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SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed, there will be exposed for sale by public outcry, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on the 28th day of January next, all the interest of the defendant, being the one undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situated in the township of Bush in the County of Centre, and the Township of Deer in the County of Clearfield, containing seventeen hundred and five acres and all appurtenances, being held in common with A. J. Currier, of which one and one-half acres of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said A. J. Currier to the said Wm. H. Blair, dated 8th September 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds in Centre County, in mortgage book B, page 24, &c.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. S. Barnhart.

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All the right, title and interest of defendant in the undivided one fourth part of a certain tract of land situated in the County of Centre, and the Township of Deer in the County of Clearfield, containing seventeen hundred and five acres and all appurtenances, being held in common with A. J. Currier, of which one and one-half acres of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said A. J. Currier to the said Wm. H. Blair, dated 8th September 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds in Centre County, in mortgage book B, page 24, &c.
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Setting a Garden.
Setting a garden, to one who has an interest in such kind of work, in a very agreeable piece of work. Of course, it will not do perfectly; perhaps not quite satisfactorily to the one who does or plans the work. Very few gardens of fruit and ornamental trees are set that are not destined to some change of management, or to some modification of fruit by the same owner. Frequently, when a new person comes in to dictate, his improvements fall little short of vandalism. I have known men who—having little method themselves—have employed different gardeners, from year to year, and such things, it is to be hoped, are not common; but to avoid them, every owner of a garden should himself know something about the matter, and be able to assign a reason for putting every tree where it was put.

Setting a Garden.
Twelve years ago I knew nothing of horticulture, but purchasing a lot of land, about five miles from Boston, with a view of building upon it, I began to read upon the subject, and since then a good portion of my leisure time has been devoted to it, and with healthful pleasure. I endeavored to get the very best sort of fruit trees, and the most desirable ornamental, and gave them, as best I could, fit positions in the lot. No tree was set simply because there was room for it, but because it might do well and look well there.

Setting a Garden.
If there is any advantage in one position for a site for a garden over all others, it is generally a matter which one cannot well avail himself of, as controlling circumstances usually prevent any one from a free choice. It should not, however, be overlooked. Much depends upon geographical position. A certain aspect in the New England States, near the coast, would not be desirable, as the raw east winds of the Spring and early summer months are known to be hurtful to the fruit buds—particularly to those of the peach, though to the quince and plum rather beneficial. Every position may have some advantage over the others; but, perhaps, generally speaking, the southwestern aspect is superior, and for the raising of fruit, with a moderate elevation.

Setting a Garden.
For beauty, an undulating surface or an irregularly shaped lot, or one combining both characteristics, is preferred. It will give greater advantage for the display of ornamental trees and shrubbery, and hence more picturesque. In an acre lot the house should be set five or six rods from the street, and generally nearer to one side of the boundary than the other. This will give a good opportunity for a handsome drive-way or approach to be dressed with trees and shrubbery, and a portion for a stable if needed. In laying walks or avenues, straight lines should generally be avoided, particularly the ornamental portion. It is a good plan, however, to run a walk around the lot, four or five feet from the boundary, when not conflicting with the ornamental arrangements in front, for the purpose of access to the trees with a wheelbarrow, or otherwise. And then some right-angled intersecting paths are important, with trees in a straight line, for the purpose of access and tillage by the plow or cultivator. But these matters must in a measure be controlled by the surface of the lot.

Setting a Garden.
Respecting fruit trees the principal ones with most fruits, will be the apple and pear. Apple trees, if other arrangements will permit, should be set in the poorer soil, leaving the best for the pear. I should plant them about ten feet from the back and side boundaries, and about twenty-five feet apart, leaving the front line to something more ornamental. They should be set, also, in the more central portions of the lot. The borders of some of the intersecting paths might be devoted exclusively to pear trees where the soil is sufficiently strong. Fifteen feet apart would answer for the standard, and eight or ten for the dwarfs, the latter of which occupying the richest soil. Peach trees might be interspersed among the apple trees. Plum trees I should reject as cumbersome of the earth. Five or six cherry trees, most of them the later sorts, would be desirable, and the front portion of the lot would be the best place for them.

Setting a Garden.
A new method of amusement has been adopted in Paris. Fashionable people, who do not find private theatricals, or private concerts, suited to their tastes, given *Private Sermons*. A pulpit is erected in the drawing room, and the hostess takes a great deal of pains to secure a popular and eloquent preacher. Great exertions are made that they are not outdone by their neighbors in the matter of eloquence. Of course it is not to be supposed that these services are open to the public, but especial care of invitation are issued to the *matrone religieuses*, with careful attention to the quality of the guests invited.

Setting a Garden.
An inveterate punster happened to go into one of the banks the other day, just as the worthy cashier was running up, with his accustomed celerity and correctness, a very long column of figures. The wagish visitor saw the sum completed, and then remarked to the official with a very grave face:—"R—, I understand they talk of sending you to the World's Fair, as a specimen of the American order!"

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Rarely the Horse Tamer.
His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Gov. of Maryland, has issued an address to the citizens of that State, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It abounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments. The following are extracts:—"I firmly believe that a 'division of this government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina, and the fanatical demagogues of the North, have shrieked proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could the Legislature do in the crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention, that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833—Maryland, and every other State in the Union, with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that this people, who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. Jackson, will now yield their opinions at the bidding of modern secessionists. I have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined, so that both sections could understand it. Do any really understand her position? Who that wishes to understand it can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and feeling; that she demands constitutional statutes, and appeals to its own guarantees; that she will wait reasonable time for the North to purge her statute books and to do justice to her Southern brethren, and if her appeals are vain, will make common cause with her sister border States in resistance to (if any need be, it would only be saying what the country well knows and what may be said much more effectively by her people themselves) their meetings than by the Legislature chosen eighteen months since, when none of these questions were before them. That Maryland is a conservative Southern State, all know who know anything about her history. The business and agricultural classes—planters, merchants, mechanics, and laboring men—those who have a real stake in the community, who would be forced to pay taxes and do the fighting, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicians, many of whom having nothing to lose from the destruction of the government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of this 'accursed Union,' which their allies at the North have denominated a 'covenant with hell!'"

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In the course of nature, I cannot have long to live, and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days a citizen of this glorious Republic of Mexico as well as of this United States. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that Government inherited from our fathers, established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation, at my dying hour, that neither by word nor deed assisted in hastening its disruption."

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His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Gov. of Maryland, has issued an address to the citizens of that State, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It abounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments. The following are extracts:—"I firmly believe that a 'division of this government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina, and the fanatical demagogues of the North, have shrieked proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could the Legislature do in the crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention, that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833—Maryland, and every other State in the Union, with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that this people, who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. Jackson, will now yield their opinions at the bidding of modern secessionists. I have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined, so that both sections could understand it. Do any really understand her position? Who that wishes to understand it can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and feeling; that she demands constitutional statutes, and appeals to its own guarantees; that she will wait reasonable time for the North to purge her statute books and to do justice to her Southern brethren, and if her appeals are vain, will make common cause with her sister border States in resistance to (if any need be, it would only be saying what the country well knows and what may be said much more effectively by her people themselves) their meetings than by the Legislature chosen eighteen months since, when none of these questions were before them. That Maryland is a conservative Southern State, all know who know anything about her history. The business and agricultural classes—planters, merchants, mechanics, and laboring men—those who have a real stake in the community, who would be forced to pay taxes and do the fighting, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicians, many of whom having nothing to lose from the destruction of the government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of this 'accursed Union,' which their allies at the North have denominated a 'covenant with hell!'"

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