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THE AMERICAN UNION.

A Weekly Newspaper of Current News, Literature, Poetry, Agriculture and Local Affairs.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS just returned from the cities with a fine stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which he will make to order at good rates, consisting of French, English and German cloths, &c., &c. [oc22-1y

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,
DENTON, MD.
Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. jan1-y

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.
JUMP & RIDGELY,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
DENTON, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

JOHN D. KEMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DENTON, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE—Next door to residence, Main St. my8-y

DR. P. STACK,
DENTIST,
DENTON, MD.
Teeth filled, extracted and inserted, from one to an entire set. All plate work warranted to fit, but must be returned within two weeks to entitle the party to the benefit of the guarantee. dec19-y

BUY YOUR HARNESS
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER
IN GREENSBOROUGH
IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,
AT A VERY LOW PRICE
oct10-y J. P. FIEROE.

M. M. ANDREW,
Successor to J. Thomas Jarman
Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,
GREENSBOROUGH, Md.
ALL work executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. I work only for the cash and am therefore enabled to keep good my word. My12-y.

T. H. GOULD. I. R. DUKES. R. W. EARECKSON.
Gould, Dukes & Eareckson,
GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No 102 Light Street Wharf,
Below Camden St., BALTIMORE.
Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited. Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to. [je14-y

GEO. W. SPURRY,
Manufacturers' Agent for
Mill Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS,
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper;
Cardwell's Thresher & Cleaner with Horse Power; Horse Rake;
Sweepstakes Horse Power and Thresher;
ie10-y Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

NEWARK ACADEMY,
NEWARK, DELAWARE,
Prof. EDWARD D. PORTER, A. M. Prin.,
A First-class Mathematical, Classical and Scientific
BOARDING SCHOOL
For Boys and Young Men, will commence its one hundred and first Academic year
September 1st, 1869.
For full information, send for circular. jy29-3m

Select Poetry.

The Better Land,

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's cloudy portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies,
And love becomes immortal;
A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal,
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers:
We may not hear the songs that echo there,
Through those enchanted bowers;
The city's shining light we may not see
With our dim earthly vision,
For death, the silent wanderer, keeps the key
That opes those gates elysian.

But sometimes when adown the western sky,
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly,
Unlocked by unseen fingers.
O, land unknown! O, land of love divine!
Father, All-wise, Eternal,
Guide these wandering, wayworn feet of mine
Into those pastures vernal.

Original Contributions.

Written for THE AMERICAN UNION.

PASSING AWAY AND ETERNAL.

BY REV I. G. F.

The fashion of the world may be compared to the shifting scenes of the diorama; that is, when one representation and then another passes before us, in perpetual succession, until the whole dioramic scene is ended. This change is not going on imperceptibly. We see it; we feel it. For instance: we have spring followed by summer; autumn succeeded by winter; alternate clouds and sunshine; storm and calm. Hence the Paulic language to the Church at Corinth, "The fashion of this world passeth away. Shakespeare, catching the force, and in corroboration of the same idea, sublimely states:

"All the world's a stage,
And men and women are merely players;
They have their exits and entrances,
And one man, in his time, plays many parts."

In the world, we find a constant changing of many characters; therefore we cannot safely trust it, or, with certainty, depend upon it. For my part, I would rather trust the passing breeze, the rising wave, or the flitting sunbeam. Look at it! Here is the sickly child, and yonder the tortured sire; here the gay, festive banquet, and yonder the melancholy tomb; to-day we are enjoying health, to-morrow suffering beneath the pressure of excruciating disease; to-day all life, to-morrow all death. The great and good Dr. Watts has said, with more than ordinary eloquence,—

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day."

It is an evident truth that man, by a gradual process of decay, is moving from the source of time into the mouth of eternity.—May not all of us, at this particular season of the year, learn an important lesson from analogy? Look around you—contemplate.—

The withering grass, the fading flower,
Are emblems of each passing hour.

The seared and falling leaf teaches us that death is inseparable from our present state of existence. "Man cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth, also, as a shadow and continueth not."—JOB.

The changes in nature are but imperfect representations of the changes constantly going on in the physical world. In view of this fact, we may again utter the title of our humble article, "Passing Away." No *compos mentis* individual would dare attempt an argument in opposition to so evident a verity. History confirms this fact. Where are the dressers of Eden? the confused builders of Babel? or Abraham and his numerous seed? They have passed away! Where are the vast armies of the Assyrians, the Persians, the Grecians, and the Romans—the myriads of these four great monarchies? They have all passed away, and "The time and place which once knew them will know them no more forever!" As with warriors, so with the most fearful; as with enemies, so with friends: mortality is no respecter of persons or positions. It will waste the strongest constitutions, and overcome all preventives and precautions.

But though earth's fairest blossoms die,
And all beneath the skies is vain,
There is a brighter world on high—
Beyond the reach of care and pain.

Many of our nearest and dearest friends have passed away, but with the exiled John, on the lonely isle of Patmos, we can say, "They are without fault before the throne of God." O, how we miss them in our Church minglings—around her sacred altars—in our paternal and fraternal associations! Yes, here they are absent. Our loss is their gain; for in that bright world to which they have gone "Passing Away" is a stranger: vice versa here. Moth and rust cannot corrupt, and thieves do not break through and steal. In imagination, I tranquilly part the veil which hides that bright heaven from this dark earth of ours. I enter through the gates into the city, and while perambulating the streets I look around me upon the etherial scenes which now greet my enraptured gaze. I read upon the wall of jasper—these streets of gold—these oderiferous flowers—these spotless robes of purity—these trees of life—these hills of frankincense—these valleys of loveliness—these beautiful rivers—the throne—the sea of glass—the King in his beauty—the angels—upon the foreheads of the redeemed—upon the employments and enjoyments—upon *everything* with which my sense of sight is brought in contact—ETERNAL, in emblazoned characters.

FAITH IN VIRTUE.—The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in woman: the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God.

TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again.

IN MEMORIAM.

Gen. John E. Wool.

Major-General John Ellis Wool died at his residence, Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday last, the 10th inst. General Wool was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1789. He received but a scanty education, and before he had reached the age of manhood became proprietor of a bookstore in Troy. His property being consumed by fire, he turned his attention to the law, but his studies were interrupted by the war with Great Britain in 1812, when, through the friendship of Governor De Witt Clinton, he obtained a commission as Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry. His first active service was at the storming of Queenstown Heights, October 13, where he was shot through both thighs, and was promoted to be Major in the Twenty-ninth infantry. He was in the battles of Plattsburg, September 6-11, 1814, and for his gallantry in the action at Beekmantown was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. On the reduction of the army at the end of the war he was retained in the Sixth Infantry; in 1816 was appointed Inspector General of the Northern Division; in 1818 Lieutenant Colonel; in 1821 Inspector General of the whole army; and in 1826 brevet Brigadier General for ten years' faithful service. In 1832 the Government sent him to Europe to examine the military systems of some of the principal nations. He was received with marked civility in France, especially by the King and Minister of War, Marshal Soult, and thence went to Belgium, where he was the guest of the King, and was present at the siege of Antwerp. For a year or two after his return he was employed in inspecting all the coast defences from Maine to the delta of the Mississippi; in 1836 he was charged with removing the Cherokee Indians to Arkansas; and in 1838, during the Canadian difficulties, he made a reconnoissance through the wilds of Northern Maine, with a view to the defence of the frontier.—He obtained the full rank of Brigadier General June 26, 1841. At the commencement of the Mexican war he was ordered to the West to organize the volunteers (May 30, 1846), and in less than six weeks had despatched to the seat of war 12,000 troops fully armed and equipped. He then collected 3,000 troops at San Antonio de Bexar under his personal command, crossed the Rio Grande October 8, and reached Saltillo after a march of 900 miles, having lost hardly a man, and preserving such admirable discipline in his army as to gain the general good will of the inhabitants. He selected the ground on which was fought the battle of Buena Vista (February 23, 1847,) made the preliminary dispositions, and commanded in the early part of the action until the arrival of General Taylor, who in his official report of the victory attributes a large share of success to General Wool's "vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field." For his conduct on this occasion General Wool was breveted a Major General in 1848. He remained in command at Saltillo until November 25, 1847, when on the return of General Taylor to the United States he succeeded to the command of the army of occupation, and retained it until the conclusion of the war, his headquarters being at Montery. In this capacity the civil as well as millitary authority throughout the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas devolved upon him. He cleared the country of robbers and guerillas, and in Monterey, according to an eye witness, enforced more perfect order than was to be found in any city in the United States. After his return home in July, 1848, he commanded the Eastern Millitary Division, with his headquarters at Troy until the reorganization of the commands in October, 1853, when he was placed at the head of the Department of the East, with his head quarters at Baltimore. In January, 1854, he received the thanks of Congress and the presentation of a sword for his services in Mexico. In the same month he was transferred to the Department of the Pacific, with instructions from the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, to "use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace," and to cooperate with civil authorities "in maintaining the neutrality laws." Executing these orders literally, General Wool incurred the displeasure of the Secretary, who prevented his further compliance with his instructions by removing the headquarters of the department from San Francisco to the inland town of Benicia. The correspondence between the General and Secretary Davis was published by order of Congress in 1858. In 1856 General Wool put an end to the Indian disturbances in Washington and Oregon Territories, in a campaign of three months. At the close of President Pierce's Administration he was recalled to the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Troy. When civil war was imminent, toward the close of 1860, he hastened to offer his services to the Government and after the attack upon Fort Sumter went to New York to organize, equip and send on to Washington the first regiments of volunteers. He took the responsibility of reinforcing Colonel Dimick at Fortress Monroe, thus saving that important post from danger of seizure by the Confederates. About May 1 he was ordered to return to Troy. In August he was sent to Fortress Monroe as commander of the Department of Virginia, and from that post led an expedition which occupied Norfolk, May 10, 1862. On June 2 he was transferred to the command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore. He was promoted to be full Major General in the regular army May 16, 1862. In August, 1863, he was retired from active service by the President, in conformity with the law passed by Congress in 1862.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The death of Hon. Robert James Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and for many years a prominent actor in the political field of the country, occurred at his residence in Washington city on Thursday morning, after a protracted illness. Mr. Walker was 68 years and four months old; he was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1801. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and commenced the practice of law in Pittsburg in 1821, where he acquired political prominence by nominating General Jackson for the presidency before his name had been suggested in any other quarter. From Pittsburg he removed in 1826 to Natchez, Mississippi, where he obtained an extensive legal practice. In 1835 he defeated Hon. George Poindexter as candidate for the United States Senate. Soon after taking his seat in that body he made a speech on the public lands by which he gained great popularity in the Western States. The great party movement which resulted in the acquisition of Texas and California is said to have been inaugurated after consultations of Mr. Walker, as well as others, with General Jackson, in relation to the subject. The leading measures of Mr Van Buren's administration, especially the divorce of the government from the banks, was supported by Mr. Walker, though afterwards, when Mr. Van Buren announced his opposition to the annexation of Texas, Mr. Walker was influential in preventing his (Mr. Van Buren's) nomination by the democratic convention held in Baltimore for re-election, and securing the nomination of James K. Polk. When Mr. Polk came into office, Mr. Walker received the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. His celebrated report in favor of free trade was reprinted by the British House of Commons. He urged the most vigorous measures during the war with Mexico and exhibited great financial ability in connection with it. At the close of Mr. Polk's term he resumed the practice of law, chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States. His last public position was that of Governor of Kansas, to which he was appointed by Mr. Buchanan, and resigned in consequence of disagreement with the President. In April, 1861, he made a speech in New York, strongly sustaining the government in the civil war then commencing. During the war he was sent to Europe to secure financial aid, and helped to put the 5.20 loan out in Germany. Mr. Walker was employed by the Russian government as its attorney in the Alaska sale to the United States, advocating the purchase through the Washington Chronicle and other journals, and using his influence generally to procure the confirmation of the treaty by the Senate. Altogether, Mr. Walker's public services have been of much value to the country.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, died on Sunday, the 7th inst., at Bordentown, New Jersey, aged ninety-one years.—He was born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents, entered the merchant service when only thirteen years of age, and steadily rose from cabin-boy to the command of an East Indiaman. In 1798 he abandoned the merchant service, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy. In 1800 he commanded the schooner Experiment, and in 1802 joined the frigate Constellation as First Officer. He was appointed to the command of the brig Siren in 1803, and took part in the expedition to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, and afterwards in the seige and blockade of Tripoli. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he was placed in command of the Constellation, and assisted in defending Norfolk and Craney Island. In 1813 he assumed command of the Constitution, and during a year's cruise succeeded in capturing several British vessels. In February, 1815, he fell in with the British ships-of-war Cyane of thirty-four guns and the Levant of twenty-one guns, and captured them after a sharp combat of forty minutes, having three men killed and thirteen wounded, while the British vessels lost thirty-five killed and forty-two wounded. The Levant was subsequently recaptured by the British Squadron, but the Constitution escaped with her other prize. On his return he was received with the highest honors. The Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a sword, and a gold medal, commemorative of the capture of the Levant and Cyane, was ordered to be struck by Congress. He commanded the Mediterranean squadron from 1817 to 1820, and was afterward transferred to the command of the Pacific Squadron. From 1820 to 1833 he served as a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington, and in 1837 he succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Upon the death of Commodore Barron, he became the senior officer of the naval service. He was placed on the retired list in 1861, after an eventful career of sixty-three years' service. He has since resided in Bordentown.

Hon. Thomas G. Pratt.

At his residence in Baltimore, at twenty-five minutes before 1 o'clock on Wednesday, died Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, a gentleman who in past years had filled many public positions of importance. He was born in the city of Washington in the year 1804, and graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. He studied law and passed the Bar under the tutorship of the late Richard S. Coxe, an eminent member of the District Bar. About the year 1823 he removed his residence to Prince George's county, Maryland, establishing himself at the town of Upper Marlborough, and shortly afterward he was elected to represent the county in the lower branch of the Maryland Legisiature, subsequently serving in both the State Senate and House of Delegates. The next political position held by him was that of Governor of Maryland, to which he was elected in 1844, and retired from in 1848. In 1851 Hon Reverdy Johnson was called from the Senatorial Chamber at Washington to a position as Attorney General in President Taylor's Cabinet, and ex-Gov. Pratt was elected to the unexpired term of two, and by the same Legislature to the succeeding full term of six years, which he served out. He also was several times a member of the State Council, an advisory organization of assistants to the Governor, which was abolished by the Constitution of 1851. The Senatorship was the last official position held by ex-Governor Pratt, although he was one of the candidates for the same position in 1867, but fell behind both Swann and Hamilton in the contest.—Prior to the day of the Know-Nothing party, ex-Governor Pratt had always been a member of the Whig party, and it was at its hands that he received all his honors. At the out-break of the late war he strongly espoused the cause of the South, and in 1861 was arrested by order of the Government and sent to Fortress Monroe, where, however, he remained but a few weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. Ex-Governor Pratt was married early in life, and his wife is still living, together with several sons and daughters, all of whom have grown up.—One of his daughters is the wife of Hon. Daniel Clark, State Senator from Prince George's county.

Why I Want the Boys to Learn Farming.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Every pursuit or calling that ministers to the sustenance, comfort or enlightenment of mankind is honorable and laudable. That is a narrow and essentially false conception which regards the farmer as more a benefactor than a beneficiary and stigmatizes as drones and cormorants all who do not directly contribute to the production and increase of material wealth. The upright, able lawyer, the studious, skillful physician, the pious, loving clergyman, are working men, as truly and quiet, as nobly as though they were wood-choppers or bricklayers. He who, by whatever means, helps to diminish the fearful aggregate of ignorance, sin and suffering in the world, and diffuses, instead, knowledge, virtue and happiness, is worthy of all honor, and far from me be the wish to discourage and degrade him. And yet I hold it the duty of every father to look well to the physical and industrial training of his sons and daughters, to see that each of them is early inured to some form of manual labor, and thoroughly trained to efficiency in some pursuit which ministers to the material physical needs of mankind. My reason for this conviction is summed up as follows:

1. The demand for intellectual labor or its products, and even for mercantile capacity, is exceedingly capricious. In a season of commercial prosperity, a great city affords employment to thousands, as clerks, doorkeepers, teachers of music, languages, etc., who will nearly all be left high and dry by the ebb of the tide. War, pestilence, a bad harvest, a business revulsion, throws them suddenly out of employment, and no merit of excellence on their part can avert the catastrophe. I would have every one so armed and equipped for the battle of life that if suddenly unhorsed, he can fight on efficiently and undismayedly on foot.

The professions are fearfully overcrowded. A Western village is half peopled by doctors, lawyers and clergymen, who have rushed in ahead of the expected flood of immigration. Like miners in the Sierra Nevada or Rocky Mountains, they have severally staked out their claims, and are waiting for others to come in and help develop and work them to mutual profit. But, "while the grass grows, the steed starves." Whatever may be their fortune ten or twenty years hence—and events are constantly interposing to blast their sanguine hopes—doctors, lawyers, ministers are often winning but a meagre, precarious support for the present. "I cannot dig; to beg I'm ashamed," is the complaint which many would utter if they could afford to be frank and outspoken. Thousands suffer and stagger on, oppressed by want and ever increasing debt, who would gladly take refuge in productive industry, if they had been trained to familiarity with pitchforks and plow-handles. They would outgrow their present embarrassments if it were not for the new doctors, lawyers and clergymen annually ground out to compete with them for practice or parishes, and whose training is as helplessly one-sided as their own. I would qualify the professional men who shall henceforth be trained for a broader and more assured usefulness than that of their elder brethren.

II. New York city swarms with hungry, needy, shivering, cowering, cringing fellow mortals, all eager, imploring, in hopeless quest of "something to do." To the reproach of what passes for education, I must say that a majority of them have had considerable money spent in schooling them for lives of usefulness. They are qualified (I presume) to keep books or copy manuscripts, to teach languages or act as governesses, or follow some other of the frightful overstocked vocations. But when I say to one of them, the work you seek is positively not to be had, since ten wants to do it where one wants it done, you must strike off into the broad, free country, and ask farmer after farmer to give you work till you find it; the general response, "I know nothing of farming," strikes on my ear like a knell. Even at seasons when the farmers were intensely flurried by their summer harvest, and ready to pay largely for help that was not hindrance. I know our city to be thronged with weary, sad petitioners for "something to do." If our current education were not a blunder or a fraud, this would not be.—*Hearth and Home.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA.—Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received returns of the survey of the township and section lines of five townships on the Gila river, in Southern Arizona, containing 105,352 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, bearing evidence of having been formerly under a high state of cultivation for centuries, and abounding in ruins of elaborate and sometimes magnificent structures, together with relics of obliterated races possessing considerable knowledge of the arts and manufactures; among the most extensive of the ruins being those called Casa Grande, about two miles southwest of the junction of the east and south channels of the Gila river. These townships embrace the growing towns of Adamsville and Florence, on the Fort Yuma and Fort Grant wagon roads, as well as numerous productive farms and pastures, well stocked with cattle and sheep.

"DOCTOR, what do you think is the matter with my little boy?"

"Why, it's only a corrustified exegesis antispasmodically emanating from the germ of the animal refrigerator producing a prolific source of irritability in the pericranial epidermis of the mental profundity."

"Ah! that's what I told Betsy, but she 'lowing it was wurrums."

The Farmer's Column.

Written for THE AMERICAN UNION.

Semi-annual Bearing and Blooming of Fruit Trees and Plants.

Numerous unusual developments in fruit-growing, during the past dry season, has called forth many inquiries—and, indeed, has almost served to make enthusiasts out of a few inexperienced—in the growing and propagation of new fruits. Pear trees in full bloom in the months of August and September; strawberry plants, of well-known varieties, blooming so as to ripen fruit in October, and peach trees bearing *three* crops of good fruit during one season! This may all seem very strange to those who only think kindly of these fruits when served up for the table, while to those who secretly give some credence to the "Millerite doctrine" (religiously?) it might give rise to the pet belief that "something strange will soon happen;" for instance—the world to suspend business. I do not wish to ridicule the opinions or belief of anybody, because I recognize it as being the unquestionable right of everybody in America to believe just what suits them.—My object is, on the other hand, to account (at least partially) for these little freaks of old Dame Nature.

First, then, in relation to the pear.

We dare not say that it was the dry season alone that caused it to bloom at an unusual time, for the plain reason that they do the same thing just as often in wet seasons. But here let it be noted that no branch of fruit culture carries with it so many difficulties, reverses and disappointments as does the culture of the pear. Soil, climate, manures, selection of varieties, manner of cultivation and pruning are all *important* items to be well studied and thoroughly understood before success can reasonably be expected. I have no hesitation in saying that *no pear tree, in good health, will bloom out of its usual season.* This brings us to the naked fact that the tree has, by some means, been enfeebled or impaired in health before it begins its sport in blooming. "But," says one, "my trees made a fine growth, and produced a crop of fine pears, notwithstanding their double blooming." I reply to this by saying that the crop would have been of much finer quality still had the tree held its foliage and not rebloomed during the season.

With the strawberry, the drought was the principal cause, although, occasionally, a weak or sickly plant will produce blossoms and fruit *ahead* of time when the season has been favorable.

Next under consideration is the tri-annual bearing peach. True, reliable and honorable gentlemen have named this matter to me as an established and irrefragible fact—gentlemen the honesty and purity of whose intentions I do not for one moment question—but yet, however *honorable* a man may be in all his walks and talks through life, his honor does not raise him above the long reach of error's wide hand. Therefore, I am compelled to say, for the benefit of the inexperienced in fruit-growing, that it is a plain impossibility for a healthy tree, of any kind, requiring so much nourishment from the soil to produce the requisite annual growth of wood and ripen fruit like the peach, to produce two additional crops of the same energy-exhausting kind of fruit in one season. An illustration of this fact is found in the following, which is plain to the mind of all. With some fruits, such as the apple and pear, it is not expected that there shall be a full crop every successive year. With the former, we have in some parts of the country what is commonly known as the apple year; that is to say, the year when it is expected that there will be a full crop, unless frost or extreme wet weather should occur when the trees are blooming. Now, why do not these trees make uniform efforts in the production of fruit every year? Because one crop so exhausts the vitality and energy of the trees as to require a year in which to recruit and regain sufficient vigor for another effort.—Then is it in the least probable that a peach tree could withstand the life-exhausting effects which the production of *three crops* in a single season would have upon it? The editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, published in Philadelphia, Pa., replied to an interrogation concerning this same matter as follows: "If this is the sense in which we are to understand the peach as having three crops a year—that is to say, it spreads the time between the first ripening and the last over a longer period than others—it may be a valuable variety for some purposes. But if the understanding is to be that there are three distinct crops, with weeks intervening between each picking, we should prefer to see the article in this condition before investing either faith or work therein."

This, from the pen of one whose labors of many years, both mentally and physically, have been devoted to the promotion of the science of horticulture in all its varied branches, as have been those of the untiring Thomas Meehan, is significantly conclusive. If, like some other well-known fruit, it only extends, or spreads, the ripening of its fruit, "*It may be* a valuable variety for *some purposes.*" For myself, I would scarcely know for what purposes, from the fact that we have now varieties of first quality ripening successively all through the peach season, from Hale's Early to the English cling, and even the insipid little October peach.

I have before given a hint as to the reverses in pear culture, without intimating any definite course of proceedure in the same.—This is just as I intended, for the reason that many, older and more experienced than myself in this particular department of fruit-growing, after having devoted much time, labor, and even money to fully investigate and establish a certain and reliable code of instruction for the proper management of the pear, have lived to see their fondest hopes and valued theories exploded—therefore it would be worse even than vanity for such as the writer to say publicly a single word upon the subject.

For the further accomplishment of good results in fruit growing, I will endeavor to give some instructions as to the selection of varieties, time of planting, kind of soil, manures, and manner of cultivation; but this must be the subject of another article.

DENTON, Nov. 11. J. W. KERR.

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