordingly a party of speculators, acting in concert with the Turkish representatives here, have bought a fleet steamer, and put into her an armament, and propose to follow and capture her on the high seas. It will be a splendid speculation, as the Turkish government will, immediately, buy the steamer, to be used in similar ventures, as both governments are compelled to get their arms from this country, to a very considerable extent, there will be a great deal of this kind of thing done, which will employ a great many adventurous spirits, who are not averse to making a great deal of money, but who prefer the excitement to the profit. The Remingtons, it is said have contracts for over a million of rifles, as both governments have to have inspectors on the ground, there will be a curious state of affairs at Ilion. It will puzzle the manufacturers there to keep the Russian and Turkish officers from cutting each other's throats. But they have done it before. They used to have Spanish and Cuban officers inspecting arms at the same time, and they will probably manage the Turk and the Russian with equal skill.

THE WEATHER.

is frightfully hot, the thermometer having stood at 85 for three days. As it came without any preliminary skirmishing, it pulls us down.

PIETRO.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1877.

Every additional dispatch from Versailles, and other points in France, confirms the first belief, that the recent coup d'etat of Mo Mahon, resulted from the intrigues of the priests, who cunningly succeeded in uniting every element of opposition to Republicanism, including Bonapartists, Orleansists, Legitimists, for purposes of their own. There appears no doubt here that war upon Protestant Germany and the restoration of the Pope's temporal supremacy are ulterior purposes. It is another mad attempt of medieval superstition and absolutism, to turn back the tide of modern civilization and christianity; and it is curious to note how instinctively Bonapartes here range themselves on the side of priestly domination and ignorance, and their opposites as unerringly find their sympathies going out to Gambetta and the cause he represents, as their own. Advice from Minister Washburne, strengthens the first impression of the gravity of the situation; and every new message reaching us from Versailles is received with almost feverish eagerness, hopefully but with some misgivings by the friends of Republican Government, doubtfully, but not without hope by its enemies.

The fresh massacre of Christians at Turtukai, by the wholesale, exaggerated through the first reports may be, has served to make the Turkish cause still more unpopular here, though it is admitted that Moslem courage and strategy has so far proved a serious obstacle to the Russian advance; and may say that the great preponderance of public sentiment, here at the Capital, in favor of the latter, is not the result of great admiration for him, but, as between the two, his success is infinitely preferred to that of the Turk.

In this connection I just pause to say that, the report that the Russian fleet was warned away from New York by Mr. Everts, has been it is said, by that gentleman, who disavows having anyway influenced its movements. His denial seems to shroud the discourteous withdrawal of the Grand Duke's from the New York entertainment, before the President's arrival, as though to avoid him, in a great mystery, which has found no satisfactory solution.

No doubt is entertained in circles well versed in European politics and diplomacy, that England is making her present war preparations with a view to a speedy participation in the struggle; and Austria is quite as confidently expected to have an early share in it, followed sooner or later, by every important power in Europe.

The war between log plunderers in Louisiana and the Government agents who have seized and confiscated many thousands of cotton Government lands, and the war upon Illinois disillors in many States of the South, are assuming grave importances and bid fair to make necessary the interposition of United States troops. Latest advices from the Rio Grande show that much alarm prevails, lest the preparations making there and elsewhere, for an invasion of Mexican Territory by Lerdo and his followers, this country, should provoke counter attacks, and the cattle-stealing expeditions be again inaugurated upon the pretext of justifiable retaliation. Although excitement has somewhat subsided over the expose made by local papers, of the efforts of the filibustering chiefs at this point, it is understood that they are still laboring to complete their preparations, and to secure Mr. Everts' assistance of non-intervention.

The Mormon sensation has quieted down, but the character of the reports received from Utah, leave no room to doubt that the fanatical and ignorant duties of Brigham Young have become impressed with the danger of his arrest through the revelations of the Mountain Meadow butchery; and that they have been actively pre-arranging to resist such an indignity offered to their great high priest.

Med Graham vs. the New Aelia Mining Co., is again before the Interior Department. It is understood that McGarran has appeared from the adverse decision of the California Court, to the United States Supreme Court, while the Company seek to force the Department to grant it a patent, which demand has been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, as to the duty of the Department. The porosity of the litigants as well as the many millions involved in the contest, renders the matter one of great public interest. Many of the most noted lawyers of the country have appeared upon one side or the other from time to time. Montgomery Blair now appearing for McGarran and Ex-Senator Stewart for the Company, and I fancy it will be very difficult for any one except those specially interested to get at the merits of the matter.

The past week has been one of the hottest experienced here for many years, at this season. It is as though we had suddenly leaped from

the moderate warmth of the middle of May to the sultry heat of the last of July. A violent storm of hail, rain, and wind, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning came last evening to afford a brief respite from the enervating temperature; and prostrate fences, trees, chimneys, and roofless houses this morning, attest the overwhelming force of the tornado.

MAXWELL.

Rural Topics.

[Written for the South Jersey Republican by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.]

DEEP TILLAGE.

Some men write on this subject as if the land of every farm were alike, and all susceptible of being plowed a foot deep, or up to the plow beam, with a certainty of producing large crops. But every farmer should be his own judge of how deep his land should be plowed. If the fertile, surface soil is so deep that the lower stratum of it has never been turned up to the light of day, it would be well to give it an airing once in three or four years, but if the plow, as it is ordinarily used, goes down to a subsoil which has no fertility in it, it would be bad management to plow deeper unless the land be well manured; and in such a case an inch or two of the unfertile subsoil may be turned up and the result may be that the next time the land is plowed the fertile surface soil will be an inch or two deeper than it was before. And by again turning up a little of the subsoil and manuring the land, a farmer may greatly improve his farm where the surface soil is too shallow to produce large crops. The old rule:

"Plow deep while sluggard's sleep,
And you'll have corn to sell and keep,"

was undoubtedly written by a "book farmer," as corn requires shallow plowing generally, without any of the cold subsoil turned up. There are many farms where the soil is light; and the fertile, surface soil not over six inches deep; and it would almost ruin the land to follow the advice that some men give on "deep plowing." Such lands, however, can be greatly benefited by increasing the depth of plowing them by degrees, if manured fully.

PULVERIZATION OF SOIL.

Some farmers are in the habit of plowing their lands when in an improper condition, and the soil bakes in hard lumps which no harrow can pulverize; and often the plowing is badly done, when the land is in a good condition to plow, and the harrowing is not thorough; and the result is that the growing crops find no room among the clods to take root, and is a poor yield, while in the next field, perhaps, a neighbor has a splendid crop on the same kind of soil. If we could have our soils pulverized just as they should be to produce the greatest possible crops, they should be as fine as meal; and it is very important that lands should be well plowed, and well harrowed, as a good crop may often be grown on poor land, merely from having put it in the best possible condition for a crop. The beneficial effects of pulverization are attributable to the increased permeability of the soil to rain and air; the oxygen, carbonic acid and ammonia of the air, having a great effect in decomposing the organic and in disintegrating the inorganic matter of the soil and rendering them available as food for plants, while it allows the rain water to act on a greater surface.

VALUE OF ROOT CROPS.

For many years the farmers of the United States have been told of the importance of growing more root crops to feed to their stock in winter;—as mangolds, carrots and turnips. They have been told that in England, no larger than the State of New York, that more roots are grown than in the whole of the United States, yet our farmers are slow to learn their value. Probably the trouble is in not knowing what to do with two or three thousand bushels of these roots in the fall, having no cellar to put them in. Farmers, when building barns, should always have warm, frost proof cellars under them to store roots in; but as the cellars were not built, do the next thing, and build a root house near your barn, four or five feet below the surface of the ground. Call it a root cellar if you please roof it, bank it up, and make it frost proof; and here put your roots. Another way is to bury them in the bell in rows about ten feet wide, five feet high, and as long as you please—on the surface of the ground. Every kind of a root crop, and potatoes can be thus safely kept all winter, by covering with straw, and a foot of earth outside, and the end of a row may be kept open, but well protected, so that a load of roots can be taken from the pile at any time when not to cold. Some farmers in England claim to have grown 3,000 bushels of mangolds per acre. A writer says: "One pound of first quality hay contains about six times as much nitrogen as a pound of roots, and as nitrogen is the principal basis by which the value of food may be determined chemically, the result is that a pound of hay, in nutritive ingredients, is worth 6 pounds of roots. However, food in the green state is worth more than when dry. Grass will produce nearly twice as much milk or fat as hay, and I claim the same advantage for roots over hay, and consider them worth at least 15 cents per bushel when hay is \$20 per ton—3,000 bushels per acre, at 15 cents, gives us \$450, against \$110 for hay. Deducting \$40 for extra labor on roots, we have a balance of \$410 in favor of the latter."

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Among all the discoveries of the present century there is nothing new in preserving eggs. The old method of packing them on their small ends in a vessel and then filling it with lime water is still practiced. The lime-water should be salied, as a quart of salt to a pailful of lime-water, which is made by slaking some lime, then add water enough to have it sufficiently thin to run among the eggs freely, and when it has settled turn off the clear liquid, add the salt, and it is ready for use. Eggs preserved in this way six months or longer are not as good as fresh eggs, and there is no way to keep them that time and be as good as those freshly laid. But a better way for preserving eggs in small quantities, as for family use, is to take fine salt and pack the eggs in it in layers, the small ends down, filling up the spaces between the eggs with salt. Keep the vessel in a dry place, or the salt will become moist. Eggs may be thus kept six to nine months, and they will be as good as it is possible for them to be by any known preservation.

HONEY BEES.

A well-known bee-keeper in New York state says that he obtained last season from 132 families, or stocks, five tons of honey. Many of the statements in the papers about the quantity of honey obtained by different men are not reliable; but this man I think has not exaggerated much, as he is a skilled bee-keeper. How was it done? In the first place there were undoubtedly selected hives from a much larger number. Secondly, the bees were in "rob-swarms," hives, by which the labors of two or three times the usual numbers in a hive were secured in one hive. Thirdly, he probably used a honey extractor, by which he obtained considerable strained honey. Fourthly, he resides in a very fine locality for bees. This is 75 lbs. per hive, worth perhaps 15 cents per pound, or \$11.25 per hive, a part being strained honey that sells now at wholesale for 10 to 12 cents per lb. in New York, and comb honey at 18 to 20 cents. But this statement shows that bees are profitable in skillful hands, if the locality be a good one for them.

GROUND BONE FOR CATTLE.

Farmers have often noticed cows in pasture licking bones that are there found. This occurs in consequence of the food of such cows not containing the full quantity of the phosphates that they require. The bones of animals are largely composed of lime and phosphoric acid, these being derived from the food they eat. Grass contains a certain amount of phosphate which comes from the soil; and if a pasture be allowed to remain in grass many years, the grass will in time become deficient in phosphate that cows will feel the need of it; hence they are seen licking bones, as they must have a supply of phosphate to prevent, or rather to make good, the constant waste that is going on in the animal system. Pastures that are plowed once in six to ten years, well manured, and reseeded to grass will continue to supply in the grass all the phosphate that cows require; but when this is not done, it is now the practice of our most advanced farmers to feed their cows a little bone meal, a spoonful in a meal, or bran mash, once or twice a week. If this is not done it may result in what is called the "bone disease," which comes from a lack of phosphate in the animal system. This ground-bone meal is kept for sale by dealers in fertilizers, and sells by the barrel at about \$2 per 100 lbs. What is not needed for cows may be used as a fertilizer for any crop, giving up its virtues to vegetation for several years before its good qualities are all exhausted.

THE GARDEN.

Beans, melons and squashes may be planted as late as June 1st, and will produce good crops. The succession of peas and green corn should not be neglected. Plant corn every two weeks till July, and peas till the middle of June, and they should be planted considerably deeper in hot weather than in the spring. Good crops may be grown in rows three feet apart without bushing, but they yield better by bushing. Make the drills so that the peas will cover a width in the drills about three inches wide. Winter cabbage should not be set before July 1st, and it should not be grown two years in succession in the place. If your current bushes are attacked by worms, as they are in many localities, white hellebore is a sure remedy. A spoonful dissolved in a pail of water and sprinkled upon the bushes from a water pot will be effective, but be careful that this solution does not go upon your strawberries in fruit, as it is a strong poison. You can kill the slugs on your dwarf pear trees but the use of this current worm remedy. Paris green operates in about the same way. When you have done cutting your asparagus it should be allowed to go to seed, and not disturbed till fall. It is advisable to grow all of your own seeds, and then you have what you own depend on. A part of a row of peas should be saved for seed, or a few hills of corn, and a single cabbage, carrot, beet, turnip, turnip, &c., will supply all the seed needed in an ordinary garden. Tomatoes are much benefited by hushing them to keep the virus off the ground. Cut brush about two feet high when ripe, and stick down four or five, when your tomatoes begin to need support, put it close to the plants, and you will see how finely the plan operates. If you have celery plants, it is not necessary to set them in trenches, as was the old custom, but they may be grown on the surface of the ground; and at the proper time the earth may be banked up against them, as is done by market gardeners by raising a double mold board plow between the rows. In working your garden "take time by the forelock," and don't allow the weeds to get ahead of you. A clean, well cultivated garden is an ornament to a place, and the garden is generally an index to the habits of the owner.

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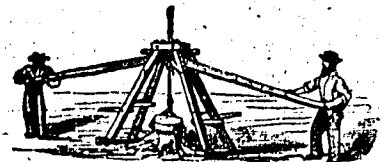
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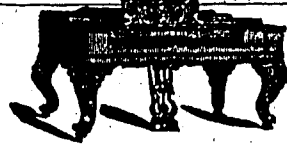


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Atco..... 10 25 9 19 5 15 7 27

Waterford..... 10 45 9 24 5 23 7 32

Atco..... 10 45 9 24 5 23 7 32

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