The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 5.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO 31

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half year-in advance. No paran discontinued until all arrestages TO CLUBS:

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub-scription to the American.

sastmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit ted to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square of 12 times 2 times,
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Merchants and others, advertising by the year,
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JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well so lected JOB OPPICE, which will enable us to executs to the neutest style, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Norsumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Chas. Gibbons, Esq. Somers & Sundgrass, Linn Smith & Co

CHARLES MATTEEWS Attornen at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other intrusted to his care. May 21, 1858.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED. Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few

Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE-TERMS, \$1 PER DAT G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,

WILLIAM E. SOMERS CHALKLEY SOMERS. G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in Cassimeres. Vestings, Taylors

Trimmings. &c., No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Merchants others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and exunine their stock. March 10, 1860-

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! UST received by A. W. FISHER, at his Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa., SCOOPS, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS-

CUT SAWS. Also, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb Lutches, and all hardware necessary for building. A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scisors, German Silver Spoons.

Looking Glasses. Sunbury, July 17, 1858 .-

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN. Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. PROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

fors inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew York, ansurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis. The following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. 1st. A central location, convenient to places of business, is well as places of amusement.

2d. Sermplointly clean, well farnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ludes Patter, commanding an extension wisse of Broadway.

The amagnetic review of Boudway review of Boudway and Large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a committent Parior, commanding an extensive view of

Recatevey.

114. Henry conducted on the Furopean plan, visitors can live in the best style, with the greatest economy

5th. It is connected with Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be from shed in their own rasms.

6th. The fare served in the Saloons and Hotel is acknowledged by epicures, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the International, is much below that of any other first class Hotel.

Gillson & Co., Proprietors.

August 4, 1860.—17

August 4, 1860.-1y S PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Mucilinge Price per bottle and brush 25 cents. Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark & Benzine, for removing

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD-DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iron Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS. AT the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty.
Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheep assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1869. FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confection FRILING & GRANT'S.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860. T is important to the LADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assertment of Dress Goods in the county.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap.

FRILING & GRANT.
Sunbury, May 26, 1860. DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS fo bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June 23, 1860.

Select Boetry.

GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION.

It came to us through darkness It came to us through blood; It shone out like the "Promise Of God" upon the flood A beacon—it has served us With true, unerring flame, And cast a blaze of glory Upon our nation's name God save our noble Union !

Twas left us by our fathers, Those souls of priceless worth-The noblest types of manhood That ever walked the earth. Twas bought with fearful struggles, By sacrifice sublime. And stands a proud memento For all coming time-God save our poble Union !

Our land a waste of nature, Where beast and savage strayed; Its wealth of lakes and rivers Unlocked by keys of trade. Then sunlike rose the Union-A terror to our foes-And lo! this "waste of pature" Now "blossoms as the rose !"-

God save our noble Union ! Where earth lay hid for ages In deep, primeval gloom, Behold a boundless garden-A continent in bloom ! With iron bands of railroads, Electric tongues of wire, And energies within us Which time shall never tire-

God save our noble Union ! But now upon our heaven Are signs of coming storms; And dark, unboly passions Unfold their bideous forms. The bravest hearts among us Are filled with doubt and fear While sounds of borrid discord Are grating on our ear— God save our noble Union

The flag that bore us So proudly through the wars-Is there a hand would sever Its sisternood of stars? Great God! can we so blindly Cast all Thy gifts away? Or throps there in this nation One heart that will not pray-God save our noble Union !

Miscellancous.

The Late Duckess of Kent-The Royal Family of England.

The death of the Duckess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, will place the courts of England, Belgium, Prussia, Saxe Coburg and numerous others in mourning. The death of this lady recalls to memory some of the lead-ing facts in the history of the royal family of

Old King George the Third had fifteen sons and daughters, and yet in 1818, after stretched out at the foot of the ladder. It the death of the Princess Charlotte, there were fears that there would be no lineal deints of his to wear the crown. Or of his sons were then married. The Prince Regent had lost his only child, and was separated from his wife. The Duke of York was separated from his Duchess, the Duke of Cum-A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and berland was divorced and widowed, and the marriage of the Duke of Sussex, being without the royal assent, availed nothing for the succession. So there was baste made to marry the other surviving royal children, none of whom were young. It was even thought desirable to get a husband for the Princess Elizabeth, who was forty-eight years old, and she was married to the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. The Duke of Clarence (late Wil-Homburg. The Duke of Clarence (late William IV.) married the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, who bore him no children. gestive title of "Nebuchadnezzar's Fault and The Duke of Cambridge married the Princess Augusta of Hesse, who is still living, and Let us not rest our hopes upon the identi-has three children. The Duke of Kent, who ty of institutions in the Southern States. was older than the Duke of Cambridge, mar-

ried the lady whose death is just announced. None of the royal marriages thus arranged pleased the English people, except that of the Duke of Kent. The lady selected for him was the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, widow of the Brince of Leiningen, and sister of Prince Leopold, the husband of the lamented Princess Charlotte, now King of the Belgians. But the married life of the two years the Duke of Kent died, and she was again a widow with one child-the Printhrone seemed but a remote contingency .-George III, outlived his son, the Prince of Wales, while George 1V. and William IV., died without issue; thus, the issue of the next brother, the deceased Duke of Kent. became heir to the British throne. As soon as this contingency gradually resolved itself into a probability and then a certainty, the Duchess of Kent devoted her time to fitting her daughter for the high station she was called upon to occupy. Mental and personal accomplishments were carefully attended, as well as physical requirements. The daughter throve under such judicious treatment, and the mother had the satisfaction of attending the coronation and the marriage of her child. of seeing her the mother of a large family and of knowing that her throne was built

upon the hearts of her subjects.

It may be added that this is the first serious bereavement Queen Victoria bas ever experienced. Her father died before she was old enough to know him, and she has never lost a child. An only child herself, she had never a brother or sister to lose or mourn for. and thus the present bereavement must be peculiarly afflicting to her.

On the accession of Queen Victoria to the

throne, the Duchess of Kent voluntarily assumed the demeanor of a subject of her own daughter. She made it a rule never to enter the royal presence without a sammons, so that at every meal it became necessary to send a special messenger to command her attendance at table ; and she never would talk on affairs of State. Some may think this pretty stiff for a mother; and so it was; yet there was even the warmest attachment between her and her child. When in London, the Queen scarcely passed a day without going to visit her; and the Duchess was as frequently at the palace. The latter was a great reader, and averse to everything in the shape of estentation. She was of a charitable disposition, but her means were limited, for she strove to pay off her husband's debts .-Her Majesty, however, soon after her accession, discharged that pious office, and notified it to the Duchess (who had been previously ignorant of her intention,) by placing a packet of receipts on her plate one morning at

all the debts of the Puke.

A Thrilling Scene. Capt. Warren, in his report to the British Amiralty, relates the following: "In the month of August, 1775, I was sailing about 77 degrees north latitude, when one morning. about a mile from my vessel, I saw the sea entirely blocked up by ice. Nothing could be seen as far as the eye could reach but mountains and peaks covered with snow. The wind soon fell to a calm, and I remained for two days in the constant expectation of being crushed by that frightful mass of ice which the slightest wind could force upon us. We had passed the second day in such anxieties, when about midnight the wind got up, and we immediately heard crackling of ice, which backs and tessed about midnight the wind got up, and we immediately heard crackling of ice, which backs and tessed about with a noise. which broke and tossed about with a noise resembling thunder. That was a terrible night for us; but by the morning the wind having become by degrees less violent, we saw the barrier of ice which was before us entirely broken up, and a large channel extending out of sight between its two sides. The sun now shone out, and we sailed away from the northward before a slight breeze. Suddenly, when looking at the sides of the channel, we saw the masts of a ship; but

placed, and the dismantled appearance of its spars and manouvres.
"It continued to sail on for some time, then stopping at a block of ice, it remained motionless. I could not then resist my feelings of curiosity. I got into my gig with some of my sailors, and went towards this

strange vessel. "We saw, as we drew near, that it was very much damaged by the ice. Not a man was to be seen on deck, which was covered with snow. We shouted, but no one replied. Before getting up the side, I looked through a port-hole, which was open, and saw a man seated before a table, upon which were all the necessary materials for writing. Arrived on the deck, we opened the batchway, and went down into the cabin; there we found the ship's clerk seated as we had before seen him through the port-hole. But what were our terror and astonishment when we saw that it was a corpse, and that a green damp mould covered his cheeks and forehead, and hung over his eyes, which were open! "He had a pen in his hand, and the ship's log lay before him. The last lines he had

written were as follows : "'11th November, 1762. "'It is now seventeen days since we were shut up in the ice. The fire went out yesterday, and our captain has since tried to light it again, but without success. His wife died this morning. There is no more hope——' "My sailors kept aloof in alarm from this

dead body, which seemed still living. We entered together in the state-room, and the first object which attracked us was the body of a woman laid on a bed, in an attitude of great and perplexed attention. One would have said, from the freshness of her features, that she was still in life, had not the contraction of her limbs told us that she was dead. Before her was a young man seated on the floor, holding a steel in one band and a flint in the other, and having before him several pieces of German tinder. We passed on to the fore-cabin, and found there several sailors laid in their hammocks, and a dog was in vain that we sought for provisions and firewood; we discovered nothing. Then my sailors began to say that it was an er ship; and they declared their intention of remaining but a very short time longer on board. We then, after having taken the ship's log, set out for our vessel, stricken with terror at the thought of the fatal instance we had just seen of the peril of polar pavigation in so high a degree of north lati tude. On my return, I found, by comparing the documents which I had in my possession, that the vessel had been missing thirteen Years.

A WORD OF WARNING .- In a sermon deliv-Fall," this striking passage occurs;

Slavery is itself no bond of Union. It has become so with us, simply as the result of outside pressure. The Chaldean monarchy the Roman empire, the Greek republics, the South American States, were all slaveholding countries. But they have all fallen to pieces notwithstanding. Of itself, it is a mere rope of sand, with no more power, politically, than any other recognized relationship. Let us not repose on our agricultural staples. Cotnew Duchess was but short; for in less than ton is the king whom commerce now worships. But its reign may pass away like other human sdeptres. It is not now more firmly escess (now Queen) Victoria. At that time tablished in its supremacy than Nebuchad-the accession of this little child to the British nezzar was in his. Suddenly as the ancient monarch was burled from his seat the dominant staple may be from its commercial Wales, while George IV. and William IV., throne. Sixty or seventy years ago indigo his other sons, who reigned after him, both was the produce of Southern fields, and cotton was scarcely known. Seventy years hence some other culture may supplant this as it has supplanted the former production, and more remunerative labor may fill its place .-These are the two human props upon which the Southern mind is now tempted to lean, instead of upon the eternal God. They are the arches upon which pride is resting our political house. But they will sink beneath the superincumbent weight, like the arches in the walls of Babylon.

THE DAMAGED MAIL BAGS .- We have some further particulars relative to the damage done to the mails by the accident on the Pennsylvania railroad last week. The chief mails for Pittsburg were found to be safe having been packed where the fire did not reach them. The mail matter from New York, Washington City and Philadelphia was uninjured. The Baltimore bag could not be found. The way mail between Phila-delphia and Harrisburg, was damaged so that but few of the letters could be recognized. Some of the letters, containing enclo-sures, were half burned. The Allegheny Valley Route Agent bag, from Harrisburg was badly damaged. The Altoona mail bag had a hole burned in it, but the mail was little injured, the package being safe. A large quantity, two or three bushels, from points east of Altoona, many of them halfburned, were sorted out, and those at all legible were sent to their destination, but many of them were so defaced by fire and water that their address could not be made

BAD FOR CLEVELAND WHISKY .- In a liquor suit recently tried in a western county of this State, the defendant's attorney urged that a consignment of whisky had been made to his client from Cleveland, for sale. The Judge, in delivering the charge of the Court, remarked, that "it was notorious that Cleveland whisky was bad whisky, and to deal in that of receipts on her plate one morning at kind of article could not command the breakfast. These proved to be receipts for clemency of the Court." We take it that the "Magnolia" brand is below per now?

A "Cumar John" Arrested.—A man named Parker, doing business in Pittsburg on the "Chesp John" principle, was recently arrested for violating the law relative to making sales by auction. The Mayor held him to answer, and if the offence be proven he will be liable to a penalty of \$500. The "Cheap Johne," like the proprietors of "Dollar Stores," who now infest every town and city in the State, are professional swindlers, and people do wrong in patronizing them in preference to respectable and reliable merchants, who pay license and do a

ble merchants, who pay license and do a regular and legitimate business in their own communities. It may truly be said of per-sons who run to the "Cheap John" shops in the hope of securing bargains, that "fools and their money are soon parted."—Harrisburg Telegraph. NEW FASHIONED LETTER PAPER.- The Postmaster-General has issued orders for a supply of letter paper, cut, gummed and what was still more surprising to us was the singular manner in which its sails were

embossed, with a three cent postage stamp, combining in one both letter-sheet and envelope. A sheet of this new style of letter-paper will be about one half the size of the old fashioned letter paper, so folded and cut as to furnish a neat and convenient prepaid letter, of only about one-half the weight of those now in use with an envelope. Orders have also been issued for similar sheets, letter size. The use of envelopes has often been objected to by legal gentle men, as the post office stamp is often the only corclusive evidence of the time when a letter may have been mailed. There can be little doubt that the new system will almost entirely supercede the old, so far as business letters are concerned.

A New INVESTION - We have examined a newly invented patent of Cement Roofing by Dr. C. G. Reinhold, of this borough. It is pronounced at Washington the best Cement Roofing for which there has yet been a patent granted. It is a Cement of a solidity and smoothness onsurpassed by any of the patented roofings we have yet seen. It is warrant-ed to be entirely water and fire proof, and will be worthy of the examination of all those de-siring to build. What will give it a gret su-periority over all other patents of the like, aside from its durability and protection, is its cheapness-being about the price of a shingle roof .- Miltonian.

THE SYRIAN MASSACREE.-Authentic statements show that there has been no exaggeration in the accounts heretofore published respecting the massacrees committed by the Druses in Syria. According to a document prepared by the central committee of assistance in London, from information supplied by the Tarks themselves, the numher of Christians who lost their lives is 16,000, including woman and children. The number of woman and young girls carried off and sold to the Turks is 3,000. The number of Christians of all sects reduced to ruin by these events is 70,000. One hundred and fifty towns and villages, with the churches, monasteries and schools attached to them mascus are not included in this return.

Orders have been given to the Commissioners of the Land Office, and to the Peusion officers, to hold no more official correspondh persons in the seceded

[From the Germantown Telegraph]

OUR BOY.

Now lay your head close to my bresst, My wife, Elizabeth! Our Tommy is no more distrest : The neighbors say, 'Tis death :

We know the child is gone to rest-A word that comforteth. How often, wife ! we deemed the boy Too early wise for earth; We felt he was no idle toy.

To wake a transient mirth,-Our Lord had lent him as a joy To sanctify our hearth. He never pain'd our hearts, you know Except in his bitter grief;
"Tis well the tears awhile should flow To give the breast relief;

But, lest we sin in doing s Let sorrow,s time be brief. Why question aught the Lord's decree? Twere wiser to adore The grace hid in grief's mystery We knew not of before,

That Tommy in our minds shall be Our boy forevermore. Let not our faith grow faint nor cold ; God's goodness claims our praise

That makes the cap of serrow hold The joys of many days .-For Tommy, never growing old, The same shall always be

The child of scarce five summers, we Shall see him every day .-Now skipping in his siuless glee, Out on the lawn at play-Now, meekly bending at your knee

His evening prayer to pray. He stands on tiptoe at the gate Before the sun goes down, In glad expectance went to wait Our coming from the town : He runs with eager haste clute

To catch you by the gown. At table, on his 'custom'd chair, The while the grace is said He shuts his eyes with reverent air. And gently dows his bead,---His knife, his fork, his napkin there--Our Tommy is not dead !

We see the cherub in the skies Among the children stand Near to the Lord, with gracious eyes Smile on the loving band ; Our Harriet, with glad surprise, Clasping his tiny hand. Ere yet nineteen, our daughter died

In bloom of maiden grace; Her brother now is by ber side Who never saw her face, Till she became his gentle guide Around the heavenly place. When on their children bonors fall, Men give it proud report; What glory that the King should call Our children to his court,

To stand before him in his ball Where heavenly ones resort ! How gently with us God has dealt ! So deals He with us still : The double sorrow we have felt He did not send for ill :

The metal to his will. THOMAS MACKELLAR.

Eastern Pennsylvania, as we find them reported in the Gardeners' Monthly, we make the following extracts, which will be found to be bighly instructive. This society, being com-posed of many of the most experienced fruit-growers in this important half of of our Com-monwealth, the views expressed by them in the dissussions at that convention are justly to consideration.

PRUNING PRUIT TREES.

A. W. Corson cut out only all the useless wood for the first season, so as to give shape to the tree, but would prune very little after.

David Miller, of Chester county, lets all kinds of fruit trees branch close to the ground, appearing like pyramids set on the surface. They are set closely together, so that they protect each other from sun and storms, and are enriched by their own fallen leaves. Only cuts out suckers. His orchards are ten years planted, and apples produce about fourteen bushels per tree. By his system, has no fear of branches breaking by their own weight, or being blown over by the

A. W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, would never prune if he could have the management of his tree from infaccy. Would disbub such shoots with finger and thumb, as appeared where not wanted. Even in the raspberry he only let such suckers grow as he wanted for fruit next year.

F. R. Cook remarked that systems of proning depended on locality and climate. With him the Catawba grape always rotted in proportion to the severity of the pruning

W. Saunders, of Germantown, viewed runing in any case as a negative advantage. was sound theory to remove the bud instead of the branch. Has made perfect specimens of pears without any use of the knife. Whether pruning should be performed in summer or winter depended on the object. If wood is wanted, prune in winter; if fruit, prune in summer. Fruit-buds are formed in fall,-piuching at that season, and producing new buds then, we therefore add to the bearing system of the tree. The subject was almost inexhaustible.

Mr. Baldwin, Dr. Eshleman, of Chester county, and others gave their views, corroborative of what others had parrated. last usmed gentleman, in agreeing with Mr. Corson's plan of only pruning during the first two or three years of the plant's existence, added that he did not close into the trunk the first year after transplanting, but left a song a few inches long to bear a few leaves, which snags were, however, cut away next sesson.

CULTIVATION AND DISEASES OF THE APPLE. David Miller, of Chester county, repeated were pillaged, burnt or destroyed. The his experience in low trimming. His soil houses of the Christians destroyed at Da- was limestone. All his kinds did well, ex-

cept Newtown Pippin, which bore but shily.

Mr. Harrison, alluding to the last observation, remarked that all the most popular susceptible to injury from severe cold. fruite gave out first. He thought this au evidence that high and stimulating culture had much to do with the fact, just as a pet

child takes disease easier than more neglected Mr. Miller referring to the wearing out of fruits, stated that in his district a variety of pear called locally the Arpine, (we nuderstood,) thirty years ago used to produce so he had perfect success. abundantly, that they were sent to Phliadel-phia by the wagon load. These trees, and

trees gratted from them, now bear nothing but knotty, scrubby fruit. Mr. Heines, of Chester, remarked that soil exhausted of the required elements, rendered the trees constitutionally diseased, and graft-

ing from such trees fixed the habit to a certuin degree. Mr. Baldwin, referring to the exhaustive theory remarked, that in some orchards, where Newtown Pippins were diseased, ha

had seen Baldwins thrive to perfection. Mr. Saunders, referring to the scab on apples, spoke of it as a fungus; and gave, as the result of extensive observation, that sheltered orchards were not near as liable to disease as exposed ones. Dr. Eshleman remarked that it was only of

modern orchards that failures were reported ; and Mr. Saunders replied that agricultural improvements had influenced the climate, and with its winds and the amount of atmospheric moisture bad changed. Mr S. Miller, of Lebanon, had seen the best crops in exposed localities, and very bad

ones in well protected spots. His remedy was clean orchards and rich soil. Mr. Kessler never crops his orchard; uses only the harrow to keep the surface clean.

Has fine crops. Mr. Grider knew an orchard that was never cropped or had any manure applied. He had seen apples in that orchard so abundant as to cover the ground under the trees in the autumn several inches thick. Another party bought the orchard, plowed it up,

and have had no crop since. Mr. Baldwin agreed with Mr. Saunders, that the clearing away of forests had rendered the climate more changeable, which might account for more diseases than formerly. BEST MODE OF CULTIVATION TO PROMOTE FRUIT

FULNESS IN TREES. Mr. S. Miller would manure and cultivate

when young, put in sod when older, and keep a circle clear around each tree by scraping. Mr. Harrison instanced two old Virgalieu pear trees in Connecticut, standing on either side a garden fence, one in "culture," one in sod .- the first now dead and gone, -the last bearing yet.

Mr. David Miller planted his trees shallow, -in fact, on the surface, -and seeded down with wheat. He mulched the following season with a compost of stable manure, soapy water, hog pen scrapings, coal ashes, etc. In two years they had made a fine growth. It was then plowed up and put down in corn and not cropped, we understood since. His peaches had been a great success. One year 170 trees produced enough fruit, at seventy five cents per basket, to realise \$315. His whole system he summed up as follows: Deep soil; plant shallow; branch the trees low, even to the surface of the ground, and apply a slight top dressing, of manure every year.

TRENCHING, DRAINING AND SUBSOILING. Mr. Millhauer had seen good results follow draining in claw soils.

Mr. Harrison alluded to Mapes' grounds,

to Mr. Leid's nursery, and Eliwanger & Barwas an error to suppose that only wet gold of a parasitic fungus.

needed draining. People were missled by Mr. Harrison replied that it was describe in one of the drawn it is a brown it was a bad one. The drawn it is a rule good healthy wood soils were rendered moist in summer by un-

Mr. S. Miller had drained into swells success. fully. His experience of draining so far had been so beneficial, that if he had the capital to command for the purpose, he would underdrain even his hillsides, satisfied that in time it would prove the best investment he could make. There were so many advantages,—frost for instance, from the air in well-drained soils, never penetra-

ted deeply.

Mr. Baldwin stated that he had seen fine grapes on the prairies where no drains were used. Mr. S. Miller replied, that when soil was filled with vegetable matter, as in prairie soil, it partook, in a measure, of the nature of our underdrained soil. A soil naturally porous may be said to be naturally drained.

Mr. Grider remarked that Western implements as the Michigan plow and other subsoiling im-plements, showed that they, too, were alive to be had noticed that the grapes never ripened. the importance of draining.

Mr. Lukens Pierce and A. W. Corson also

testified to the odvantages of the practice.

Mr. D. Miller did not believe much in underdraining, and it was besides, expensive. On the contrary, the most productive trees he had invariably found by the side of springs, streams, and

mill dams,
Mr. Grider called attention to the fact that Mr. M. had lost sight of the real effect of draining .-Underdraining made ground moist in summer-

Mr. Saunders explained this more fully, and said Mr. D. Miller's observations confirmed the advantages of draining. He underdrained a tract of clay land five years ago, to the extent of 30, 609 feet of tile. The drains were only two and a half feet deep. The ground was worthless before, producing nothing. No manure has since been applied; but last season it produced, for the first time, a superior crop of grass. In heavy clay soils his drains seemed inoperative the first year. It took a season or two for the air to decompose the minerals in the soil, and for the water to find regular channels to the drains.

Mr. Millhaher had also noticed that fruit trees have done well alongside of spring courses led around hills; but always much best on the highest or hilly side. Messrs. Grider, Harrison and S. Miller gave

farther observations as to the good effects of the moisture dep siting, and spring earthwarming principles of the practice, and had such good re-sults from its employment, that grapes would

grow five or six feet the first season in such ground, and has had Delawares to make a year's growth of sixteen feet, and Diana thirty eight feet in the same way.

Mr. Saunders knew a market gardener in

whose underdrained ground vegetables were produced two weeks earlier than in that of bis neighbors. Mr. Heines thought that might be a disad-

vantage to fruit trees, especially peaches, in bringing forth their bads too early.
Mr. S. Miller thought weakness from deficient draining rendered peach buds more

ARE COLD GRAPERIES WORTHY THE ATTENTION

OF THE FARMER?

Mr. Saunders spoke of the increasing risk of failure in pears, cherries, apples, &c., and given for the following, and in consecutive asked, What so certain as a crop of vinery grapes? There was too much mystery made grape growing-too much nonsense in usual rules of management. Borders three feet deep were sufficient, and cost but little. As for so much talk about soils, any earth that would grow good cabbages would grow good grapes. He favored inside borders, made arrangements to keep the air moist as heat increased, which also had a good effect

rience. He laid down and protected his vines were left open altogether. He used soap suds and sulphur about three times a year attributed to it his freedom from mildew. Mr. Saunders remarked, with regard to the

one thorough watering a year sufficient.

CRACKING OF THE PEAR AND BLIGHT.

Mr. Saunders observed that he had given fects on the results of strawberry culture .the subject much attention, and was satisfied. Has had profitable strawbbetry crops from that cracking was owing solely to atmospheric causes. Soil analysis was so indefinite that no satisfactory result could be had .- teen inches spart in the row. Never leaves Two analysis on soil, taken but a few feet from each other, would vary in elements and in their proportions. This might be considered but a "practicals" view; but there were two classes of "practicals"—those who were two classes of "practicals"—those who "part for the operations of the cultivator with "practiced" and observed as they went, and a hay-rake. Uses the labor of women and those who "practiced" what they were taught -mere machines, who never bestowed thought on what they were doing. Agreed with Mr. Harrison, that ripe wood was important. Where wood was not well-ripened partial shelter would mitigate or keep off crack and blight. The effect of frost on soft wood was much the same as beat in summer. The moisture evaporated too rapidly, and disease or death ensued. Dr. Eshleman said it was eight years since

he had first experimented on the special manure theory on a Butter pear. He took out the soil about it three feat wide and three Sorted them before marketing. Like small feet deep, and filled in with a compost, in boxes holding about one plut. Triemphe de which were sulphate of iron, oxide of iron, Gand was his favorite,—thought it hard to wood-ashes, charcoal, &c., five cart loads in all; but fruit cracked as bad as ever -Grafted all but one limb with Bartlets, which do not crack. The ungrafted fruit cracks as bad as ever. The tree is also well protected. He did not believe that only the constitu ry's specimen orchard, illustrative of the tionally weak took disease. The healthiest practical beneat that had been obtained from | man was often the first in times of epidemics underdrain og. Trenching and subsoiling to take sick and die. He inclined to the beare not so beneficial as underdraining. It lief that cracking and blight were the results

From the proceedings of the late annual convention of the Fruit-Growers' Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, as we find them reported in the Gardeners' Monthly, we make the following extracts, which will be found to be two orchards. They had both been under-drained, and both treated and managed alike, except in the single point of the system of manuring.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE GRAPE, AND THE BEST VARIETIES FOR EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. H. M. Thomas said that about Reading it was customary to dig trenches one and a balf feet deep and one foot wide, into which some leather-parings and stable-manure were put. They always bore, never had rot, and but little blight or mildow. Mr. Kessler said that, for the last thirty

years the Isabella had been the great grape of Reading. Recently they had not done so well as formerly. The leaves became hurt usually after showers which were followed by he had noticed that the grapes never ripened. The only remedy he knew was to encourage suckers to throw up a new set of leaves and canes, provided the lajury was prior to July

or August. Mr. Grider has twenty acres of grapes .--He and another neighbor had lost heavily by rot during the past four years. Rot and mildew extended over the whole United States, and now, in the infancy, as it were, of our wine making experiments, he who would point out a remedy would be a national

benefactor. Mr. Febr led a branch of a vine into a house, and it bore good fruit; all on the cut-side vine rotted. Thought the house avoided change of temperature about fruit. Grapes he had always found to do much better in the shade than in the sun. His experience with vineyards near Reading dates from 1840 .-Had no doubt mildew was atmospheric, and that the gases of towns were unfavorable to its development. He had now for some years grown only the Catawba and Isabella. His system of pruning varied with the strength of the vine—left plenty of wood on strong vines. He thought mildew attacked grapes worst in June. On dewy, hazy mornings, had noticed a pale bue on the berry. and by nine o'clock next morning the mildew would be plainly discernable. He calculated Dr. Eshleman explained farther the grating pointing, and spring earthwarming winged thrip, also, as being very destructive

to the health of the vine foliage.

Mr. S. Miller noticed that, invariably, grapes on trees were healthy in every respect, while they rot in the vineyard.

It was proposed to take a vote on the five best kinds the members would recommend. Mr. Rutter said there was so much difference of opinion at the last meeting about fruits for profit from their ease of culture or prolificness, and fruits to be grown for personal use for their superior quality alone, that be thought it would be well to vote

understandingly on that subject.
Mr. S. Miller thought the Diana with him the safest from mildew. Had never seen any on Concord. Spoke well of Clinton in that respect; but had not had good Catawba or

leabella for ter years. revious to a vote, the Chairman hoped Mr. S. Miller said it was a mistake to that only those would be recommended which suppose these structures required very close the members had thoroughly tested, and to attention. A friend of his, who was an engi- mark on the ballots the names of the kinds neer, usually left a cheap vinery he had they had tried and selected their choice from; erected go all day without any attention, and but we did not understand that this was attended to; and it was agreed that after Mr. Bartolett, a farmer of Chester county, the vote was taken, that the result should not said, in 1844 he put up against his house a be considered the authoritative sense of the vinery twelve by sixteen feet, at a cost of Society. The following was the list, the about thirty-four dollars. He had frequently order of preference being given as the list given it no attention for several weeks, and runs:—Concord, Diana, Delaware, Clinton, year before last particularly. Has very fine Isabella. Our reporter observes that these crops. He had, he thought, as much as two votes do not amount to much, as probably hundred pounds on some occasions from four those who had grown a Concord might not have grown a Diana, as they only voted on what they had grown. Scattering votes were

order :- Catawbs, Taylor's Bullitt, Cloanthe, Ontario, Cassaday. SMALL PRUITS.

Rev. Mr. Knox, of Pittsburg, being presept, was invited to favor the meeting with his experience. For raspherries he used a Double Michigan Plow to the depth of twenty inches. Preferred the Brinckle's Orange for flavor, beauty and productiveness, but it was on restraining mildew. No crop produced so rather soft for carrying to market well. It much for so little outlay, and he hoped every was rather tender; but his faith was in protarmer would profit by Mr. Bartolett's expe- tecting all, even the hardiest. Franconia he preferred as a red. Next the Improved Black Cap. He prased it highly for profit. Mr. Bartolett said he had both an outside Black Cap. He prased it highly for profit. and inside border. Thought that a border Does not prefer it to others himself; but for wholly inside would at times get too dry .- market use one must study the wants and wishes of his customers, rather than his own winter, until the spring opened and the bads taste. Improved Black Cap was far superior-pushed. Kept the sashes shut, more or less, to the common kinds. He planted them till all danger of frost was over, when they seven feet apart and three feet from each other,-other kinds five feet, and three feet from each other in the row. Used stableover the leaves and about the vinery, and manure. For marketing raspberries, less than pint boxes were the best size. Objection has been made to the color, but in bis diving of inside borders, that he had found market, where the Orange is known, it sells well at good prices. Mr. Knox prepared ground for strawberries

as for raspherries. Soil had remarkable ef-

ground only ten inches deep. Grows them in ows two and a half feet apart, eight to fif. boys for pinching runners and the lighter la-bor. Has beds expressly for propagation, where runners are allowed to run. Disrunpered beds last a long time without renewal. His beds are five years old, and thinks they may last five more. Spoke highly of a kind known in Pittsburg as Baltimore Scarlet, as as suiting their soil well; also of Burr's Pine Buist's Prize. Many foreign varieties suited his locality well. Trollope's Victoria brought one dollar per quart, and berries had meas-ured two and a half inches across. Albany's defect was in having various sized berries. improve on it; berries regular, usually one and three fourths in diameter. had been objected to as expensive. Found, by the returns, it was the cheapest. hundred dollars cou'd be realized with him, un his system, for every one hundred dollars spent.

STREET-SWEEPING BOY .- "Please, sir, give me