VOL. IV. THE HAMMONTON FARMER. NO. 1

Hammonton Farmer.

PUBLISHED BY R. J. BYRNES.

Hammonton, N. J., March, 1883.

☞ Persons wishing information about Hammonton, will apply to, or address,

R. J. BYRNES,
Hammonton P. O.,
Atlantic Co.,
New Jersey.

☞ All persons wanting land selected will apply to

R. J. BYRNES,
Hammonton, N. J.

IMPORTANCE OF A FARMER.

The life of the agriculturist, as well as that of men in other pursuits, may have its toils, its trials, its perplexities, and its disappointments; but it has, at the same time, rare sources of pleasure and comfort. In the first place, it is the one independent, of all departments of industry. It is true there is a mutual dependence pervading all the classes of society, but this does have to do so little upon the capricious patronage of their fellow-men, as the successful cultivators of the soil. Hence they are less seldom tempted to cringe and truckle to the fickle, they have not in some other professions, in order to secure the favorable consideration of "the public."

Again my farmer can feel that he is member of that class upon whom a country like ours is chiefly dependent for its wealth and prosperity. The farming interest is the foundation of all other national greatness. A paralysis in the department would evidently result in a paralysis of every industrial and commercial pursuit throughout this broad land. The farmers nourish, and enrich the nation. The land-holders of our country are the sinews and muscles of the commonwealth. They are always the most stable and reliable citizens of the, and every other land. No other class of the people have identified with the general and permanent interests of the country as have the farmers. Hence, many attempts to induce the farmer to join in some wild project, have not succeeded, and have found more ready at all times to raise the strong arm of resistance against every invasion of right, from whatever source it may come. The farmer is a class of our citizens are so conciliatory and conservative in all times of great political excitement. Such considerations give a dignity and importance to the agricultural pursuits which few other professions can claim. Besides these more general relations of the farmer to society, which should cause him to feel no ordinary degree of satisfaction in the pursuit of his honorable calling, he has around him the more delightful accompaniments of his own little republic at home, in which he can find much to alleviate any vexations which may arise to mar his comfort.

A well tilled farm, with its appurtenances all skillfully arranged in good order—with the close, strong fences, its deeply-ploughed fields, its well-watered meadows, its orchards, its comfortably sheltered look—presents to the mind of any man of taste, a most pleasing object of regard. How much better, we say that whoever he, heightened in the cheerful exclamation of the Psalmist, "All these are my own!" If in addition to this the happy owner can look over his premises, and see at every step taken in their improvement and culture, with the light of Science before his mind—if he can trace each effect back to the its cause—how much more complete his satisfaction!

There is yet a higher view, which the intelligent tiller of the soil can take of his pleasant occupation. When he beholds in the light and heat of the sun, in the air he breathes, and in the fertilizing shower, exhaustless sources of health and joy, he has learned how nicely the balances of Nature have been adjusted in all her departments—he thoughts must often rise in grateful adoration to the Author of these wise, and benevolent, arrangements. Every breeze that sweeps across his fields, in every shower that waters the tiller's land, in the growth of every plant, upon his soil, in every shaking leaf, and in every blooming flower by the wayside, Science has taught him to see, and teaches to adore the hand of Omnipotence.

SALE OF FARM LANDS.

The sale of farm lands in this vicinity is rapidly increasing, and we perceive we are a class of people, who for their intelligence and industry, can scarcely be excelled. They may be said to be much superior to the average of farmers. They are a class who have both the means and the intelligence to improve. Under this influence the whole country will rapidly advance. Visitors are pouring in every day. Farming has been found to be the most profitable of any business, and thousands are now looking hitherward to this people, when they emigrate now, look for some substantial advantages possessed by the place they go to. They begin to appreciate the advantages of a good market, good health, and good soil. It is believed that Western emigration has received a check, people have been so badly victimized by sharpers that they can no longer confide in. The expense of the journey is so great, and the climate at the same time so unhealthy, that there is real danger in attempting to go to the West never being able to get back.

There is no reason for people looking to a distance for that which they have at home. Farming is two hundred per cent. more profitable in the Eastern States than in the West, and especially in the location of Hammonton, where produce can be taken to the Philadelphia market before breakfast, and to New York before dinner, where there are hundreds of thousands who are ready to give their money for the farmer's produce, and where it does not have to be sold for trade. In the West everything is for trade, money is a thing is for cash. Taxes, the arm of the sturdy pioneer is paralyzed by fever; here, he finds happy in the glow of health, with his family to share in it would be a place for people to visit this country before going farther. The expense is almost, nothing; the facility of coming here is such as to make the trip a pleasant recreation, and it may be the means of saving the money and the health of the visitor.

HER MANURE.

More than one correspondent has lately asked "How shall I procure best manure for use, what is crop does it most benefit, and how and when should it be applied?" To this we reply—Hayes on hand a lot of old leaves, and shovel the best manure into them, mixing it as you go, with twice its bulk of plaster, muck or sand. It is an excellent plan to construct the pile in a shed, under the hay-mow, if convenient, to keep it from rain. Let it remain a year, or two, if convenient, and shovel it over, and view every step taken in their improvement and culture, with the light of Science before his mind—if he can trace each effect back to the its cause—how much more complete his satisfaction!

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For the Hammonton Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF PEACHES.

BY HON. WM. M. FARRY, HORTICULTURIST.

[The following excellent article has been sent to us by the Hon. Wm. Farry, upon the subject of the Peach culture. As the land in this vicinity is particularly adapted to this cultivation, we republish the entire article to the careful consideration of the reader.]

Having received the first number of the *Farmer*, I take this opportunity of expressing my approbation of an enterprise so well calculated to promote the interest of agriculture. By collecting and disseminating among its readers the knowledge and information which required years of patient labor to obtain, by trial, those who are just commencing a rural life, will have the advantage of the experience of others who have been longer engaged in the same occupation.

As it requires some time to prepare new land for crops which require a smooth and even surface, as grass for mowing, &c, it is well to begin such crops to occupy the ground for a few years as delight in new soil, and are not incommoded by the stumps and roots remaining. Most prominent among that class is the Peach, which is so particularly adapted to new land that it seldom, if ever, will yield a crop where peach trees have grown before. The land around Hammonton is admirably adapted to the cultivation of peaches; the light and mellow soil allows the hardy tree to dispose its strength in, and develop its fruit free from all bodily mechanic influence, and does not bake in drying, so as to exclude the air, like heavy, tenacy land. There are peculiarities in the soil and climate which make it a home in a nourishing condition, bearing annually fine crops of luscious fruit.

The peach is an enterprise offering such rich rewards for capital and labor as the extensive collection of peaches along the Candies and Atlantic Railroad, Orchards there would be those so celebrated, in Delaware, which will soon be among the things that pers, and Delaware Peaches are the finest in the world. Hammonton, over, to some older untried section, and circumstances naturally point to South Jersey, where the climate and soil are equally adventurous. Peaches are the most profitable of any business, fortunes before other commerce. Not that the market will be overstocked with peaches, for that is impossible since the system of canning has become so extensive, for such a fruit is a staple state to the Northern and Eastern cities, and the art of canning introduced, or shipped to any part of the world; but the soil suitable for their culture, which is now offered at low rates, very soon must and will be taken, and converted to a use which yields a large and certain return.

The proper method of raising peach trees is to select our site from trees which are perfectly healthy, and free from yellows, borers and all other defects that would tend to weaken the constitution of the young trees. These should be deposited near the surface of the ground, in the eighth month (August), and covered with about four inches of earth, and secured to a stake which yields a large and certain return.

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The buds are cut out with a sharp knife, slipped under the bark of the young stock, and bound closely in with matting or soft yarn, which must be cut away in about two weeks, to prevent injury to the growth of the young bud. The following spring, the top of the stock must be cut off just above the bud, after it has become well established, which is to form a new tree of the kind from which the bud was taken, without any reference to the character of the tree upon which the bud was inserted, the only quality requisite for it to possess is *perfect health*.

The young trees should remain and grow one summer in the nursery; before they are removed to the orchard, the ground for which should be prepared, after removing the timber and bushes, by ploughing and harrowing, as for plant-ing corn, which should be the first crop grown among the peach trees, and will fully repay the whole cost of purchasing and planting the trees, for a year. The land should be free of weeds grown by the person who is about forming an orchard.

The ground should be marked in squares, by drawing furrows, twenty feet apart each way, with a plough. Holes are then to be dug at every intersection of the furrows, and the trees are just receive the roots in their natural position. The roots should be carefully examined, and all bruised parts cut off, with a knife, drawing it from the under side out. The yellow should thrown from the bottom of the hole, is not to be returned again around the roots, but mellow soil free from all stones is to be filled in, and packed closely under and over the roots, so as to prevent any obstacles remaining after the tree is planted. An inch of mellow soil should be left above the surface, as soon as the ground settles, as though all that was necessary to insure a good crop had been done until the time should arrive for the yield. Trees thus set out, are treated like a friend, frequently visited, in condition in, spoiled, and health inquired after, and a full response will come from the trees, there present the general appearance of the trees. The ground should be kept mellow and clear of leaves by frequent stirring, the suckers and superfluous branches should be trimmed off, and the ends of the most vigorous limbs shortened in, so as to form a more compact head. In about three years the trees will be overstocked with peaches, for that is impossible since the system of canning has become so extensive, for such a fruit is a staple state to the Northern and Eastern cities, and the art of canning introduced, or shipped to any part of the world; but the soil suitable for their culture, which is now offered at low rates, very soon must and will be taken, and converted to a use which yields a large and certain return.

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WILLIAM FARRY.

A WORD TO AGRICULTURISTS.

MAINE AND NEW JERSEY CONTRASTED.

MAY, EDITOR:—Trusting that the object of your paper is to benefit all classes of your readers, I take the liberty to address a few lines to the Agricultural portion of them, upon a subject the importance of which is known in all its realities to those only, who have been obliged to dig their living from the bosom of the earth, here in the inhospitable climate of Maine. I have long known that it was only by the power of night that a large portion of the farmers have been able to subsist, upon its ice-bound soil—and, were it not that here was I born and here have I had my home fill over half a century—yet, it is not that all the associations of life bind me to its inhabitants—not the bitter or gladsome recollections that lowering as mutiny, I should be tempted to say some loud things about it. But "there is no place like home." We love it with all its imperfections, and yet, I may say, I do not do Maine no injustice in the following remarks:

In contrast between Maine and New Jersey, much follows, I wish to have it expressly understood, that the contrast has special reference to the two places as a *home for the agriculturist*, and as happiness, in a great measure, depends upon the enjoyment of good health, I shall first speak of the *climate* of Hammonton, N. J. The climate of Maine is known to the reader. I should be loth to recommend any place, however good it may be, to any other respects, with an unhealthy, sickly climate. There are places where diseases are so rife, that the heart can despond, and grown almost spontaneously—but so unhealthy that it is about as much as a person's life is worth to visit them—such is not the case with the town of Hammonton is free. From all that I could learn, both from observation and the testimony of the oldest inhabitants, Hammonton, New Jersey, is as healthy as any place in the United States, and, at the same time, it has a climate so mild that the farmer can be about all the year round, with his team, and, in fact, it was so a dozen days last winter, that it was not good ploughing. Now, such a place, so healthy and so mild, I think I may be excused when I say, and still with a climate so mild and balmy, that farming operations may be carried on almost the year round, which is little the case, in Maine, for himself, with the consumptive habits of the people, of snow-clad and ice-bound Maine. All the farm work of Maine must, then, be crowded into about four months of the year, while in New Jersey, you have almost the entire twelve. And, as health and climate, are the two most important things in life, I think I may be excused when I say, and who is there so stupid as to fail to make appropriate contrast, and what a contrast it is! Now, I think I have so good reason for preferring the climate, but other things weigh, but much superior for the agriculturist, in a pecuniary point of view, is man, necessarily, to be the producer of what they must consume in a dollar, and, as not so easy, then, the next thing that invites our attention, is the soil.

We have brought these two questions, for consideration, in a short and concise manner as possible, to give a fair and unvarnished description of the place, in accordance with the best information that I have, and have visited the place twice, and spent two months there, that their own conclusions—make their own contrast between Maine and New Jersey.

ASHER MOORE.

Woodstock, July 23.

WHAT MAKES A FARM VALUABLE, AND FARMING PROFITABLE.

Farming is considered as a business for money as any other business, but it appears that many persons, who contemplate entering upon it do not take the same question in consideration, in order to determine whether it should be anything beyond a mere living, it must be ascertained whether the produce raised will have a market, and near enough to be adapted to the kinds of produce which will afford the greatest profit. In fact, everything depends upon this. If we look for instance, at the Atlantic States, the Union, we always find them near the large markets. These two principles are unquestionable. When we go to the extreme West, we find farming carried on on a scale so vast, that it is almost a business by itself, but still it grows the grain and grasses, farming is so little an object that improved places can always be bought for a trifle, their cost. The great value of the Western farm is in the great wide prairies, and the great distance from market, as to make it almost impossible to get it to market. If the mills will come, and the population amount of province in the climate, but other things weigh much heavier superior for the agriculturist, in a pecuniary point of view, is man, necessarily, to be the producer of what they must consume in a dollar, and, as not so easy, then, the next thing that invites our attention, is the soil.

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STATE PRODUCTIONS.

Of the farm—and I will give them in the order in which they appear to stand. They are corn, rye, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, and wheat. Although I have placed wheat last in the catalogue, it is not the least important of the farm, and it enables new beginners to come in for a large share of profit as soon as they begin to have, if they will recommend a variety of fruit, the Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Large Plums, Pears, of which the Duchess d'Angoulemes is a fine variety; Quinces, which yield largely; Cherries and Apples. In planting, care should be exercised, and it should be done in accordance with the best known rules of horticulture.

OLD CHARCOAL BEDS.

Many of our farmers have upon their purchases old charcoal beds. These were invaluable as manure to compost with guano or stable manure. They lost the essential ingredients, and impart to the soil. Besides, they have had exposed, and been absorbing the gases from the atmosphere for years. In a garden for fine vegetables they are invaluable. Place them in compost. All these old beds should be carefully saved to answer a valuable purpose.

GRAPES.

The best and most profitable culture adapted to the climate and locality of Hammonton, is that of the Grape. After a vineyard is once set out, the profit is not that less five hundred dollars per acre, if well managed, and the same ambitious cash down. The land is mostly covered with bushes, from two to ten feet high. But a man who goes into the business, as he should do, if he has some means at his command, will be likely to see some dark days, if he does not get discouraged and abandon the enterprise. As he can promise himself but little from the land the first year he must make his calculations to support himself, clear and subdue his land, and meet his payments, from some other source. Hence, I would caution any one against a contingency of this kind. But if they can raise sufficient means to meet all the contingencies for one or two years, at most, they need not ask any favors of any one; at least so it seems to me. But my advice to all, would be, go and look for yourselves—take no man's opinion on a subject so important—involving the interests of yourselves and families.

In conclusion, I would say, that I have endeavored, in as short and concise manner as possible, to give a fair and unvarnished description of the place, in accordance with the best information that I have, and have visited the place twice, and spent two months there, that their own conclusions—make their own contrast between Maine and New Jersey.

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NO. 1

Hammonton Farmer.

HAMMONTON, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860. VOL. IV. NO. 1.

POETRY.

THY WILL, O GOD! BE DONE.

When summer's cloud life's summer shine,
Thy strength with care is profaned,
And sorrow has our joy stained,
Has laid high burdens on thy breast
Though thorns beset thy way, yet,
Fear not the good will soon be won.
Look upward through the clouds, and say,
Thy will, O God! not mine, be done.

Where storm, tempest and death shall grasp
Thy frame, and rob from thy fond embrace,
With black despair, thy hands shall clasp,
And darkness shall be thy dwelling place.
Take to thy lips the bitter cup—
Drink to the dregs, if needs must one—
And, like one blessed, bless thy God,
Thy will, O God! not mine, be done.

Whatever thy grief, whatever thy woe,
Still remember a Father's heart,
For when He loves he chastiseth, too;
Submission paves the way to Heaven.
Each tear is but a stepping stone
Thou meekly bow thy head and say,
Thy will, O God! not mine, be done.

MISCELLANY.

THE WITCH.

A STORY OF NEW-ENGLAND SUPERSTITION.

It is a very common observation, but not less on that account, that no advantage is fully priced except by the want of it. Our fathers, thy women, who are instructed in every Christian, and, in many instances, fully realize the ignorance of their female ancestors, when to read and write was considered learning enough to have made a modern blue-stocking... It must be considered that, even now, a woman gifted with any uncommon literary acquirements falls under the displeasure of the well-dressed illiterate dandies of the day; but their jurisdiction is a harmless one, and seldom extends beyond a shrug or the opprobrious epithet of blue. But this was not the case in 1692. Then female literature excited serious suspicion, and was taken under the cognizance of that memorable and never-to-be-forgotten synod of pious, enlightened worthies, who would fain have condemned all the old ugly women, and all the intelligent young ones, to be hanged or drowned in witchcraft.

It was the misfortune of Ann Jones to be born at this period. She lived in New-Haven, and, when a child, discovered a remarkable facility of learning. She could read, write, and cipher, before her playfellows had scarcely begun to spell and read. Her parents, however, were not proud of a relative numerous, who was sent to have healthy, vigorous trees, will cost about ten dollars; and for the first and second years the corn and potatoes yield nearly full crops, and the third year the peaches come in bearing, yielding, say half a basket to a tree, which, at $1, gives $50 per acre. Since which a full crop, yielding several hundred dollars per acre, may be taken, with but little expense of ploughing and tilling the ground, and picking the fruit, for many years to come.

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MAINE AND NEW JERSEY CONTRASTED.

MAY, EDITOR:—Trusting that the object of your paper is to benefit all classes of your readers, I take the liberty to address a few lines to the Agricultural portion of them, upon a subject the importance of which is known in all its realities to those only, who have been obliged to dig their living from the bosom of the earth, here in the inhospitable climate of Maine. I have long known that it was only by the power of night that a large portion of the farmers have been able to subsist, upon its ice-bound soil—and, were it not that here was I born and here have I had my home fill over half a century—yet, it is not that all the associations of life bind me to its inhabitants—not the bitter or gladsome recollections that lowering as mutiny, I should be tempted to say some loud things about it. But "there is no place like home." We love it with all its imperfections, and yet, I may say, I do not do Maine no injustice in the following remarks:

In contrast between Maine and New Jersey, much follows, I wish to have it expressly understood, that the contrast has special reference to the two places as a *home for the agriculturist*, and as happiness, in a great measure, depends upon the enjoyment of good health, I shall first speak of the *climate* of Hammonton, N. J. The climate of Maine is known to the reader. I should be loth to recommend any place, however good it may be, to any other respects, with an unhealthy, sickly climate. There are places where diseases are so rife, that the heart can despond, and grown almost spontaneously—but so unhealthy that it is about as much as a person's life is worth to visit them—such is not the case with the town of Hammonton is free. From all that I could learn, both from observation and the testimony of the oldest inhabitants, Hammonton, New Jersey, is as healthy as any place in the United States, and, at the same time, it has a climate so mild that the farmer can be about all the year round, with his team, and, in fact, it was so a dozen days last winter, that it was not good ploughing. Now, such a place, so healthy and so mild, I think I may be excused when I say, and still with a climate so mild and balmy, that farming operations may be carried on almost the year round, which is little the case, in Maine, for himself, with the consumptive habits of the people, of snow-clad and ice-bound Maine. All the farm work of Maine must, then, be crowded into about four months of the year, while in New Jersey, you have almost the entire twelve. And, as health and climate, are the two most important things in life, I think I may be excused when I say, and who is there so stupid as to fail to make appropriate contrast, and what a contrast it is! Now, I think I have so good reason for preferring the climate, but other things weigh much heavier superior for the agriculturist, in a pecuniary point of view, is man, necessarily, to be the producer of what they must consume in a dollar, and, as not so easy, then, the next thing that invites our attention, is the soil.

We have brought these two questions, for consideration, in a short and concise manner as possible, to give a fair and unvarnished description of the place, in accordance with the best information that I have, and have visited the place twice, and spent two months there, that their own conclusions—make their own contrast between Maine and New Jersey.

ASHER MOORE.

Woodstock, July 23.

FARMING CAREFULLY.

Some amateur farmers are very apt to imagine that farming is a very simple business, that requires no reflection, and not the same assiduous attention as other business. They take a romantic view of the subject, and embracing very little of the practical life of a farmer.

Farming is a business that requires pains-taking and prompt attention. Negligence or want of industry will be attended with certain failure. Hasty crops, or slovenly cultivation will be attended with loss of both time and money. People must live at their houses and expect their crops to grow apace of good.

A man should carefully consider the effect of thoroughly breaking up his ground. The manner of tilling, is in the way of a dressing, and the crops best adapted to the nature of the soil, is being new or old. After this, he should pursue his system, he should work at it at steadily and systematically as at any other business, and then he will have sure and ample returns. In fact, he will acquire an independence. He will have a farm which is always a valuable property. There is no location in the world, nor any soil which pays better for good farming than this. A farmer is always sure of a good return and large prices; but to expect crops without farming, will certainly never produce them, as the quite as systematically as at any other business.

Careful farming has also an important result in raising the value of land. Where it is well ploughed, and dressed, and generally tilled, it improves, and in this location is worth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Where it is not well ploughed, and dressed, and tilled, it will not sell for one cent. Ground in a good condition will always meet with an immediate sale at a high price, because it pays, whereas a poor farm that has been neglected and not improved, and reflection will perceive the great advantage of improving well.

PROGRESS OF HAMMONTON.

Hammonton is very fortunate in its location, and its beautiful place. It is now a succession of gardens and vineyards, and one of the best improved countries in the Union. It is being settled very fast, and the land is being cleared up in stores and shops, where they just "squeeze" enough to support their families, let them turn to the pine and swamp, or to the open air take a few breaths of independence.

When "panics" come, the operatives, the clerks, the mechanics and other persons out of employment, but the farmer has enough to do and enough to eat. He has no pallid wife and starving children to cry for bread, for he has enough and to spare.

CLIMATE IN PRODUCING CROPS.

The climate of a country, in connection with the soil, is one of the most important and first important considerations. Place the best of soil in a cold or bad climate, and its produciveness will not compare with poorer soil in a better climate. It is a fact, that some are adapted to the growth of vegetation. The sun is the great fertilizer of the earth, and consequently, in a cold climate, it cannot do so much as in a warm climate. Hence, the reason why the south even under the same latitude where vegetation never suffers by the frosts. We are safely protected from the severity of the winter and never any, where there is no Stream, which touches our coast. Being near the ocean, it is always sufficiently humid for vegetation and never any, where there is no rain, as has been the case recently; plants are nourished by the dews of the evening. It is not, then, that we are so favorably situated for the growth of our vegetables.

The charcoal performs many offices of value; it gives out water it has before received, only to take it back again, when it is ready to absorb it present, refuses to yield its contents to water alone. After having fed the plants during the growing season, it is ready to absorb more quantities upon the decay of vegetation, occur when it may, while its tendency to ameliorate stiffness of soil, and to make it more friable, is always greater than the supply, and constantly increasing.

In respect to the quality of the soil being adapted to these articles we are particularly favored. If nature had left the creation of this soil to our own judgment, we could have selected nothing better. It is warm and early, whilst it contains organic matter which renders it superior to any soil we ever know for the production of fruit and vegetables. It will produce many things which will grow in no other soil with the same fruitfulness; such as peaches, pears, sweet potatoes, &c. The soil is so well adapted to grapes naturally, that wild vines can be seen growing in the immediate vicinity of Hammonton, some inches in diameter. This particular locality is destined to supply New York with crops, instead of Maine, as formerly. It is a fact, that, I was told, about one week earlier than Monmouth. The New York air line road, which runs through this section, will very soon be completed, and then the present railroad—as to make it our principal market.

These two questions, as being directly applicable to Hammonton cannot be disputed. All around us are farms producing crops, and as far as Jersey produces in extent and superiority, by inquiring in the markets, but particular attention to change their location cannot investigate this subject with such certainty as by visiting Hammonton, and forming their judgment upon the ground.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

The first care of the beginner should always be to plant a choice variety of fruit trees. Not a few only for family use or ornament, but several hundred. They cost nothing whilst growing, the same land is farmed, and in several years they are as productive as any other fruit trees. They require no expense to buy or plant them, as they add so much more to the value of the property, that the proceeds of one hundred trees will bring twenty dollars an acre, for trees which perhaps cost only a few dollars to plant. In this climate and soil, peaches fruit is so enormously profitable, that it always the best part of the farm, and it enables new beginners to come in for a large share of profit as soon as they begin to have. We recommend a variety of fruit, the Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Large Plums, Pears, of which the Duchess d'Angoulemes is a fine variety; Quinces, which yield largely; Cherries and Apples. In planting, care should be exercised, and it should be done in accordance with the best known rules of horticulture.

OLD CHARCOAL BEDS.

Many of our farmers have upon their purchases old charcoal beds. These were invaluable as manure to compost with guano or stable manure. They lost the essential ingredients, and impart to the soil. Besides, they have had exposed, and been absorbing the gases from the atmosphere for years. In a garden for fine vegetables they are invaluable. Place them in compost. All these old beds should be carefully saved to answer a valuable purpose.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1860.

DANIEL TAGGART, EDITOR.

The President's Message.—The President sent in his annual message to the Senator on the 27th ult. We believe the in the second time the President has ever sent his message to one house before the organization of the other. Mr. Pierce sent in his message to that body in the middle of his term under about the same circumstances.

This message opens at once the raid of John Brown, at Harper's Ferry. His treatment of that matter seems we had reason to expect from a man who has sunk all sentiment of manhood he ever possessed in his allegiance to Southern Oligarchy in hopes of gaining enough support from that quarter to give him another chance in the contest of 1860. It appears that he is sounding the only strain in the country who dare sing it, that the raid or attack on the arsenal of receiving a second nomination for the office.

The Newark Mercury says the tone and language of the message, and of the recommendations for the Government, are in the Democratic party, in the Congressional Government, in the Senate, in the Supreme Court, in the Executive, in the Cabinet, in the Senate, in the Supreme Court, in the Executive, in the Cabinet, in the Senate, in the Supreme Court, in the Executive, in the Cabinet