

THE GREEN ROSE.—The Raleigh (N.C.) *Register*, in copying the account of the production of the blue rose at Paris by artificial crossings, adds the following notice of the green rose, which is to be found in some portions of that State:—

"We can add to this the green rose of North Carolina, which, though the creature of science, is sufficiently well known in parts of this State to claim a rank among the above floral novelties. The rose is identical with our common *Zahlia*, except in color, the variation in which is supposed to have been produced by the accidental intermingling of the roots of the rose tree with those of the common sumach. The peculiarities of the new varieties are perpetuated by cuttings or otherwise. It is quite common in the county of Bladen, and some few specimens exist in the town of Fayetteville."

BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris, (says a correspondent of the New York Express,) having succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of a blue color, which is the fourth color obtained, by artificial means—that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose and the striped rose, being all inventions, and the result of skillful and scientific gardening.

TO KEEP PRESERVES.—Apply the white of an egg, with a suitable brush, to a single thickness of white tissue paper, with which to cover the jars, overlapping the edges an inch or two. No tying is required the whole will become, when it dries, as tight as a drum.

GOOSE BERRIES.—We have been presented with a few Goose Berries from the Garden of Mr. Wm. Reeves, West Belleville, one of which measured 4½ inches in circumference. Who can beat it?—[Belleville Intelligence.

WEATHER SIGNS FROM PLANTS.—Some one has said that not only the coming weather may be foretold by an acquaintance with flowers, but also the time of the day and the time of the year; and, in fact, Linnaeus possessed such a knowledge of them that he needed neither watch, nor calendar, nor weather-glass. Lord Bacon observed that when the flowers of the chick-weed expanded fully and boldly no rain will succeed for some hours or days. If the flower of the Siberian sow-thistle keep open during the night, rain it is said, is certain to fall the next day. The leaves of the trefoil are always contracted at the approach of a storm. If the African mari-gold does not open its flowers by 7 o'clock in the morning, rain may be expected with certainty on that day. An uncommon quantity of seeds is produced by white thorns and dog rose bushes in wet summers, and this is considered a sign of a severe winter. Many plants with compound flowers direct them towards the east in the morning, carefully following the direction of the sun, and appearing towards west in the evening; but before rain they are punctually closed as, with the tulip. A species of wood sorrel doubles its leaves before storm, but unfold them under a clear sky. Cassia and the sensitive plant do the same. The flowers of the pimpernel appearing widely open in the morning indicate a fair day, and, if the petals are closed rain may be expected soon. Nettles appearing abundantly in winter indicate a mild season.

AN ORCHARD OF OLDEN TIMES.—In 1597, John Gerarde published in London, a work on farming and gardening, in which, to encourage those of his day to plant or-

chards, he says,—"The tame and grafted apple trees are planted and set in orchards for that purpose. Kent doth abound in apples of most sorts, but I have seen in pastures and hedge-rows, about the grounds of a worshipful gentleman dwelling two miles from Hereford, called Master Roger Bodnomo, so many trees of all sorts that their servants drink but what is made of apples. The quantity is such that by the report of the gentleman himself, *the parson hath for tyth many hogsheds of cyder.*" The hogs are fed with the fillings of them, which are so many that they make choice of the apples they do eat, who will not taste of any but the best—an example doubtless to be followed by gentlemen who have *land and living.*

LARGE CARGO OF FRUIT.—A schooner arrived at New York from Baracoa, on Wednesday, bringing 12,298 pine-apples, nearly 12,000 plantains, 9,000 coconuts, about 100,000 bananas, and over 1,500 boxes of oranges.

The Irish Census

ABSTRACT OF THE IRISH CENSUS IN 1841 AND 1851.			
Houses: Inhabited	1,328,839	.....	1,047,735
Uninhabited, built ..	52,208	.....	65,159
building	3,313	.....	2,113
Total	1,384,360	.....	1,115,007
Families	1,472,287	.....	1,207,002
Persons: Males	4,019,576	.....	3,176,727
Females	4,155,548	.....	3,339,067
Total	8,175,124	.....	6,515,794
Population in 1841	8,175,124		
" 1851	6,515,794		
Decrease	1,659,330		
Or, at the rate of 20 per cent.			
Population in 1821	6,801,827		
" 1831	7,767,401		
" 1841	8,175,124		
" 1851	6,515,794		
Or, 286,033 souls fewer than in 1821, thirty years ago.			

A considerable proportion of the deficiency in the Irish population is attributable to the scarcity of food, to the sufferings of the poor from the want of fuel and shelter during inclement seasons, and to the scourge of the cholera, diarrhoea, influenza, and other epidemic and endemic diseases, which have been carrying on their destructive operation in that country with unusual force during the last ten years. The principal cause of deficiency, however, will not be found in these evils, but in the progress of emigration, affecting the population throughout the whole of the term under consideration, and during the last two or three years, at a rapidly increasing ratio. During the last ten years the emigration from the United Kingdom has amounted to above 1,600,000 of which amount, Ireland has furnished more than its natural proportion, sending out numbers by whose departure the country has been in some parts completely drained of its population. This fact is referred to for the purpose of noticing a feature it presents, and which, if it should not at first attract attention, ought to be considered, as it furnishes an element of importance in any calculations that may be made for the purpose of accounting for the strange aspect which the Irish census of