

The Long Island Farmer.

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CHARLES WELLS, PROPRIETOR.

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LEWIS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State, on and not before the twentieth day after the date of its first passage, as revised by the Secretary of State, Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 1, part 1, of the Revised Statutes.

CHARTER.

An Act to provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels.

Passed April 24, 1862—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a debt amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, as to a vessel or ocean bound vessel, or vessel or ship, shall be due to or towards the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing or equipping such ship or vessel.

1st. On account of work done or materials or other articles furnished in this state for or towards the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing or equipping such ship or vessel.

2d. For such provisions and stores furnished within this state as may be fit and proper for the use of such vessel, at the time when the same were furnished.

3d. On account of the wharfage and expenses of keeping such vessel in port, including the expense incurred in employing persons to watch her.

4th. On account of loading or unloading, or for advances made for the purpose of procuring necessaries for such ship or vessel, or for the insurance thereof.

5th. For such other debts as may be due to or towards the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing or equipping such ship or vessel, when such debts shall have been contracted in this state, on account of the towing or piloting such vessel, or on account of the insurance or premiums of insurance of or on such vessel or her freight. Such debt shall be a lien upon such vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be preferred to all other liens, except marriage contracts.

6th. Such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of six months after the said debt was contracted, unless at the time when said six months shall expire such ship or vessel shall be absent from the port at which such debt was contracted, in which case the said lien shall continue, until the expiration of ten days after such ship or vessel shall next return to said port; and, in all cases, such debt shall cease to be a lien upon such ship or vessel, when or where such ship or vessel shall leave the port, at which such debt was contracted, unless the person having such lien, shall, within twelve days after such departure, cause to be drawn up and filed specifications of such lien, which may consist either of a bill of particulars of the demand or a copy of any written contract under which the work may be done, with a statement of the amount claimed to be due from such vessel, the correctness of which shall be sworn to by such person, his legal representative, agent or assignee.

7th. Such specification shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such debt shall have been contracted, except that when such debt shall have been contracted in either of the counties of New York, Kings or Queens such specification shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York.

8th. Any person having a lien upon any ship or vessel, for any debt contracted for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, may make application to any officer authorized by law to perform the duties of a justice of the peace, or a court at chambers in the county within which such ship or vessel shall be, for a warrant to enforce his said lien, and to collect the amount thereof.

9th. Such application shall be in writing, and shall exhibit and specify:

1st. By whom and when such debt was contracted; 2d. The amount claimed, and that the same is justly due to the person in whose behalf the application is made, over and above all payment and just deductions; 3d. Any assignment or transfer of such debt, if any such has taken place since the same was contracted; 4th. When and where the specification of such debt was filed. Such application shall be verified by the affidavit of the creditor, or of the person making the application, or of his or their agent in behalf of such debt.

10th. The officer to whom such application shall be made shall thereupon issue a warrant to the sheriff specifying the amount of the claim, and the names of the person making such claim, and commanding him to appear, seize and safely keep said ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, to satisfy such claim, if established, to be a lien upon such vessel, according to law, and to make return of his proceedings under such warrant to the officer who issued the same, within ten days after such seizure. Such sheriff shall file, in his return, state whether he has seized said ship or vessel by virtue of any other warrant or warrants, and specify in whose behalf, and what sums such other warrants have been issued, respectively, and the time of his receipt thereof.

11th. Such warrant shall not be issued unless the person applying therefor shall deliver to the officer to whom the application is made to be filed by him an undertaking to the effect that if the said application do not within the time hereinafter specified in section eleventh of this act prosecute any bond which may be given upon the discharge of such warrant, or if the said applicant in any action brought upon such bond be finally adjudged not to have been entitled to such warrant, the parties giving such undertaking will pay all costs that may be awarded against the applicant, and also the sum specified in the undertaking which shall be at least one hundred dollars, and any damages that may be sustained by reason of the seizure of such vessel under such warrant, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars. The undertaking required by this section shall be executed by the applicant or one of them, or their agent and at least one surety, who shall be a resident and householder within this state. Such undertaking shall be approved by the said officer.

12th. If the officer to whom such warrant shall have been issued shall deliver such warrant with extracts the same, and shall keep the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture to be disposed of as herein directed.

13th. The person applying for such warrant shall, within three days after the issuing thereof, cause a notice to be published once in each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which such vessel may be found, and if no newspaper be so published in such county, then in the nearest county in which a newspaper shall be so published, setting forth that such warrant has been issued, the amount of the claim specified therein, the day when such warrant was issued, and that such vessel will be sold for the payment of the claim as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of such notice.

14th. The owner, consignee, agent or commander of any vessel seized by virtue of any warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this title, or any person interested in such vessel, may at any time before such vessel be sold, as herein provided, apply in person or by attorney to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, on one day's notice to the said officer, or to his attorney, for an order to discharge the same. Such order shall specify the vessel, the place of seizure and place of business of the proposed applicant.

15th. Such order shall be made and delivered to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, and a bond to the creditors of such vessel, in the penalty at least double the amount specified in the specifications, shall be given by the applicant, which shall be approved by the said officer, and the vessel shall be returned to the applicant, and the place where the same was seized shall be made good.

16th. If the officer to whom such warrant was issued shall not have received such order and bond, he shall proceed to sell the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the claim specified in the specifications, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the applicant.

17th. If the officer to whom such warrant was issued shall have received such order and bond, he shall proceed to sell the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the claim specified in the specifications, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the applicant.

18th. If any action brought upon such bond be finally adjudged not to have been entitled to such warrant, the parties giving such undertaking will pay all costs that may be awarded against the applicant, and also the sum specified in the undertaking which shall be at least one hundred dollars, and any damages that may be sustained by reason of the seizure of such vessel under such warrant, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars. The undertaking required by this section shall be executed by the applicant or one of them, or their agent and at least one surety, who shall be a resident and householder within this state. Such undertaking shall be approved by the said officer.

19th. If the officer to whom such warrant shall have been issued shall deliver such warrant with extracts the same, and shall keep the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture to be disposed of as herein directed.

20th. The person applying for such warrant shall, within three days after the issuing thereof, cause a notice to be published once in each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which such vessel may be found, and if no newspaper be so published in such county, then in the nearest county in which a newspaper shall be so published, setting forth that such warrant has been issued, the amount of the claim specified therein, the day when such warrant was issued, and that such vessel will be sold for the payment of the claim as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of such notice.

21st. The owner, consignee, agent or commander of any vessel seized by virtue of any warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this title, or any person interested in such vessel, may at any time before such vessel be sold, as herein provided, apply in person or by attorney to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, on one day's notice to the said officer, or to his attorney, for an order to discharge the same. Such order shall specify the vessel, the place of seizure and place of business of the proposed applicant.

22nd. Such order shall be made and delivered to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, and a bond to the creditors of such vessel, in the penalty at least double the amount specified in the specifications, shall be given by the applicant, which shall be approved by the said officer, and the vessel shall be returned to the applicant, and the place where the same was seized shall be made good.

23rd. If the officer to whom such warrant was issued shall not have received such order and bond, he shall proceed to sell the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the claim specified in the specifications, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the applicant.

24th. If the officer to whom such warrant was issued shall have received such order and bond, he shall proceed to sell the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the claim specified in the specifications, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the applicant.

25th. If any action brought upon such bond be finally adjudged not to have been entitled to such warrant, the parties giving such undertaking will pay all costs that may be awarded against the applicant, and also the sum specified in the undertaking which shall be at least one hundred dollars, and any damages that may be sustained by reason of the seizure of such vessel under such warrant, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars. The undertaking required by this section shall be executed by the applicant or one of them, or their agent and at least one surety, who shall be a resident and householder within this state. Such undertaking shall be approved by the said officer.

26th. If the officer to whom such warrant shall have been issued shall deliver such warrant with extracts the same, and shall keep the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture to be disposed of as herein directed.

27th. The person applying for such warrant shall, within three days after the issuing thereof, cause a notice to be published once in each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which such vessel may be found, and if no newspaper be so published in such county, then in the nearest county in which a newspaper shall be so published, setting forth that such warrant has been issued, the amount of the claim specified therein, the day when such warrant was issued, and that such vessel will be sold for the payment of the claim as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of such notice.

28th. The owner, consignee, agent or commander of any vessel seized by virtue of any warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this title, or any person interested in such vessel, may at any time before such vessel be sold, as herein provided, apply in person or by attorney to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, on one day's notice to the said officer, or to his attorney, for an order to discharge the same. Such order shall specify the vessel, the place of seizure and place of business of the proposed applicant.

29th. Such order shall be made and delivered to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, and a bond to the creditors of such vessel, in the penalty at least double the amount specified in the specifications, shall be given by the applicant, which shall be approved by the said officer, and the vessel shall be returned to the applicant, and the place where the same was seized shall be made good.

30th. If the officer to whom such warrant was issued shall not have received such order and bond, he shall proceed to sell the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the claim specified in the specifications, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the applicant.

31th. If the officer to whom such warrant was issued shall have received such order and bond, he shall proceed to sell the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the claim specified in the specifications, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the applicant.

32th. If any action brought upon such bond be finally adjudged not to have been entitled to such warrant, the parties giving such undertaking will pay all costs that may be awarded against the applicant, and also the sum specified in the undertaking which shall be at least one hundred dollars, and any damages that may be sustained by reason of the seizure of such vessel under such warrant, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars. The undertaking required by this section shall be executed by the applicant or one of them, or their agent and at least one surety, who shall be a resident and householder within this state. Such undertaking shall be approved by the said officer.

33th. If the officer to whom such warrant shall have been issued shall deliver such warrant with extracts the same, and shall keep the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture to be disposed of as herein directed.

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35th. The owner, consignee, agent or commander of any vessel seized by virtue of any warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this title, or any person interested in such vessel, may at any time before such vessel be sold, as herein provided, apply in person or by attorney to the officer to whom such warrant was issued, on one day's notice to the said officer, or to his attorney, for an order to discharge the same. Such order shall specify the vessel, the place of seizure and place of business of the proposed applicant.

The Nutritive and Digestive Qualities of Food.

The importance of this subject is so very obvious in itself that it is deemed wholly unnecessary to offer any remark upon it. The nutritive and digestive qualities of the food we eat are matters which concern the health of every individual. Many experiments and analyses have been made by competent men of science, to determine these points, and the results of them will be found comprised in the following:

Wheat is the richest in the elements of nutrition, of all substances, except oil—containing ninety five parts of nutriment in every one hundred parts. Indian corn ranks next in value to wheat, as it yields, according to Dana, ninety parts to the hundred of nutriment. In barley there is eighty-nine, in rice eighty-six, in rye seventy-nine, in oats seventy-four, in buckwheat sixty-eight per cent. of nutriment.

Meat of all kinds, in its raw state, contains from seventy to eighty per cent. of water; hence, when evaporated to dryness, the residue amounts to from twenty to thirty per cent., which may be regarded as composed almost entirely of digestible matter.—Mutton is the most nutritious; then chicken, then beef, then veal, then pork, which is least so.

The fruits are as follows: Plums, twenty-nine; grapes, twenty-seven; apricots, twenty-six; cherries, twenty-five; peaches, twenty; apples, nearly the same; pears, sixteen; and gooseberries, nine-tenths per cent. of nutritious matter. Garden vegetables stand the lowest of the list in respect to the amount of nutrition afforded by them, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a great portion of water. Cucumbers give only two per cent., melons three per cent., turnips four per cent., cabbage five per cent., carrots ten per cent., beets fourteen per cent., and potatoes—the highest—twenty six per cent.

Digestion is the conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach, and recombining it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest possible time—an hour. Tripe and pigs' feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as rapidly as apples. Boiled potatoes require three hours for digestion, while roasted potatoes are converted in little more than half that time. Bread requires nearly three hours—more than beef or mutton. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in four hours, an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose occupy about two hours and a half, but chicken requires a longer time. Pork and salt beef require five hours and a half for their digestion—more time, perhaps, than almost any other article of food.

TREATMENT OF CROUP.—Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of an attack of croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold water applied to a hot skin will as certainly cool it, as—Hence the application of cold water with linen cloths, or almost boiling water with woolen flannel, are very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel of two folds, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a boiling tea-kettle at hand; let two of the flannels be in hot water all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some extent; the flannel should not be so wet, when put on, as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and the body and feet of the child comfortable and warm.

As soon as one flannel gets a little cool, put on another hot one, with as little interval of exposure as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, so as to cover it up thoroughly, and the child is saved.—When it wakes up, both flannels will be dry.—*Hull's Journal.*

A MORNING CALL IN CHINA.—

When a mere call is contemplated, the visitor sends a sheet of paper, curiously folded, bearing his name and quality, which is his card. The person whom he visits knows by this card whether he should receive him at the gate, in the hall, or in his own room. Presents generally accompany the card. It is customary to pay visits before dining, in order that the fumes of wine may not disturb the person visited. If the latter does not wish to see his visitor, he does not say he is "not at home," but sends his servant to say that he will not give him the trouble of alighting from his chair. This message is equally polite with our own, and has the advantage of not being a direct contradiction of fact. After this he sends his cards within three days, and the visiting acquaintance, in this charmingly simple and polite manner, is broken off forever.

A WORD TO THE YORKE.—

When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last thing he took was a little tea. On his servant handing it to him in a saucer, and asking him if he would have it, the duke replied, "Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy is expressed by them! He who had commanded the greatest armies in Europe, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not despise or overlook the small courtesies of life. In all your home talk remember "If you please." Among your playmates, don't forget "If you please." To all who wait upon or serve you, believe that "if you please" will make you better served than all the cross or ordering words in the whole dictionary. Don't forget the three little words, "If you please."

A young lady engaged to be married, and getting sick of the bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh certainly," he replied, "it's very easy to do now, while it's a beau knot."

Better have rough hands than dyspepsia.

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

What it should ever be so dark to me,
With its bright threshold, and its whispering wee,
And I should ever come,
Fearing the lonely echo of a tread,
Beneath the roof-tree of my glorious dead!

Lead on! my orphan boy!
Thy home is not so desolate to thee,
And the low shiver in the linden-tree
By bringing to thee a joy.

But, oh! how dark is the bright home before thee,
To her who with a joyous spirit bore thee!

Lead on! for thou art now
My sole remaining helper. God hath spoken,
And the strong heart I leaned upon is broken;
And I have seen his brow,
The forehead of my upright one, and just,
Trod by the hoof of battle to the dust.

He will not meet thee there
Who blessed thee at the evening, my son!
And when the shadows of the night steal on,
He will not call to prayer.
The lips that he melted, giving thee to God,
Are in the joy keeping of the soul!

Aye, my own boy! thy sire
Is with the sleepers of the valley cast,
And the proud glory of my life hath pass'd,
With his high glance of fire.
We! that the link in the vine should bloom,
And a just man be gathered to the tomb!

Joe Harris' Panther Fight.

Joe Harris was the youngest of three brothers, the eldest, Bill and Sam, being tall, raw-boned, fair-haired, fair-complexioned man, noisy, insolent and quick of quarrel, and constantly engaged in fights, in which, by the way, from their great personal strength and activity, they generally proved victorious. Joe, on the other hand, was about the middle size, with dark skin and eyes, and his bullet head covered with short crisp curls of the jettest black. Quiet and cool in his demeanor, he seldom if ever got into a difficulty, but when he chanced to be drawn into one, gave ample proof that he was by no means behind any of his family in fistic prowess and accomplishments. They lived in Crawford county, Arkansas, some thirty years ago. It happened on one occasion at a quarter race—at a little place familiarly known in those days as Pin Hook, but is now the thickly settled town of Van Buren—that Joe got mixed up in a fight with one of the bullies of the neighborhood, and was knocking the conceit out of him "hand over fist," when Bill, the eldest brother, who was standing by, and hadn't had a fight for more than a week, jumped in between, took the fight off Joe's hands, and demolished the fellow in the twinkling of a bed-post.

After the affair was over, and before they had time to liquor on it, Joe took Bill one side, out of ear-shot, and very deliberately remarked to him: "Look here, Bill, I'll tell you what it is, I've no objection in the world, if you see that a feller's gittin' the better of me, that you should cut in and get us apart, but I've no notion, when I've got a feller as good as whipped, that you should run in and take all the credit of the fight! 'Tain't the first time you've done it; an' if you ever do it again, I give you fair warning, I'll turn right round an' lick you like a—! Now mind if I don't!"

"Very well," says Bill, who was well aware that Joe would be apt to be as good as his word, "I'll try and remember."

They then went back to the crowd, and climbed the understanding with a smile of Balface.

A few weeks after the conversation and fight aforesaid, Bill and Joe walked down into the river bottom, either to hunt up some cattle or hogs, or to look for timber stocks. Bill had his rifle, but Joe was unarmed. After forcing their way some half a mile or such a matter, through the thick underbrush, composed in part of the red buckeye, with its brilliant blossoms, they were suddenly startled by a low, savage growl, which sounded uncomfortable near, and ere they could look about them, or make any preparation, with a wild shriek of exulting rage, a large female panther sprang from a limb overhead, full upon the shoulders of Joe.

To twist himself around and seize the animal by the throat was but the work of an instant on the part of the intrepid borderer, and then commenced a struggle for life or death. After being stripped to the skin and receiving some severe scratches, Joe got his knife in requisition, and put an end to the panther by ripping up her bowels. Meantime, Bill had been looking on, quietly resting on his rifle. When the beast was dead, and Joe had recovered breath somewhat, he noticed the calmness of Bill.

"Why, Bill! why the hell didn't you shoot the varmint, when you see'd her doin' me so?" inquired Joe.

"Huss!" said Bill. "Very good reason why!—Didn't you tell me, 'Vother day, if I ever mixed in a fight of yours agin, when you was getting the best of it, that you'd lick me? Say! if I'd a seen the panther how you'd do, and puttin' it into you, I'd a shot him; but long as I see'd you was gettin' the best of it, I wouldn't a touched him for half of Crawford county;—d-d if I would!"

Of course, Joe saw that Bill was right, so he patched up his scratches, and said no more about it.

by him in favor of such...
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