

Poetry.

PATRICK'S SERENADE.

IN THE ORIGINAL IRISH.

Och! Bridget, my dearneen, joost open the winter,

And give me a glimpse at your beautiful face;

My ancient deadeen is all burnt to a cinder,

And bogs are quite thick in this month in place;

Sure, Blody, my girl, it's no joke for a gurlie,

To walk all the day 'nith the batherie had,

And thin, in the night, serenade a young Vam-

mus.

Claue up to his knees, in the muddy cold sand,

Yaudin' wid rapture, my jewel of creature,

And never a boyer more willingly bowl'd;

But don't ye let some wrinkle up your sweet features,

Becase your poor Daddy has got such a cold!

The lightnin' is roarin', the tooder is flashin'—

The moon is no bigger than nothin' at all;

And such an outgawing and divilish splashin'

I never did hear, since the days I was small.

Then open the winter, my queen ay abjection,

Or, what is as good—plase open the door;

Nor drawane that you're sure of escape de-

tection—

I know you're awake, by the length av ye're shore!

—

Farmers' Department.

Culture of the Fear—An Englishman's Views.

We find in *The Horticulturist*, the follow-

ing remarks on this, just now, much de-

bated topic, from that distinguished horticultural

and pomologist, Thomas Rivers, and we

commend them to the consideration of all and

especially parties to the controversy now in-

duced.

I was much interested in the discussion in

The Horticulturist, about pear trees on the

quince stock; how strange it is that bad

cultivators place the blame on the stock and

not on their own mismanagement. I have

now had more than twenty years experience

in the cultivation of pears, the same as

any one else, and have been convinced that their

cultivation as garden trees is the most agreeable

and profitable of all fruit culture; due regard

should, however, be paid to the sorts selected;

for to a certainty, there are some kinds

that even in the most favorable soils will not

do well. If I were a young man, I should

desire no better speculation than forming a

large pear garden on quince stocks in

your country, to grow the finer kinds of pears

for market; but it must be understood, it

should be strictly a pear garden, not a grass

orchard, or a field full of rubus beds; for

pear trees on the quince require good cul-

tivation. If the soil is rich, manuring may be

dispensed with, but in ordinary or poor soils

a surface dressing of manure should be given

annually in October, round each tree in a

circle from three to four feet in diameter.

The ground should not be dug, but kept

clean with a horse hoe between the rows,

and with that hoe round the trees—

When the ground is dug or plowed, the sur-

face roots are destroyed, but if only hoed, they soon grow back near the surface

and root on, and the trees will be ben-

efited by the roots being exposed to the in-

fluence of the sun and air.

I should form my pear garden thus; rows

ten feet apart, from north-east to south-west

so that the sun during the heat of the day

shines in the spaces between them; trees,

five feet apart in the rows; they may stand

this distance in the rows from ten to twelve

years; and then, if at all crowded, every alter-

nate tree may be removed, but I am not

sure that I should not let them remain lon-

ger, so as to form large hedges. My trees,

five feet apart in the rows, have been planted

twelve years, and it will be five or six years

before they touch each other; they are pruned

once a year, generally in August, and

sometimes not till after the fruit is gathered

in October; they must be pruned once a

year; my trees bear profusely, and I have

seen a pear hedge in France pruned once a

year with common garden shears, and was

surprised to find what a quantity of fruit the

trees gave. I mention this to show that if

pears on the quince have a good soil and el-

ement, they are very productive, even under

rough usage; but pruning in some shape

seems absolutely necessary. The soil for a

pear garden should be a loamy, sandy loam,

on a wet bottom of clay or stiff loam,

if rich, all the better; if poor, manure, I

repeat will be required. In this country,

with our moist climate, I have known pears

on the quince succeed well in loam resting

on a dry, stony bottom; but with your hot

summers, unless manured heavily on the sur-

face, they would perhaps suffer from drought.

The sorts I should select for my pear garden

for profit, i.e. for market purposes, would be,

1. Louise Bonne ; 2. Buerre d'Amis ; 3.

Vivar de Windfeld ; 4. Coeur d'Etat ; 5. Du-

chesse Anglomere ; 6. Easter Beurre, which

in your climate must be valuable; for in the

warm parts of France it is unequalled. The

Vivar, which in moist seasons in this country

is flat and indifferent, only requires a bright

sun to bring out its qualities; for last sum-

mer, 1857, which was remarkably bright and

warm, my row of one hundred trees, now ten

years old, and pictures of health and vigor,

gave me such pears as had never before been

seen in Covent Garden market; they were

large, clear and beautiful, and almost "best."

I should also feel inclined to try Beurre Har-

dy as a market pear; in vigor the tree on

the quince beats the Vigar; and its fruit is

large and excellent.

The cultivator of pears for market, should

confine himself to a few kinds, possibly;

and if in the course of a few years he finds

any one or two that suit the soil and climate

better than others, he should extend the culture as much as possible. I have found

the case with Louise Bonne, (there is

now no occasion to bid "Jersey" for the

old sort is scarcely known) and so I at once

planted two thousand trees; no act of my

pomological career has given me more plea-

sure and profit.

I have not mentioned the preparation of

the soil, for all your books on fruit culture go

into that fully; but there can be no harm in

saying that I have my fresh ground forked to

twenty-two inches in depth; and I never

turn the surface soil to the bottom, but keep

the surface soil to the top.

SELECT SUMMER GOODS. LARGE ASSORTMENT!

WE have received our NEW GOODS for the

Summer trade, and respectfully invite all

the world and the rest of mankind to CALL AND

SEE us.

People who would economize and save their

time will do well to call and see how very cheap

goods can be had, and should they not concur

to purchase from us, they will be more conve-

nient as to the actual value of all kinds of Goods.

There are a great many reasons why people

should closely examine our stock, and while it is

clearly demonstrated that the "obvious meaning

and import" of this multitude of reasons refers

chiefly to the BEAUTY OF TEXTURE, and

cheapness in price of goods, it will be at the same

strike the mind of the observer.

ECONOMIST.

This is a state of things in which we have a

great and diversified style, with few pieces, must bring

about a great consumption due to weariness.

A and although we may differ, yet permit us

to say that nothing would be a better ground

for a summer evening's entertainment, than

for the kind mother who is presumed to have

examined our stock, to gather her little flock around

her, and to show them BRIGHT & SHINY'S beau-

tiful goods from France and Italy, the ribbons

from Lyons, the prints from Manchester,

the Linens and Laces from Glasgow and Duds-

ley, the silk from New York, the cotton from

the South, the muslin from Bengal, the

cambric from Paris, the calico from Madras,

the muslin from Calcutta, the muslin from

China, the muslin from Siam, the muslin from

Java, the muslin from Ceylon, the muslin from

the East Indies, the muslin from the Philippines,

the muslin from the West Indies, the muslin from

the South Sea Islands, the muslin from the