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BEAVER ARGUS.

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Miscellaneous.

Important General Laws.

The following important laws were enacted at the recent session of our Legislature. We print them from official copies:

AN ACT relative to the admission of parties to judicial proceedings as witnesses in certain cases:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in all trials and judicial proceedings an executor, administrator, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary or representative character, although a party to the proceedings not having any interest in the subject matter of controversy may be examined as a witness, and the right to claim commissions or compensation shall not be deemed or taken to be an interest disqualifying such person from being examined as any other witness: *Provided*, that this act shall not apply to any case in which a verdict has been rendered, judgment rendered and a writ of error taken, nor to any case now pending in any court of this Commonwealth.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
WM. J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

AN ACT amending the law of evidence in Pennsylvania:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that any party in any civil action or proceeding whether at law or in equity may compel any adverse party or any person for whose immediate and adverse benefit such action or proceeding is instituted prosecuted or defended to testify as a witness in his behalf in the same manner and subject to the same rules as other witnesses: Provided however that no party shall be allowed to compel an answer to a bill of discovery from an adverse party and also to compel him to testify.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
WM. J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

FEE BILL OF ALDERMEN AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

AN ACT increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen and Constables in certain counties in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the fees to be received by Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables be as follows:

Information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth, for every ten words 2 cents.

Docket entry on behalf of the Commonwealth, 20 cents.

Warrant or mittimus on behalf of the Commonwealth, 40 cents.

Writing an examination or complaint of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten words 2 cents.

Administering an oath or affirmation, 10 cents.

Taking a recognizance in any criminal case and returning the same to court, 50 cents.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, 20 cents.

Recording conviction or copy thereof, for every ten words 2 cents.

Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, 40 cents.

Bail piece and return or supersedeas, 25 cents.

Discharge to jailor, 25 cents.

Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, 40 cents.

Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, 20 cents.

Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, 25 cents.

Hearing parties and discharging complaint, 40 cents.

Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, each day $2,00

Precept to Sheriff, 50 cents.

Recording proceedings, $1,00.

Writ of restitution, 50 cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, 40 cents.

Warrant to sell strays, 50 cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, entering return, advertising, etc., $1,50.

Entering action in civil case, 20 cents.

Summons, cap or sub, each 20 cents.

Every additional name after the first, 5 cents.

Subpœna duces tecum, 25 cents.

Entering return of summons and qualifying constable, 15 cents.

Entering of capias and bail bond, 10 cents.

Every continuance of a suit, 10 cts

Trial and judgment, 50 cents.

Entering judgment by confession or by default, 25 cents.

Taking special bail, 25 cents.

Entering satisfaction, 10 cents.

Entering amicable suit, 20 cents.

Entry rule to take deposition of witnesses, 10 cents.

Rule to take deposition of witnesses, 10 cents.

Interrogatories, for every ten words 2 cents.

Entering return of rule, 10 cents.

Entering rule to refer, 10 cents.

Rule of reference, 15 cents.

Notice to each referee, 10 cents.

Notice to a party in any case 15 cents.

Entering a report of referee and judgment thereon, 15 cents.

Execution, 25 cents.

Entering return of execution or stay of plaintiff, nulla bona non est inventus or otherwise 10 cents.

Entering discontinuance or satisfaction, 10 cents.

Scire facias in any case, 30 cents.

Opening judgment for rehearing, 20 cents.

Return of proceeding in certiorari or appeal, including recognizance, 50 cents.

Transcript of judgment, including certificates, 40 cents.

Receiving amount of judgment before execution or where execution has issued and special bail been entered within twenty days after judgment and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, 20 cents.

If above ten dollars and not exceeding forty, 50 cents.

If above forty dollars and not exceeding sixty, 75 cents.

If above sixty dollars, $1.00.

Every search where no other service is rendered, to which any fee or fees are attached, 15 cents.

Entering complaint in writing in case of attachment and qualifying complainant, 30 cents

Attachment, 30 cents.

Entering return and appointing freeholders, 15 cents.

Advertisements, each 15 cents.

Order to sell goods, 25 cents.

Order for relief of a pauper, each Justice, 40 cents.

Order for removal of a pauper $1

Order to seize goods for maintenance of wife or children, 30 cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps to be paid by the county, 15 cents.

Every acknowledgment or probate of a deed or other instrument of writing, 25 cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture 25 cents.

Cancelling indenture, 25 cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicate, 50 cents.

Marrying each couple making record thereof and certificate to parties, $3,00.

Certificate of approbation of two Justices to binding an apprentice by directors or overseers of the poor, 50 cents.

Certificate to obtain land warrant, 50 cents.

Swearing or affirming County Commissioners, Assessors, etc., 25 cents;

Provided, That this Section shall not apply to the counties of Tioga, Cambria, Potter and Greene.

CONSTABLES' FEES.

SECTION 2.

Executing warrant on behalf of the Commonwealth; 50 cents.

Conveying to jail on mittimus or warrant, 50 cents.

Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person or other offender against the laws (without process) and bringing before a Justice, 50 cents.

Levying fine or forfeiture on a warrant, 30 cents.

Taking the body into custody on mittimus where bail is afterwards entered before the prisoner is delivered to the jailor, 50 cents.

Serving subpœna, 15 cents.

Serving summons or notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice, personally or by copy, each 20 cents.

Arresting on capias, 35 cents.

Taking bail bond on capias or for delivery of goods, 20 cents.

Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plaintiff, 20 cents.

Executing landlord's warrant or serving execution, 50 cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item two cents.

Levying or distraining goods or selling the same, for each dollar not exceeding thirty, 6 cents.

For each dollar above thirty, 4 cts.

And half of the commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale; but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real debt.

Advertising the same, 50 cents.

Executing attachment, 35 cents.

Copy of vendue paper, when demanded, each item two cents.

Putting up notice of distress at mansion house or other public place on the the premises, 20 cents.

Serving scire facias personally, 20 cents.

Serving by leaving a copy, 20 cents.

Executing a bail piece, 30 cents.

Traveling expenses in all cases for for each mile circular, 6 cents;

Provided, That this Section does not apply to the counties of Northampton and Fayette.

SECTION 3.

That all fees not supplied by this Act shall remain as heretofore.

SECTION 4.

This Act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia, the counties of Erie, Crawford, Susquehanna, Berks, Fayette, Greene, Campbell, Lancaster, Montour, Northumberland, Columbia, Westmoreland, Venango, Indiana, Jefferson, Chester, Warren, Allegheny, Bradford, and Sullivan, or the fees of Aldermen in the city of Harrisburg.

Provided, That this Act shall remain and be in force until the first day of June, A. D. 1866.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
WM. J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 31st of Mar. A. D. 1865.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Lee Telegraphed Davis His Men were not coming up to their work—The Flight of Davis and his Cabinet—Terrible Scenes in the City Monday Night—The City Fired—Interesting Details.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 6.]

Though we have twice before dwelt upon the subject of the evacuation of Richmond, and the subsequent dreadful conflagration, it is an exhaustless theme, and so long as we can furnish new facts in connection with it, we do not fear worrying our readers.

For a month past the Confederates have been evacuating the city with all the speed and means they could command, but somehow the people refused to believe that the removal meant evacuation, and all declared that the measures were only precautionary. Matters went on in this manner until last Sunday, the Confederates hurrying away every species of property, the people blindly refusing to believe that the city was to be given up, and clinging to their Confederate shinplasters as if they were things of worth.

Sunday morning General Lee telegraphed to Davis giving an account of the general attack upon his lines, stating that the lines had been pierced in many places, and that unless he could re-establish them, Richmond must be given up that night. His tone was, for the first time since the war, despondent. He said his men were not coming up to their work.

At eleven o'clock that morning he telegraphed that all efforts to establish his lines had been utterly unsuccessful. Immediately began among the officials in Richmond a scurry and panic. Still the majority of the people were in the dark, and refusing to believe their eyes, so remained many of them, till night. The gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress, was run down to the Danville train in hot haste. So also was the specie of the Richmond banks. Then the programme for the departure of the officials was arranged. A number of trains were to leave during the evening; still there was not room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Davis was to depart at seven o'clock in the evening. Breckinridge elected to go off on horseback, with the last of the army, on Monday morning.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the Council was held on Sunday evening, at four o'clock, to consult as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. The Council, after much discussion, passed a resolution appointing committees for each of the three wards, who should, when the fact that the city was to be abandoned should be ascertained, proceed to destroy all the alcoholic liquors in their respective wards, giving the Council's receipt for the same, to be paid for hereafter. The object of this step is obvious—to prevent disorder resulting from the intoxication of the troops of either army and of the evil-disposed among the citizens. The order of the Council was only partially executed, but there is no doubt that much evil was arrested.

After dark the Council held another conference, and this time being assured by the Secretary of War that the Confederate pickets would be withdrawn from the Richmond front at three o'clock Monday morning, and that it was calculated that the city would be evacuated about night, it was determined that a committee of prominent citizens should attend the Mayor with a flag of truce to the intermediate line of fortifications, and that there he might hand over the city to the General commanding the Army of the James. Judge Lyons, Judge Meredith and several members of the Council attended the Mayor.

In the meantime a saturnalia had begun in the city. About dusk the government commissaries began the destruction of an immense quantity of whisky and brandy stored in the large building formerly Wallace's wholesale grocery store, northwest corner of Pearl and Cary streets. Several hundred soldiers and citizens gathered in front of the building, and contrived to save much of the liquor in pitchers, bottles and basins. The liquor was not slow in manifesting itself. The crowd became a mob, and began to howl. Soon other crowds had collected in front of other government warehouses. Some attempts were made to distribute supplies, but so frenzied had the mob become that the officers in charge in many cases had to flee for their lives.

All through the night crowds of men, women and children traversed the streets, rushing from one storehouse to another, loading themselves with all kinds of supplies, to be thrown away immediately on something more tempting offering itself. Men could be seen staggering under barrels of molasses, others with bushels of tea and coffee, others had wheelbarrows loaded with all manner of goods, while others again had gone into the plundering business in a large way, and were [illegible] with furniture wagons and drays. This work went on fast and furious until after midnight, about which time large numbers of straggling Confederate soldiers made their appearance on the streets, and immediately began robbing the principal stores on Main and Cary streets, which, however, had already been ransacked by the mob. There was a regular sack.

About two o'clock Monday morning the Mayor received positive information that an order had been issued to fire the warehouses of the city, namely: The Warehouse, situated at the head of the basin near the Petersburgh railroad; Schockoe Warehouse, situated near the centre of the city, side by side with the famed Gallego flour mills; Mayo's Warehouse, at the Southern extremity of Fourteenth street, and on the bither end of Mayo's bridge, and Dibrell's Warehouse on Cary street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and a little below the Libby prison. Knowing that the burning of these immense buildings, situated as they were, would lead to the destruction of at least the business portion of the city, the Mayor took with despatched a committee of gentlemen to remonstrate with the Confederate authorities against the execution of such wanton vandalism. The committee, consisting of Mr. James A. Scott and others, were referred to Major Melton, one of a large number of Adjutant and Inspector Generals who hung around the War Department, to whom it appeared, had been entrusted the work of the incendiarism. Melton would hear nothing on the subject, and characterized the statement that burning the warehouses would destroy the city as a "cowardly pretext on the part of the citizens, trumped up to endeavor to save their property from the Yankees." There [illegible] nothing left the citizens to do but submit. Resistance was thought of, but the Confederate authorities guarded against such an event, by holding in the city to execute their barbarous work, two large battallions of Southern troops, every man of whom hated Virginia and Virginians, and longed for nothing more than to see the last house in the city a ruin.

Two divisions—Kershaw's and Custis Lee's—with several light batteries were holding the lines below the city. Gradually during the night, these troops were withdrawn by brigades. The first movements were orderly enough, but towards morning the retreat became a wild flight. It was one of the ghastliest sights of this awful night to see a long line of men, flitting like unholy shades through the crowded streets, their forms made hideous by the glare of the incendiary fires that already began to glow.—This train of fugitives poured on unbroken up Main street, down Fourteenth street, until broad daylight broke upon the scene. Before the last passed over the bridge, it had already been in flames more than an hour.

The troops detailed to fire the warehouses bivouanced around the doomed buildings, ready at a moment's notice to begin their work of evil; but before they received their order some amateur incendiary fired a canal boat, loaded with meat, which was lying in the dock, near Mayo's bridge. This was the first fire in the city, if we except the conflagrations in the streets of all the papers, documents, &c., of the First and Second Auditors' offices, which took place early Sunday night. The boat we have just mentioned fired two others, which swung under the bridge over the dock, and set it on fire, thereby nearly cutting off the retreat of five or six thousand Confederates. About this time the Confederate gunboat Patrick Henry, lying in the river off Rockets, was fired, and soon after the order was given to fire the warehouses. The order was executed with alacrity; nor did the ruffians confine themselves to the buildings in question. Getting a taste of incendiarism, the congenial work seemed to please them so much that they ran about setting fire to every house in the vicinity of the warehouses. The incendiaries at Shockoe fired every house on Shockoe slip, including Mr. De Voss' warehouse, where was stored a quantity of French tobacco. There was a guard of French local troops over this building, but they were driven off by the Confederates and threatened with death if they attempted to extinguish the flames. The torch was also applied to all the buildings recently in Confederate occupation, from the Tredegar works on the canal above the city to the navy yard at Rocketts—a distance of two miles—including the laboratories, artillery shops, arsenals, Franklin paper mill, Petersburg depot, Danville Depot, all the commissary and quartermaster buildings on and near Fourteenth street, Rahm's foundry, and other buildings and localities which we have heretofore mentioned. By seven o'clock a. m., nearly the whole of the city south of Main street between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, and Twentieth and Twenty-third sts. was one great sheet of flame.

It was part of the programme that Gary's cavalry should be the last Confederate troops to leave the lines below Richmond. They were to come stealthily on the city about daylight and catch up all stragglers and citizens that they could lay hold of and hurry them off with the army. This part of the programme was frustrated by the rapid advance of the Union forces. Gary passed up Main street not five minutes ahead of the Union column, and so far from dragging off others, he barely saved himself. Mayo's bridge and the Danville depot were then all ablaze. Gary crossed the dock by the bridge at the southern terminus of Seventeenth street, and then set fire to the structure. Two citizens, William J. Brown and Robert Allen, chancing to be in the neighborhood, rushed to the bridge and extinguished the flames before they had gained headway. While so engaged they were fired upon by Gary's men; but fortunately neither of them was struck. Gary then sped away over Mayo's bridge which was burning from end to end, and almost on the point of falling in.

The flag of truce party attending the Mayor met the Union military authorities at the line of fortifications just beyond Tree Hill, near the junction of the Osborne turnpike and New Market road. The surrender was formally made, and steps were immediately taken to preserve order in the city, and it would have been done effectually but for the progress of the great fire then raging, which prevented anything being done until it could be gotten under. The populace, white and black, wild with excitement, were sacking every store on Main street.—The United States authorities at once set about staying the ravages of the flames, and threw out parties to put a stop to the pillage. By three o'clock P. M. the fire was conquered, though not extinguished, and order was restored.

In previous notices of the conflagration we have mentioned that a large number of persons were burned to death. Their number or identity will never be known. Children, old and infirm persons, and many persons under the influence of the liquor drank during the preceding night's orgies, were the victims.

We have heard of no one being killed by the shell explosions at the Arsenal, but that hundreds were not slaughtered can only be accounted for by the fact that the Arsenal was under a steep hill which stood between it and the city on two sides. Messrs. Wm. Royster and A. J. Crane were struck and knocked down by a flying fragment of shell while standing on Mr. Royster's porch, corner of Fourth and Cary streets. Mr. Royster was severely injured about the abdomen. Mr. Crane received a contusion in the temple. A colored child, about seven years old, was knocked down on Mr. Crane's lot on Canal street between Fourth and Fifth. There must have been many casualties and perhaps some deaths from this bombardment which we have not heard of. Not less than one hundred thousand shells exploded in the course of three or four hours, scattering their fragments thickly over acres of the city. Many pieces, weighing several pounds each, fell in the capitol square.

Truly, the ways of Providence are inscrutable. This burning of our goodly city would seem at first glance an unmitigated evil. But there is another view to be taken of it. It has had one certain good effect. If there lingered in the hearts of any of our people one spark of affection for the Davis dynasty, this ruthless, causeless, wanton handing over to the flames their fair city, their homes and altars, has extinguished it forever.

The Price of Battle.

At the battle of Arcola, the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; French 15,000. At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14,000; French 9,000. At Austerlitz the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000. At Jena and Auerstadt, the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded. At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 30,000 At Friedland, the Russian loss was 17,000 in killed and wounded; the French loss, 8,000. At Wagram, the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded. At Smolensko, the French loss was 17,000 men; that of the Russians, 10,000. At Borodino, which is so [illegible] "and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost, in killed wounded, and prisoners, 50,000 men; the Russians about the same number; making in all, 100,000 men in one battle! At Lutzen, the French loss was 18,000 men; the Allies, 15,000. At Bautzen, the French lost 25,000 men, the Allies 15,000. At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men and the French between 10,000 and 12,000. At Leipsic, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed wounded and prisoners; the Allies, 1790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upward of 100,000 men in all.

Religious.

—According to the *American Presbyterian*, a wonderful revival is in progress in the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Detroit.—Such is the interest, that on a recent Sunday evening the Young Men's Hall, which, through the week had been occupied for theatrical purposes, was densely crowded, some 2,500 persons entering, young and old, crowding on the platform and within the scenes, which had to be thrown open by raising the curtain. The services were especially for the benefit of young men. It was a solemn meeting. Hundreds were brought under the power of the truth, and gave manifestations of the fact, some in the joy of their hearts, which had embraced the Lord, and others by asking for prayers of Christians, and inquiring what they should do to be saved.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held some days since, it was reported the policy of the imperial usurpation in Mexico has been changed, and permission has been granted to the agent of the Society in that country to sell Bibles and Testaments. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year to the foreign work, amounting to $40,600.—Books were granted to the number of 106,275 volumes, mostly to the United States Christian Commission. Bishop Janes was appointed a delegate for the Society to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in May.

—A grand meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission was held in the Academy of Music, New York, last Sabbath evening. Rev. Dr. Vinton presided, and made an earnest statement of the great work in hand. Referring to the two Commissions, he said the other is Sanitary; this is Saving. The following facts were stated: In 1862, the Christian Commission received $40,169; in 1863, $358,239; in 1864, $1,297,677. The American Bible Society donated to the Commission in 1862 books to the amount of $10,256; in 1863, $15,071; in 1864, $72,114.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* gives the following as the peculiarities of the Baptist Church government: "They are free from allegiance to kings, bishops, councils and synods—deriving their authority from Jesus Christ, the head of the Church, and responsible to none but him. Our Associations, Conferences, Councils and State Conventions are only advisory, or are merely missionary in their character. There is nothing above the Church, and that derives its views, instructions and ordinances from Christ himself."

—Rev. Evan M. Johnson, an Episcopal minister, who recently died in Brooklyn, in the 73d year of his age, during the course of his ministry of fifty years, united nearly 4,000 couples in marriage, and baptised nearly 10,000 children. At the time of his decease he was the oldest settled Episcopal clergyman in the State of New York.

—Chiniquy, who left the Catholics and joined the Presbyterians, seems to be in bad odor among them, judging from the severe things said of him by the press of that denomination. It is said he now stands "impeached before his own Presbytery," in Canada, to which he fled for discipline in the Old School Presbytery in Illinois.

—The *Christian Register* says the American Unitarian Association has received permission from the Secretary of War of sending its agents and publications to any part of the army. Arrangements are now in progress to send at once its agents to the South.

—At the communion in the United Presbyterian church, Monmouth, Ill., a short time since, twenty-five persons connected themselves with the congregation. Seven of these were baptized on the Saturday preceding the communion, by the pastor, the Rev. D. G. Bradford,

—Quite an extensive revival of religion is reported at the Newville (Pa.) Lutheran church, in which more than fifty persons, many of them heads of families—husbands, and wives—professed to have found peace in believing in the Savior.

—Rev. Dr. Neale, in a sermon delivered at the Second Baptist Church, Boston, made an eloquent plea in favor of open communion, and a more enlarged conception of Christian brotherhood.

—Rev. Charles E. Robinson, late of Woodbury, Conn., was installed on the 1st inst., by the Presbytery of Mohawk, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Oneida, N. Y. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Condit, of Oswego.

—Rev. E. Currie and wife, who were recently appointed missionaries to Egypt, by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, are preparing to leave their mission.

—Rev. S. J. Nicolls, late of Chambersburg, Pa., has been installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in St. Louis. The installment sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Lord, of Chicago.

Agricultural.

Planting Orchards.

It is certainly gratifying to see the increased attention which is being given to the cultivation of apples. Farmers, who a few years ago regarded the raising of this fruit as an almost impossible thing, and the idea of depending upon it as just so much throw away, are beginning to see their error, and are going into the planting of orchards with a great deal of spirit and every prospect of success. They find that it is a want of due care and management of orchards, not luck, the climate, soil, or anything else which has hitherto been the bugbear. Apples are now produced in Eastern Pennsylvania as abundant in quantity and equal in size and quality, as in any part of the world.

It is not too late yet to set out orchards, or fruit trees of any kind.—Only see that the trees when purchased, are in the best condition, and that they are lifted with the greatest care. The failure of trees in growing is more to be attributed to the tree murderers in the nurseries than to any other cause. Frequently, when trees are purchased, at a distance, from nurserymen, the roots are left exposed to the sun or drying winds, and then are kept three or more days in being transported, before they are heeled in, or transplanted, and hence are either stunted in their growth or die outright when set out upon our premises. But in many instances purchasers greatly injure the trees, after getting them home by allowing them to remain out of the ground for a night or a night and a day before planting. Trees obtained from a nursery should be at once heeled in until they are wanted, and removed to the holes only when they are to be set.

In England, where, however, their fruits cannot begin to approach ours, they are now using lime extensively in transplanting trees of all kinds.—A small quantity of lime—say at the rate of four bushels to the acre—is put in each hole and well mixed with the soil before setting the tree. It is claimed for it, by what process of reasoning we know not, that the lime has a tendency to push forward the requires just such a stimulating manure. One thing relative to well cultivated apple orchards may now be held without fear of successful contradiction, to wit: that they are fully as profitable as any crop raised upon the farm, and just as certain in the yield. There are seasons when several crops of the farm will be very poor, and sometimes there will be only one, or perhaps all will be good. The same risk must be ran with the apple crop, and the same general rules govern all.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—An agricultural society established at Planitz, in Saxony, under the title of "Society for the Cultivation of Potatoes," has already published a number of reports. The following is an abstract of a paper on the potato:

"The best specimens of potatoes grown in Sandy soil have quickly degenerated and given only an indifferent crop in the strong clayey land in the neighborhood of Planitz. Since the foundation of the society, in 1860, the members have made numerous experiments on strong, light, clayey, gravelly, and stony soils. The society procured samples of every description of potato sold, and they propagated those which produced the best results. After a year's trial they have generally found that the greatest number of potatoes succeeded best in light, and slatey land. They found however that the long potato from Algiers became rotten in sandy soil, and produced large and perfectly round potatoes in strong land. The white English kidney potato, planted in stony ground, produced potatoes quite red. The society has offered ten kilogrammes of seed potatoes to any farmer who will contribute five francs annually, on the sole condition that he will furnish the society with a statement setting forth the quantity of potatoes produced and the nature of the soil in which they were planted."

Plowing Among Trees.

Hitch the traces at full length directly to the plow; then take a crooked jack stick, like a piece of old scythe snath, two and a half feet long; sharpen each end to go into the links of the trace chains; then put it under the horse just forward of his hind legs, then get a streacher about eight inches as long, and put it as close to the plow as you can; this will give the horse plenty of room for his hind feet, and he can walk right against the trees and bushes and never injure them.

VIRGINIA CORN-BREAD.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in three and a half pints of boiling milk; stir it is scald one quart of Indian meal; when cool add half a pint of wheat flour, a little sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and two eggs well beaten; mix well together, and bake in two tart tins well greased or buttered.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 [illegible] for each insertion.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measures an inch.

Special notices 25 per cent. above regular rates.

Business cards, 15 cents a line per year.

Marriages and Deaths [illegible] and other Notices of a public nature, free.