



### THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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### POETRY.

#### ECHOES.

The following very pretty lines will find an echo in every heart.

Hark! through Nature's vast cathedral,  
Blended echoes ever rise,  
Swelling in a mighty anthem  
To the ever arching skies.

Every bird that sings in summer,  
Every honey-laden bee,  
Every squirrel in the forest,  
Every cricket on the tree.

Every music-dropping fountain,  
Every softly murmuring rill,  
Every dark and foaming torrent,  
Every water-guided mill.

Every rain-drop on the house-top,  
Every beetle's noisy rone,  
Every footfall on the pavement,  
Wakes an echo of its own.

Sobs of woe and songs of gladness,  
Each responsive echoes find,  
Words of love and words of anger,  
Leave their echoes far behind.

Every great and noble action  
Is re-echoed o'er and o'er,  
Life itself is but an echo  
Of the lives that were before.

### THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

#### A SUPPLEMENT

To An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved 31st day of March, A. D., 1856.

[As passed both Houses.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That applicants for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars, except in case of persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, who shall pay fifteen dollars, and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so far as it fixes the minimum rate of license at fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That applicants for license to vend any intoxicating liquors, by the quart or greater quantity, with or without other goods, wares or merchandise, shall hereafter pay therefor twenty per cent, less than the several amounts fixed by the twelfth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars; and the provision in said section, that such sum shall in no case be less than fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly sales of liquors authorized to be sold therein, or in the house intended to be occupied for such purpose, as follows, to wit: in all cases where such estimated yearly sales shall be ten thousand dollars or more, such hotel, inn or tavern shall be rated as of the first class, and the sum to be paid for license shall be four hundred dollars; when more than eight and less than ten thousand dollars, as second class, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars; when more than six and less than eight thousand dollars, as third class, and pay one hundred and fifty dollars; when more than four and less than six thousand dollars, as fourth class, and pay one hundred dollars; when more than two and less than four thousand dollars, as fifth class, and pay fifty dollars; when more than one and less than two thousand dollars, as sixth class, and pay thirty dollars; when more than five hundred dollars and less than one thousand dollars, as seventh class, and pay twenty-five dollars; when less than five hundred dollars, as eighth class, and pay fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh no such license shall be granted for a less sum than fifty dollars a year; nor in any other city or incorporated borough for a less sum than twenty-five dollars a year; and the estimated yearly sales of all applicants for such license, shall be assessed, as provided in the fifth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sec. 4. That licenses shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses, which shall authorize the sale of no intoxicating liquors, except domestic wine, and malt and brewed liquors, and persons so licensed, shall be classified and rated according to the provisions of the twenty-second and twenty-third section of an act to regulate a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine: *Provided*, That no such license shall be granted in the cities of Lancaster or Pittsburg, for a less sum than twenty dollars, nor elsewhere, for a less sum than ten dollars.

Sec. 5. That licenses venders of vinous, of

spiruous, malt or brewed liquors, or any of them, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without, other goods, wares and merchandise, except brewers and distillers, may hereafter sell any of them which they may be licensed to sell, in any quantity not less than one quart; and licensed brewers and distillers may hereafter sell such liquors as they are licensed to manufacture and sell in any quantity not less than one gallon: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to prevent a brewer otherwise qualified from receiving a retail license, in addition to his license as brewer, and under the same provisions as in the case of eating-houses.

Sec. 6. That licenses to vend the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, shall be granted to the citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, who ever the requirements of the laws on the subject are complied with by any such applicant, and shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquors aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court, board of licensers or commissioners, from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license: *Provided further*, That after hearing evidence as aforesaid, the Court, Board of licensers or Commissioners, shall grant or refuse a license to such applicant in accordance with the evidence: *And provided further*, That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to lift his, her or their license within fifteen days after the same has been granted, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed a forfeiture of said license, and such person or persons selling vinous, spirituous or malt liquors after the expiration of the fifteen days, as aforesaid, shall be liable to prosecution and conviction in the proper court, as fully and effectually as if no license had been granted to such person or persons.

Sec. 7. That no license to vend the liquors aforesaid, granted under this or any other law of this Commonwealth, shall be transferable, or confer any right to sell the same in any other bar or place where such liquor is sold by less measure than one quart, be underlet by the person licensed to sell thereat: but if the person licensed shall die, remove or cease to keep such house, bar, or their license may be transferred by the authority granting the same, or a license be granted the successor of such party for the remainder of the year, by the proper authority, or compliance with the requisitions of the laws in all respects except publication, which shall not in such case be required: *Provided*, That where any license is transferred as aforesaid, no payment, other than fees, shall be required and where a license is granted under this section, for a portion of a year, the party licensed shall pay therefor a sum proportionate to the unexpired term for which the same is granted.

Sec. 8. That manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines and bottles of cider, perry ale, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshment, shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out license: *Provided*, That such liquor is not drunk upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such sellers for that purpose.

Sec. 9. That license to sell domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, may hereafter be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre or other place of amusement, otherwise qualified to receive the same: *Provided*, That the use of a room or rooms in a hotel, as a concert room or theatre, shall not preclude the proprietor thereof from receiving a hotel license if he shall have and keep the accommodation for a hotel, required by the act of March 31, 1856: *And provided further*, That the preceding provisions shall not apply to the cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

Sec. 10. That the petition of an applicant for rating house or retail brewery license need not hereafter embrace the certificate of citizens, required by the eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, nor shall publication of such applications be hereafter required; but such applications shall be filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, except in the county of Allegheny, and the licenses paid for, granted by the county treasurer, and the bond now required in such cases shall be first approved by the district attorney and county treasurer and their approval endorsed thereon.

Sec. 11. That any unlawful sale of vinous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixtures thereof, or any sale thereof in an impure, vitiated or adulterated state, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the cost of prosecution, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution; and in case of a second or subsequent conviction, the court may, in its discretion, sentence the offender to imprisonment not exceeding three calendar months; and in case any such offender convicted of a second or subsequent offence is licensed to sell any such liquor such license shall be deemed forfeited and void, and no person convicted of a second or subsequent offence shall be again licensed for two years thereafter: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to repeal any act or part of an act punishing such unlawful sale, except the twenty-eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. That no prosecutor or informer in any prosecution for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall receive any portion of the fine imposed on the defendant in any case where

such prosecutor or informer is a witness for the Commonwealth; and in every case of the conviction of a person returned by a constable, such constable shall receive two dollars, to be taxed in the costs.

Sec. 13. That no person who keeps in his store or warehouse any hogheads, stand casks or liquor pipes, or who keeps a grocery store, shall receive license to vend intoxicating liquor by less measure than one quart; and constables are hereby required to make return of all persons engaged in the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in their respective districts, who shall have in their places of business any of the articles aforesaid, name them and the location of their respective places of business; and if any such persons shall have a license to vend such liquors by less measure than one quart, the court may, on investigation, revoke the same; but such persons may, on complying with the laws on the subject, obtain license to sell by no less measure than one quart.

Sec. 14. That in Philadelphia, all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by any measure less than one quart, shall appear before the commissioners of said city, between the first day of May and the first day of June in this year, and during the months of March in each subsequent year, and make and sign an oath or affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors and refreshments at their respective bars, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and said commissioners are hereby authorized to administer such oaths or affirmations, and required to file the same in their office, and rate and classify each applicant in accordance therewith: *Provided*, That any applicant for a license for a place not previously licensed, shall be rated and classified by them for the first year as they may deem just, after considering the locality of the premises for which license is asked, and they shall make out a correct list of all such applicants, with their names, places of business and the class in which they are respectively placed, and furnish the same to the city treasurer, who shall advertise the same once a week for three weeks in two daily papers for which services each commissioner shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents, and the expense of advertising the same, provided it does not exceed twenty-five cents in each case to be paid by the applicant.

Sec. 15. That every applicant for license to vend intoxicating liquors in the city of Philadelphia, shall file a bond with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of said city, in accordance with the tenth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which shall be approved by the recorder of said city after justification of the bail before him: and in any case be granted: *And provided further*, That each applicant on his bond being so approved and filed shall receive from the clerk of the court of quarter sessions certificate of the fact which certificate he shall produce to the city treasurer; and on the production of the same the city treasurer shall collect the amount of the tax for which he has been assessed by the city commissioners, under the provisions of this act; and give the applicant his receipt for the same; and on the production of said receipt the clerk of the court of quarter sessions is hereby authorized to issue to such applicant a license; and no license shall issue unless these provisions be complied with.

Sec. 16. That keepers of drinking saloons shall be licensed in the city of Philadelphia, to sell such liquors on the premises described in their license, as licensed keepers of hotels may lawfully sell; and all keepers of licensed eating houses, in said city, shall have the same privilege as to their sales, and all keepers of eating houses and drinking saloons, in said city, shall pay for such license at the same rate paid by keepers of hotels and taverns, in said city, to be ascertained in the same manner.

Sec. 17. That applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors, in the city of Philadelphia, shall not be required to file any certificate of citizens heretofore required, nor shall any publication of such applications be required.

Sec. 18. That the clerk of the court of quarter sessions shall not charge or receive more than one dollar for any license, nor more than one dollar for any frame and glass he may furnish therewith, and these fees shall include all his compensation for furnishing, preparing and filing the bond required in any case.

Sec. 19. That the ninth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March 31, A. D. 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as relates to the city of Philadelphia; and that the mode of assessment provided in the 2d section and the provisions of this act shall not apply to said city.

Sec. 20. That the county treasurer, and the associate judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Allegheny, shall hereafter constitute the board of licensers for said county, and said board shall determine the amount to be paid for license by each applicant under this act, and under an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as provided in the act last mentioned, except so far as the same is hereby altered, supplied, or repealed: *Provided*, No member of said board shall receive more than two hundred dollars for services rendered in any one year, as a member thereof.

Sec. 21. That the mayor's court of the City of Carbondale, shall have power to grant licenses under the provisions of this act, and shall have the same further powers in relation thereto, as are by this act or otherwise conferred upon the court of quarter sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth; and in case of eating houses in said City of Carbondale, applications shall be filed with the clerk of said mayor's court; and the licenses granted by the city treasurer, and the bond now required in such cases, shall be first approved by the district

attorney of said court, and the city treasurer, and their approval endorsed thereon.

Sec. 22. That the fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and thirty-second sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors approved May thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, together with any acts or parts of acts conflicting herewith, or supplied hereby, so far as the same conflict or are supplied, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no license heretofore granted by the passage of this act; and all provisions of said act not hereby altered, supplied or repealed shall apply as fully to licenses granted under this act as under the act aforesaid; that the penalty imposed under the twenty-ninth section of said act, shall in no case exceed two dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district where such conviction is had, by the magistrate collecting the same.

Sec. 23. That licenses may be granted under this act, at the first term of the proper court after its passage, or at any special or adjourned court held within three months hereafter, and in such cases the court may dispense with the publication heretofore required.

Sec. 24. That the tenth section of the act approved March 31st, 1856, shall not be held or construed to authorize judgment to be entered against the obligor in the bond therein provided, for a greater amount than the fine and costs prescribed and imposed for any offence working a breach of the condition of said bond: *Provided*, That the obligor or obligors in any such bond where judgment has been entered against him, her or them, for the whole amount of the bond, shall be and they are hereby released from the payment of the said judgment, when ever the fine and costs prescribed and imposed for such offence shall have been paid.

### FLOWERS THAT BLOOM UNSEEN.

The Boston Gazette is guilty of the following:

"Be it our grateful task to rescue from oblivion, and transmit to a limited immortality, from week to week, some of the choicest of flowers which blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air.—Here is a delicate and graceful little gem of purest ray serene, which there is every reason to believe is a fragment of a hitherto unpublished poem of Byron's:—  
"I met her in the sunset bright,  
Her gingham gown was blue;  
Her eye that danced with love's delight,  
Was of the same dear hue,  
And always when the sun is down,  
I think of the girl in the gingham gown."  
How posterity will appreciate this stanza. It is proof positive that in the nineteenth century, the usual stuff of which female apparel was made, was gingham, and that Americans had a decided penchant for blue eyes. The pyramids and hieroglyphics yet remain, though Egypt's Kings are like the ashes of cigars that have been smoked, and probably gingham gowns will in future time characterize in history, the age in which we now live, when hoops and red petticoats are no more recorded.—*Rail Team.*

Striking, characteristic and original are the following lines, from which Tom Moore evidently stole his well-known ballad, "She wore a wreath of roses." The reader will perceive that they are presumed to be spoken by a member of that intelligent body of citizens, the New York Fire Department:—  
"I seen her on the side walk,  
When I ran wild number nine  
My eyes spontaneous sought out hers,  
She waved her pocket handkercher  
As we went rushin' by,  
And no butcher ever killed in New York,  
Felt happier than I.  
I seen her but a moment,  
With her red and yellow bumut,  
A dawning o'er her brow."

Posterity will here observe that red and yellow were the prevailing colors in bonnets, in the nineteenth century. In regard to the plagiarism above mentioned it is so obvious, that it is impossible for it to escape any intelligent reader's observation.

A friend of ours brought home from a Western journey a fragment of a romance, which so impressed him that it lingered in his memory, haunted his waking thoughts, and pursued him in his dreams. There is a hidden moral in it which those familiar with Esop and La Fontaine will not fail to appreciate:—  
"A grasshopper sat on a sweet potato vine,  
On a sweet potato vine,  
And a turkey cock came up from behind,  
And tarked the poor grasshopper off of the sweet potato vine."

It will be noticed that the above can be sung to the air of "Buffalo gals, ain't you coming out to night?" But there is a reckless abandon about the measure, which convinces us that if T. Buchanan Read is not the author, theonus must rest on the shoulders of Henry B. Hirst.

Searching in our portfolio, we find another fragment, in regard to the paternity of which authorities differ, some attributing it to Tennyson, others to Albert Pike. It bears the distinguished traits of each—but our readers must judge for themselves:—  
"I've seen her out a walking  
In her habit of the rone,  
And it ain't any use a talking,  
She's punkins and a few,  
She glides along in beauty,  
Like a duck upon a lake—  
Oh! I'd be all love and duty,  
If I only was her drake."  
In the above will be observed a dainty com-

parison, the equal of which it were difficult to discover in any of the Elizabethan writers. We shall resume the subject at more length shortly, fully appreciating the importance of a historical point of view of our labors, and satisfied that our task is one of no mean benefit to humanity.

WAGGERY.—Some time ago, on a Sabbath day, we wended our way to one of our churches, and instead of a sermon heard an address upon some missionary or other benevolent subject. After the address was concluded two brethren were sent round with baskets for contributions.—Parson L.— who was one of the basket bearers taking the side on which we sat. Immediately in our front and upon the next seat, negligently reclined our friend Bill H.—, a gentleman of infinite humor and full of dry jokes. Parson L.— extended the basket, and Bill slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the Parson.

"Can't do it," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?"

"Yes; but I am not able to give anything."

"Pooh! pooh! I know better, you must give a better reason than that."

"Well, I owe too much money—I must be just before I am generous, you know."

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe any one else."

"That's true, parson, but then he aint pushing me like the balance of my customers."

The parson's face got into a rather curious confusion as he passed on.

IT IS EASY TO SPIN A SOX.—There are but very few that can bear the hand of indulgence without injury. In our country, in most instances, those who are to be great and useful, must make themselves so, by their own exertions and often by vigorous effort. Nine cases out of ten, the young fellow who is provided for—whose "father is rich"—will relax his exertions, and become a poor fool, whatever may be his occupation.

There is nothing so destructive to the morals and, we may add, to the peace of the community, as the neglect of parents, rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of false pride, suffer their sons, after quitting their schools, to lounge about the public offices and taverns of their places of residence, rather than engage in some important branch of the mechanical arts; or force them by dint of their own industry and energies, to seek their fortune in other pursuits.—Nothing is more detestable, in our eye, than to see a healthy good looking youth breaking loose from the restraints of honorable industry, returning to his father's domicile for support, and loafing about it, rather than pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself, but give gratification to his worthy parents.

We would say to every father who has such a son, be he rich or poor—rather drive him to "cut his cord of wood a day," [than suffer him to spend his time in idleness. "An idle head is the devil's workshop,"—and we may add, that idle hands are the implements he employs to execute his dark designs.

"Ven you arrives to the dignity of sawen' wood, Laffette, it you is ever elevated to that ere profession, mind and saw the biggest sticks fast. Cos' you! You'll only have the little ones to saw ven you gits tuckered out."

"Ven you eats pie, as I 'opes you will ven a man, always eat the crust last, cos the crust ain't a good thing to top off with, specially if it's tough and thick as a sole leather."

"Ven you piles up wood, always pile the big ones to the bottom—always, Laffette, cos it's mighty hard exercise to lit 'em to the top of the pile. These are the results of hobnobbing, and may be depended on, and it's all for your good that I say it."

"Vy, harder," responded the young hopeful, "vat a 'normous' experience you must a had."

"Well, Shake, how bees Sam?"

"Oh, he was better as vorser yesterday, but about ven o'clock last nite he gits vorser as petter, and he gits out of pet mit his bed, and shust ven I goes to git him sun goneoric dis morning, vat you dink, Shake, he just shump up ted."

"Well, dat dere ish pad, py tam."

An Irishman, attending a religious meeting, heard a young man make the following announcement:—  
"Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord."

"Faith, and be jabers, and it will be a long time before you will see your father-in-law!" cried Pat.

The English papers bring a denial from Lord Rosse of the idle rumors that he has declared it as his belief that the approaching summer would be one of the hottest seasons ever known. This will tend to weaken the faith of the New Jersey S-con Adventists, who have partially based their predictions upon the above statement.

The strong-minded women of Tonia, La Salle county, Illinois, have extracted plagues from the keepers of liquor saloons in that place that they will sell no more liquors, and that there shall be no more card playing, checker playing, &c., on their premises.

CHARMING must be the swamps of Florida, which are said to be capable of producing five hundred bushels of frogs to the acre, with alligators enough for fencing.

### ON SHOING HORSES THAT OVER-REACH.

I was bred from my youth a blacksmith and farmer, and whether a natural mechanic or not, I was always anxious to know the whys and wherefores of things, or more properly speaking, the casualties and preventives. I was also fond of trying experiments upon such things as appeared favorable for improvements. I was generally in the shop with my father of evenings, rainy days, and such other times as I could be spared from the farm or school. By being in the shop so much, I obtained views of the farmers generally, and by that was enabled to make many improvements on the farm. I learned, also, that many farmers entertain very erroneous views about blacksmithing, (and I might add blacksmiths, too) still they were bound to dictate according to prejudices; as, for instance, one says, "This horse overreaches; I want you to put the forward shoes as far forward as possible, and set the hind shoes as far back, or he will wear them off." I would sometimes try to reason the case by saying, "the way to prevent a horse from overreaching is to augment the speed of the forward feet, and retard the motion of the hind ones; but in order to accomplish that I shall have to reverse your directions. Some who had little or no mechanical genius would cut short all argument, and say, "Follow my directions, or else not shoe the horse." Of course a mechanic must obey orders, if he breaks own's, so the horses would go out of the shop nicely fettered, with his shoes clicking at every step; while, perhaps, the man of inquiry would desire a full explanation. My way is to make the toe-corks very low, and standing a little under, and the shoes set as far back as convenient on the forward feet, with high heel-cork, so as to let them roll over as soon as possible. On the hind feet I have the heel-cork low and the toe-cork high, projecting forward, thus keeping back the hind foot while coming up over a high toe-cork, giving time to the forward foot to get out of the way. If thus shod, the horse will travel clean, without a click, and his speed will be increased on a trot fifteen or twenty seconds in a mile.—*New England Farmer.*

### A PORTABLE FENCE.

As timber in many places is becoming scarce, it is for the interest of every farmer to construct his fences, if of timber, with the smallest quantity possible consistent with durability. I will give you a description of a portable fence that I have constructed, with its advantages over a common fence, hoping that if any of your subscribers or correspondents have a better mode, they will make it public. Each length is made of five boards twelve feet long and four inches wide, placed six inches apart, and made firm by putting a strip on each side of the ends and fastening with nails that can be driven through and clinched, and a strip across the middle; then put on a cap, which not only stiffens the fence, but prevents the water rotting the cleats. The fence is supported by setting posts at each end of the sections, and by putting two pins through each post between the strips, the top board, and that next to the bottom one, resting on the pins. Some of its advantages over common fences are as follows: If a post fails, it can be replaced by another; or if raised by the frost, it can be driven down without injuring the fence, in not requiring a middle post; and also, if this fence is on a road that is liable to be drifted by snow in consequence of the existence of the fence, it can be easily removed in the fore part of winter and replaced in the spring, not only saving the disagreeable task of shovelling snow, but preserving the fence. Being constructed independent of the posts, it can be raised or lowered at pleasure, thereby saving the trouble of hampering horses, if the construction be for their alone. This fence can be constructed at leisure, and set up when needed.—It may appear too slender, but exposure will prove it to be sufficiently strong, the durability consisting in being thoroughly nailed.

LARGE TREES FOR LITTLE ACRES GROW.—Mr. S. P. Maybery, of Maine, in the *Rural Intelligencer*, gives his experiment thus with half a pint of beans. Farmers' boys should profit by the hint.

"I will give you readers an account of money received from one-half pint of beans which were planted in the spring of 1856. I gave for the one-half pint twenty-five cents. Sold five dollars' worth, and saved four quarts for seed. In 1857 I sold what brought me twenty-five dollars, and have one-half bushel for seed. Those last were planted betwixt my squash hills. I also raised a crop of turnips on the spare ground among them."

—Elihu Burritt, the well-known lecturer, is to publish a paper at New Britain, Ct. It is to be called *The North and South*, and will be devoted mainly to the advocacy of Mr. B.'s plan of effecting the gradual abolition of slavery by compensation to the owners.

—Grasshoppers, it is said, have appeared in swarms in some sections of Iowa.