LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1855.

An Act to Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c. That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drank, except as hereinafter provided, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they and any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second or any subsequent offence shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending upon conviction shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertized according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-one supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses, but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits, and good repute for honesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement, or refreshment: *Provided further*, That so much of any act or acts of Assembly as requires a license from a city or county treasurer to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That the said court by their rules shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECTION 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required and the certificate of the city receiver or county treasurer that the license fee has been paid to him.

SECTION 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where, on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith, and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECTION 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by venders of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECTION 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court, and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

SECTION 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquor as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales, and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday.

SECTION 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquor contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SECTION 12. That the provisions of this act as to appraisement and license shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to domestic producers, brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall any thing herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of town, borough, township or ward within this Com'th, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his wilful failure so to do he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next contrary to the provisions of this act.

Common Schools.

MONTHLY DECISIONS, EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. *Directors not to be contractors.* It is a violation of the School law and sound policy, for a Board of Directors to enter into a contract with one of their own number for the erection of school houses. Such contracts are wrong, upon principle, and the Superintendent cannot hold them as otherwise illegal and void.

2. *Directors not to be Teachers.* No person can serve as Director and Teacher at the same time. One office or the other must be surrendered.

3. *Houses built by adjoining districts.* Under the 23d section, division IX of the School law, it is the duty of the directors of adjoining districts to provide school houses, as well as tuition, for pupils who cannot be otherwise properly provided for in their own district. But if it becomes necessary to erect houses at the joint expense and to be jointly owned by such adjoining districts, great care shoud be taken to have the title properly secured, so as to prevent future trouble and litigation.

4. *A person paying tax in two districts can only send his children to the schools of that in which he resides.* A person residing in one district, and paying school tax on property in another, does not thereby acquire a right to send his children to the schools of any district, except that in which he resides.

5. *Power of teachers over pupils out of school.* The authority of teachers over pupils out of the school house, is a question over which the department has, under the law, only advisory, and not absolute, power; and deference to former decisions on the subject, has delayed instructions thus far on this point. But numerous and increasing complaints from single schools and entire districts, of bad conduct and acts of insubordination, at the school house and under the eye of the directors and teacher, have been received. These cases, so demoralizing in their character and subversive of the discipline of the schools yet neglected by parents, and not properly cognizable by the Courts, require the statement, here, that in the opinion of the present Superintendent, the jurisdiction and authority of the Teacher over pupils is neither limited by the school house walls, nor to the time the school is actually in session; but that, as a general rule, in all matters legitimately connected with the schools, and the manners and morals of the scholars, the teacher's jurisdiction commences at the moment when pupils leave the parental roof and control to go to school, and continues until their return from school.

6. *County Commissioners to furnish information as to taxable property.* When Directors are at a loss to know what are proper subjects of taxation for school purposes, they should, under the 29th section of the school Law, call on the County Commissioners for the desired information.

7. *Maximum of Assessment.* The highest assessment that can be made upon taxable property for school purposes, is thirteen mills on the dollar.

8. *Amount of tax, on persons, trades and occupations.* If the assessed value of person's trade or occupation be less than $200, it is not taxable at all for school purposes. If it be valued at from $200 to $250, the tax should be 50 cents. If it be valued at more than $250, the tax should be 50 cents, and then in addition to the 50 cents, one per cent. on every dollar of the valuation above $250; and this is the highest limit which the law authorizes in this particular.

9. *Farmers are exempted from an "occupation" tax*, by the 32 section of the Act of 29th April, 1844, (pamphlet laws, 1844, page 497,) and the Superintendent has no control over the subject.

10. *What single freemen are taxable.* It will be seen by the III. Act of 15th April, 1834, (pamphlet laws 1834, page 512,) that the poll tax on "single freemen" is only applicable to such single freemen, above the age of 21 years, as "shall not follow any occupation or calling," and not to unmarried men generally. —*Pa. School Journal.*

From the Cincinnatti Enquirer.

Stanzys dedickated to an individual in the persuite of Liker under difficulties, a Sundee mornin'.

BY THE GRINDER OF THE "GRINDER TO THE STEAM FIRE ENJINE."

Eminent destruckshonist of Liker,
Probablee your dri.
Mayhaps there's a vakuum in your bowel?
You feel sinkly
Kurious to the abdominal regions?
Want a stimulator, eh? It won't be dill,
Eminent destruckshonist!

Imbibber of alkoholic likwid,
The kristi wat was to have arriven has arroven!
You knew sitts sidewaus are a closed pluck
That ole little dime, rezurrekted from
the depthes of the trowsers, kant awaken
A simpathetic response, or a tod from
Your kan-lee-faded friend, the barkeeper,
Alkoholik Imbibber!

Knockturnal jyraten nawvegater,
Last nite you wer 12 11 to drunk, and
Wen you went hom; you had a
Miscellaneous mixture of the legs;
Felt tired, perhaps. Kneeksweating
You feel heated about the innards.
"Ole not the philtering unkshun to your soul"
That your alone this morning—
There numerous people of the saim
stripe with similar feelinks,
Knockturnal navegater!

Demonstrator of the power of suckshen!
This is an episode in your karear.
A full step to your ambitious aspirations—
effer spiritual!
You kan't get your morning rashens—
The barr is closed—naree bottel is visibul
To the naked i.
as you stand firmenst the kounter,
You invisibly inkwire for a drink
& it don't kom.
Demonstrator of suckshun!

Kocktale sanyhylater!
Your a liquor-fil person, a victim
of licquidarty stupidjiee;
You can do so hout werking all the week
and rest on Sundee;
But you han't drink licker 6 days
and drv up on the 7th
Your thirst cistern is not
kapable of appreciating
The cool nant.
Your natcher revolt at water,
Kocktale sanyhylater!

Phamee to water!
You believe water useful in ablushen
and navigatin purposes only;
not refreshin, benefishal,
or invigorating as a beverage.
Strange ideee—but not unkommon.
However, you're dun for. The ordenance
is imperative—is extante—
passed by a majority vote.
Not a drop of liker, wholesale or retail,
kan you git on Sundee—
Eamee to water.

Objeck of kommisurashun;
Your in a hard case, I
rekwiring brandee and kompashun.
You may kaxe, puresuade, beg, promise, &c.
but it's of no use;
the "shaning kwadruped is defunkt."
Why didn't you gets bottle on
Saturdee nit, kt?
Too serve for you—reform; stop;
shut down; reflekt; hesitate before
you get kornered on saturdee
nikht, unless you prepair for
emergencies.
Objeck of kommissurashun.

Editors and Politicians.

How many men there are who occupy prominent positions in the ranks of party, who are entirely dependent upon the press for what they enjoy. The New York *Democrat* copying from the Louisville *Journal* and the Richmond *Examiner* statements of their editors, respecting the way they made "great men" and the ingratitude these "great men," have shown to their maker, makes the following striking confessions:

"It is not unfrequent that the friendship of an editor is the politician's whole stock-in-trade, upon whom he draws for every step he makes in the way of time * * * Witness, for instance, the tremendous man the press made of Mr. Pierce during the campaign of his election. We confess that we look back with shame upon the part we bore in that business during the four months of that canvass. We wrote for a campaign paper which circulated more than sixty thousand copies a week; what would make a book of not less than 300 folio pages, all proving most clearly that he was in intellect, genius, purity of principles, and firmness of character, a second Jackson. Our head almost aches now when we remember the weary days and nights of editorial labor in which we followed him through the battle smoke, over the plains of Mexico, and created him into a tremendous and most frightfully brave general, who never did faint from fear under the blaze and whiz of the saltpetre and bullets of the enemy. And now, to see the bullrush thing he has turned out to be, bows our own spirit with shame and regret."

Honor to whom Honor is due.

Under the above caption the Philadelphia *Daily News* complains of the injustice of the Democratic press in awarding to Senator Broadhead the principal honor of having originated the old soldiers bounty land bill. This honor the News contends, does not belong to Senator Broadhead, "though his silence on the subject would seem to indicate that he is willing to have it awarded to him, and lacks the magnanity to do justice to the man who first proposed it. That man was JAMES POLLOCK, the present Governor of this Commonweelth, who, while a member of Congress as long ago as 1846, first proposed the measure, and advocated its passage in an able speech." The News further denounces the attempt to claim the especial credit for the passage of the bill in the House of Representatives for individuals to whom it does not properly belong, and says what is generally conceded to be true, that "its passage in the House is mainly to be ascribed to the skill, indomitable perseverance, and unceasing efforts of Ner Middleswarth, whose whole soul seemed to be enlisted in the cause of his old companions in arms. It was he who succeeded in bringing the House for its consideration, and it is, we believe, not too much to say that not another man in the House could have succeeded in taking it from the Speaker's table, and having it considered and passed. In saying this much upon the subject, we have simply performed what we conceive to be an act of justice to a veteran in the public service, who is now about retiring to private life, and that but few men ever served in the National and State Councils with more credit to themselves and usefulness to the public. If the old soldiers are peculiarly indebted to any one for the bounty their country now gives them, that man is Ner Middleswarth, of Union county."

Good Sense Fashion.

The New York "Times," in the course of an article under the head of "A Column of Talk for Young Men on Small Wages," has this plain and sensible paragraph on the subject of Dress, which we commend to all, men and women, young and old:

"It is great nonsense to say that all must dress fashionably, or lose caste. What is the fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us of one substantial merchant, one thrifty mechanic, one successful lawyer, or one gentleman, who dress 'fashionably,' and we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful, who do not, and ten fops, whom you utterly despise, who do. The fashion in New York for men just now requires a clean, decent garment, and no patches on it—no more, no less. A lady might wear her grandmother's shawl in Broadway, and not be noticed. The timid ones, and those just in from other cities and villages, alone are worried about their looks when they wear last winter's bonnet to the lecture or to church. Let all the young imitate the substantial and common-sensible, rather than those who are keeping up appearances at a sacrifice. It will be a saving in this item."

THE FARM:

The Garden---The Orchard.

Written for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

The Value of your Garden Patch.

Most of our readers who are householders have a garden patch, small or large, from an eighth of an acre or less, to half an acre or more. What we wish to impress upon them now is the importance of turning this, be it more or less, to the best account. With wheat at two dollars and a quarter per bushel, it is surely an object for most of us to raise what we can for ourselves, and we scarcely hazard anything in saying that no man about us has a garden so small that it may not save him some bushels of wheat. A large proportion hold their lots, too, by a permanent tenure, so that there is more encouragement for them to expend money judiciously in their improvement than to deposit it in the bank, or consume it in tobacco.

It is a mistake to suppose that because your lot is small it is not worth attention. If small it can be more abundantly manured, more thoroughly cultivated, and will yield a larger proportionate result. We have lately published the proof that between 70 and 80 bushels of wheat to the acre were raised last year in California, but our soil may be made to combine all the elements of fertility which are found there. Time and again have fifteen or sixteen hundred bushels of carrots, parsnips, or turnips been raised on an acre of ground, and many thousand head of cabbages. One-eighth or even one-sixteenth part of this is not to be sneezed at. We now mention these only as instances, not of what vegetables are most advisable to cultivate, but of the quantity of vegetable product which may be got off from a small piece of ground. Wm Cobbett in his *Cottage Economy*, written for the English workingmen, asserts that any one of them may keep a cow the entire year on the produce of one quarter of an acre of ground, and he lays out a plan for accomplishing this which has every appearance of being practicable. But where the feed of a cow could be raised we might probably substitute that of at least two human beings. Indeed, Cobbett goes on to show that the *families* in the "great wen," as he calls London, "this wen of all Wens," do not, on the average, consume more than what the market gardener raises on *three* rods of ground. But we can not forbear to quote some paragraphs of Cobbett's plain English on this subject:

"Before I dismiss this article, let me offer an observation or two to those persons who live in the vicinity of towns, or in towns; and who, though they have large gardens, have "no land to keep a cow," a circumstance which they "exceedingly regret." I have, I dare say, witnessed this case at least a thousand times. Now, how much garden ground does it require to supply even a large family with garden vegetables? The market gardeners round the metropolis of this wen-headed country; round this Wen of all wens (London); round this prodigious and monstrous collection of human beings; these market gardeners have about three hundred thousand families to supply with vegetables, and these they supply well too, and with summer fruits into the bargain. Now, if it demanded ten rods to a family, the whole would demand, all but a fraction, nineteen thousand acres of garden ground. We have only to cast our eyes over what there is to know that there is not a fourth of that quantity. A square mile contains, leaving out parts of a hundred, 700 acres of land; and 19,000 acres occupy more than twenty-two square miles. Are there twenty-two square miles covered with the Wen's market gardens? The very question is absurd. The whole of market gardens from Brompton to Hammersmith, extending to Battersea Rise on the one side, and to the Bayswater road on the other side, and leaving out roads, lanes, nurseries, pastures, corn-fields, and pleasure-grounds, do not, in my opinion, cover one square mile. To the north and south of the Wen there is very little in the way of market garden; and if, on both sides of the Thames, to the eastward of the Wen, there be three square miles actually covered with market gardens, that is the full extent. How, then, could the Wen be supplied, if it required ten rods to each family? To be sure, potatoes, carrots, and turnips, especially the first of these, are brought, for the use of the Wen, from a great distance, in many cases. But, so they are for the use of the persons I am speaking of; for a gentleman thinks no more of raising a large quantity of these things in his garden, than he thinks of raising wheat there. How is it, then, that it requires half an acre, or eighty rods, in a private garden to supply a family, while these market gardeners supply all these families (and so amply too) from ten, or more likely, five rods of ground to a family? I have shown, in the last Number, that nearly fifteen tons of vegetables can be raised in a year upon forty rods of ground; that is to say, ten loads for a wagon and four good horses. And is not a fourth, or even an eighth, part of this weight, sufficient to go down the throats of a family in a year? Nay, allow that only a ton goes to a family in a year, it is more than six pound weight a day; and what sort of a family must that be that really swallows six pounds weight a day? and this a market gardener will raise for them upon less than three rods of ground; for he will raise, in the course of the year, even more than fifteen tons upon forty rods of ground. What is it, then, that they do with the eighty rods of ground in a private garden? Why, in the first place, they have one crop where they ought to have three. Then they do not half till the ground. Then they grow things that are not wanted. Plant cabbages and other things, let them stand till they be good for nothing, and then wheel them to the rubbish heap. Raise as many radishes, lettuces, and as much endive, and as many kidney beans, as would serve for ten families; and finally throw nine-tenths of them away. I once saw not less than three rods of ground, in a garden of this sort, with lettuce all bearing seed. Seed enough for half a county. They cut a cabbage here and a cabbage there, and so let the whole of the piece of ground remain undug, till the last cabbage be cut. But, after all, the produce, even in this way, is so great, that it never could be gotten rid of, if the main part were not thrown away. The rubbish heap always receives four fifths even of the eatable part of the produce.

It is not thus that the market gardeners proceed. Their rubbish heap consists of little besides mere cabbage stumps. No sooner is one crop on the ground than they settle in their minds what is to follow it. They clear as they go in taking off a crop, and, as they clear they dig and plant. The ground is never without seed in it or plants on it. And thus, in the course of the year, they raise a prodigious bulk of vegetables from eighty rods of ground. Such vigilance and industry are not to be expected in a servant; for it is foolish to expect that a man will exert himself for another as much as he will for himself. But if I was situated as one of the persons is that I have spoken of in Paragraph 137; that is to say, if I had a garden of eighty rods, or even of sixty rods of ground, I would out of that garden, draw a sufficiency of vegetables for my family, and would make it yield enough for a cow besides. I should go a short way to work with my gardener. I should put *Cottage Economy* into his hands, and tell him, that if he could furnish me with vegetables, and my cow with food, he was my man; and that if he could not, I must get one that could and would. I am not for making a man toil like a slave; but what would become of the world, if a well-fed healthy man could exhaust himself in tilling and cropping and clearing half an acre of ground? I have known many men *dig* thirty rods of garden ground in a day; I have, before I was fourteen, digged twenty rods in a day, for more than ten days successively; and I have heard, and believe the fact, of a man at Portsea, who digged forty rods in one single day, between daylight and dark. So that it is no slavish toil that I am here recommending."

Allowing that the calculations of this poor man's oracle, as he wished to be regarded, and was, to a great extent, are somewhat extravagant, they still afford abundant encouragement to every man who has a small garden to make the most of it. And we remember reading some years ago in the Maine Farmer, a detailed statement of the yield of one acre of ground, cultivated by the editor, wherein it was shown that an entire family of fully the average size were not only supplied with all the vegetables they required—but their pork and poultry were fed, and with a surplus (mostly of onions, as far as we recollect) their year's consumption of wheat was obtained. And how could market gardeners near the cities afford to pay the enormous rents they do, and still make fortunes, some of them, if their ground did not bear at this rate and even more abundantly.

In an ordinary season what we are saying might seem to be "a day after the fair." As it is this year, however, operations in the garden are just fairly commencing, and having said thus much to call attention to the subject, we must reserve until our next some more practical suggestions on the way by which the results we have spoken of must be pursued.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

One word more, before the season has entirely past, on planting trees. Not any longer however, at present, about fruit trees. Having already disposed of that class of the trees which God himself planted in the home of man's first innocence—those which "were good for food," we must not neglect that other scarcely less important class which were "pleasant to the sight." Scarcely less important, for although they do not contribute to the gratification of the appetite or the support of the body, they do meet an intellectual, we might almost say a moral want, the desire for beauty, and help to nourish in purity and refinement the common mind. Every man will find his home more pleasant and his family more happy for having some of them about. They may be got of Mr. NOLL and through the same channels generally which we have indicated before for procuring fruit trees.

We quote the following article, from the *Farm Journal*, as expressing our own views and feelings, only remarking that the list of plants here given is by no means complete, since many other shrubs and trees will answer equally as well as these, when they are more easily obtained. Indeed it requires little that is far-fetched or dear-bought to render a door-yard or flower-plot agreeable. Let there be a little taste for such things, and almost anybody will collect from among neighbors or from nurserymen, at trifling cost, the means for much pure and permanent enjoyment.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

PLANT TREES!

Before another number of the Journal reaches our readers, the season for planting will fully have arrived, and we hope every owner of an acre of land, for his own pecuniary benefit, (which in some cases is the most important consideration,) for the benefit of those who are to come after him, and for the health, comfort and enjoyment of himself and family, which will be almost an immediate result, will not forget to *plant*. *Plant, Plant, Plant*, should be the *one* idea ever present for the next six weeks. Let every fence corner, every open space, every good exposure, be watched for and hunted out, where a tree of some kind can be not merely stuck in, but *planted* as it should be, and with the object of making it not merely *live* but *grow, thrive* and *bear fruit* or foliage for ornament or use. In former numbers of the Farm Journal, we have treated copiously of the mode of planting, and the varieties of trees best adapted for fruit and ornament, &c., and as our space is too limited now to go over the subject at length, we will recommend two books better adapted than any two we know of, for conveying *all* necessary information in a cheap simple form—Barry's fruit book, and Meehan's hand book of ornamental trees. The two can be obtained for a couple of dollars, and we will furnish them, or send them to any of our friends who will enclose us that amount. Many very many other excellent works can be obtained, but none equal to those two for *condensed, practical*, useful information on the subjects of which they treat.

In our present number will be found the list recommended by the American Pomological Society, which is entirely reliable, as regards fruit. In respect to ornamental trees and shrubbery, there is a wide selection. Of evergreen trees, first and foremost we recommend the Norway Spruce, Abies excelsa, as being unsurpassed, and perhaps unequalled as a tree for all localities. To this we would add for every lawn, some White Pines, (Pinus Strobus,) Hemlock (Abies Canadensis,) European Silver Fir (Picea Pectinata,) a magnificent tree, with dark rich foliage, and not half so much known as it should be, and also our Balm of Gilead or Balsam (Picea Balsamea,) with a specimen at least of Scotch and Austrian Pines, both quite distinct in habit from either of the others. These are all of large growth and size. For smaller trees, which will admit of planting nearer the house, purchase Abies Alba, or European Double White Spruce, a beautiful tree of very compact habit, and peculiar tint, the unrivalled Deodar Cedar, Cryptomeria Japonica from Japan, proved to be entirely hardy here. There is nothing yet known we think to equal these two last. For evergreen *shrubbery*, to fill judiciously the smaller spaces, ask at the nurseries for English and Irish Yew, American Arbor Vitæ, Euonymus, American, Irish and Swedish Junipers, Thuja Plicata, a very beautiful species of Arbor Vitæ, also Mahonia, Tree Box, of which there are several species, all beautiful, and American Holly. The latter is somewhat difficult to plant, but is so beautiful in its green leaves and scarlet berries, hanging on all winter, as to pay well for extra pains and expense.

For deciduous trees, where a shade is wanted *very quickly*, nothing is so well as Silver Maple, Silver Poplar and Pawlonia. These are very rapid growers, the Poplar however being somewhat objectionable from liability to sucker. This will not interfere with it for street planting. To those, however, who can afford to be somewhat patient and wait a little longer for more desirable trees, but slower growth, who will be satisfied with acquiring beautiful shade at a pace of thirty miles an hour instead of sixty, we recommend, by all means, three species of Maple as not being surpassed by any other shade trees, Acer Saccharinum, (Sugar Maple,) Acer Platanoides, (Norway Maple,) Acer Pseudo Platanus, European Sycamore or English Maple. These are all of the very first class. Add to them, English Horse Chesnut, which, however, loses its leaves too soon and suffers rather much from hot weather, and Tulip Poplar, not half so much planted as it deserves, also the many beautiful species of ash, Magnolia Acuminata, Tripetala, and Macrophylla, the different species of oak much undervalued and very ornamental, also Tilia Americana, American Linden, Willows and Deciduous Cypress, European White Birch and Larches. For second size of Deciduous trees and shrubs obtain Rhamnus Carolinianus, a very showy tree, also Halesia or Silver Bell, Laburnum, Purple Beech, Judas trees, Rhus Cotinus or Mist Bush, Chionanthus or White Fringe, Dogwood, Double Flowering Apple and Cherry, Virgilia Lutea, Cydonia Japonica, Deutzia Scabra and Gracilis, Weigelia Rosea, Ribes Sanguineum, hardy at Philadelphia, Lilacs, Spiræas assorted a beautiful family of shrubs, a continuation of bloom being kept up all summer with the different species, Hydrangia Quercifolia, one of our most magnificent flowering shrubs, Euonymus Americana, Calycanthus, and a large number of others. We consider no lawn *perfect* without all these we have named. Their grouping and arrangement with proper taste will of course increase the proper effect.

We wish our farmers would not stint so much the space around their houses for ornamental purposes. A spacious lawn and grass plot in front of the dwelling well supplied with the above list of trees, we believe would often be worth $5,000 to the real bone fide selling value of the property.

We have known more than once such a lawn, well set with grass and tastefully planted, to be the means of selling many a farm and country seat. We would recommend it however not as a means of selling, but as an inducement for *keeping* a comfortable homestead, and fastening in the hearts of inmates both young and old, those endearing attractions, which should ever cluster around one's home and make it more beautiful than all other places. A healthful moral influence is often thus exerted, particularly on the minds of children, of no slight importance. Again we say, *Plant, Plant, Plant.*

The horticulturists of Paris have succeeded, by artificial crossings, in obtaining a natural rose of blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means—that and the yellow, or tea rose, the black, or purple rose, are the result of skillful and scientific gardening.

A riot occurred on Sunday, 1st, at a Catholic church, in Oxford, New York, in consequence of an excommunicated Catholic being ordered out of the church building by the priest. The services were suspended and a general fight ensued outside the house.

The Grand Council of Geneva, at its last sitting, rejected, by a vote of 49 to 40, the second reading of the bill for a separation of the Church and State. So it would seem that Protestantism in the old world is still "behind the age!"

Punch gives the following definition of Aristocracy:—"A class of persons who despise the public, and are venerated by the public for that very reason."