THE TURKISH EMPIRE AND PROPHECY.

But he shall be broken without hand.—*Dan.* viii· 25.

Such is the predicted end of the "king of fierce countenance," mentioned in verse 28, which some commentators (as Dr. Keith) apply to Mahomet and his successors, or men generally, to the whole Mahometan power. If this application is correct, (which seems probable,) we are to understand that the turkish empire, which is the chief Mahometan power, will not be broken by foreign force or violence, but by providential means producing internal decay and consumption. With this view the usual interpretation of (Rev. xvi. 12) the sixth vial accords; the great river Euphrates being considered a symbol of the Turkish power, and the "drying of it up" a figurative expression, signifying extinction after a gradual wasting away and decline.

If we could be sure of the correctness of these interpretations, we could confidently infer that the Russo-Turkish question, as it is called, will be settled either without a resort to arms, or if not, that the issue of the conflict will not be utterly destructive of the Mahometan power, which is to be broken without (human) hand; or, like the waters of a river, be wasted by exhalation.

It is remarkable that the Turks themselves are impressed with the belief that their religion is near extinction. Dr. Walsh has given a copy of a warning issued from the Mosque of Santa Sophia in 1823, contatning among other prophecies the following, viz: that in 1270 of the Hegira (that is in 1855,) the sun (which is the emblem of the Ottoman empire) will rise no more; in 1280 (that is A. D. 1864) the Koran will disappear, and in 1300 (of the Hegira) antichrist will appear.

The Mahometans believe that antichrist will come near the end of time, to pervert and seduce mankind, and turn them into the path of perdition; that after him Jesus Christ will appear, whose presence antichrist will not be able to support, but will be struck down dead at the sight of him, and be melted like salt. They hold also that Christ, as the vicar of Mahomet, will invite all men to embrace their faith, and leave them no other choice than Mahometanism or the sabre. Death will be the lot of those who are insensible to the light of truth and to the power of Christ's preaching. Under one and the same faith all the world will then be united.

These ideas, which originated from Mahomet himself, and are preserved by an unbroken tradition, show the doctrines of Islamism concerning our Lord Jesus Christ and his second coming. They profess, indeed, to receive him as the greatest of the prophets, who appeared before Mahomet, and as the only saint predestined to visit this world in the fulness of time, to unite all men in the same religion. But in order to derive from this a system favourable to Mahomet, the Imams have impiously subjected our Saviour to the sacerdotal authority of Mahomet as his vicar, accounting him the last of the universal Caliphs, who shall come at the end of time to exercise, in the name of Mahomet, the rights of the priesthood and Supreme Power over all the people of the earth.

Is not this the king of fierce coutenance, understanding dark sentences, whom the prophet Daniel foretold should stand up against the Prince of princes, but in the end should be broken without hand? "And I heard a great voice out of the temple, the voice of the Lord Jesus, saying to the seven angels, Go your ways, and pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the earth. And the sixth angel poured his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up." The earth was purged from this atrocious blasphemy.

Z. Z.

ENCOUNTER WITH A CROCODILE.

Letters received in this city state that the Rev. John A. Butle, formerly of South Boston, now a missionary of the American Board in South Africa, met with a narrow escape from death.

He was travelling to Amah Congera, and was forced, in his way, to cross the river Umkomazi, which he attempted on horseback. When about two-thirds of the way over, a crocodile seized him by the thigh.

Mr. Butler was dragged off, but clung to the mane of his horse; and both he and the horse were floundering in water—often dragged entirely under, and rapidly going down the stream. At first, the crocodile drew them again to the middle of the river; but at last the horse gained shallow water, and approached the shore. As soon as he was within reach, natives came to his assistance, and beat off the croeodile with spears and clubs. Mr. Rutler was pierced with five deep gashes, and had lost much blood. His horse was also terribly mangled; a foot square of the flesh and skin was torn from his flanks. The crocodile, it is supposed, first seized the horse, and, when shaken off, he caught Mr. Butler—first below the knee, and then in the thigh. There were five or six wounds on Mr. Butler's person, from two to four inches long, and from one-half to two and a half inches wide. For eight or ten days he seemed to recover as fast could be expected, but was then seized with fever, which threatened to be fatal. There was a tendency to be locked-jaw. He passed this crisis, however, and in April Mr. Butler writes that he was nearly recovered from the effects of the frightful affray.—*Boston Journal.*

THE LUXURY OF THE TIMES.

"Among the mercantile class, Luxury is a devouring evil. It swallows down the virtues wholesale. For their means they are far more addicted to it than the higher classes; their houses are enlarged and decorated with the most pretentious rivalry one of the other, their tables testify against all moderation, (eschewing of course drunkeness) they make haste to march to the music of carriage wheels, to feast their eyes on plush and livery buttons. The rage to make vast fortunes arises as much from the rage for display as from the desire to accumulate, and style is pushed up to such a height that soon a man must have an immense revenue to keep pace even with the lower circles of respectable life. This is all bad, comes of badness, and leads to badness. Yet, alas, the men we call by emphasis "good," do little as a class to cure it; the religious merchant or manufacturer of wealth is generally a very splendid gentleman. Even men whose personal carriage, whose heart, life, and likings are meek and lowly, allow their establishments to slide up into the splendors.

This habit is enervating our youth, rendering family happiness dependent on superfluities, straining health and principles in a race for dashing style, setting up splendour on the legitimate throne of moderation, and icing over domestic piety with candied incrustations. Unless it is put down, where are we to look for a race of men who can do without a dinner now and then for a work of charity, or spend years in frugal habitudes and benevolent hardship. The homes of the comfortable classes are morally unfavourable to the formation of self-denying, heroic men. Among the poor, early hardship fits for subsequent privation. Among the older families, ancestral traditions, military or naval associates, early familiarity with historic enterprise, tend to make a youth spurn dependence on the indulgences which surround him. The one class gives us hardy soldiers, the other heroic officers; but the comfortable class have neither hardship nor family tradition to kindle heroism in their youth, and the whole course of their modern progress is towards a generation of creatures defendent upon every sort of luxury, and energetic only to win the gold which will buy it. The continuance of peace, removing from our eyes the examples of self-devotion which war, detestable as it is, constantly presents, renders it all the more incumbent on us to protest against habits which would turn this hardy northren island into a nursery of *soft* gentlemen who will wine and mope if they have only a warm house with a fire, a loaf, a joint and a cup of tea.

The outcrying extravagance and luxury of the day needs a most masterly hand laid upon it; statesmen should smite it, authors and journalists should set the pen upon it, parents should make it a fireside laughing stock, religious men should walk over it, and preachers should burn it with living coals of eloquence.

It does one's heart good to see the "Edinburgh Review," in an article replete with sense and vigour, pointing to a reduction of the prevalent extravagance as the wise, safe, short path to universal plenty. "If," says the judicious writer, "the English people could all at once be induced to lay aside their luxurious wasteful and showy mode of life, and adopt the frugality and temperance of the Spaniards, the simple habits of the Tyrolese, and the unostentatious hospitality of the Syrians, how few among us would not find a superfluity at their disposal? We rejoice to believe that this more rational and homely spirit is spreading among us, especially in detached localities, and we *do not think that a good citizen could render any more valuable service to his country than in promoting it by argument nnd example wherever his influence extends.—from "The Successful Merchant,"* By W. Arthur.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair; and even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere—"Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day," (Exod. xxxv. 3).—Consequently they never light fire, or a lamp, or a candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on the Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire and light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their service to do these things, and amongst the humble classes, a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a Gentile neighbour for the day.—Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on his fire, or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.—*The British Jews.*

A LARGE FAMILY.—There is a lady now living whose name we have been favoured with, the widow of a Scotch clergyman, who has had a family of not less than nine sons and nine daughters, the eldest of whom is about 70 years of age, and the youngest about 40, one of whom has had a family of fifteen childeren, all living. Supposing the descent of this lady had all lived, and had gone on increasing their families in like porportion to the original stock, that lady would have now living eighteen children or thirty-six by marriage, 324 grandchildren or 648 by marriage, and no less than 5,832 great grand-children, in all 6,217 souls—a number amply sufficient to populate a town requiring two members of Parliament; We are assured the lady is still in the full possesion of all her faculties, writes a beautiful hand and one of her sons has been heard to declare he would back her, even now, against any other lady of the same age to jump over a five-barred gate.—*Manchester Courier.*

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.—On the 2d of September, 1851, this famous fund amounted to $2,049,482.35. Of the revenue of the fund, there has been received in interest, $ 143,693.67; and there was in the treasury, April 1, 1852, $ 10.143 84. The total number of children embraced in the last returns, was 96,382, and a dividend of $ 1 35 for each scholar has been paid, amounting to $ 120,610 90, besides extra dividends to small districts amounting to $ 12,670.

THE DRAM-SHOP.—An article in an Edinburgh journal says, that in 40 cities and towns of Scotland, every 140 of the population support a dram-shop: while it requires 981 to keep a baker, 1067 to support a butcher, and 2281 to support a bookseller.

A FEARFUL ACCOUNT.—Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentleman of extensive information; one who will not "speak without a book" on important subjects involving statistical facts. From a computation of his, it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages costs the United States directly in ten years, $ 120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed $5,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison and 100,000 children to the poor-house; caused 1500 murders and 5000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

DEEP WELL.—The deepest artesian well in America, is now in progress at the sugar refinery works of Belcher & Brother, at St. Louis, Missouri, where it has reached the extraordinary depth of 1750 feet, far below the level of a great portion of the bottom of the Mexican Gulf. The boring is to be continued until good water is reached, which is expected to be at the depth of about 2000 feet, and this will be the deepest, well in the world. The work thus far has cost $10,000, and the only result has been streams of salt and sulphur water. The hole, which is 3½ inches diameter, is bored with an augur driven by a steam-engine, the instrument penetrating about four feet daily. The rods measure 33 1-3 feet in length, and are put together with screws.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Pope has consented to the modification of the oath to be taken by the Bishops in Holland, and he has decided that these Prelates may in future take the oath of fidelity, in civil matters, to the King and to the laws.

Letters from Teflis state that the Russian Government is preparing for another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus. The operations are to commence immediately.

An honorable arrangement of the Eastern Question will speedily be accomplished. Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that he is confident the Czar will evacuate the Principalities without any unnecessary delay. The Eastern question otherwise offers nothing new, and appears no further or nearer to adjustment than before.

Major-Geneal Lord Saltoun is dead, aged 69 years. He was one of the Duke of Wellington's most intimate friends, and a brother in arms, and served with General Sir John Moore in the campaign of the Peninsula.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn died recently, aged 82 years, and Sir Charles Napier is reported to be at the point of death.

In China, the Imperialists, who were assisted by foreigners, were repulsed by the insurgent forces in an attempt to recapture Ching Kiang Foo. The Chinese markets were generally dull.

CONTINENTAL.—The Hospodar of Moldavia via has been superceded by the Sultan for Russian leanings; he refuses to give up, and so the English and French Consuls have withdrawn.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria.

The import duty on bread stuffs into the two Sicilies has been repealed.

Some popular demonstratioas against the authorities have been made at Leghorn.

The export of bread stuffs from Greece has been prohibited

General Montholon, who shared the Emporor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, died in Paris recently.

A despatch from Russia, dated Tagaurog, 3d August, says that the result of the harvest is most favourable, and large purchases of bread stuffs are making for exportation. A conspiracy of Musselmen to kill Christians had just been discovered at Aleppo.

An Austrian internunicio officially announces than Austria has no intention to encroach on the soverignity of Turkey, and would, if the Porte desired it, give up the military occupancy of Servia.

THE ORPHANS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The 165 little children, who, left orphans by the influence of the epidemic on their parents, were placed by the Board of Health and Council Committee in two temporary asylums one in Julia street, the other in tne Fourth Disctrict, having all been brought together under one roof in a large building at the corner of Poeyfarre and Constance streets, First District, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Mayor, who visits daily all the public hospitals, infirmaries and asylums, said to us in coversation recently that he could stand the hospitals pretty well, being accustomed to such sights, but that it was difficult not to be moved by the scene this asylum presents, with so many unfortunate children crying for their mothers.—*Picayune.*

WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD.—His Excellency Lord Harris, has had two attacks of Yellow Fever, the second a very alarming one. His Lordship was however recovering, and was about to remove to Orange Grove Estate. There had been no less than 20 cases of the malignant Epidemic in Lord Harris's family, yet there had been no deaths.

NEW PROVIDENCE.—The death of His Excellency John Gregory, Esq., the Governor of the Bahamas, is confirmed. His Excellency expired on the 29th July. Fever was again prevailing at Nassau and to a very alarming extent.

A SLAVER.—We stated a number or two back that H. M. Brig "Bermuda," was lying at anchor at Inagua on the look-out for a alaver expected from the Coast of Africa bound to Cuba.

The schooner "Trial," of Abaco, was on a a voyage from the Grand Cayman to Cuba, and met a schooner belonging to Grand Cayman, the captain of which informed them that a Spanish slave brig, with 500 slaves had been wrecked as aforesaid; that the brig went to pieces in 12 hours, giving them time to save the cargo, but that all their ammunition was lost. The captain of the Slaver offered him $ 1500 to run a cargo of the slaves over to Cuba, but he refused; he had sent one boat over to seek assistance. They also met schooner with provisons for the brig, and having on board the owner of the slaves.—*Bahama Herald.*

JAMAICA.—Accounts had reached Jamaica of the recall of Sir Charles Grey, and the appointment of Mr. Barkly as his sucessor in the Government of the Colony. Illuminations were spoken of but we do not notice that such manifestations of triumph had been carried out.—Cases of yellow fever continued to occur.

DOMINICA.—At Dominica the Yellow Fellow had reappeared, and had carried off a Commissariat Clerk, and the wife of an officer of the Ordnance. As usual, in this Island there are a great many disputes about legal matters and appointments to the Courts, which possess no interest outside of Dominica.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RUMORS OF A DISSOLUTION of the House of Assembly appear to be current out of doors, but thus far we have nothing to warrant such a report. The prerogative, however, is invested in the Lieut. Governor, but it is unreasonable to suppose that His Excellency will resort to such a measure at the present time. In another year a new election must take place, and nothing can be gained by an appeal to the people this fall, who cannot be said to be prepared for such a contingency. His Excellency's term of office will expire next year, and a new Governor may deem it necessary to meet a new House, so that there is not the least pretext for involving the country in the turmoil, strife and expense of an election, when in another year it may have to be gone over again. This opinions entertained by sensible men throughout the Province, who can see no worthy object to be gained by such a course at the present juncture. Whoever advises a dissolution will have to bear the responsibility.—*New Brunswicker.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—His Excellency the Lt. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments.

To be Commissioners to prepare an act on the subject of Bankruptcy, to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session—Hon. Jonathan Mc Cully, Lewis M. Wilkins, Q. C., Lawrence O. C. Doyle, Q. C., William Pryor, and Frederick Charman Esqrs.

To be Commissioners to prepare a bill, or bills, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Assembly, session 1853, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and the transfer of Equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Cour, and to provide therein the necessary for carrying out the object, Honbls. Will Young and Wm. A. Henry; John C. Hall, John W. Richie, and William Howe, Esqrs.

RACES

(From the Halifax Church Times.)

The friends of good morals and decency were startled by an application last week to the City Council, for permission to use a part of the Common as a race course. We regret to say that the first consideration of the anbject resulted in favour of the application. A motion, however, to rescind was entered, and in the meantime petitions against thus re-opening the floodgates of all abomination, were numerously signed, and we are happy to say that they prevailed. How any one who looks with half an eye at the idleness, gambling, drunkeness, blasphemies, cruelties and other violations of order, decency and religion, which are invariably and in every country the concomitants of the race course, can yet advocate such things, or what is much the same, refuse to exercise his influence against them, is what we cannot understand.

But the matter has been so well treated in one of the secular papers, (not to be suspected of over strictness,) that we transfer the remarks to our columns.

Extract from the Colonist of Tuesday:—

"We regret to hear that there is a movement afoot to revive the old Halifax races. We had hoped that Halifax had done with these things forever. Nothing brings together more vice and rascality, nothing tends more to deprave the mind than horse-racing. In England the race meetings are scenes of profligacy and vice. There however it is considered that the breed of fine horses is kept up by the sports of the turf. Here we have the gambling and the iniquity without the smallest corresponding benefit. Even in those times when the races were held annually, nothing in the shape of good horse-flesh came of them. The New Brunswickers or the Yankees sent over a horse that cleared off all the prizes. No one can point to a single benefit derived from them. We do not want race-horses. We want good cart and coach-horses. The young men of the town will be much better attending to their business than gambling, and for recreation they will find cricket, rowing, and sailing much more wholesome, both for body and mind, than watching two or three scrub horses persecuted round a mile of ground, with more money depending on the event than they can afford, and more liquor in their heads than they can steadily carry. Halifax is made for regattas, not for for horse-races. The former do us credit. The latter are contemptible."

CAUTION TO ORCHARD THIEVES.—MAN SHOT.—The owner of an orchard in New Glasgow, who had had frequent cause to complain of the depredations committed upon his fruit trees by nocturnal visitants, gave notice that he would shoot any person detected in stealing his fruit. The threat was not sufficient to frighten the thieves from their plunder, and at length he found it necessary to put the threat in practice. Accordingly on Sunday evening, he loaded his gun, putting in a heavy charge of coarse salt instead of shot, and concealed himself beneath the branches of one of the trees to watch for the thieves. He fell asleep, and had slept for some time, when he was awakened by a noise overhead and looking up discovered a person in the tree immediately above him. He fired upon him, and the shot took effect, the whole charge, wadding and all passing through the flesh and muscles of the left arm, and slightly injuring the left side. The arm is severely injured.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th by commission. The following is the Royal speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen;

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliment, and at the same time to express her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life.

"The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

"The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily, without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

"The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of her Majesty's eastern dominions.

"Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provisions you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which her Majesty is persuaded that in your wisdom, you have now applied an efficient remedy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reasons to hope that an honorable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony may lead to the developement of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

We are also commanded to congratulat you, that by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honorable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.

Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God the tranquility which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of her Majesty to promote the advance of evey social improvemnt, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people.

THE Turkish question remains undecided; and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Great Britain, France and Austria, to bring it to a satisfactory solusion, threatens even yet to endanger the peace of the world. The Austrian note—only so called, because it was drawn up at Vienna—and which was assented to by all the powers who have at heart the peace of Europe, as well as the independence of Turkey—has met with no demur at St. Petersburg. The Czar, by the mere fact of his occupation of the Danubian provinces, has done as much as a war could do, to impoverish, weaken, and disintegrate the Turkish empire. * * *

There may be no occasion for alarm in the tenor of the latest intelligence from Constantinople, but there is certainly some reason for anxiety. Should the Emperor of Russia simply refuse to depart from the terms to which he has already acceded, and insist upon disallowing even a slight verbal alteration in the collective note of the Allied Powers, the whole question at issue will be re-opened, with the immense advantage to Russia of actual possession, and with the immense disadvantage to Turkey of wasted resources and baffled policy. To the allies would remain a sense of fruitless intervention, resulting in nothing but a display of their own powerlessness. All the friends of civilization must earnestly hope that such a catastrophe may be averted.—*Illustarted London News.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 17, 1853.

In a conversation, which the writer of this article had with Mr. W. Dark, who has a nursery garden, for fruit trees, attached to his farm, he was highly gratified, though not astonished, at being told by Mr. Dark, that eight years ago a few scions of Apple, stuck into potatoes, were sent him from England, which he immediately grafted, on stocks raised from seed. The trees thus grafted were carefully attended to, and planted out into proper situations, and the result has been so successful, that two of these same grafted trees were valued, some time since, by two gentlemen well qualified, to estimate their worth, at Ten Pounds each, and the others at corresponding sums. We are fully convinced, that there is no branch of Agricultural Economy, in which capital may be more judiciously invested, than in the formation of Orchards, and we are happy to find, that farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the raising of Fruit; and it is of importance that they should reflect that as a poor, sour, or bitter crab, not worth a shilling a bushel, occupies as much room and derives as much nourishment from the earth, as a rich, well-flavoured and juicy pippin, commanding five or ten shillings, they are, by planting the former, depriving themselves of the difference of value between the two—even supposing both to bear equal quantities, which is not the case, for the well-selected judiciously planted, and properly taken care of, grafted trees, will one year with another, bear a greater quantity of fruit than trees raised from suckers or seedlings. We will take an early opportunity of laying before our readers the means which ought, in our opinion, to be adopted by those who, having an acre, or more of ground, at their disposal, are anxious to provide themselves and families with plenty of fruit all the year round, or who would wish to invest a small sum which, in the course of a few years, would enable them to pay their rent without any trouble, and afford