found in the colony, except those on this island, a tract of land situated in Boston harbor, and granted to Governor Winthrop, we do not credit. For we believe Mr. Blackstone's orchard was planted before the year 1638, and we are almost certain that Governor Endicott's fruit trees were planted in his orchard farm as early as 1635, for we find in 1648, the old sturdy and worthy Puritan deeply engaged in the nursery business, and he actually sold to a William Trask five hundred apple trees, of three years growth, for two hundred acres of land. Such was the value of apple trees and the cheapness of land at this period, that two tree would purchase an acre of land. This orchard of Governor Endicott's, the first one planted probably in the county of Essex, was situated in that part of Danvers, called the New Mills, and was part of a grant of land of 300 acres, by the colonial authorities. The orchard was in front of the Mansion-House, on a fine southern slope of land, running down the river. This orchard and garden was laid out with considerable taste, in which was cultivated the apple, pear, plum and the grape, and enclosed with palisadoes. From the mansion-house, there was a walk, which led down to the river, through this garden, to a landing-place, near which was a fine spring of water, overshadowed by willows. The landing place on the river was in a small cove or inlet, where lay the shallop used to convey the Governor from his town residence to his orchard farm. In front of his mansion-house, was placed on a post his dial, which he brought from England, which we remember to have seen many years ago, in our boyhood. But of all this large orchard and garden, where the Governor, it is said, lived in a sort of feudal style, surrounded by his many servants and retainers, nothing remains to mark the spot but the old pear tree. This old and venerable tree still contains considerable vigor, having ourself cut grafts from it of eight inches in length, last spring; and it continues to bear considerable fruit. I gave an account of this remarkable tree together with an engraving.

The cultivation of fruit trees, if we credit Josselyn, increased wonderfully in New England, between the year 1638 and 1673. Josselyn published in 1675 his Two Voyages to New England, where he says, to use his own language and orthography, "our fruit trees prosper abundantly, apple-trees, pear-trees, quince-trees, cherry-trees, plum-trees, and barbary-trees. I have observed with admiration, that the kernels sown or the succors planted, produce as fair and good fruit, without graftings as the tree from whence they were taken: the country is replenished with fair and large orchards. It was affirmed by one Mr. Woolcot, (a magistrate in Connecticut Colony,) at the Captain's messe (of which I was) aboard the ship, I came home in, that he had made five hundred hogsheads of syder, out of his own orchard in one year. Syder is very plentiful in this country, ordinarily sold for ten shillings a hogshead. At the tap houses in Boston, I have had an alequart, spiced and sweetened with sugar for a groat, but I shall insert a more delicate mixture of it. Take of Maligo-Raisons, stamp them and put milk to them, and put them into a Hippocras bag, and let it drain out of itself, put a quantity of this with a spoonful of syrup of Clove Gillflowers into every bottle, when you bottle your syder, and your planter will have liquor that exceeds passada, the Nectar of the country. The Quinces, cherries, Damsons, set the Dames at work. Marmalad and preserved Damsons, is to be met with in every house."

Our ancestors grafted but few of their apple trees, most of them being natural fruit, and used in the making of cider.—It was the practice with farmers in early times, to select for the use of their families the best and fairest of the fruit, growing upon their ungrafted trees.—Cider, until within a few years, was considered one of the staple products of New England. The school books that described the agricultural condition of our country forty years since, used to inform us, that no farmer considered his farm complete, without an orchard for the making of cider. The Essex Agricultural Society offered a premium for many years, but it was finally struck from their list of premiums in 1839.—In the transactions of the society for the year 1835, we find the following lament from the committee on cider, not one that year having entered for premium a single drop. Hear the witty and thirsty farmers. "The committee on cider beg leave to report—that they have assembled after many weary miles of travel, without finding a single glass of cider, awaiting them to quench their parching thirst or exhilerate their drooping spirits. Filled with the milk of human kindness themselves towards every member of the laborious, meritorious and honorable society of agriculturalists, without whose efforts the general population of the world would neither be able to eat good bread nor drink good cider, they accordingly regret the Society's privation of this luxury on this memorable day. The premiums offered by this society are liberal, and your committee know no sufficient cause when there is plenty of good cider, made in this country, why it has not been brought forward."

Most of the books on the cultivation of fruit trees published 30 years since, contained large treatises on the manufacture of cider. One of the last of these books, the American Orchardist, by Dr. Thacher, contains 38 pages upon the article of cider. But thanks to the Temperance Reformation, cider is seldom made or used as a beverage in our community, and its mode of manufacture is no longer to be found on the pages of our fruit books.

NEW SPECIES OF WHEAT. The wheat sown in Minnesota is brought from Pembina, on the Red River of the North, and proves to be hardy, healthy and plump 25 bushels have been grown to the acre in Benton County and it also weighs heavy—62 lbs. to the bushel.

"IT TAKES EVERY BODY TO KNOW EVERY THING."—So says Professor J. L. Woodman, in the Granite Farmer, and the experience of all other professors and farmers, and of every body else, concurs in the truth of the remark. The Processor thus fortifies her position:

"It is related of a famous sculptor, that after taking the utmost pains to finish a perfect statute, a shoemaker passing by pointed out to him a defect in the foot which he himself had entirely overlooked. Now it is not strange that a shoemaker, who had spent all his life in considering the form, and size, and symmetry of the foot, should know more about it than the sculptor who had divided his attention upon the whole human figure. Books have not yet got into much repute among farmers, in the way of yielding them information in their business. It is thought people who sit down to write books cannot know so much about farming, as those who are out at work early and late, and learn by experience. This may be so; still "it takes everybody to know everything," and when the farmer sits down comfortable by the fire these long winter evenings, and reads some book on agricultural, or natural philosophy, or chemistry, he can hardly avoid getting some valuable hint at least. For example he may learn how much of the real value of his manure is every year hurried away into the brooks by the rain, or taken up by the sun and wind, and swept off in vapor to the corners of the earth. His own ingenuity will devise some plan to cover it up, or throw in turf, chaff, straw, weeds, leaves, or something else that will soak up the fugitive parts of the manure, till it is put upon the ground and mixed with the soil in the spring.—So the farmer who acts heartily on the spirit of this old saying, may make these delightful winter evenings more profitable than the hardest working days of summer. Some think they can get along without a good agricultural paper. Perhaps they can. Some people can get along very poorly, while their neighbors get along much better, but it is a great pity they can allow themselves to do it. Such a paper to a farmer cannot fail to be interesing and profitable. We recollect well, when upon a farm, some years ago, in the fall a fine cow got choked, as cattle often do upon apples or potatoes, and would very soon have died if the obstacle had not been at once removed from the passage to the stomach, where it was lodged. Various old remedies were tried to no purpose. Presently one recollected a remedy proposed in the agricultural paper a few weeks before. It is, to put a stout cod line round the neck just below the substance, which can be felt with the hand on the outside, and draw it close. This prevents the piece of apple, or potato, or whatever it is, from falling back when the animal makes an effort to throw it out, which they will almost always do directly, when assisted in that way. The remedy was at once successful. The offending morsel proved to be the half of a hard greening apple. So this little scrap of newspaper knoweledge was in this instance worth a fine cow of thirty or forty dollars value. How can we know beforehand what kind of knowledge is going to be most useful to us? We cannot. And there is hardly any information especially in our own business, that will not some time or other, in the long run, turn out to be of value to us.

"In farming, knowledge is power, wealth, success and prosperity as much as in any other profession. And what is wanted now in New England, is not so much the means of knowledge, for they are ample. It is the disposition to expect, look for and glean knowledge from every source; in short to feel and act in the spirit of that good, old and charitable saying: "It takes everybody to know everything."

Agriculture in Oregon.

A letter from Umpqua Valley, Oregon, published in the New York Courier, says the climate is so mild in that quarter of the globe, that sleeping out doors is no hardship. Even in the winter the ground in the valleys never freezes, so that oats, potatoes and barley are sown in the fall. The wheat has the largest berry ever seen. Oats of a corresponding quality are raised five years in succession from one sowing, yielding at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre at each crop! Indian corn does not so well, on account of the droughts in August and September; but potatoes, turneps, and other roots, in the moister locations, grow to a great size. No insects or weeds trouble the crops of any kind. Apples produce abundantly, and plums, crab-apples, raspberries, (a very large yellow variety,) whortleberries, (a red species,) strawberries, and several other berries of fine flavor, are very abundant. Government gives to every actual settler on public lands in Oregon, six hundred and forty acres in fee simple.

PHINNEY & MEAD,

HAVE just received from market a large addition to their former stock, making the most complete assortment of GOODS, in their line of business, to be found in the county. We have a

LARGE & SPLENDID

Assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

most of which were imported by ourselves, and will bear comparison with any, both as to price and finish.

GOLD PENS,

Wholesale and Retail, manufactured expressly for our own trade, and warranted.

Ladies & Gent's Pins & Rings

of the latest styles and at all prices.

GOLD LOCKETS—a new and rich style.

Gold Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS, Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, THIMBLES & PENCILS, VIOLINS & BOWS, Base Viol and Violin STRINGS & BRIDGES.

Lubin's PERFUMERY of all kinds. Shaving and Toilet Soaps. CUTLERY, a great variety.

Forte Monnaie, Bill Cases, Cigar Cases and Wallets, Silver, Buffalo, Horn and Shell Combs.

A large assortment of HAIR WORK.

We have on hand a great variety of Gold Fob Chains, Gold Crosses, &c. manufactured by ourselves, and which we warrant to be of the finest gold.

SILVER WARE.

We have a splendid assortment of TABLE, TEA, DESSERT, CREAM, MUSTARD & SALT SPOONS, Butter and Fruit Knives, Sugar Shovels, &c.

N.B. JEWELRY manufactured to order.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted.

Montpelier, October 5, 1851.

PURE TEA.

COFFEE, SPICES, &c. at SCOTT & FIELD'S. Oct. 1.

STILLMAN CHURCHILL

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

STOWE, VT.

ONLY $25

FOR A HOMESTEAD.

50 Farms worth over $10,000, and 6,000 LOTS, to be distributed among 800 Subscribers.

TO supply the demand for the low and farms, I have laid out and subdivided the Long Island Railroad, and the land already sold at Hemmenville, to be of the same size, and disposed of and divided among the purchasers in the same manner as those recently sold there, with 50 farms instead of 22.

I have been induced to do this from the great number of persons applying for previous sales. Lots and Farms, as the improvements in that part of the Island are constantly increasing, and large numbers of persons have now become interested in those lands. This additional track is in every respect equal to those sold before, and as the rate that they are now selling taken they will all be sold in a few weeks. About 700 shares are now subscribed.

Each subscriber is entitled to 8 Lots, 25 by 100 feet, lying together, or a FARM of from 25 to 50 acres, and subscribes for $25—payable, $5 when subscribed for, $5 on or before the day of distribution, and the balance in monthly instalments of $5.

The lots are situate in the Village of LAKELAND, on the Long Island Railroad, County of Suffolk, and 40 miles from the City of New York, where handsome buildings are erected, and the Railroad Company contemplate making large depots for the termination of the cars and line trains between that place and Brooklyn. It is one of the healthiest places in the United States, and within one mile of Hemmenham Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, about three miles in circumference, of singular transparency, and of great depth, with an abundance of fish. The village is but 4 miles distant from the great Southern Bay, 3 miles from a public road 40 miles long, abundantly supplied with oysters, clams and fish, of various kinds.

I add the following letter from Lehmanedale, who resided at Lakeland.

LAKELAND HOTEL, Nov. 12, 1851.

Chas. Wood, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Having personal knowledge of the area, it gives me pleasure to answer your inquiry about the portion sold here, by stating that during the past year we have been amazed at the silent and very modest of the best corn and potatoes in the area, bearing excellent yields of garden vegetables, as peas, beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins, beets, tomatoes, egg-plants, &c.

CHARLES WOOD, ESQ. LEHMANEDALE, Dryden Portmanteau.

These lands will produce as much per acre, with the same cultivation, as any land within fifty miles of Jersey of New York.

Several gentlemen of the first respectability who have lately visited Lakeland and examined the crops now growing there, declare that the wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables are equal to any they have seen in any part of the country, growing respectively that the soil is capable of receiving, and that in the highest perfection, all that the agriculturist can wish or desire.

Where of the same quality, which great beer (accidentally, was raised by Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Newburgh, not more than 3 miles from this place, who received for the produce of 3 acres the premium in the county, $170.

Lakeland Station is located on the junction of the Long Island Railroad, running day and several times a day to Brooklyn and New York. The station is the best in south end level, and the surrounding country perfectly healthy, and within a few miles of this place, lights in Boston and Albany having been settled for more than a hundred and fifty years, and where similar lands sell at from $40 to $200 per acre.

The lands are as good as represented and as good as any now land on the Island, and when cultivated, will produce in the highest degree.

The land was once heavily timbered, some portions are now covered with a thrifty growth of young wood, oak and hickory, and by the time they are ready for sale, will be fit for the plough. Fire wood is always dear, which is subject to be cut and conveyed, for the New York market, is of not better price, and the last 4 years have always been selected in every instance, from Lakeland. There are a few lots within two miles of Lakeland—all of them $150 to $200 per lot.

There is material on the land for common boating—good clamming, and must be had within a few miles of Hotel. Good fishing can be had within a few miles of Hotel, and within reach of Brooklyn and Greenport, and of easy accessibility to places of the great resort places. There are many in the vicinity of the Hotel, and