Poetry.

Timur. Flowers which Never Dic.

BY J. WILKINS MOORE. , Oh ! there are flowers which flourish Far beyond this "vale of tears;" Flowers which angel hearts will cherish

In the heaven of coming years. The raiment on the poor bestowed, A Phe water kindly given Are fragrant blossoms on the road

And oh! the tears which silent flow. Shed at a brother's tale of wee-Are fragrant flowers on high.

We tread, to enter heaven.

Sweet buds, they bloom beyond the sky, In an ethereal clime; Flowers that were not born to die. G Tollyen at the close of time.

Family Circle

Instituting Family Prayer Under Difficulties. A TRUE STORY.

Ellen was the oldest of ten children who had been given to their parents nearly at the rate of two every three years. It had pleased her heavenly Father to assign her home in the middling classes of society. The arrangements of her father's house were simple and comfortable. There was no lack of thrift, neatness or economy in that small but well-filled dwelling. The two children next to Ellen were boys, and could not be depended on to lighten the labor of their mother; so Ellen was at once nurse-girl, daughter and lady. From sunrise to curfew bell, she performed more labor than any maid servant in the village, and the beauty of it was, that she did all cheerfully, and gracefully, just as if it were nothing worth mentioning. Her dress was always becoming, her manners cultivated, and her appearance respectable.

Almost every Sabbath, Ellen was able to attend on the word of truth, and once or twice a week she added to her Sabbath privileges an evening at the prayer and conference room. Industry and filtal duty do not hinder the heart from going forth to God. Touched by the Holy Spirit, she listened to the truth, read her Bible at home, and tried to pray for herself in her little room. Sometimes she ventured to hope that she had been born again, but still she was perplexed, uncertain, and not happy in view of her relations to God. She was without any free communion with believers, enjoyed neither religion nor the world, and was in doubt whether to class herself with God's people or with the impenitent.

Ellen was naturally apt at a book, and she learned to read slowly. Her mother could so ill spare her from household duties, that she had been cut off in a great measure from early opportunities at school. While no one could sooner or better quiet a crying child, bind up a bleeding finger, make a bowl of gruel, prepare a meal for a dozen people or do a week's ironing, it is very doubtful whether she could bound the State of Pennsylvania, tell, a noun from a verb, or spell business or separate, as well as her fair-haired sister whose years numbered but half her own. She had literally devoted her days to ministering to the bodily wants of the circle in which her lot was cast. Skillful, industrious, and affectionate, she was the comfort of her mother, the joy of her father, and the dependence of all the lesser slips of the house, and they never thought or cared what she knew, or did not know, of geography, grammar, arithmetic. Her soul did not grovel in the ashes. Her aspirings were high. She had wit enough to know when to be silent, and silence not only frequently passes for sense, but often indicates it. Keeping her ears open, she was as well furnished with general information as girls of her age who had spent all their years in the school-room. No one who met her in company, and saw her quiet, modest, attentive demeanor, and heard her say just the right thing when she spoke at all, would have dreamed that she did not know the multiplication table,

or could not write a short letter without

mistakes in the orthography. Ellen's father was a sensible, energetic man. When he waked to a sense of the fact that she had attained seventeen Summers without acquiring that "good learning" which every old-fashionad Yankee values for his children more than houses or lands, he made arrangements at once to. release her from household labor, and give her "the schooling" she needed. When this resolution was carried out, and Ellen found herself in the school-room, her mortification was extreme. Here sense nof shame was strong and lively. Here she was, a woman in size and capacity, as well able to take the charge of a house as her excellent mother, her judgment in practical matters uncommonly mature, and accustomed for years to the respect and consideration of persons older than herself; but in her new position, she found herself below the level of children eight or ten years old. The trial seemed at first greater than her sensitive nature could bear. It was quite an alleviation when she found one of her own age in a similar condition. A common suffering bound them in sympathy and friendship. They wisely encouraged one another to hold on, saying one to the other, " We shall mever be younger; better mortified now than all our lives hereafter." Unfolding the napkin in which their memories and understandings had been so long hidden, they set themselves bravely to making their one talent two, and very soon showed that they were not too old to learn. The teacher kept her eye and heart on these forlorn girls. She saw them often alone, and gave them more assistance than if they had been younger and less needy. The principal teacher in that school

was a sincere Christian lady, who tried to lead her scholars in the path of heavenly virtue as well as earthly science. She gained access to the heart of Ellen, and soon learned where she stood. She found that her young friend was imprisoned in Doubting Castle, and had lost the key to its huge and cumbrous gate. The teacher held up the lamp of Divine truth, until the dark galleries were so illumined that Ellen found the key, unbolted the prison gate, and walked forth into the clear light of heaven. That Gospel within a Gospel, the story of the Prodigal Son, encouraged the timid heart to approach the blessed God, and rest in his unwavering love. The teacher prayed with her and for her, until Christ upon the tree became the accepted righteousness and justification of her young friend, and love, peace, and hope succeeded to darkness, fear, and despondency.

The oldest daughter in a large family take away, gave her courage. Her father's

it was best for us to try." What could the mother say? A tear

her head gave the answer that stayed in her throat. This young girl of eighteen, ever after, when her father was away from home, while she remained in his house, gathered that group of children around her, and encouraged by the countenance and silent approval of the mother, read with them a Ellen had been early betrothed to a mechan-

ic but little older than herself. Prayer and interchange of thought on the most sacred of all subjects had welded their hearts together. To this young man she had confided all her own convictions of duty. He was living at his father's, and stimulated by her words and her example, he proposed to his aged parents, for he was one of their younger children, that they should unite in calling upon God and making known their requests to him every evening. He was their darling, and they could have denied him nothing reasonable. While his father was unable to speak, his mother found words

"I am sure we shall be glad to have prayer in the house." Thus in two families were household altars raised, and sweet incense offered

thereon daily. thereon daily.

It is now nearly thirty years since that young man and maiden thus honored Christ births and their homes. Those young and tender slips who knelt with Ellen around the mercy seat are men and women with with families of their own. They all move in the best circles of society. Five of those children are sealed to the Lord in the same covenant into which their elder sister so heartily entered, and we hope the rest are not very far from the kingdom. The aged parents of the young man, long since borne to their final resting-place, were cheered in the dark valley by the words and prayers of their beloved son.

In due time this young couple joined hand before the man of God and set up a family altar for themselves. Their new house and furniture were consecrated to God from the first, and the abundance of good things which he has since given them, have been sanctified daily by the Word of God and the voice of prayer. They settled hundreds of miles from their early homes. That beloved father, for whom Ellen had so many times prayed alone or in company with some kindred spirit, went one Winter not long after their marriage, to pass a month with his children. Their lovely walk and holy example opened his eyes to the power and beauty of religion pure and undefiled. He was led to consider his ways. The sins of fifty years were set before him with a vividness that well-nigh drove him to despair. To his daughter he went with the solemn question, "What shall I do?" Hers were the honored lips which God appointed to communicate to a father's inquiring mind, the only way in which a sinful man can be just

"I can say no more, father," were her Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be

saved; and I can say no less." Her father believed, and he has been spared for more than twenty years to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless, to offer incense in his own family, to sustain his minister, to as-of Rhodes. This was a brazen statue of Sn sist in the prayer-meeting, and to give his hand to every work calculated to edify the Church and convert the world.

A new set of slips, meanwhile, have grown up around that family altar in a distant State. Half of them have already been transplanted to God's nursery, the Church; and who that knows the worth of prayer can doubt that they will all prove trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he may be glorified? Is there no praying soul located in a prayerless house who will go and do likewise?-Boston Recorder.

Science and Art.

The Union Arch.

The Union arch over the Potomac, at Cabin Joun Run, seven miles West of Washington, is a magnificent piece of masonry. It is a single arch thrown from the natural abutment of solid rock at the base of one hill to a corresponding one on the other side. It is one hundred feet above the bed of the river, and has a span of two hundred and twenty feet, with a rise of fifty-seven feet and three inches. Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, now Quartermaster-General of the Federal army, planned the structure. No other stone arch in this country or in Europe exceeds it in beautiful proportion and in length of span. That which approaches nearest in magnificence is the famed bridge of sandstone across the river Dee, at Chester, England—a circular arch of two hundred feet span and forty feet rise.

Iron Steamship.

An iron steamship has just been launched in England which, it is said, cannot sink, no matter what accident or damage may befall her. She, has three distinct this power or authority, or a total abstidecks, each of which is air-tight, so that if nence from it, where the case admits it, a plate were removed, or a hole knocked will show the gentleman in a plain light. through the side in either deck, or even if her bottom were torn away altogether, she would still float, there being no communication between either of the lower decks, each of which communicates with the upper deck by a separate shaft or hatchway. If a fire was to break out in the hold, or in either of the compartments, it would be only necessary to close the communicating or speak of great good luck when in hearshaft, and leave it to die out of itself, as ing of a man bent by habitual misfortune, no air could get to it.

The Enfield and Minie Rifles.

It is most generally supposed that the Enfields and Minies are peculiar rifles, the one French and the other English, both invented by men whose names have been given to those fire-arms. The Enfield derives its name from the place where it is made, namely, the Government armory, at Enfield, England, and it is, in most respects, like the American army rifles made at Springfield, Mass. The barrel of it is formed of the best charcoal iron; its length is thirty-nine inches bore 58-100th of an inch; it has three grooves, 1-16th of an inch wide and 5-100th of an inch deep. The pitch of the grooves is six feet six inches. A hollow conical ball, with a plug of boxwood placed in the base, is used in this rifle. A graduated back-sight, set for ranges from two hundred to one thousand yards, is fixed on all the Enfields.

The Minie rifle derives its name from Lieut. Minie, of the French infantry, who first applied the hollow expanding bullet to the real strength of Fortress Monroe, and of intends to plant to look well to it ere he is the army rifle. The French rifles have the powerful influence it must exert, if un- misled by warm, sunny aspects, uncongewas thus brought near to Christ, and made four grooves, .02758 inches in width, der the right direction, all along the South ninks, etc., to see if the prima facie cause ready to follow whithersoever he should .00788 in depth, and one turn in six feet ern border. No careful observer who be of complaint is not in these very aspects leads. Earnest desires for the salvation of The bullet is hollow behind and conical, comes attached to this garrison, and who her father's household filled her soul. Hap- and weighs four hundred and ninety-four has good opportunities of inspecting the sur-

such a one. I would try and conduct our and by long practice in judging of dis-devotions, if you were willing and thought tances by the eye, he obtains wonderful England had inspired our rulers of that day stood in her eye; a slight inclination of sights on their rifles. - Scientific American.

Pluviometer.

A new pluviometer, or rain measurer has recently been contrived by a Frenchman, by which the number of showers, not only, but even the number of drops that portion of God's Holy Word, and bore have fallen on a given spot may be accuthem on wings of faith to the mercy seat. in the effect of the rain on chemically-prepared paper, which is unwound in strips from a cylinder working by clock machinery.

White Gundowder. The following is the composition of Augendre's white gunpowder : ferrocyanide of der is, that the temperature produced by the flame is lower, and that a gun can therefore be discharged a greater number of times without danger.

British Railways.

Since 1831 the British have laid down en thousand miles of railway, at a cost of \$1,650,000,000. During the same period there have been laid down ten thousand miles of telegraph, with fifty thousand before the families in which they had their miles of communicating wire, by which country something like an earthly omniresence.—Scientific American.

Ocean Telegraphs.

The number of submarine-cables that have been laid in shallow water is thirtyone, their total length being upward of three thousand miles; the deen sea lines fourteen in number, have a total length of eight thousand two hundred and ninety. Out of eleven thousand three hundred miles lain, only a little over three thousand miles are in working order.

A Knitting Machine.

An improved knitting machine has been invented: It contains from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five needles, which are not liable to break, and takes from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand stitches a minute. It makes stockings, shirts, coats, and all kinds of garments that are ordinarily, knit.

The Seven Old and the Seven New.

The seven wonders of the world were lst, the Egyptian Pyramids. The largest of these is six hundred and ninety-three feet square and four hundred and sixtynine feet high, and its base covers 111 acres of ground; 2d, the Mausoleum, erected to Mausolus, a king of Caria, by his widow, Artemisia. It was sixty-three feet long and thirty-five feet high; 3d, the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus. This was four hundred and twenty-five feet in length words, "than the Apostle, Believe on the breadth; 4th, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These walls are stated, by Herodotus, to have been eightyseven feet thick, three hundred and fifty feet high, and sixty miles in length; and the statement is deemed creditable by Apollo, one hundred and five feet in height, standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes; 6th, the Statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty rather than for its size; 7th, the Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus. This was a lighthouse, five hundred feet high, on the island of Pharos, at Alexandria in Egypt. A fire of wood was kept burning on its summit during the night, to guide ships to the

The seven wonders of the world are The Art of Printing, Optical Instruments. such as the Telescope and Microscope, Gunpowder, the Steam-Engine, Labor-Saving Machinery, the Electric Telegraph, and

Miscellaneous.

Character of the Gentleman.

I have stated already that the forbearing use of power is a sure attribute of the gen tleman, indeed, as we may say that power —physical, moral, purely social or political —is one of the touchs ones of genuine gentlemanship. The power which the husband has over the wife, in which we must include the impunity with which he may be unkind to her; the teacher over his pupils; the old over the young, and the young over the aged; the strong over the weak; the officer over his men; the master of a vessel over his hands; the magistrate over the citizens; the employer over the employed; the rich over the poor; the educated over the unlettered; the experienced over the confiding; the keeper of a secret over him whom it touches; the gifted over the or-dinary man; even the clever over the silly; the forbearing and inoffensive use of all Every traveller knows at once whether a gentlemanly or rude officer is searching his trunk. But the use of power does not only form a touchstone; even the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over the others, is a test. No gentleman can boast of the delights of superior health in the presence of a languid patient, Let a man who happily enjoys the advantages of a pure and honest life speak of it to a fallen criminal fellow-being, and you will soon see whether he be, in addition to his honesty, a gentleman, or not. The gentleman does not needlessly, and unceasingly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He cannot only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of soul and manliness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be truly past. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offense, a false step, or an unfortunate exposure of weakness gives him, merely to enoy the power of humiliating his neighbor. A man of true honor feels humbled himself

Dr. Leiber. Fortress Monroe. STRENGTH OF THE POST—ITS DEFENSES

when he cannot help humbling others:

AND CAPACITY. Comparatively few persons are aware of

precision in his aim. The special corps of with the conviction that the sea-board sec-Chasseurs and Zouaves have elevating tion was our weak one; that its security would best protect our commerce as it came into Hampton Roads for safety, and that from this point our ships of war could go out to clear the ocean of the hostile craft. The events of the last few months, however, have shown the importance of this post as a means of defense against enemies on the land; so that the Fortress is doubly serviceable as a protection against foes with-

out and foes within. The principal sea-front of the Fortress is toward the South-east; the next, toward Hampton Roads, is South-west; that toward the James River is North-west; that toward the York River and the tongue of land running down from the interior, is North and North-east. The area inclosed within the walls is eighty-five acres, and the walls are more than a mile in length. potassium, 28 parts; chlorate of potash, 28 parts; and sugar 49 parts. One advantage claimed for this over ordinary gunpowsalient points of a series of embrazures for outposts of the most formidable character. The capture of the water-battery and low embankment by an enemy would be a task of great difficulty and danger; and before they were carried, their defenders could spike all their guns and retire by private passages into the Fortress.

INTERIOR OF THE FORTRESS. Entering the main gateway of the Fortress. the embankments, covered with grass, rise all around you, stretching away grandly there has been given to the people of that in the distance. Barbette guns are placed at regular intervals along the parapets, and heavy artillery occupies the embrasures. On the land side the great columbiads and siege mortars are in position. One of the latter bears this inscription :

> "This mortar was taken from the English: It was captured at Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813."

Passing around the ramparts to the point of starting, we find the gun positions capable of being increased by hundreds at very short notice. The cannon are all ready and a railroad is now just completed for bringing along by the embankments as many more large cannon as may be desired All these barbette guns are so ranged that they can sweep across the Fortress and all around it. They command the only bridge leading through the main entrance over the moat, and two shots from the columbiads would dash that to pieces in an instant.

We now come down the ramparts and pass along the casemates. Here, again, is another range of hundreds of the largest class of cannon-among them as many columbiads as are required. They command the level of the sea, and can be elevated or depressed, like the guns en barbette, at the pleasure of the gunners.

At intervals the great magazines are stationed, all protected and out of harm's way. It is impossible to reach them by an attack from without. The powder is as secure as if it were stored in the Rock of Gibraltar, while the proper precautions are continued In connexion with the general magazines are subordinate ones, all constantly supplied and ready for instant use. Within hail the s lie in vast at are constantly manufactured by trustworthy men and of the best materials. It is enough to say that the active munitions of war are all that the patriots of the land could de-

Such is Fortress Monroe. It is cabable of receiving within its area five thousand soldiers and gunners, all working its cannon and musketry. If necessary, ten thousand infantry could be encamped on its grounds. Thus, as it is a settled principle of war that one thousand men well eatrenched are equal to ten thousand men in the open field, it would require oneshundred and fifty thousand fighting men to stand before the organized force of this fortress .- Correspon dent Even. Post.

Humility.

The bird that soars on highest wing Builds on the ground her lowly mest; And she that doth most sweetly sing Sings in the shade, where all things rest; n lark and nightingale we see What honor hath humility.

When Mary chose "the better part," She meekly sat at Jesus' feet; And Lydia's gently opened heart Was made for God's own temple meet Fairest and best adorned is she Whose clothing is humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown In deepest adoration bends; The weight of glory bows him down

Then most, when most his soul ascends Nearest the throne itself must be The footstool of humility. -James Montgomery.

Agricultural.

Orchard-Sites. The time is near at hand when the farmer will be called in his own mind to decide upon his orchard-site, for the trees he is to plant the coming Fall or Spring. Be the planting done at either time, the sooner the ground is ploughed the better. In all sections, Fall planting is not desirable; but whenever it can be done, never fail of improving the opportunity, for at that season the farmer is more at leisure than in the Spring, when, however good his intentions may have been to "plant a good orchard," by the pressure of Spring operations during the seed-time, he is compelled by force of circumstances to defer it a few days, and ere he is aware of the fact, "tree-peddlers," with the "best selection of trees in the West," are urging their wares upon him. and he buys, not because he wants their trees, but must have some, and fearing his time is too precious to go to the nursery, he takes such as are offered, perhaps an assortment; perhaps all of one sort. We did not intend giving a lecture upon

tree peddlers" or their wares, but to give some suggestions, from our stand-point of observation, upon locality for the orchard, and preparations for planting. Our observations have been nothing more nor less than those which every farmer in the State can make, if he would but travel with his eyes open, seeking knowledge in this direction. The "road to mill" will furnish many lessons, for A, B, and C's orchards will all be found different in aspects, soils and successful growth of timber—all of which distinctions will be so visible, that in many instances, "he that runs may read;" and these distinctions and different degrees of success are traceable to some prime cause, and it becomes every man who

For a large portion of the orchards other blackberries, when about four feet high,

Apple-Trees. The practice of taking off the old bark from apple-trees has been in use nearly two centuries. The old, cracked and dead bark on the stem and thick branches affords soil and shelter for various injurious growths, and also forms a fit receptacle for numerous larvæ, which in time devour the tender leaves and buds as they shoot forth. Besides, by removing the old bark the living

bark is brought into contact with the air, and myriads of insects prejudicial to his trees, are destroyed. In performing this operation, great care must be taken not to injure the live bark and lay bare the albernum. As the dead bark is more easily detached when it is moist, the best time to perform the operation is immediately after a heavy rain, with an instrument having rather a dull edge, in order that the live bark may not suffer any injury. After this, and especially if the trees have been somewhat closely scraped, a wash of soft mud from the bottom of puddles may be applied with a paint-brush or a soft broom. As soon as the trees have been scraped; all the bark, moss, and other kindred substances should be collected and burnt; for unless this be immediately attended to the larvæ will not be long in taking shelter in the ground or in the grass around the bottom of the tree. This process is a very easy, simple, and inexpensive one, requiring but a small degree of skill in the operator, and, if performed seasonably, will frequently be found to have a most beneficial effect in re-storing a tree to its original vigor and pro-

Salt for Swine.

A correspondent of the Annales der Landwirthschaft states some interesting experiments, to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs, weighing two hundred pounds apiece. One pair received, with their daily allowance of food two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight the salt was increased to two ounces apiece After four months the weight of the salted hogs was three hundred and fifty pounds apiece; while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only three hundred pounds. This experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The author feeds young pigs, according to their age, a quarter to an ounce daily, breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the heat of Summer, withholds it in a great degree from all, as it induces thirst and liability to disease.

Ventilation of the Apple-Barrel.

By this we mean the boring of holes in the head or staves of the barrels that will allow the escape of the moisture that is constantly passing off from the newly gathered fruit. We hazard nothing in the statement that one-half the fruit sent to this market this season, has been materially injured from moisture. The effect of confined vapor upon the apple is not at once apparent. The fruit appears uncommonly bright on the first opening—but as the surface dries off, the apple begins to grow dull looking, and if a light-skinned apple, in a

only injures the sale of the fruit, but to the great disappointment of the consumer. his fruit does not keep as he supposed it would, and as the variety of apple he purchased led him to suppose it would. Premature decay is sure to follow as a consequence of this want of ventilation — Chicago Fruit-Dealer.

Surpasses all other illuminating oils now he

Drains for Yards.

If a barn is not set in a hollow it may always be drained and kept dry. And who would have a wet cow-yard if he could avoid it? Nothing is gained by keeping a wet cow-yard. The eaves of the barns and sheds should never pour their water into the yard to run off through it—but the rains do no harm, they are wanted to mollify and mix the ingredients. This water should have a chance to drain off and leave the surface dry.

Importers and Jobbers of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, and expressions of the cools used by Clothiers and Merchant Tailors for Men's and Boys' Wear.

the field or mowing-ground. Let it runit is the cheapest mode that we have to spread a fertilizer over the farm. It is slovenly and silly to keep puddles of water in any cow-yard when they can be drained

Productiveness of Fowls.

A French journal states that experiments, to ascertain the comparative productiveness of the different breeds of poultry, were made, last Spring, in the Zoological Gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. The number of eggs laid by the fowls in that establishment, has been immense, and the sale of them produced, in April, the sum of 3,083f. It appears that the Asiatic breeds of Narkin and Brahmapootra are the best layers; the French Crevecceurs come next; the Houdans third; the La Eleche fourth; and after them the Dork-Fleche fourth; and after them the Dorkings and a Dutch breed. The Nankins and Brahmapootras are also remarkably precocious, and, according to some breeders, they set Physicians as a valuable and favorite. most to the end of the year.

Fast-Growing Pork.

The New-England Farmer says: "We do not work our hogs, either in harness or on the manure heaps. When they have taken their needs, and what exercise they please, they retire to a dry, roomy bed, lie down and grow, and make a business of it.

TARRANT'S

IMPROVED INDELIBLE INK, ETC, his been proved, by many years experience, to be the best, most permanent and reliable preparation ever offered to the Public.

The superity of this article is acknowledged by all, and own and grow, and make a business of it.

MPROVED INDELIBLE INK, ETC, his been proved, by many years experience, to be the best, most permanent and reliable preparation. down and grow, and make a business of it. An Irishman can over-haul the manure heap much cheaper than the hogs can. We slaughtered swine last Fall, made from H . SAM SON pigs that weighed less than thirty-six pounds each eleven months before, and the hogs weighed, when handsomely dressed, from four hundred and fifty to four hundred and seventy-five pounds each !"

Lac-Varnish for Vines.

Grape-vines may be pruned at any period without danger from loss of bleeding, by simply covering the cut parts with varnish made by dissolving stick-lac in alcohol. The lac-varnish soon dries, and forms an impenetrable coat to rain; it may also be applied with advantage in coating the wounds of young trees.

Raspberries and Blackberries

As soon as they have done bearing, should have the old bearing canes cut out, and all the new shoots, except half-a-dozen of the hest, which will then grow unimpeded; and make fine bearers another year. The common practice of allowing a mass of canes to grow up thickly together, to be thinned out only the following Spring, is a waste of growth, and weaker canes and smaller crops.

The complication of the best qualities to be thaned, and at the very lowest prices. Also, Blankets, Qulits, Sheetings, Tekings, Damask to grow up thickly together, to be thinned out only the following Spring, is a waste of growth, and weaker canes and smaller crops.

The complication of the best qualities to the best qualities of the best qualities of the best qualities. The potential of the best qualities of the best qua are the result.

The young shoots of the New Rochelle and SIO L I B R A R I E S

and weigns four numerous and many piness such as thousehold can anover give nor take away, gave her courage. Her father's housiness, took him away from home for weeks and months together. Here two weeks and months together. Here two brothers next younger than herself had agong any to learn trades. In their absence she gathered strength to say to the sense she gathered strength to say to the impressed with the impregnability of the position. With regard to the back sight of the rifles is elevated at 78 of an and defense is toward the sea. But little will be an above the barrel. A French soldier tained by our Government at the time of the line aims at the waity toward of the construction appears to have been enter a trade of the construction and equipment of Fortiess in the say at a summary to the sea of the construction and equipment of Fortiess in the say at mine waters and the

HIDE, OIL AND LEATHER STORE: 66 THEY GO RIGHT TO THE BETWEEN MARKET AND LEATHER STORES, D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 11 Seath Third Street, No. 12 Seath Third Street, No. 13 Seath Third Street, BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTAUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, Have for Sale SPANISH AND GREEN SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALCUTTAA AND PANNA KIPS, TANNERS, DIL, &C., AT THE LOWEST PRICES AND UPON THE LOWEST PRICES AND UPON THE BEST TERMS. AT All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which he highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in a commission.

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With all Culinary etceteras.

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