Wannesburg

Messemper,

Weekly Family Journal--- Peboted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Pomestic and General Intelligence, &c.

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Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

DOFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. 🕰

THE BEEF

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piration of six months; \$2.50 after the expiration of the year.

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SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS! D. R. P. HUSS,

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AS received from the War Department at Washington city. D. C., official enpacy of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BIJCK PHY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows orbhan children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which husiness, (upon due none) will be attented to romanly and accordance with entrasted to this cate.

Office, No. 2, Campoetis Row, - April S. 1882.

PHYSICIANS

Dr. T. W. Ross.

Physician & Surgeon. Way neshura, Greene Co., Pa.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STILLET,
East, and nearly emastic the Windle house,
Waynesharz, Sept. 23, 1863.

W. DED NATY OF A CHIEF THE TENT OF THE TEN

MERCHANTS WM. A. PORTER.

Wholesale and Republication Phase and De Dry Guids, University, Stations, Constitutional Bept 11, Policida

MINOR & CO, Dealers in F real and I that all they flower the series fitter basis, Borks that are Notices, appearing

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Bices' Landing.

BAILY MAIL HACK

commodation of the travaling community. One will cave the Adam's House, Waynesburg, every morning analysis except, on 171 o'clock, and will arrive at these. Landing in time for the Boato Pittsburgh, the one will leave the same time and arrive in Waynesburg at noon. No pains will be epained for the accommodation of passengers, EMOTHY DOUGHER, Proprietor.

WAY EREQUES STEAM MILL.

TO GERS respectfully inform his friends and Two Miffle that he has leased the NEW STEAN TWO MINES AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALY

Select Poetry.

Never Mind.

Though thy clothes are old and mended, And thy hat is far from new, Though thy boots are not first-raters, Thou can'st call them ventilators; If thou'rt happy never mind-

Happiness belongs to few!

Though my friends (I mean acquaintances) Pass the by without a nod. It were best that then should'st sever Friendship from such folks forever; If thou'rt happy, never mind-All are equal 'neath the sod!

If thy house is old and shaky, While thy neighbor's house is new, Let not such a thing perplex thee, Perhaps a higher rent would vex thee; If thou'rt happy, never mind-Try and save a pound or two.

Many things will taunt and vex thee, In the rear and the van; Through the march of life firmer. Never tarry, never marmur: If thou'rt steadfast, never mind --Be thou true to God and man.

TIMES GO BY TURNS.

BY R. SOUTHWELL, A POET OF THE SEVEN-TEENTH CENTURY.

The lopped tree in time may grow again; Most naked plants renew both fruit, and

The sorriest wight may find release of pain, The dryest soil suck in some moistening

Times go by turns, and chances change by

From foul to fair, from better hap to worse. The sea of fortune doth ever flow, She draws her favers to the lowest clib;

Her tides have equal times to come and go,

No joy so great but runneth to an end: No hap so hard but may in fine amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever Spring, No endless night, nor yet eternal day; The suddest birds a season find to sing, The rough st steppe could may soon allay:

In some courses and main traps notes are good, and equal to the best Sagdish

For all they been in more time an they forther quility or copper, also arrives of

Language--its Difficulties.

Everybody who speaks the English language as his mative tongue knows that persons of nearly every other nationairty speak the English language with a brogue. No mater how much longer a person has been accustomed to the English language than to his native tongue, he still speaks with that foreign WATCHES AND JEWELRY accent. Let a young man of twenty who speaks French, or German, or Ital ian, come to America, and hear not a word of his native tongue spoken for foralways on hand a large and elegant assertment of Watches and Jewelry.

**Boltoniaring of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will trace to grant from the English language against twenty in the English language against twenty. in the English language against twenty years in his narive tongue, and he will speak with such a foreign accent that ten minutes' conversa ion will reveal, Spanish. A Frenchman will learn the purple, red, amber, maroon, orange, Spaniard will learn either, and not be des can wear much lighter colors than truth in respect to the English language, for there are more exceptions in our lanis, there are many good talkers who are

comprehend it, who are not able to speak nature. The same rules, of course, ap- said that he took care to press home

We think we have learned the reason tongue with a foreign brogue, and why a man can learn German or French and not be known as a foreigner. It is simnonnce German words—they are spelled as they are pronounced. Therefore they pronounce the German letters in order labric emphasis or accent. Foreign Half a yard of yellow net, though perscholars express themselves in respect to haps not very becoming, will be more emphasis that it is the most difficult part. efficacious and considerably cheaper than In fact, that there is more difficulty in a quart of kalydor. the emphasis than in all the other parts of our language. A German scholar conversing with us on this subject, remarked that the 'em-phasis' was the trouble. Instead of saying as we do, em-pha-sis, he puts the stress upon the middle syllable, and takes one of the letters from the last syllable, so that it reads did not know how to pronounce it. - enraged and half terrified at the sight We hear men of Irish descent pronouncling their words without any brogue except in the emphasis. They will tell keys?" I inquired of my guide, in about edu-cate and calcu-late, and thus Hindostance.

we detect their foreign origin. When all the children of all nations are educated phonetically, we shall come near to that acquisition so much to be desired, namely, a universal language.

Dr. Livingstone on the Character of the Central Africans.

Speaking at the Nottingham meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Dr Livingstone said-I should like to answer a question that is very often put to me, "What sort of people are those you wander amongst?" Now, I should like to tell you that they are very far from being savages. On the seacost they are rather bloodthirsty, Her foom doth weave the fine and coarsest especially those who have been engaged in the slave trade, but when you get about three landred miles into the interior, you meet with people who are quite mid and hospitable. It is the daty or each man to the village to give every stranger his supper, and to show him every hospitality which lies in his power. These people are not engaged ta buttang, as most inhabitants of this and kept it down with a firm grasp. Thus with succeeding turns that temporeth country think they are, but are employ-Plan some bety hope to also, yet flor to fally manufacture is on, smalling it from stone, cination of the inunan ey he gradualin change may be then by position a way home with me the tise that I was in The next that recess no pool a trices of the was in undancated into an excellent En- savage, turned slowly round, and utterit ad aft. The quality was exceedingly iron. They also manuacture a very suwith make and basket work. When to had go amongst this class of people, which is blue of their bring savages, it is name singular, but I believe true.

Trans no notice we are the save as a couck people who are carried assis go to faodsands are taken away amanalis, and you canno go anywhere without meeting with slave parties.-The men day what is cane i shave sricks. wate a took at the end of toem, which is fastened round the necks of the captives,

so that it is impossible for them to get out of them or to get at the other end, by winca they are ded to dees throughout the algat. The people I am now speaking of imagin that one waite perpie cat them. They door upon us as partial view of both, we shall it distinct they are better than each margine one another to be.

How to Dress for a Photograph.

foreigner. The same is true of the blue green, leather bound, drao, cerise, hour. French language, the Italian, and the magneta, yehow-green, dark brown, German, or a German will learn the dead, black Complexion has to be conrectly. This, we know, is far fram the guarded against. In photography brunettes possess a great advantage over their fairer sisters. The lovely golden guage than rules. We do not pro- tresses lose all their transparent brilliannounce as we spell, and the consequence ey, and are represented black; whilst the "bonnie blue e'e," theme of rapture to miserable spellers. Nay, there are many the poet, is misery to the photographer; public speakers who pronounce their for it is put entirely out. The simplest words correctly, who could not spell one and most effective way of removing the half of them if required to write them. | yellow color from the hair is to powder

it so that another party would under- plies to complexions. A freckle quite the one particular point of the case. invisible at a short distance, is, on ac- without much regard to others. He count of its yellow color, rendered most said that he knew the secret of being why every foreigner speaks the English painfully distinct when photographed. short. The puff box must be called to the assistance of art. Here let me intrude one word of advice. Blue, as we have seen, ply this; there is no other way to pro- is the most readily effected by light, and yellow the least, if, therefore, you would keep your complexion clear and free from are phonetic One only has to learn to tan freekles whilst taking your delightful rambles at the sea-side, diseard by all to spell and pronounce correctly. The means the blue veil, and substitute a quite as urgently to lawyers and memdifficulty, almost the only difficulty in the pronunciation of the English language Bine tulle offers no more obstruction to by foreigners arises from the local or syl- the actinic rays of the sun than white.

Adventure with a Bengal Tiger.

Just as daylight was failing us, and while we were still a couple of miles from camp, I observed a troop of monkeys crowded together on a tree, which overhung a clump of long grass, boundem-phas-is: and really we hardly knew ing from branch to branch in a state of what the word meant, as he used it - great agitation, screaming, chattering, He knew the meaning of the word, but and making hideous grimaces, as if half of some object beneath them.

"What is the matter with the mon-

"It is a tiger, probably," he replied puffing away at his sheroot with perfect coolness, and striding along as if it were all a matter of course.

We had just passed the thicket, and were making a short turn round the end of it, when, to my utter dismay, I found myself face to face, and within twenty yards of a royal tiger, buisily engaged in tearing up the carcass of a wild hog he had just killed. My hair almost stood on end as the brute raised his enormous head, smeared with blood, and glared upon us with his malignant green eyes. Mohadeen droped his cheroot, and remained motionless as a statue, with his keen eye steadily fixed upon that of the tiger. I knew enough of the nature of the animal to be aware that it was more dangerous to retreat than to stand fast: but thinking that a charge was now inevitable, I was determined to have "the first word of flyting," as we say in Scotland, and was about to rise my rifle, when Mohaden without removing his gaze from

the tiger, laid has hand upon my arm The tiger growled and showed his ed in curryaing the soil. They also feeth but unable to with and the fasly withdraw the paw, yarch realousiv clutched his prey, crouche a together, as England soon of the eres, and the from if appalled by the steady gaze of the ing a salky growl, slank away into the long grass. No sooner was his back turned than Mohadeen, clapping his mands to ins mouth, sent forth that pecaitar veli, which appears to strike terror to the heart of the most savage animai, and we instantly heard the stealthy tread of the tiger changed to a ganop, as he fled in dismay from that

ungartaly cry. "We have made him eat dirt," remarked the young savage, coolly picking up his cheroot, replacing it in the corner of his mouth, and walking off as if no hing remarkable had happened .--We now see off toward camp at a round trot, for the short twilight of the tropies was fading rapidity, and my gaile aithough he affected to despise that they were not to be infled with after nightfail. We reached the tents without further venture, and I confess I cannotis, and we look upon them as was a little glad when we came in sight; savages. Now, if we are to true an im- of our cheering compair is - My Labor Journal, by Weet'r Commbell.

Brevity.

A saly or gentlem in, having made up the Constitution of the United States, her or ms and to be passographed, that in all debites of that body not one perhaps, twice ten errors in English naturally considers, in the first place, of them could a speech of not more than learn to speak the German so that no order stands thus-wate, fight one, successfully disposed of cases involving bishop: "This is the old Cock." German can detect the fact that he is a violet, pink, manye, dark bine, lemon, a large amount of property in half an

"Indeed," said he, 'on one occasion es?" to which Burr renlied: "Sir, you demand the greatest facul-

ty of the human mind, selection."

"'I find,' said he, 'that when I exceed half an hour, I am always doing mischief to my client. If I drive into the heads of the jury unimportant mat-

ter, I drive matter more important that I had previously lodged there." We commend his method and his reason for it, not only to ministers, but Jan. bers of Congress.

An Erect Position.

A writer on health very justly con- Feb. demns the habit of lounging, which a large number of persons indulge, as injurous to health. He says: "An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imag- March ined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurous, whether in setting, standing, or lying posture, whether sleeping or walking. To sit with the April body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrups the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly humpbacked, June or severely round shouldered, by sleep-

ing with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand, or walk or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one, July such persons may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more

careful he is to preserve a straight or

upright position, and get back to nature again, the better." Filling Ice Houses with Snow. As the time is now approaching when the supply of ice for the ensuing year s to be secured. I beg leave to give you the experience of one of our "Clif- Sept. on Farmer's Club," of Chiton, Ohio. if is ice house is situated on the side of a gravel hill, covering a pit ten feet leep and twelve feet square, and is a simple frame structure over the pit about four or five feet in heighth; the Oct. sides of the pit are boarded up, and the drainage is through the gravel. Finding it expensive to haul ice from the neighboring ponds and rivers, he last winter filled his house with snow, Nov. after the custom prevailing in Switzerand and California, (for my friend is a

(raveler,) simply rolling it up in masses and with a wheelbarrow conveying it to the house-first lining the sides of Dec. the pit with straw, and after it was fined covering the snow with the same material, thus filling the house without cost and securing an abandant supply of good ice for his large family during the whole summer. The snow settled down into a compact mass when the spring and summer heats affected it, and a portion still remains at the bottom of the pit as a solid glacier of the Signs that Fails. We all remember the story of the

inn-keeper who became proud as he prospered, and taking down bis sign of the Ass, put up a portrait of George IV, in its place. His neighbor immengers by daying it, was perfectly aware diately raised the cast-off effigy, and "in this sign he conquered." The first landford, alarmed at the increasing popularity of his rival, and understanding the cause, wrote underneath the gram visage of his Majesty: "This is the real Ass." But a more ludierous incident of the kind is just now told at the expense of the good Bishop Liandaff. A took up his abode near the It is such of the three most influential head of Lake Windermere, where the members of the convention that formed pencipal in a had been known as the Cock; but the landlord, by way of compliment to his distinguished neighbor, substituted the Bishop as the new sign pronunciation. But the same man will how to be diessed so as to snow out to twenty manufer. We have good an. An inn-keeper close by, who had frewrite a letter of four pages, or a distine best advantage. This is by no morely for stated that Al xunder Ham. quendy excited mine host of the Cock Radde, Harness and Trunk Maker, and Bank Baildmistake in specing or in grammar, and thany inight. Let us offer a diffuse or above to the fact few words or advice to coming areas.

Rept. 11, 1861—19 that I was written by a person of through | Quarge count, for cort and special reasons, his forgond or given are on the frem of a many travelers to his name by putting burth and education. But he could not the photographically, bused. But is easily and his rivar. A new Burt, not up the sign of the Cock. The fand and read half a page of it aloud without re- | walke, other staties of lones of co.o., are made that her boar and a quarter. A with the new sign was much discomfitevening the fact that he had fearned to proportionably danker or ngmer as they judge, who has insimately a quainted ed at seeing many of his old customers speak another language first. On the contain more or les of these colors - with Barrandan's practice a mirrord this deposited at his rival's establishment, so, other hand, a man who speaks the Ela. The progressive scale of philographic subment, adding that within his by way of remedy, he put up, in large. gush language as his native tongue can color commences with the agricult. The knowledge this advocate repeatedly and red letters, under the portrait of the

A Hint for Hard Times.

Many a farmer spends more money in he talked to the jury seven minutes in a year for tobacco than would provide German, or a German will learn the dead, black Comptexion has to be consuch a manner that it took me on the his family with a religious newspaper, French language, and the Italian or a sidered in connection with dress. Blon-beach half an hour to straighten them, and enable sim also to send a copy to out." He added, "I once asked him, some poor family in his neighborhood. THE andersigned respectfully informs the generous form of the target of a clergyman who relates his method between the above points, he has placed up. in the knows how to profit between the above points, he has placed up. in the knows how to profit between the above points, he has placed up. in the knows how to profit two pew and commodation for the carrying of the form the above points, he has placed up. in the knows how to profit two pew and commodation of the travalling community. This was known is fine from the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling community. This was known is fine from the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling community. This was known is fine from the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling community. This was known is fine from the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling community. The was known in the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling community. The was known in the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling community. The was known in the court and jury by dwelling only on the court and jury by dwelling only on the travalling court and jury by dwelling only on the court and jury by dwelling only of carbinating the court and jury by dwelling only on the court and jury by dwelling only on the court and jury by dwelling only of carbinating the court and jury by dwelling only on the court and jury by dwelling on the most important points in their cas- weed, as follows: "I had," said he, "a deep well of very cold water, and when ever the evil appetite craved indulgence, I resorted immediately to fresh drawn He is well known to have been one water. Of this I drank what I desired, of the most effective advocates in his and then continued to hold water in my time, and in this matter, if in nothing mouth, throwing out and taking in snoelse, he deserves to be studied and im- cessive mouthfuls, until the eraving itated. We refer to a single foreign ceased. By a faithful adhearance to this example, an eminent English barrister. practice for about a month, I was cured; "I asked Sir James Scarlet," says and from that time to this have been en-And there are very many persons who it nearly white; it is thus brought to Buxton, "what was the secret of his tirely free from any appetate for tobacton read the English language, that is, about the same photographic tint as in pre-eminent secrets and advocate. His co."

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC. FOR 1865.

We gather the above facts from a gen-9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27 28 29

26 27 28 29 30 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Want of Courage.

Sidney Smith in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for a want of a little brass, as it is termed

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want or a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because then timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who if they only had been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone greater lengths in order to to anything in the world worth

If you would do anything, you must not stand shivering on the bank, and thinking of the cold and danger, but jamp in and scramble through as well as you can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very web before the flood, when a man could consult his triends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, then live to see its success for seven centuries atterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his first cousiu, and his other friends, till one day he finds that hu is 65 years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting he has no more time left to follow their advice. There is so little time for oversqueamishness at present that the opportunity ships away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to yearture if ever, he is convinced that is no and so cover the ground, and the orhad rule to preach up the necessity in chard kept tree from grass and weeds such instance of a fittle violence done to by thus covering the surface. The the feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

A Model Family.

About twenty-five years ago, two our trees in their beautiful, natural probrothers, then and now residing in Keu-nebunk, married. Their wives never ged mousters, marred and scarred, and saw each other until they were married. These two brothers are blacksmiths and cold, and retarded years in their prowork together, occupying the same dactiveness. Probably it might not be shop that their lather and grandfather wise to continue the mulch upon. The occupied. But the most remarkable ground through the whole season, aland recommendable teacure in reference though I am not aware that injury in to the matter is, that these two fami-lies have lived together as one family thus covering the ground no double ever since they were married, all eating would be to bring the roots toward the at the same table, and all in perfect har surface but perhaps this would produce mony. A few years ago these two men no injury. Where mice and mony. left for California. While waiting on abound, either the mulch or grace from the 1sthmus for a steamer one of them in in the orenard, would word the was taken sick; it was agreed that the Winter quarters, and thus endances the well brother should proceed to Califor trees County County

ma, and the other should return home as soon as he was able, which he did. -The California brother remained in the Golden State, working at this trade, until he accumulated \$3,600, when he returned home. After the congratulations were over the Californian brought out his treasure and said: "Here, brother, is \$1,800, your half of my earnings!"-The wives took turns in presiding at table-alternating weekly-the one off duty taking no more interest in matters than if she was a boarder.

tieman of this city, who recently made a short call at the house of the brothers. We set those people down as bona ade Christians.—Portland Argus

The grain receipts at Chicago last year figure 45,952,741 bushels.

Thirty million gallons of petroleum have been exported since February 1; 1864.



Management of Orchards

BY JUDGE FRENCH.

No man living, I think, can show a 3 good orchard of grafted fruit which was 10 kept in grass the first ten years of its life. It is a point settled beyond controversy, that orchards to be healthy and productive, must be cultivated most of the time. There is such a thing as 3 4 5 6 7 8 over-cultivation. The mistake often-10 11 12 13 14 15 est made, I think, of late years, is fore-16 17 18 19 20 21 22 ing young trees too much, thereby given as 24 25 26 27 28 29 ing them too luxurious growth, and increasing their liability to injury by the 5 frosts. Land, rich enough for a crep 7 8 9 10 11 12 of indian corn, is in good condition for 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 the healthful growth of apple trees. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 Even after trees are grown to a large size, manuring so as to maintain a 2 vigorous growth often renders the tree

9 unirnitful. The theory is, that when dame natare, along in Summer and early Au-24 25 26 27 28 29 39 tumn, is laying her plants for next years operations, she forms buds without at first deciding whether they shall be for leaves or fruit, and that we, her servants, may help to determine their character by urging or checking the circulation of the sap; a vigorous circulation and full supply developing the 5 6 7 8 9 19 11 lation and full supply developing the buds into leaves and wood, and a diminished circulation developing fruit minished circulation developing fruit buds. A tree which the plow has injured, or which has been bent down by the wind, often is in full bloom, while its thrittier neighbors are expanding their dimensions with no attempt at fruitfulness. We prune the roots or bend down the branches to induce fruittulness. On the same principle, if your beautiful orchard, at eight or ten years of age, grow rapidly but does not bear by laying it to grass a year or two, a check will be given to its growth and bl sso, and miruit will appear in due

It is not uncommon to near a see complain that a certain tree is apparently dying, and regret it because it was a tree that always bore full, not knowing that the partial loss of vitality had turned all its twings to fruit spurs.

I know of no substitute for plowing orchards, unless it be mulching. There is a pactical difficulty that all experience, in raising apple orchards; undoubtedly, low branched trees are most nealthy, most productive, most convenient in all respecas, except in cultivation. But low branching trees will not admit horses to pass under them; and oxen though not so high headed as horses, have a great many more horns, which is very inconvenient in young orchards. After low headed trees have borne

two or three full crops, their branches often touch the ground, giving great convenience in picking the fruit, but utterly preventing the passage of a plow team. I know orchards of this character which have been long kept very productive by mulching the whole ground with hay or straw. They were near the sea, and the mulch was the coarse grass of the flats. Where any much can be cheaply obtained, I think trees may be planted a out twenty-two feet apart, allowed to form low heads, crops derived from cultivation under the trees seldom pay the cost, and in many locanties mulching would be cheaper than cuitivation, and answer all the purpose. We should then have exposed to the alternations of heat and