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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor

> HENRY S. RANDALL, Lt. D. Editor Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

C. DEWEY, LL. D., L. B. LANGWORTHY. H. T. BROOKS, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur

passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all th important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it realously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and Entertaining - being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific. Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL LITE-RAHY AND FAMELY NEWSPAPER in America.

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Agricultural.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

TUESDAY. FIRST DAY.

THIS morning dawned brightly, notwithstanding the apprehensions of weather prophets. It was near noon before we could get away from our table and proofs, and the d-Ps demand for copy, and look in upon the great Fair—the representative exhibition of the Industries of this great State. Now, we cannot catalogue what we see here-it would not interest nor profit our readers if we should. It will be better for us to tell you "like a father," of the salient features-that is, the features which "stick out "which may be note-worthy. Let the readerbrave or fair-take our arm and go with us over the ground, after examining the engraving of it we publish this week on page 321.

We enter the grounds through Secretary Johnson's office. The entry clerks are as busy recording the entries of articles in competition for premiums in the different classes. We enter the grounds from the east, turn to the left and come upon President SHELDON'S office, where we notice Ex-Presidents Conger, Cor-NELL, and Messrs. Allen, Peters, Randall. and GEDDES, long known as active men in the Society. Next we pass Superintendent HAR-OLD's office-a gentleman who seems to combine the good qualities necessary to run a State Fair systematically—and that is saying a good deal. The next office is the headquarters' of the members of the Press, and the Telegraph office. Here presides BOGART of the New York World as Superintendent of the Press. He dont waste any words on you. He is glad to see you, writes your name, the name of the paper with which you are connected, furnishes you with dinner ticket and you are at liberty to go where you please-all done very courteously and in eightcylinder-press style. Here sits Solon Robinson of the Tribune with his shoulders rounded with labor and age, white hair falling over them. and white beard covering his breast, hard at work, There is a clear light in his eye, and a pleasant tone in his voice, and a jovial ripple in his laugh. Here is also GEO. THURBER of the American Agriculturist, looking as much like that HENRY WARD BEECHER as any man ought to and not be related to him—a most companionable man he is too. WETHERELL of the Boston Cultivator sits there talking to BOGART. He has silver in his hair, a bristly gray moustache, open eyes, and evidently "knows a thing or two." And so we might continue to write of hard workers, whose labors are rarely measured by those who are most benefited by them.

Now step out of doors and glance over the grounds. Right here at the left, close by, is a large tent, occupied by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid forgets that time is given us in which to do all Society, whereat you may buy cider or cigars, things! And the excitable plowman at a match hot tea and coffee, and have it served to you not only allows his nervousness to affect his own

They look pretty enough, and tempting enough to provoke constant patronage. Still further at the left is Farm Product Hall, which, as the day wanes, is being tolerably well filled with vegetables and dairy products. We don't see a bushel of grain there. Beyond it a little at the right is Power Hall, wherein is being put in position the machinery which requires steam power to drive it. Directly north of this hall and near ly in front of us, fifty yards distant, is the Society's tent, underneath which Pomona and Flora reign supreme and where JAMES VICK is superintending the display of their charms. The fragrance of the flowers and fruit mingles and intoxicates you, and the bewildering beauty of both renders this a pleasant lounging place. And, added, here the fair daughters of New York most congregate, naturally sympathizing with and attracted by these beautiful objects.

Still further north you see the "Striped Tent," wherein the ladies are laboring for the soldiers with a zeal illustrating their love of Country and of the Brave. What a tribute are the women of this country constantly paying the Brave Boys in the Army. Their love for them is manifest in their works. The hearts of our women lift the hero high upon a pedestal of love and honor, and glorify his life and services by deeds that are more eloquent than any beroic chant. God bless the women and make the men worthy of them l

Close by, and north of this Striped Tent is the Hall for Domestic Manufactures. It is just now an animated place. The work of adjusting the articles for exhibition is in progress, and it is evident that it will be an interesting place to visit before the exhibition is over.

Still further west, in the center of the grounds, are displayed the implements—reapers, mowers, windmills, wagons, hay presses, loaders, horseforks, and racks, plows, threshers, stump machines, drills, bob-sleds &c., &c. Now, leaving our position in front of the Telegraph office, we turn to the right and come upon our friend E. P CHREVER, here in the N. E. corner of the ground, busy arranging his coops for fowls. Going west we find the coarse wooled sheep, then the middle wooled, then Merinos, with the shepherds absorbed in sheep talks of interminable duration. And it is pleasant to see this fraternization. Why don't the cattle men, the swine breeders, and the fowl fanciers have such social set-downs? What are these sheep men trying to do-to pull the wool over each other's eyes? At any rate it is amusing to listen to their guarded utterances and discussions of points and pedigrees.

We next come upon the swine-herds, washng and sponging shires. There are plenty of empty pens here vet. And now we reach the west side of the ground, where we find SHELDON'S, CORNELL'S DINSMORE'S and other herds represented by animals in perfect showing condition-not grossly fat and groomed as the custom has been. And there are some neat trim Devons, cleanfaced Herefords, yellow-skinned Alderneys here also—the latter being the breed which a good woman said in our hearing to-day, "gives cream instead of milk." The working oxen are not loaded with fat, and bear the marks of service.

We are getting, by this time, far around on the south side of the grounds, approaching Power Hall. And here we come upon the close stalls in which are accommodations for horses and their grooms. As we pass, we gain few glimpses of these pet animals. They are veiled from us like the inhabitants of a harem, and the grooms and rubbers are as reticent as Turks.

Now we turn to the left and walk through the ball where churns, washing machines, wringers, stoves, scales, &c. are being exhibited. Of the noteworthy articles we will talk hereafter. You are introduced to the grounds, and we see

THE PLOWING MATCH

Is set down for this hour; let us leave the grounds, cross the street and watch those ten or twelve teams as they turn that bottom-land sod. You see they have a fourth of an acre each to plow, and two hours to plow it in. It is a good place to listen to plow wisdom, and watch how the excitement of competition affects the nerves of the different plowmen. We like to see a cool man in all emergencies. What an immense advantage he has over the exciteable chap, who by sweet damsels clad in short scarlet skirts. ability to do good work, but communicates the ness." [Continued on next page.

same to his team, and they "act like fools." But look at that cool fellow-say No. 7 in the list. He stands straight, speaks gently but firmly to his team, has his plow guaged and adjusted to its work, and at the word walks "in a bee-line" to his stake. Notice, he does not use a plow that will not turn it first furrow if carried level. He does not labor hard with his feet to keep the furrow from falling back in his tracks. He walks in the furrow, his muscles are not strained to their utmost tension, he does not hurry his team, and you, nor the writer, reader, could lay a straighter or handsomer furrow. Right there beside him is our friend Ex-CITABLE. He starts, speaks excitedly to his team, jerks this line and then that with one hand, and wriggles and twists the plow with the other, stops, gets a wrench with which to adjust it, goes two rods, beating the furrow over vigorously with his right boot, jerks his team, stops suddenly, and we see him picking up a yard of his cut furrow slice which has fallen back and laving it over where his plow ought to have deposited it.

But it is a fine sight-those twelve teams cutting straight furrows through that sward. The plowing is all very well done indeed, and the scene is animated and pleasant. Mr. PARSONS. Superintendent of the Plowing, has adjusted the

work finely, and commenced early to prosecute it. We will give results when we can gain access to the Committee's report.

WEDNESDAY-SECOND DAY. This is a cloudless morning. We go out into

the streets, and they are thronged. Vehicles are crowded. There is a great pressure fair wards. But fair-goers are proverbially good-natured. Will you go with us about the grounds again to-day? Let us look among

THE FLOWERS AND FRUIT.

Nothing can be finer than this show of fruit. Whose fruit is that?"—did you ask? We can not tell you. Don't you see there is no name of producer on the exhibition card-probably will not be until after the awards are made. Ask VICK why this old fogy practice is persisted in. He says you can't get committees to judge impartially if they know the names of exhibitors! It may be true, but it is not complimentary to committees. And we fancy there are few men, if they are at all competent to act in that capacity, and are interested, who do not know that their particular friends are exhibiting. We think it is really only a form of impartiality. It may relieve the committees of embarrassing accusations, but it never yet has effected the object it is intended to subserve.

Here is a pleasant faced matron, whom w noticed at work all day yesterday, arranging her cut-flowers in the sand-bed. Her name is Mrs. J. T. VAN NAMEE, of Pittstown, N. Y. She exhibits for herself and her neighbor NEW-COMB, of the same place. Their combined exhibition is very large—embracing, she says, 1,000 varieties. Among them we notice many very fine specimens. Directly opposite, on the other side of the tent, is Mrs. LAMB, of Fulton, N. Y., who, while she makes a smaller exhibition, makes a most excellent one. Are these the only lady exhibitors? We think so. The balance of the floral exhibition is doubtless mainly made up from the gardens and grounds of professional florists hereabouts.

The exhibition of fruit embraces the finest exhibition of pears we ever saw. And there is a large and most excellent exhibition of grapes. There is need of a check-rein upon some of these grape men's tongues. For instance, hear that man there "blow" about his UNDERHILL Seedling. Taste it? Yes, certainly taste it, and ask him if it is hardy, as we've heard many do. "Hardy, yes! It will grow alongside the North Pole." So it will, probably, if you remove the North Pole a long way nearer the Equinoctial line than it is now. But is not that kind of talk disgraceful to the profession-a damage to it? A straight-forward statement of facts, in an unostentatious manner, will convince more people of the merits of a thing than anything else. And this ridiculous practice of bombastic blowing ought to cause people to distrust whatever is offered to them in that way. Privately reader, is it not a little significant that this seed ling was not mentioned during the meeting of the American Pomological Society by pomologists, and we think was not exhibited at all. And how did you like the flavor just now, when you tasted it? We did not discover its "good-

EDPTED BY HENRY S. RAYDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. - Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co. N. Y. All communicaons intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above

WOOL GROWNES' STATE CONVENTION.

THE Wool Growers' State Convention convened pursuant to notice at the Court House in he City of Rochester, Sept. 21st.

Hon. GEORGE GEDDES of Onondaga, called he Convention to order, and on his motion Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL of Cortland, was elected temporary Chairman, and Major Hugu T. BROOKS of Wyoming, temporary Secretary.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that as he was appointed to address the State Agricultural Society on the subject of sheep in the evening, he would call on Mr. BROOKS to explain the objects of this Convention. Major BROOKS proceeded to do so at some length, mentioning those weighty interests which were to be promoted by a permanent State organization of sheep breeders.

Hon. T. C. PETERS of Genesee, moved that Committee of three he appointed to draw up a Constitution for a Wool Growers' State Association. The motion prevailed unanimously, and the Chair appointed the following Committee: Hon. T. C. PETERS, Hon. WILLIAM KELLY and THEODORE S. FAXTON, Esq. After a recess, the Committee reported the following Constitution:

CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK WUUL GRUNDAGE OF THE Soc. 1. This Association shall be known as the New York State Wool Growers' Association. Its objects shall be to disseminate information and promote im-provements in Sheep Husbandry.

Sec. 2 It shall consist of such persons as shall signify their wish to become members and pay to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar sannally. Honorary and Cor-responding members may also be elected by a vote of the Association.

the Association.

See, 8. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Recording Serietary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of five persons. The officers above named shall constitute the Executive Board of the Association, and when regularly convened any five of them shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 4 The President shall preside at all meetings of he association, call extra meetings, and call the regra-ar meetings unless the time and place of holding them a designated by a vote of the Association.

See 5. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the Association, a Vice President shall ornside. The Vice Presidents shall consider themselves charged with the daily of collecting information in their several localities for the henefit of the Association, and of presenting subjects for the discussions of the Association at its meetings.

Sec. 6. The Recording Secretary shall keep a regular ecord of the proceedings of the assistant and letter that the members in a hook; and he shall deliver that hook to his successor in office. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Association in newspapers or otherwise, as the President shall direct.

Sec. 7. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry of all necessary correspondence with other Societies of individuals, as the interests of the Association may re-

sec. 8. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Association, with a regular account of from whom and for what object they were received. He shall dishurse them only on the order of the President, countersized by the Recording Storetary. He shall make a full exhibit of his accounts at each regular meeting of the Association, and if required by the President, at any extra meeting of the Association.

Sec. 9 The Executive Committee shall consider themselves charged with the same duties devolved on the Vice Presidents by Sec. 5, except in the drive presiding at meetings. They shall also, on the requisition of the President, aid him in carrying our measures as are intended to further the interests of the Association.

Not the Association.

No. 10 The Executive Board, when regularly convened, shall have power to transact all hustness, and divide all questions pertaining to the interests of the Association, in cases where the authority to do such acts is not otherwise delegated by this Constitution.

Sec. 11. There shall be two regular meetings of this Association held in each year—and extra meetings when the interests of the Wool Growers of the State ppear to require it.

Src. 12 The officers of the Association shall be elected annually, at the regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of the members taken in such way as a majority present shall decide. Sec. 13. This Constitution may be amended at any

regular meeting of the Associ-thirds of the members present.

A motion was made to amend the report by changing the style of the State Association so that it shall be called "The New York Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association." After some remarks on the subject by Hon. A. B. CONGER, Mr. GEDDES, Mr. KELLY and Mr. FAXTON, the motion prevailed unanimously. The Constitution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. GEDDES moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to report the names of Officers of the Association. The motion pre-Committee:-Hon. G. Geddes, Hon. A. B. Con. portrait has been given in our pages. Messrs.

ger, Hon. A. S. Upham, Gen. O. F. Marshall, A. F. Wilcox, Esq., E. E. Brown, Esq., Lionel Sherwood, Esq.

The Committee made the following report, which was unanimously accepted and adopted: President—BENRY S. RANDALL of Cortland Village, Cortland Co.

Vice-Presidents - Lewis F. Allen of Erie, Aaron Y. Baker of Steuben, Davis Cossit of Onondags, Theo. S. Faxton of Oneida, Geo. H. Brown of Dutchess, Winslow F. Watson of Essex, Samuel Faile of Westchester, and D. W. Percy of Rensselaer.

Corresponding Secretary-H. T. Brooks of Pearl Creek, Wyoming.

Recording Secretary - D. D. T. Moore, of Rochester, Monroe.

Treasurer-Luther H. Tucker of Albany. Executive Committee-F. G. Marshall of Steuben, Abram Stocking of Livingston, James Geddes of Onodaga, E. E. Brown of Cayuga, and Elijah Ennis of Wayne.

After transacting some other business the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

It has already been decided by the officers of the Association to hold a spring show of sheep in their fleeces. This will take place about the middle of May, and probably at Canandaigus, if the inhabitants of that place feel prepared to co-operate efficiently in the objects of the Association. Ample public notice will be given of the time and place. We have no doubt that a very liberal list of premiums will be offered to the sheep of this and other States.

It will probably be proposed to have portions of the competing sheep shorn publicly at the exhibition.

It is proposed to have a daily sheep sale-for those wishing to sell; and this may be extended to other domestic animals brought by members of the Association for that purpose.

Public discussions of topics connected with Sheep Husbandry will take place on the evenings of the exhibition.

Communications from persons feeling an interest in Sheep Husbandry, and who have any plans to submit in regard to the mode of holding the Spring Sheep Show, or in relation to conducting any of the other operations of the Association, will be thankfully received by the President.

A winter meeting will be called to discuss subjects connected with the interests of Sheep Husbandry.

Sheep Breeders, Wool Growers, Wool Manufacturers, and all other persons interested, are invited to become members of the Association. They can do so by forwarding their names and the annual price of membership (one dollar) the Treasurer, either of the Secretaries, or the President.

SHEEP EXHIBITION AT THE STATE FAIR.

THE exhibition of Merinos at the State Fair was uncommonly large and fine. We counted two hundred and twenty-five on the ground entered as full bloods, and fifty entered as grades. There were deficiencies in some of the classes, but a large majority of them included a number of very superior animals. The show of grown rams was remarkably fine.

PERCY L. BURGESS' ram, which took the first premium in the class two years old and upwards, has few faults and many excellencies. His form is very beautiful. His fleece is of good length and quality-even, compact, and very heavy-weighing about 25 lbs. Mr. BUR-GESS' young stock, which drew several first premiums, are of his get. He was bred by Mr. HAMMOND, of Vermont. The second premium ram in the same class, owned by Mr. RAPALEE, was bred, we believe, by HENRY LANE of Vermont, and is of HAMMOND stock. His form and fleece are good, though he has some fat on his neck folds-as is almost always the case where large folds extend over the neck. The get of this ram have given great satisfaction to his different owners. Mr. BLOOD's Paular ram, which received the premium, was bred by the Messrs. Rich of Vermont. He is smaller than the preceding, remarkably well formed and compact, and has a rich, mellow fleece. There were other rams in the same class, which received little discredit from being beaten by the preceding. Among those we now particularly call to mind, is Mr. ROBINSON'S Improved Paular ram, bred by himself, an animal of heavy vailed, and the Chair appointed the following fleece and remarkable vigor and substance. His

BELLE STORY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

BAKER'S and CHAMPLIN'S Paular ram is an animal not surpassed by any on exhibition for lowness, roundness and solidity of carcass. The appearance of his fleece was materially injured by his having been oiled on the back by a preceding owner - a circumstance which the present gentlemanly owners pointedly reprobate, and one to which they themselves promptly called the attention of the viewing committee. There were a number of other excellent grown and young rams on the ground.

There was a very superior and showy grown Infantado ram owned by the HARLOW Brothers, which did not compete in the preceding class, but in the special class where sheep and fleece are both shorn. He took the second premium. (The Percey and Burgess ram took the first premium in this class also.)

The Harlow ram's fleece weighed over $24\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. His form is very compact, and the entire surface of his body is covered by wrinkles. He was bred by G. CAMPBELL of West Westminster, Vermont.

We have not time now to enter into particulars in regard to ewes. We noticed some very choice where different ages. We think we never saw a better Paule eye than a yearling past, bred by the Messrs. RICH of Vermont, and now owned by D. W. PERCEY. A portrait of her has appeared in this department.

The Silesian sheep of the Messrs. CHAMBER-LAIN, and of CARL HEYNE, were looking extraordinarily well. For a sheep furnishing a staple fine enough for fine broadcloths and other fabrics of equal quality, we have never seen them equaled in this country. The viewing committee believed the American Merino the most profitable in the present situation of the wool market, but they also knew there was a great and increasing demand for the finer wools in our country, and they therefore very justly, we think, recommend that the Society hereafter establish and award premiums to a class of Merinos finer than the average American Merinos.

On the whole, the sheep exhibition, in the fine worled department, was a great success. Taking both numbers and quality into account, we have never seen it equaled at any previous Fair in this State.

The exhibition of the English breeds was inferior, and we did not get time to make any report of it. Should we find one published elsewhere we will copy it; and will give the list of premiums awarded in a subsequent number.

The following were the entries in the fine wooled classes. Where we know to what variety of the Merino the animals were claimed to belong, we have entered the name in the list. Where the word "mixed" is used, we mean by it mixed Infantados and Paulars:

FULL BLOOD MERINOS.

By DARWIN E. ROBINSON, Shoreham. Vt.-5 ewes 2 years old; 5 ewes, 1 year old; 1 ram, 2 years old; 1 ram, 1 year old; (Paulars.)

By WM. H. COBB, Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y .-- 8 ram lambs. By A. J. Blood, Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y.-1 ram.

2 years old, (Paular.) JOHN PIERCE, Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y.-1 ram, 3 years old; 1 ram lamb; 5 ewes, 1 year old; 2 ewes, 1

year old; (Paulars.) ISAAC BOWER, Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y .- 1 ram, 3 years old; 3 ram lambs; (mixed.)

L. BARCOCK, Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y.-1 ram, 5 years old; 1 ram, 1 year old; 1 ram lamb; 3 ram lambs; 3 ewe lambs; 1 ewe lamb; 1 ewe, 3 years old; 1 ewe, 1 year old; 5 ewes, 1 year old; 5 ewes, 1 year old.

THADDEUS TERRILL, Adams Basin, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1 ram, 4 years old. JAMES GEDDES, Fairmount, Onondaga Co., N. Y.-1

ram, over 2 years, (Silesian.) ISAAC J. WEITNEY, Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y .- 1 ram, 2 years old; 1 ram, 1 year old; 3 ram lambs; 5 ewes, 1 year old; 1 ewe, 2 years old; 3 ewe lambs;

WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.-1 ram over 2 years old; 1 ram, 1 year; 1 ram lamb; 3 ram lambs; 1 ewe; 5 ewes that have raised and suckled their own lambs this year; 5 ewes that have not suckled lambs; 5 ewes, 1 year old; 6 ewes 1 year

old; 4 ewe lambs; (Silesian.) WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Red Hook, N. Y .- 1 ram over 2 years; 5 ewes over 2 years that have suckled lambs; 5 ewes 1 year old; 3 ram lambs; (Silesian.) CARL HEYNE, Red Hook, N. Y .- I ram I year old; ram lamb; 1 ewe over 2 years; 1 ewe over 1 year; 4

ewelambs; (Silesian.) J. C. TAFFT, West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y .-1 ram, 2 years; 1 ram, 1 year; 6 ewe lambs; (mixed.) FRED. FELLOWS, Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y .- 1 ram,

2 years old; 2 rams 1 year old. J. F. BRAYMER, Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y .- 1 ram, 1 year old; 6 ewes, 2 years old; (Paular.) H. M. BOARDMAN, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y .-- 5 ewes over 2 years that have suckled lambs; 5 ewes under 2 years that have not suckled lambs; 1 ewe over

2 years; 1 ewe under 2 years. O. T. WILDER -5 ewes, 1 year old. NELSON WEBSTER-1 ram 2 years old; 1 ram 4 years

H. RAPALEE, Rushville, Yates Co.-1 ram over 2

years, (Infantado.) BAKER & CHAMPLIN, Hammondsport, Steuben Co. 1 ram over 2 years old. (Paular); 4 ram lambs; 4 ewe ·lambs; (mixed.)

LOAN BURGESS, North Hoosick, Washington Co .-4 ram lambs, (Infantado); 1 ewe 3 years old; 3 ewe Wm. T. Curriss, Groveland, Livingston Co.-3 ewes over 2 years old; 1 ewe under 2 years; 1 ram 1 year.

D. W. PERCEY, North Hoosick, Wash. Co.-2 ewes 1 year old, (Paular); 8 ewes 1 year old; 1 lamb (Paular.) D W. Bevins-1 ram over 2 years. J. BAILEY, Albion, Orleans Co.-1 ram 1 year old; 1

ewe 2 years old; 1 ewe 1 year old; (Infantado.) E. P. Rogens, Albion, Orleans Co.-1 ram 1 year old, (Infantado.)

U. CLARK ROGERS, Albion-1 ram 1 year old. J. Hill, Cornwall, Vt.—2 rams 1 year old; 2 rams 2

years old; (mixed.) N. E. WHEELER, Cornwall, Vt.-1 ram 1 year old. (Paular); 2 rams 1 year old; 1 ram over 2 years old;

PERCY L. BURGESS, North Hoosick-1 ram 2 years

old, (Infantado.) JOHN PIERCE, Ogden—1 ram lamb.

HARLOW BROTHERS, Darien, Genesee Co.-2 ewes; 2 ram lambs; (Infantado.)

G. Brown, Whittier Crossing-5 ewes, 1 year old

and over: 3 ewe lambs. S. S. Rice, Clarkson, Monroe Go.—2 rams, 1 year.

GRADE MERINOS. WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Red Hook, Dutchess Co.-10 ewes over 2 years old; 5 ewes over 1 year old; 3 ewe

Tonis Brizee, Pittsford Mouroe Co.—5 ewe lambs. T. C. JONES, East Henrietta, Monroe Co. - 5 ewes

over 2 years old; 1 ram do. S. S. RICE, Clarkson, Monroe Co. —1 ram 1 year old do. over 2 years old; 5 ram lambs; 3 ewe lambs.

GEO. BROWN, Whittier Crossing, Allegany Co. ewe lambs. J. BAILEY, Albion, Orleans Co.-5 ewes over 2 years

O. Brown, Chili, Monroe Co.—1 ram 2 years old. SPECIAL CLASS-FINE WOOLED SHEEP AND THEIR FLEECES. HARLOW BRO'S, Darien, Genesee Co.-1 ram, (In

antado.) GEO. BROWN, Birdsall, Allegany Co.-10 ewes.

PREMIUMS AWARDED. Best ram 2 years and upwards-1, Percy L. Burgess H. Rapalee; 3, A. J. Blood.

Best ram under 2 years-1, W. T. Curtiss; 2, D. E. Robinson: 3, J. C. Tafft. Best ram lambs-1, L. Burgess; 2, John Pierce; 3,

saac J. Whitney. Best pen 3 ram lambs-1, L. Burgess; 2, L. Babcock Baker & Champlin.

Best single ewe 2 years old and over-1, L. Burgess 2, W. T. Curtiss; 8, J. F. Bramer.

Best single ewe under 2 years-1, D. W. Percey John Pierce; 3, W. T. Curtiss. Best 5 ewes that have suckled and raised lambs this

competition. Best 5 ewes under 2 years old that have not raised ambs-1, A. F. Wilder; 2, D. E. Robinson; 8, H. M.

Boardman. Best pen 3 ewe lambs-1, L. Burgess; 2, J. C. Tafft; , Baker & Champlia.

GRADE MERINOS.

Best pen 5 ewes 2 years and upwards-1, Wm. Chamberlain; 2, J. Bayley; 3, No competition. Best pen 5 ewes under 2 zears-1, Wm. Chamberlain

No competition. Best pen 3 ewe lambs-1, Wm. Chamberlain; 2 George Bramer; 3, Carl Heyne.

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NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Continued from first page, present No. Our good friend BAILEY has his Adirondae grape here. It requires to be more thoroughly tested before we urge its claims. See the reports of the discussion upon it by the American Pomological Society, which will appear in the RURAL. ALBERT GRISWOLD, of Newark, N. Y., shows us some well grown Rebeccas. And BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, of Geneva, N. Y., show a fine lot of exotics. F. C. BEHM, of Waterloo, shows us the largest Isabellas we ever saw; indeed, his entire exhibition consists of well-grown grapes. The best grown bunches of Iona we have seen are here. The exhibition of grapes from Hammondsport is very fine indeed. C. W. SEELYE, of Rochester, made an excellent exhibition. There are other exhibitors, whose names we can not learn. Plums, a few Peaches, Apples and Clamberries are on the tables-mainly well grown. The Pleasant Valley Wine Company made a fine exhibition of what connoisseurs pronounced superior wines and brandles.

Friend THURBER wants to see the coops and their contents. Superintendent CHEEVER says, "Well sir, we have a larger exhibition in this department than we had two years ago when you wrote this thing up. And so we find. The place appropriated has filled up wonderfully since yesterday. It looks much like a chicken fever; and the women and boys are especially delighted with the pretty pigeons, the dainty doves, Bantams &c. &c. We notice some splendid market fowls. And the ducks and geese and the white Guinea hens recetve especial attention from the throng here. It is too long a walk to go around the sheep pens and stalls to-day. Let us go and look at the

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The crowd is "immense." But here near the entrance of the Hall is a cheese weighing 700 lbs. from the TANNER Factory at Marcy, Oneida Co., N. Y.-LEVI TANNER maker. Mr. ROCK-WELL has a trier and a disposition to let us test this big cheese. It is made with three or four others to fill an English order, at 36 cents per lb. Beside it stands a cheese of the size usually made at the factory, in the absence of any especial order. And still further at the right is an imitation of an English Cheshire cheese, for 1000 of which this factory received an order from England, at 30 cents per lb. Taste it. See, that cheese is solid. There are no holes in the cheese. It is rich. It don't taste like chips. The rich properties of the milk are preserved in the cheese not cooked out of them. Take a piece in your fingers, and it does not crumble and fall to pieces -you can spread it like butter. In this respect there is no difference between it and the one of seven hundred pounds weight. That is good cheese. But we have tasted some cheese made in some of these factories, during the past season, for which we would not pay five cents per pound for our own table. And the cheese were not made of this quality because the manufacturers did not know how to make better cheese. but because they sought to meet the views of buyers. We do not believe in this policy. If the buyer's standard is a high one, it is well to strive to reach it. But if it is one of convenience simply, it is wrong. If to meet the views of a single buyer, quality is sacrificed, it is safe to say that reputation is sacrificed with it. It is, we think, a doubtful experiment.

Here are two fine looking Swiss cheese from a cheese factory in Utica, New York. But you might as well talk to a post as to a Swiss cheese maker with any hope of gaining knowledge con-

cerning his processes. There is a large class of people who like Swiss cheese, and it brings a high price. It costs less per pound to make it we believe, because more pounds of it can be made from the same quantity of milk. What its relative value in market is now we cannot say; but in ordinary times it brings nearly three times the price of ordinary American cheese.

There are several crocks of butter. We may lift the covers and smell of it, but must await the judges' decision to determine its merits.

GRAINS AND VEGETABLES.

Since yesterday's visit to this Hall grains have come in, and the committee are making their examinations. Here is a Buckeye, GEO. AN-DERSON of Painesville, O., who is showing some splendid samples. He gets first premium on small clover, and flax seed. And that barrel of Kentucky White Wheat is very fine. A sample of barley is very fine which he hands us. But do you know why this looks so well? We fancy we can tell you. It is evidently well grown and got in the barn, or thrashed without rain on it. It is bright enough. But there is a uniformity in its size, which can only be the result of careful separating and cleaning. Now-a-days there are fanning mills which assort grain just as potatoes may be assorted through augur-holes. We wager that is the way this was prepared. And there is a lesson in it. Men who sell grain can establish its grade-if harvested in condition-by this separating process. They can also establish a reputation as grain growers by not allowing any but the best to go off the farm. We happen to be acquainted with men who get as much for the best samples they grow, separated from the poor as they would for both if mixed; and they save or gain the poorer samples for their own use. Reputation is everything, sir! If a man learns that he cannot get a poor article, sample or animal of you at any price, he will invariably purchase of you and pay your own price for what you choose to sell. This has been demonstrated to be practicable and profita-

We notice other samples of excellent spring wheat, rye, oats, &c., but did not happen to meet the owners, nor find their address on the entry cards.

We notice the first premium is awarded to O. HOWLAND of (we don't know where) for long 12-rowed yellow seed corn. We do not know, but we doubt if it is the corn for this climate. It is very nice, and we should like to know more about it-what it is called, and the length of sea son required to mature it.

The vegetables exhibited were excellent samples, most of them. Here are some cabbages which Master HENRY ELLWANGER insists are worth showing-and so they are, and we are glad he persisted in becoming an exhibitor. It is well to let the beys interest themselves in these exhibitions in this way. HENRY MACE exhibits very fine red onions grown on sandy soil. And we see some well grown turnips grown by John Rilky. But we can not locate these gentlemen, so their names might just as well be John Smith or John Brown.

WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS. There has a great deal of money been spent upon washing machines. Their necessity has long been apparent; and no one who knows aught of the luxury of clean clothing, and of the labor required to secure it, but has realized this want. Stimulated by our knowledge of this want. in our own family, as well as by the demand indicated by the inquiries of our readers, we have been anxiously looking for something which could be commended as an economical aid in washing. We think we have found it. We judge so, not from experience with it, but from what we see of the principles of its operation, and from the testimony of others whose judgment and experience is entirely reliable. We mean DOTY'S New York Clothes and Wool Washer. Yesterday our attention was called to its merits by a gentleman who had learned its value by experience, and to-day we've been watching its operations and learning more of it. It is certainly simple, compact, easily and efficiently operated. And, glory to science! its his specialty, we congratulate him upon the patentee was once an editor — we believe an agricultural editor. We should expect as much, for editors are, by virtue of their vocation, philanthropists.

There is another washing machine on exhibition here which we think has some merit: but it is new, (to us at least,) and we are not prepared to commend it. We refer to one exhibited by NORTH & BUSH, of Canton, N. Y.

But the wringers! We got right into the midst of a Wringer Convention, embracing the partisans of "The Universal," "Putnam's," "The Champion," "Bailey's," "Sherman's." and we don't know how many more. Of course there is good natured-sparring, and challenge tests, and a garrulous setting forth of merits relative and absolute. No man can say which is the best—unless he be an agent of some one of them. Each machine has its peculiar merits and claims upon public favor. We can only speak of what we know; and we know that "The Universal" is a most excellent machine, for it has long been in use in our family. Its enormous sale is proof of its popularity. Just at this time, especially, when cotton and woolen cloth is so costly, both the washer and wringer are essential economical family implements. The wringer not only saves the hardest kind of labor connected with washing, and does it better than it can be done by hand, but it saves more than its price in a year by saving clothing from wear and rents. We cannot understand how a family can get along without one. We know there is no economy in doing so-that it costs more every year to do without, than it costs to own and use one.

FLAX MACHINES.

economical preparation for use. And while much of this effort is made in the direction of cottonizing flax, and with some success, there is a demand for machinery by which the fiber, no matter in what shape it comes from the field, may be rapidly, economically and efficiently prepared for spinning. We have before spoken of Sanford & Mallory's Flax Brakes --Since we last saw them in operation, they have been much improved—that is, they have been made simpler and more durable by change of gearing, and more efficient by diminishing the size of the corrugated rollers or revolving brakes, consequently the size of the corrugations. Here we see it being operated by two of the Misses ROBERTS, of whom our readers have learned somewhat through the columns of the RURAL Unrotted flax is put through these brakes, and the woody material separated from the fiber without injury to the latter. This is a great triumph; and while it is an unnecessary one for practical purposes, it illustrates the efficiency and adaptability of these machines to the character of the work they are required to perform. No machine can possibly do its work better. And these are adapted to the necessities of the farmer with his few acres of flax to break, and to the manufacturer with his hundreds of tuns.

The crowd increases. It is almost impossible to get near any object of interest and enjoy its examination. We must go with the current. We will go out, talk with farmers, watch faces, and study the motives of men as we read them

THURSDAY - THIRD DAY.

We arrive on the grounds early. The air is chill, the sky cloudy, and prophets apprehend rain. The barometer says, Nay; and for once the barometer is right. We have scarcely been on the grounds a half hour ere the clouds part, the sun smiles upon us, and we are glad to pay one of these fair "Soldier Aids" to take posses sion and insure the safety of our overcoat during the day. Now, before the crowd arrives, we accompany Solon Robinson to look thro DOMESTIC HALL.

. As we enter and glance at the stacks of prepared coffee, saleratus, &c., and come upon some samples of cutlery, Solon says,—"I wish manufacturers of tools would exhibit them here in the same condition in which they put them in market. And a premium ought to be offered to the farmer who exhibits the best set of farm tools in the best condition." We assent to SOLON'S wisdom. And we wish to record here, as we remarked to him, that one of the most interesting features of a Fair we ever saw, was a large wagon drawn by a half dozen yoke of oxen. loaded with the implements of a single farm-from the tool chest and its contents, up to the reaper, mower and thrasher-embracing forks of all kinds, shovels, spades, hoes, hooks, cultivators, plows, &c., &c. This hint of our

friend ought to be acted upon. Furs, trunks, BEEMER's furnishing goods, baby-jumpers, oils, Kerosene lamps and cooking apparatus, sewing machines, shell work, musical instruments from Ellis' Parlor and Music Rooms, photographs, ivorytypes, needle and worsted work, butterflies, and horrible caricatures called paintings, looms and revolvers-all these and much more fill the space afforded by this hall. There is not so great a variety, nor so much of an exhibition in this denartment as two years ago. We halt just before leaving the upper gallery before

AN ANIMAL PAINTING.

We have been directed by our friend, T. C. PETERS, to examine a portrait of his Short Horn bull "Hotspur," 4030, painted by J. HAR-RISON MILLS, of Buffalo, N. Y. In such a building as this it is very difficult to get a light that will bring out the merits of such a picture; and although this has been shifted once or twice, it still hangs where it cannot be half seen. But it is apparent that it is a work of considerable merit for a first effort in this direction; and inasmuch as it is the purpose of this young artist to turn his attention to this department of art as good impression his picture has made upon stock men, who are both critical judges of points, and amply able to give him orders.

By this time the crowd, this third day, is getting to be a large one. We will keep in the open air the rest of the day-walk across the track, and search for novelties among the agricultural implements.

WILBER'S EUREKA MOWER.

Here is a novelty in the shape of a mower. How valuable it may be remains to be seen. But it possesses certain advantages which are apparent. It has two large driving wheels, which support the frame of the machine on axles. The cutting bar is directly in front of these wheels, and the team directly before the cutting bar. The draft is direct, and must be light. It cuts outside the wheels, and the track cleaners throw the cut grass entirely out of their way. The cutting is all done before, and directly under the eye of the driver. It is certainly novel as a mower, and we can see no reason why it should not workthough a trial might develope many objections to it. J. D. WILBER, Pleasant Plains, N. Y., is the inventor.

CIDER MILLS.

We remember to have received an inquiry about cider mills. There are three patents on exhibition. One is the Keystone (Hickok's) Mill, exhibited by RAPALJE, of this city. This we know to be an excellent mill. A mill exhibited by SAMUEL WELLS, of Ripley, N. Y., is differently constructed. It has two curbs or hoops, into one of which the apples are ground, while the other is in press-both standing on the same platform. It has a capacity of four to ten barrels per day, according to the force and The development of flax culture in this system employed in working it. Price \$40. country, is developing machinery adapted to its We should think it a good mill. Another mill

is exhibited by Hetchinson & Brother, of Auburn, N. Y. Two sizes are made, one with a capacity of two to four barrels per day, price \$25; and another with a capacity of six to ten barrels per day, price \$40. This is a very simple and compact machine, and is highly commended by those who have used it. But we doubt if it can be worked to so good advantage as Wells' machine, above named. The grinding must necessarily cease while the pressing is in progress, which is not the case in WELLS'. But it is not our purpose to make invidious comparisons. Doubtless either of the three will be found paying investments to those who have apples to grind. And the advantage of owning one on the farm is, that you can get your own cider from your own apples; that you can save a great deal of fruit you would otherwise lose, and do it at odd spells, without neglecting other duties. Two or three farmers in a neighborhood might own one together, for they are portable and easily moved.-[Continued next

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE RUBAL'S TERMS FOR 1865.—We are in receipt of requent inquiries concerning the Terms of the RUBAL for 1865, from those who purpose forming clubs. Some of these inquiries came to hand weeks ago, but we have waited to see how much of an advance would be necessary, or whether, possibly, present rates might not be continued. But we are still undecided. If present prices of paper, wages, provisions, &c.. continue, we must make a material advance—say to at least \$3 for a single copy, and \$2 50 for clubs—to save ourselves from loss, and perhaps to not less than \$3 each for club copies. We have lost so many thousands on subscription this year that we can hardly repeat the experiment of low rates, and yet we wish to do the best in our power. In a week or two we hope to be able to announce such Terms for 1865 as will be satisfactory to all interested. Those commencing clubs for next year, however, should not start at less than \$2 50 per copy in clubs of ten or more.

THE STATE FAIR-Was a great success in prominent essentials of such gatherings and exhibitions. Though the show was not generally noteworthy in quantity, it was superior in quality, in many departments. In a pecuniary point of view - the receipts being over \$15,-500 - the Fair was unexpectedly successful, while the attendance, in both numbers and quality, exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the Society and Cause. The fine weather contributed much to this result, and we congratulate our esteemed friend, (the Rev. Dr. D) who officiates as "Clerk of the Weather" in this region, upon his good fortune in prophesying correctly in the premises, to say nothing of his action in regulating the elements on the auspicious occasion. For we greatly fear that but for the fair weather the Fair would have fared badly—as the "draft" absorbed the time and attention of thousands who would otherwise have become exhibitors or spectators. But "all's well that ends well," and we believe the Twenty-Fourth Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society opened, progressed and ended favorably—as plea antly and successfully, all things considered, as any of its predecessors. So we judge from the testimony of officers, members and others, and hence we congratulate all parties upon the result. Many important features of the Fair are noticed in this paper, and other prominent mattersincluding a correct list of the awards of premiumswill be given in future numbers.

A Business Education.—We have repeatedly urged that farming should be conducted on the strictest b ness principles - that the same system, calculation, laws of investment, belong to the vocation of the farmer that relates to any other business-that he needs to be familiar with commercial customs and rules, in order to sell his products to the best advantage, and determine the kind of investments he shall make; and he requires to conduct his processes of production with the same system and calculation as to cost and profit, that the manufacturer of any material finds necessary in his business. Every farmer's boy should have a business education, therefore, though he is to work a farm all his life. The more thoroughly he is versed in the laws of business, the greater will be his success as a farmer.

We have watched, with a good deal of interest, the rowth of BEYANT & STRATTON'S great National System of Commercial or Business Colleges from the outset. Link has been added to link until now the chain has become an International one — twenty three of the most important cities in the Union and Canadas are interest, insuring the bound together by purchaser of a scholarship at one point the use of any or all these institutions in the perfection of his education. The wonderful success of this system is the best indication of its merit and popularity. But we happen to know these men personally and know that they will do precisely what they promise to do, which is the secret of their success.

OFFICERS ELECT OF THE ILL. STATE AG. SOCIETY.-This Society had not held an election during four years, until at its recent Fair the following officers were choen: President-A. B. McConnell, Springfield. Ex-President - W. H. Van Epps, Dixon. Vice Presidents-1st District, George W. Gage, Chicago; 2d, Robert P. Lane, Rockford; 3d, Charles H. Rosenstiel, Freeport; 4th, Graham Lec, Aledo; 5th, W. A. Pennell, Granville; 6th, O. B. Galusha, Liebon; 7th, J. H. Pickrell, Harristown: Sth. G. W. Minier. Mackinaw; 9th. J. Lasbury. Rushville; 10th, D. D. Shumway, Taylorville; 11th, B. J. Pearcy, Centralia; 12th, S. B. Chandler, Belleville; 13th, H. S. Osburn Pinckneyville; State at Large, John Wentworth, Chicago. Board of Counsellors-1st Ex-President James N. Brown, Berlin; 2d Ex President H. C. Johns, Decatur; 3d Ex-President C. W. Webster, Salem; 4th Ex-President Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville. Treasurer-John W. Bann, Springfield. Corresponding and Recording Secretary - John P. Reynolds, Salemoffice at Springfield.

THE ENGLISH STEAM PLOW .- Mr. LEE, who has harge of the steam plow which many hoped to see at the N. Y. State Fair, is not going to perambulate the country to gratify curiosity by exhibiting his machine. He will take it direct to Illinois in a few days, make a contract to plow a few thousand acres at a fixed price, and by the use of figures demonstrate whether it can be used profitably there or not. Who of our Illinois friends wants a thousand acres plowed this fall? Mr. LEE means business.

HALLIDAY'S WIND MILLS .- (A. A. S., Marshalltown, Iowa) We do not know where HALLIDAY's Wind Mills are manufactured. There used to be an agency for them in Chicago. Write to EMERY & Co., or A. H. Hovey. Chicago, and you will obtain the information



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Morticultural.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH SESSION.

Continued from page 311, last No. OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Committee on nominations reported the following nominations as officers of the Society: The report was unanimously adopted:

President—Marshall P. Wilder, Massachusetts. Vice Presidents—J. A. Warder, Ohio; J. S. Cabot, Mass.; E. C. Worcester, Vermont; C. Downing, New York; Wm. Parry, New Jersey; R. Buist, Penn.; Ed. Tatnall, Delaware; W. C. Wilson, Maryland; M. S. Grierson, Tennessee; Lawrence Young, Kentacky; William Bort, Michigan; I. D. G. Nelson, Indiana; D. B. Wier, Ill.; B. F. Edwards, Missouri; Silas Moore, R. I; Yardley Taylor, Virginia; E. F. Cartis, Wis.; R. T. Perkins, California; William Saunders, District of Columbia; E. W. Beadle, Canada West; N. A. Bacon, Connecticut; R. Peters, Georgia.

Treasurer—Thomas P. James, Pa. Secretary—James Vick, N. Y. Executive Committee—J. J. Howe, Conn.; M. B. Bateham, Ohio; J. G. Bergen, New York; J. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia; W. C. Flagg, Illinois.

General Fruit Committee—P. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., Chairman; J. W. Adams, Maine; Eben Wight, Mass.; J. H. Bourne, R. I.; D. S. Dewey, Conn.; E. C. Worcester, Vt.; W. B Smith, N. Y.; Dr. Trimble, N. J.; A. W. Harrison, Pa.; Ed. Tatnall, Del; J. S. Downer, Ky.; G. W. Campbell, Obio; G. M. Beeler, Indiana; M. L. Dunlap, Illinois; Wm. Muir, Missouri; T. T. Lyon, Mich.; Joshua Pierce, District of Columbia; Charles Arnold, Canada West.

Com. on Foreign Fruits—C. M. Hovey, Mass.; M. B. Bateham, Ohio; R. Buist, Pa.; Geo. Eilwanger, N. Y.; H. E. Hooker, N. Y.; D. S. Dewey, Conn.
Com. on Synonyms and Rejected Fruits—J. S. Cabot,

Mass.; S. B. Parsons, N. Y.; L. D. G. Nelson, Ind.; J. A. Warder, Ohio; J. J. Thomas, N. Y.; Robt. Buist, Pa.; C. M. Hovey, Mass. Com. on Fruits on Exhibition—E. W. Herendeen, W.

Com. on Fruits on Exhibition—E. W. Herendeen, W. B. Smith and E. P. Taft.

Special Com. on Revision of Catalogue—P. Barry, J.

opecial Com. on Revision of Catalogue—P. Barry, J. S. Cabot, J. A. Warder, Chas. Downing, C. M. Hovey, F. K. Phoenix, F. R. Elliott, J. J. Thomas, M. L. Dunlap, President Wilder, ex-officio.

Com. on New Native Fruits-C. Downing, C. M. Hovey, R. Buist, J. A. Warder, P. Barry, D. Coit, S. O. Knpap, F. R. Eiliott.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members present at this meeting, and of those who reported by letter: Allen, Edwin, New Brunswick, N. J. Bergen, John G. Brooklyn, N. Y. Barry, P., Rochester, N. Y. Buist, R., Philadelphia, Pa. Brown, E. A. Geneva, N. Y. Brill, F., Newark, N. J. Beadle, D. W., St. Catharines, C. W. Beeler, G. M., Indianapolis, Ind. Bort, Wm., Niles, Mich. Buchanan, David B., Elizabeth, N. J. Buchanan, Isaac, 9 West 17th St., New York Brocksbank, Wm., Hudson, N. Y. Bateham, M. B., Pinesville, Ohio. Bragdon, Chas. D., Rochester, N. Y. Craine, John, Lockport, N. Y. Campbell, G. W., Delaware, Ohio. Carpenter, W. S., Rye, N. Y. Downing, Charles, Newburgh, N. Y. Dickerman, Chas., New Haven, Conn. Dreer, H. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Douglas, Robert, Waukegan, Ills. Dingwall, John, Albany, N. Y. Davis, Hiram, Rochester, N. Y. Earle, E., Wooster, Mass. Edwards, B. F., St. Louis, Mo. Ellwanger, Geo., Rochester. Fowler, C. Gilbert, Newburgh, N. Y. Frost, E. A., Rochester, N. Y. Frost, Joseph, Rochester, N. Y. Field, T. W., Brooklyn, N. Y. Fish, G. T., Rochester, N. Y. Graves, S. S., Geneva, N. Y. Grant, C. W., Ions, N. Y. Hoopes, West Chester, Pa. Herendeen, E. W., Macedon, N. Y. Hoag, C. L., Lockport, N. Y. Harris, Edward, Buffalo, N. Y. Helmer, J. W., Lockport, N. Y. Hooker, H. E., Rochester, N. Y. Hodge, Benj., Buffalo, N. Y. Hulbert, N. A., Buffalo, N. Y. Howe, Wm., North Salem, N. Y. Harkens, D., Wilkesbarre, Pa. Howe, John J., Birmingham, Conn. Hooker, C. M., Rochester, N. Y. Houghton, J. S., Philadelphia, Pa. Hoadley, Geo., Cincinnati, Ohio. Knox, J., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kelsey, S. T., Bloomington, Ills. Little, Wm. S., Rochester, N. Y. Langworthy, L. B., Rochester, N. Y. Langworthy, H. N., Greece, N. Y. Mead, Peter B., New York City. Matteson, G., St. Louis, Mo. Marshall, S. B., Massillon, O. Muir, Wm., Fox Creek, Mo. Mackie, Mathew, Clyde, N. Y. Maxwell, O. B., Geneva, N. Y. Moore, S. Providence, R. I. Moore, Jacob, Brighton, N. Y. Moore, D. D. T., Rochester, N. Y. Moody, E., Lockport, N. Y. Meehan, Thomas, Germantown, Pa. Merceron, F. F., Catawissa, Pa. Nelson, I. D. G., Fort Wayne, Ind. Noble, S. W., Jenkintown, Pa. Orton, J. G., Binghamton, N. Y. Price, James M., Media, Pa. Parsons, R. B., Flushing, N. Y. Pullen, W. H. H., Hightstown, N. J. Parry, Wm., Cinnaminson, N. J., Pearce, E. D., Providence, R. I. Pardee, Stephen D., New Haven, Conn. Ryan, C. J., Rochester, N. Y. Smith, B., Cuba, Mo. Smith, Daniel, Newburgh, N. Y. Selover, E. C., Auburn, N. Y.

Seelye, C. W., Rochester, N. Y.

Sylvester, E. W., Lyons, N. Y. Saunders, Wm., Washington, D. C. Stewart, H. T., Middle Haddam, Conn. Thurber, Gee., New York City. Trimble, Isaac P., Newark, N. J. Trowbridge, F., Millford, Conn. Terrill, J. F., Auburn, N. Y. Townsend, B. C., New York City. Thomas, John J., Union Springs, N. Y. Vick, James, Rochester, N. Y. Wier, D. B., Lucon, Ills. Whilick, L. L., Brandon, Vt. Warner, Henry A., New Haven, Conn. Woodward, W. A., Vaile Gate, N. Y. Younglove, Joseph I., Bowling Green, Ky. Younglove, James, Johnstown, N. Y. Zimmerman, Godfrey, Buffalo, N. Y. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRUITS ON EXHI

BITION.

The committee appointed to examine the fruits on exhibition respectfully report that they found on the tables:-From ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y., 155 varieties of pears and 36 varieties of plums. From FROST & Co. Rochester, N. Y., 9 varieties Roger's Hybrid and 14 other sorts of grapes, 8 varieties crab apples, one seedling apple and one seedling grape. From Hooker, FARLEY & Co. Rochester, N. Y., 43 varieties of pears. From C. J. RYAN & Co. Rochester, 10 varieties pears, 48 varieties apples, 10 varieties grapes. From C. W. SEE-LYE, Rochester, 32 varieties grapes. From H. N. LANGWORTHY Greece, N. Y., two varieties grapes. From H. E. HOOKER & Co. Rochester, 50 varieties pears, 8 of native grapes. From J. Knox Pittsburgh, Pa., 15 varieties grapes. From Godfrey Zimmerman Buffalo, N. Y., 22 varieties apples, 20 varieties pears, 5 varieties grapes. From E. W. SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y., 2 varieties seedling peaches, 3 varieties peaches, 2 varieties pears, 2 varieties grapes. From GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O., samples of Delaware grapes. From Bron-SON, GRAVES & SELOVER, Geneva, N. Y., 17 varieties apples, 47 varieties pears, 2 varieties plums, 11 varieties native grapes, 19 varieties foreign grapes. From T. C. MAXWELL Geneva, N. Y., 13 varieties grapes. From L. M. PAUL North Adams, Mass. 31 varieties apples. From Storrs & Harrison Painesville, O., by M. B. Batcham, 4 varieties grapes. From L. B. MARSHALL Masillon, O., 4 varieties of apples. From I. W. MANNING Reading, Mass., 2 varieties grapes. From John G. Bergen Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 varieties grapes. From DANIEL HARKENS Wilkes Barre, Pa., 3 varieties grapes. From WM. BROCKSBANK Hudson N. Y., 18 varieties grapes. From Dr. C. W. GRANT, samples of Iona and Israella grapes. From Dr. I. K. ESHLMAN, Downington, Pa., 2 varieties apples and 1 of pears. From HOVEY & Co. Boston, 4 varieties pears. From S. MOORE Providence, R. I., 1 variety pear. From J. W. BAILEY Plattsburgh, N. Y., samples Adirondac grape. From ROBERT DOUGLAS Waukegan, Ill., 23 varieties pears. From WM. PAR-RY Cinnaminson, N. J., 6 varieties apples. From Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1 sample of Yeddo grape. From E. P. TAFT of Rhode Island, 3 varieties pears. From C. B. MANCHESTER, 1 variety peaches. From -BOARDMAN Rushville, N. Y., 3 varieties grapes

E. W. HERENDEEN,
W. BROWN SMITH,
E. B. TAFT,
Committee.

At this point the Committee to which was referred the Treasurer's communication in reference to the disposal of the sets of Transactions remaining on hand, reported, recommending "that the Treasurer be authorized to retain permanently for the use of the Society eight copies or sets complete, and to dispose of the remaining copies to life members who have not been previously supplied and to those that may become so in the order in which they became members, until the remaining twenty sets are exhausted." This report was adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Treasurer who had become life members at this meeting, giving the order in which they became such.

The Committee on the credentials of Delegates from kindred Societies reported and their report was adopted.

as adopted.

DISCUSSION ON GRAPES.

J. S. HOUGHTON of Pa. and M. B. BATEHAM of O., were appointed a committee to select samples of grapes under discussion and bring them forward to the stand.

Adirondac.—Presented by John W. Bailey of Plattsburg, N. Y.

BEADLE of C. W.—Is this grape hardy? I have had but a limited experience with it. I had but one vine. The first winter I protected it. The second winter I did not protect it, and it was killed root and branch.

THURLOW of Mass.—I left it uncovered last winter. It bore fruit this season. Thermometer probably 15° below zero. No snow to protect it. Other grapes did not suffer.

MOODY of New York.—Mr. BAILEY says it is about as hardy as Isabella. In our section the Isabella suffered from the winter.

BEADLE of C. W.—The mercury fell 15° below zero, accompanied with a severe wind. The weather was quite moderate immediately before the extreme cold.

HERENDEEN of New York.—A vine that is known to be hardy will frequently die if exposed when only a year old. That a vine of that age is winter-killed is no test of its hardiness.

CAMPBELL of Ohio.—I planted it two years ago—a part of the vines grafted on the Taylor, started early in six inch pots, and planted out late. Last spring, though covered, I found them all killed to the collar. Some that were not grafted on the Taylor killed entirely. Last winter was a severe test. But I am satisfied that in comparison with other vines this grape is very ten-

der. Rebecca vines beside it covered in the same manner, and of the same age were not injured. The Delaware was the least injured of anything I had. The thermometer was 14° or 15° below zero, accompanied with a strong cutting wind. Peach wood was killed.

HOADLEY of Ohio.—The thermometer with us was 45° above zero, and in two hours it froze the harness on my horse and in twelve hours it went down to 12° below zero—this in Cincinnatti.

KNOX of Pa.—I planted this grape in the spring of 1863. It grew well and went through last winter uninjured with me. Thermometer marked 7° below zero with us.

SYLVESTER of N. Y.—I hadit covered slightly last winter, fourteen miles from Lake Ontario, and it came out unlinjured.

Hovey of Mass.—I have but little personal experience with it. I set it out in the spring of 1863. It made feeble growth. Cut it back to three or four eyes, and it went through the winter in good condition. I had occasion to visit Mr. BAILEY's neighborhood, and saw his vines. Found grafted vines, vines from layers and buds in all stages of growth. Three year old vines were bearing three or four bunches, better colored, even, than the Hartford Prolific and appeared to be likely to ripen earlier at the time of my visit. The vine, leaf &c. appeared much like the Isabella. I think it a seedling of the Isabella. But I submit whether the experience of men who have given this grape but one year's trial, and perhaps with a single vine, is of any value in determining the real merits of this grape. The past year is no test. Other hardy varieties were killed by it. I think this grape have made good growth this year. I think the Adirondac stands prominent among the promising black grapes.

BAILEY of N. Y .- I find it necessary to cover all my vines. I do not claim for this grape extra hardiness, but I believe it is as hardy as the Isabella. My grapes are grown on open trellis without contrivances for forcing them. With me the Adirondac is a few days earlier than the Hartford Prolific. It is as free from mildew as any grape I have; the leaves stand the sun well, and the fruit hangs well on the bunch. I have a letter from Richmond, Ind., in latitude 40, where it has been subjected to a severe drouth and scorching sun the past season, and several varieties have been injured by sun scald, while the Adirondac has not been affected at all. The vine retains its foliage until the fruit is thoroughly ripe. My place is not peculiarly favorable to the growth of the grape, and protection is necessary.

TRIMBLE of N. J.—Allow me to ask Mr. BAILEY a question. Here is a representation of a disease which I found on the Isabella at Dr. Underhill's place. Do you have it on the Adirondac?

Bailey.—If it is the mildew, we have had it on the Adirondac — but we have had no variety, with us, entirely free from it. Have seen less of it on the Adirondac than on any other variety except the Concord.

Orevelliug.—Knox of Pa.—It is improving. I have seen much better bunches than are here exhibited. As the vines get age the bunches become more compact. It is not quite as early as the Hartford Prolific. Flavor fine.

HOOKER of N. Y.—(Holds up a bunch.) This is a very good specimen of the Crevelling. It is early, productive and hardy, and valuable for home cultivation; but such bunches as these will not sell well in market—no one should rely upon it as a market grape. It hangs on well. The form of the bunch is of the greatest consequence in a market grape. The Adirondac bears a beautiful bunch; the looseness of habit in the Crevelling is entirely a characteristic one. I do not believe age will charge this characteristic.

MEAD of N. Y .- I consider the Crevelling a good early grape, and superior to the Hartford Prolific. I am surprised that any one should say that it will not sell when the Harlford Prolific will. These are not good samples of the Crevelling. As brought into New York market they will sell better than the Hartford Prolific. We are beginning to learn what good grapes are. Why, sir, the Hartford Prolific was selling at 25 to 30 cents per pound, and the Delaware at 40 to 60 cents just before I left New York. I tell you, good grapes will sell; and I wish to do what I can to wipe out this impression that a poor grape is as valuable for market as a good one. I wish to give my testimony to the effect that the Crevelling is every way qualified to supercede the Hartford Prolific.

HARKENS of Pa.—While its bunches are not so compact and handsome as some other varieties, I think it is to be a popular grape; and I venture to assert that, although its bunches are not as compact, vines of the same age will bear as great a weight of fruit as the Hartford Prolific.

HOOPES of Pa.—My experience with it is limited. But I never saw as loose bunches of this variety at any exhibition I ever attended as these before us to-day. I have seen it grow as compactly as the Isabella. Its berries never drop from the bunch, which is a desirable quality for a market fruit. We like it.

BERGEN of N. Y.—I have fruited it for the first time this year. The bunches are loose. I concur in the remarks of Mr. HOOKER, that we must please the eye as well as the taste.

SYLVESTEE of N. Y.—As I fruit it the bunches have this same characteristic looseness. It is not so early as the Hartford Prolific. But it is a valuable, hardy grape. The leaves do not burn, and it hangs firmly on the bunch.

Muir of Mo.—In Missouri its leaves burn badly—even on young plants so as to retard their growth. The past season, however, it has stood the sun better. It ripens, with us, between the Hartford Prolific and Concord. It is

superior to the Hartford Prolific in quality, but if it drops its leaves we shall abandon it.

EDWARDS of Mo.—I have 60 vines of it. It does not drop its leaves with me, more than any other variety. It grows rapidly.

CARPENTER of N. Y.—I have no variety among thirty varieties that is more promising. The leaves are perfect. It grows rapidly. Did not mature as early as I anticipated.

DOWNING of N. Y.—As the vines get age it will ripen earlier.

WOODWARD of N. Y.—It has borne with me three years. Have seen as fine bunches on it as I ever saw on any grape—full as fine as the Iona this year. Never saw any falling of leaves.

HOVEY of Mass.—The time has gone by when we should accept a grape because it is early. It must combine in itself good qualities. So far as the Crevelling is concerned, I concur with Mr. HOOKER. Its bunch is too loose. It is a defect that should be looked at in the present state of Grape culture.

HUGH T. BROOKS of N. Y.—Is it not fit that we should not eat with our eyes, but with our lips?

HOAG of N. Y.—With me, at Lockport, its clusters are broken, loose, and quite green yet, while the Hartford Prelific has reen gone ten days.

SEELYE of N. Y.—This looseress of bunch is not caused by its dropping its berries; the blossoms never set or perfect. The flowers are there, but the fruit does not set.

year's trial, and perhaps with a single vine, is of any value in determining the real merits of this grape. The past year is no test. Other hardy varieties were killed by it. I think this grape as hardy as the Isabella or Diana. My vines have made good growth this year. I think the

Union Village and Ontario.—Arrold of C. W.—Are these grapes identical? I have grown the Ontario—or a grape under that name—several years. I also planted the U. V. beside it. After fruiting them side by side two years, have concluded it is identical. The Ontario is a good grape for market with us. We regard a large grape highly. It is a little earlier than the Isabella—but a few days this year. We cover it as we cover everything. With ordinary cultivation these on exhibition are fair samples.

SAUNDERS of D. C.—As a matter of curiosity, it may be well to know whether these grapes are identical, but what is the use of growing such a grape at all?

Knox of Pa.—I regard it as one of the most profitable market grapes. It sells with us at not less than fifty cents per pound. We protect it just as we protect all our grapes. This matter of protection is not considered with me, if a grape is only tender, and otherwise good. I can protect an acre of grapes for \$5 a year. We train our vines for protection—down in the way they should go.

MEAD of N. Y.—I have grown the Union Village and Ontario. I think them identical, without doubt. Ontario ought not to be used even as a synonymn. I would plant Union Village in preference to the Concord. If well grown, the bunches may be made one-third to one-half larger than those of the latter. Still I don't advocate the culture of large grapes for market. Intrinsic excellence is my standard.

FIELD of N. Y.—This grape is as bad as the Isabella in every respect, and if that is not saying enough against it, I do not know what is. It blossoms late, and the rose-bug takes every blossom, with me.

NELSON of Ind.—I do not regard it a valuable grape—not as valuable as the Concord. A man can raise 1,000 pounds of Concord easier than ten pounds of the Union Village. I endorse the remarks of Mr. FIELD as to the difficulty of growing it.

Knox of Pa.—Because it cannot be grown in New York and Indiana, it should not be discarded.

EDWARDS of Mo.—Grapes valueless here are valuable with us. The Union Village is far better with us than the Isabella, as to quality and productiveness. I have given up the culture of the Isabella, and shall cultivate the Union Village as a market grape.

BERGEN of N. Y.—I have both the Ontario and Union Village. Have fruited them two years. They prove to be the same grape. I do not consider it as good in quality as the Isabella when well ripened. Its bunch is large and compact.

CARPENTER of N. Y.—I have fruited it this season with great satisfaction.

HOVEY of Mass.—The Union Village has been grown about Boston several years. It is too good a grape to reject. It is earlier than the Isabella. It is really an excellent grape. It will still be cultivated as one of our excellent American grapes.—[Continued next week.

Notes and Queries.

Mason's Patent Fruit-Preserving Cans.—(Mary A. Wordin.) We do not know where these cans are manufactured.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.—The next regular meeting will be held at the Town Hall, St. Catharines, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. W. BEADLE, Secretary.

SEED FROM DOUBLE PORTULACCAS.—Will some one tell me why my Double Portulaccas do not produce seed? The plants look nice, but the buds after blossoming blast and fall off. I fear I shall get no seed from them.—Mrs. E. C. P.

In the Double Portulaceas there are no pistils and consequently no seed. A few stamens are produced bearing pollen, and the only chance to obtain Double Portulacea.seeds is to fertilize single flowers with the pollen of the double. This we have tried with indifferent success, as the pollen of the single sorts is so abundant as to make artificial fertilization difficult. How the foreign seed growers produce their seed we are not

Pomestic Geonomy.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE DRY BREAD!

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—This is becoming a serious question, even to those free and easy housekeepers who in times past have been in the habit of throwing their dry bread to the fowls or pigs. In a large family it is unavoidate, without undue parsimony, to prevent some the mulations of dry bread. Young America is not kept in as good subjection now as it was in the days of our grandmothers, and refuses to eat what older ones pass by. Thorough housekeepers have various ways of working up such remains, they tell me, and here are some of them:

MILK TOAST.—If the pieces of bread are not too small, toast them nicely, then put some milk over the stove, sufficient to cover the bread. Let it scald, and if butter is not over fifteen cents a pound, spread the slices with it, and let it boil up gently in the milk. If put in when the milk is cold, it will fall to pieces. Salt it slightly.

BREAD PUDDING.—Cut or pound your bread fine, cover it with sweet milk, and set it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. Take it off, put in a little cold milk, an egg, two spoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, some salt, and any flavoring you like. Bake an hour or more.

PANCAKES.—Soak your bread in cold sweet milk until you can mash it fine with a spoon; then put in an egg, some salt, a little soda, and flour enough to make it a batter. Bake in the usual way.

Another way:—Prepare your bread by chopping, the same as for dressing for a baked fowl. Pour on some boiling water, and let it stand a short time. Then season it with butter, pepper, salt and sage, the same as for dressing. Pack it down in baking dish, and let it remain in the oven half an hour, but not where it will burn.

Another way:—When you have potatoes to warm up, soak some bread a short time in milk, and when you put your potatoes over the fire, add the milk and bread to them. Stir them well together, and those who have tried them say they are an improvement on potatoes alone. If it is not too late in the season, I send a recipe for

COOKING CUCUMBERS.—Peel and slice them as usual; parboil them in sufficient water to cover them. Turn off the water and cover them with milk, (part cream is better,) let it simmer fifteen minutes longer. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and to those who are not suspicious of every new dish, they will be palatable.

BETTY WRINKLE.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1864.

JELLY CAKE RECIPES.

AS MATTIE wishes for a recipe for loaf and roll jell cake, please allow me to give her mine, which is excellent:

ROLL JELL CAKE.—One cup of sugar, three

eggs, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one of soda. This is enough to fill two pie-tins. Spread and roll very soon after it is baked.

LOAF JELL CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Spread as thin as possible on pletins; as soon as baked spread jell over the top of each loaf, and place one above the other.

I will also add a recipe for jell which is nice for cake, and if nicely made no one can tell the difference between this and fruit jell, when used for cake:—Take water and flour enough to make a thick paste; be particular to dissolve all the lumps, and stir it while cooking; add vinegar and sugar until it has a pleasant tart taste, and flavor it.

Will some one please tell me how to dry or prepare citron in the best manner, so that it can be used for cake?—HATTIE, Pembroke, N. Y.

JELLY CAKE.—In answer to MATTIR'S inquiry for making jelly cake, I send you the following recipe, which I think is excellent:—The yolks of four eggs and one whole one, one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half do. soda, one coffee cup sugar, and one of flour.—L. A., Norwalk, Ohio, 1864.

TIP TOP ROLL JELL CAKE.—I would say to MATTIE that I am able to inform her how to make "tip top" roll jell cake, which is quickly gotten up for unexpected company:—One cup sugar, three eggs, one cup flour, half cup butter, one-half teaspoon soda, teaspoonful cream tartar. Dissolve the soda and tartar in one-half cup sweet milk. Bake on long tins; spread each eake with jelly and roll when hot.—AMELIA National, Ioua.

RED SEALING WAX of good quality is made by carefully fusing a mixture of 48 parts of shellac, 19 of Venice turpentine, and one of Peru balsam, to which 32 parts of finely levigated cinnabar and some sulphate of lime are afterwards added. In the cheaper kinds, red lead is substituted for the vermillion, and there is much common rosin, which causes the wax to run into thin drops when melted. Black sealing wax is made of 60 parts of shellac, 10 of Venice turpentine, and 8 of finely levigated ivory-black.—Scientific American.

HOP BEER.—One pint of hops in a bag, a pint yellow dock roots, 1 pint of sarsaparilla roots, and a pint of dandelion. Boil in one gallon of water fifteen minutes; let it stand half an hour, then add two quarts of water, one cake of yeast, pounded finely and mixed with water; molasses to the taste—stir well. It is best kept in stone jars in a cool place. This is ready for use in twenty-four hours.

Trade of the

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

SE SE SIVERY

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BRAVE HEARTS.

BY BELL CLINTON.

'NEATH the sod beside the streamlet. One is laid to rest, And the taseeled birch, is swinging All its boughs, and birds are singing Bove her pulseless breast.

Bravely with life's woes she battled, Toiled unmurmuring; Now at last she sweetly sleepeth, Where the emerald moss-bud creepeth, And the waters sing.

E'en no humble tribute riseth O'er her lonely tomb, But true boarts will ever cherish
Love, which will not dim nor perish, But forever bloom.

Many such are daily toiling, Heroes in Life's war. These, the One who ever liveth Crowns at last, and honor giveth, Shining each—a STAR.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE VIRTUES VS. BEAUTY.

Prefer always virtue, prudence and good sense to beauty -Old Proverb.

Sensible advice that, but I fear it is but little heeded. Let the least observing person recall his past experience and he will at once remember that at many social gatherings he has at tended, it is the one whose garments are cut in the latest style, and who has the most easy manners, or the greatest beauty, who is usually the most popular. GOOD SENSE, if not at the same time beautiful, must be arrayed in fashion, in order to be attended to, while Madam Good Looks need not trouble herself about being slighted, whatever her qualities of mind. It seems as if human nature was ever ready to give the premium to beauty, even if accompanied by "naughty ways," in preference to homespun merit. It tries a young man's moral courage severely to show any attention to an awkward, but good girl, while he will often make a fool of himself in pursuit of some butterfly of fashion who has nothing but a pretty face to recommend her. Most women are equally superficial in their judgments of mankind; almost always choosing the polished dandy before his clumsy but more sensible neighbor. Of course, badness of heart does not necessarily accompany beauty of person, but the temptation to neglect the mind is greater with those who rely on their faces for a passport to favor, than with those who have no such attractions. Nor is awkwardness always joined to sense and solidity, but it often is, and if mankind were alive to moral beauty, they would prefer the sober virtues, even if accompanied by ungracefulness, to mere outward beauty alone.

If the old adage were lived up to there would be more homes in our land presided over by do_ mestic women than now, and fewer neglected wives. Through the ups and downs of life, what qualities are so agreeable and desirable as virtue, prudence and good sense. B. C. D. Elkhorn, Wis., 1864.

MAKING FUN OF PEOPLE.

ONCE when traveling on a stage coach I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant lookout for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a pass ing joke, while the cows and sheep looked demurely at us, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was, perhaps, harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing. So it seemed to me: for after a while. an aged women came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The goodnatured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the roadside. squeezed herself through between two posts which were very near together.

The young lady in the stage coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for in getting through the fence, the poor woman made sad work with ber old black bonnet, and now, taking a seat beside a well dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind, This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card, pretended to take a pattern of her bonnet, and in various other ways sought to raise a laugh at her. At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her, and said:-"My dear girl, you are now young, and healthy, and happy. I have been so too, but that time is past. I am now old and forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death-bed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman all alone in the world where merry girls will think me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and sad appearance, forgetting that the old woman has loved and suffered, and will live forever.

The coach now stopped before a poor looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps. "How is she?" was the trembling inquiry of the mother. "Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

The driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was be sure I was not sorry to see a tear upon her often, alas! seems to prove.

fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one which we greatly hoped would do her good.

HOW TO TELL A LADY.

Two women shall get into an omnibus, and though we never saw one of them before, we shall select you the true lady. She does not titter when a gentleman, handing up her fare, knocks off his hat, or pitches it awry over his nose; nor does she receive her "change," after this (to him) inconvenient act of gallantry, in grim silence. She wears no flowered brocade to be trodden under foot, nor ball-room jewelry, nor rose-tinted gloves; but the lace frill around her face is scrupulously fresh, and the strings under her chin have evidently been handled only by dainty fingers. She makes no parade of a watch if she wears one; nor does she draw off her dark, neatly-fitting glove, to display ostentatious rings. Still we notice, nestling in the straw beneath us, such a trim little boot, not papersoled, but of an anti-consumption thickness; the bonnet upon her head is of plain straw, simply trimmed-for your true lady never wears a dress hat" in an omnibus. She is quite as civil to the poorest as to the richest person who sits beside her-and equally regardful of their rights. If the attracts attention, it is by the unconscious trace of her person and manner, not by the osentation of her dress. We are quite sorry when she pulls the strap and disappears; if we were a bachelor we should go home to our solitary den, with a resolution to become a better and a-married man.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- WE do not believe the RURAL girls "idle and useless," but we happen to know that there is much reason for saying just what is said in the following words: - "The number of idle. useless girls in all our large cities seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep thro' their mornings, parade the streets during the afternoon, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and the other sex to pass away their evening. What a store of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for the coming time, when real duties and high responsibilities shall be thoughtlessly assumed! They are skilled in no domestic duty-nay, they despise them; have no habit of industry nor taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers? Alas for the husbands and children, and alas for themselves. Who can wonder is domestic unhappiness and domestic ruin follows? It is one of the world's oldest maxima that idleness is the mother of all evil and wretchedness. How sadly strange is it that so many parentsmothers especially-forget this, and bring up their children in dainty idleness. They are but sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind,"

- THE English ladies have not rendered themselves famous for their courage at sea-side bathing. A correspondent of a London paper says:-The height of perfection seems to be the possession of a sufficient amount of courage to give the greatest number of very low courtses s in the water so as to immerse entirely the head and body. It is very seldom we find the ladies go into water more than twenty-four inches in depth, whilst those who go to that depth are generally considered to be good bathers and posessed of remarkable courage. The majority stay about the wheels of the van, in say about six inches of water, or a little above the ankles. On Monday last I saw a young lady in the water making frantic attempts to immerse her head without success, for at least a quarter of an hour; not having a sufficient amount of courage to go into water two feet in depth, she stood close to the edge, and when a wave came down she went, with the vain hope that it would flow over her.

- TALKING about how unnecessary it is to import dress goods, the lady Secretary of the "Woman's National Covenant," says: - "In Connecticut we have excellent silks made for dresses, and ribbons for bonnets. In Economy, the moonlight on the water. Look up to the Pa, beautiful velvets, both cut and uncut. In pale, silent orb, traveling so dilige tly her Philadelphia the best of kid gloves. There are several excellent linen factories this side the water. Fine bareges are made in Massachusetts. the best of sewing silk, good thread hose, and cambric muslin. Ladies have but to demand American goods and their wants will soon be supplied."

- A pretty sinner may chance to be more attractive than an ugly saint and persons sometimes find it out. A good story is told of a Yankee divine, of an advanced age, who married for his second wife a damsel young and handsome. When the elders of the church came to him and inquired if the lady was a suitable person to make a useful figure as a parson's wife, he answered frankly that he did not think she was. "But," added the irrepressible doctor, "although I don't pretend she is a saint, she is a very pretty little sinner, and I love her." And the twain became one flesh.

- A young man lately volunteered his services to a lady from a party. On the way he besudgeled his brains for some interesting toxic of conversation to amuse her with. He could hit upon nothing until they met several cows. Here was a topic which the swain immediately laid hold of, and, with much simplicity remarked:-"Now ain't it strange what a motherly appearance a cow has?" To which the lady replied: "I do not think it strange at all, sir, that a cow should have a motherly appearance to a calf."

- THERE is a class of good women, it is said, who have no right to marry good men, for they have the power of saving those who would go to rain but for the guiding providence of a good wife. But shall sin abound in order that grace may abound? God forbid. It is unfortunate that the state of matrimony should be leaning her head upon her hand; and you may made a penal colony or reform school, as it too

Choice Miscellang.

MISCHIRF-MAKERS.

Of could there in this world be found Some little spot of happy ground Where village pleasures might go round Without the village tattling? How doubly best that place would be, Where all might dwell in liberty, Free from the bitter misery Of gossip's endless prattling!

If such a spot were really known, Dame Peace might claim it as her own, And in it she might fix her throne Forever and forever:

There, like a queen might reign and live Where every one would soon forgive The little slights they might receive, And be offended never.

The mischief makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead us all to disapprove What gives another pleasure; They seem to take one's part, but when They've heard our case, unkindig then They soon retail them all again Mixed with poisonous measure

And then they have such a cunning way Of telling tales. They say, "Don't mention what I say, I pray; I would not tell another." Straight to your neighbor's house they go Narrating every thing they know, And break the peace of high and low-Wife, husband, friend, and brother.

Of that the mischief making crew Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or bluef-That every one might know them; Then would the village soon forget To rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet, With things too much below them.

For it's a sad degrading part, To make another's bosom smart. And plant a dagger in the heart. We ought to love and cherish Then let us evermore be found In quietness with all around, While friendship, peace, and joy abound, And angry feelings perish.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EVENING MUSINGS.

THE astronomers tell us that this moon which rises so gloriously to night, is an opaque orb revolving around our planet at a distance of 240,-000 miles, and reflecting, for our benefit, the light which it receives from the sun. They tell us its diameter, the time of its revolution around the earth, describe its surface, calculate its eclinses, fortell the time of its rising and setting. the time of new and full moon, and everything that can be known concerning it. This is all very well. Such studies are interesting and beneficial. They enlarge the mind, strengthen the intellect, deepen our love of the beautiful, and make us better and nobler beings.

But after we have learned all that science can teach us on this and all kindred subjects, our hearts may be found full of coldness and selfishness. We must have an intimate personal acquaintance with Nature, if we would expect to feel her influence on our souls. Open then your heart to her teachings. Her influence will be good, for Nature is less fallen than man. Leave the lamps unlighted a little longer. You have labored hard through the day. You have rested but a few minutes since the red light faded in the west. Leave your books awhile on their shelves. Let alone, for a while, that record of corrupt politics. Sit down with some friend under the roses on the piszza, and look out on the beautiful scene. Mark the cornfield which you have cultivated. How dark it lies under the moonlight. See the dark shadows of the trees. Observe the light reflected from your neighbors' windows. Direct your attention to cloudy pathway. Sing with your companion, "We have listened to the music where the moonlit waters roll," and say if this moon is not dearer and better than the one so minutely described by scholars.

And it is the same moon that looks pityingly down on the wounded soldier who to-night is groaning his life out on the battle-field; and as his thoughts turn to his loved ones, his eye rests on the moon, and she seems near enough to hear his last sigh, and he gazes on her till his eyes grow dim in death. And that gentle one, whose heart will bleed when she hears of his fall, looks on the same silent lamp and thinks of her soldier, perhaps indulging a hope that he would soon return.

In happier scenes lovers walk beneath her rays, and she seems to smile as she bends down to hear their whispers. The bereaved mourner, whose grief is too deep to be expressed in the presence of men, seeks the lost one's grave in the pale moonlight, and the tears shed there are balm to the heart. In joy, in sorrow; in pleasure, in pain; in whatever part of the world we may be, we may look up to the heaven and see the same moon looking down in sympathy with our hearts, calm and silent, and ever the same while one generation after another passes away.

And the moon in these respects is like her Creator, our Eternal Father. We may learn from theological science to know that he is an Infinite and Eternal Being. We may acknowledge His truth and justice, and believe in Him as the Creator and Uphoider of all things, but not till we learn to draw near to Him in time of need, can we truly say that he is our Father. And this intimate communion with Him is a necessity at all times. How wretched is that man who is without GOD in the world. In sorrow and trouble we want to know that our Father is watching over us, and measuring out Him for the glory and perfection of His works. I into suns.

our trials in wisdom and love. In bitterness of pirit, mourning over our errors and all the evil that is crowded into our short lives, who can tell how deep would be our despair did we not know that our Father is merciful, and that we have an Advocate and Redeemer on high. And how sweet it is to know that all the beauty of this world, all the pleasures we enjoy and all the blessings of life, are the gift of our Father's love, and are but a foretaste of what he has prepared for us in a world where happiness is clouded by no shadow of evil.

JAMES A. MCMASTER.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF BEAUTY.

BEAUTY makes its own fashions when it comes; and we must remember that it is not once a beauty and always a beauty. People are continually being disappointed in children in this respect; cherubs grow up into ogresmouths widen most portentously about fourteen years old; dimples about that time often vanish, and noses then can lengthen, or crook, or even snub; and it is fortunately the same the other way, too - that faces ugly in the cradle may quite change by twenty. Some people's beauty comes very late indeed, and those who have been repugnant in their youth and maturity, may look splendid in old age. Gray hairs and white hairs become some folks wonderfully: a few wrinkles, also, improve some faces; and there is one old lady of our acquaintance whom we never dreamed was beautiful till we saw her in spectacles. - Victoria Magazine.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

- An English Workingman, who visited President Lincoln, says:-"Whilst we were talking to Mr. Lincoln, a boy came running into the room-just such a boy as you would feel inclined to give a penny to for fetching your coals. His clothes had seen much wear; his billycock had worn itself into sugar-loaf shape, and his strong shoes made no little noise. He appeared about ten years old. I fully expected to see him have his ears cuffed out of the room. This was one of LINCOLN'S sons. He had a bright, healthy face, and, as his father rubbed his head between his hands, laughing lustily, the little fellow made quite a struggle to get loose. American Presidents are human nature. They can be sociable and fatherly and still do their duty to their country in its present trials. LINCOLN is just such a man as I like to be in company with. He finds a bright side in every question, and is sure to illustrate his argument with a witty joke. You cannot forget what he

- An English lady who was at Florence when Théodore Parker was dying, visited him and wrote of the scene as follows:

"He received me yesterday when I went to his bedside very tenderly, saying, "After all our wishes to meet, how strange it should be thus at last! You are not to think or say you have seen me-this is only the memory of me. Those who love me most can only wish me a speedy passage to the other world. Of course I am not afraid to die," (he said this with what I could have supposed his old fire,) "but there was so much to do." I said, "You have given your life to God-to his truth and to his work, as truly as any old martyr of them all." "I do not know," he replied; "I had great powers committed to me: I have but half used them." I gave him a nosegay of tea-roses and lilies of the valley, and there came over to his face the most beautiful smile I ever saw on a human countenance. I wonder how any one could have spoken of his face as plain and Socratic. To me it seems the noblest, most lovable face in the world. He said afterwards, "Do not speak of what you feel for me. It makes me too unhappy to leave you." "Then, suddenly, with wonderful effort and power, he began discussing Italian literature - then the flowers of of America."

-"MR. and Mrs. Tom THUMB have got a the old blocks, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat," describe it as neither a world's wonder nor a world's fright, but a little, cunning, crying doll of a thing, and in no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the promise it gives of being a full-sized child, and, if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors." So says BARNUM, probably; but while it may be true that the General and his wife have a haby, we will wager a pair of stockings for it, that Tom is not its paternal, nor Mrs. Tom its maternal ancestor.

-ALL who know her as an actress, and respect her as a pure and talented woman, will feel interested in the announcement that Miss JANE COOMBS was married the 14th of August to a Mr. F. A. Brown, who is reported to be 'a young gentleman of fine family, high social position, and considerable wealth." While we rejoice in the hope that Miss C. has a good husband, we sorrow for the loss the drama will sustain in the withdrawal of this pure, beautiful and accomplished actress from the stage.

-THE assistant whom BLONDIN was wont to carry on his back across the Niagara was a Milanese, who, breaking down in his affairs, resolved to commit suicide. BLONDIN got him to be his assistant in his perilous feat by the following logic:-"If we go down, very good; you are drowned according to your intention; if you arrivesafe on the other side, the fortune of both of us is made." The terrible feat was accomplished, and the two friends have since been inseparable companions.

THE universe is full of conscious intelligence from Him who is the "Father of lights" downward through endless ranks of beings, and the

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. HYMN

> BY A. T. E. CLARKE. "HEBROR"

O Thou who dwellest beyond the sky, To whom all men in praise should sing, Attend me while I humbly try To bring to Thee my offering

I praise Thee for rich mercles past, For light revealed and grace bestowed, Though shadows often have been cast Upon life's dark and weary road.

I praise Thee for each common gift, For loving hands to soothe my woe, For providences sent to lift My heart from vanities below

'Tis sweet to live, to worship Thee, In health to love and be beloved; Yet praise for pain, since pain can be A power to turn my thoughts above And when my weary feet have past To press the spirit-haunted shore. Oh, crown me Thine where I, at last, In peace can praise Thee evermore.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GOD'S ACRE.

I BELIEVE it was LONGFELLOW who, in imitation of the old Saxon phrase, has designated the burial-ground as God's Acre. True the broad earth is. His rightful acre; and all the planetary orbs of Heaven obey the supreme mandates of His will,—but 'tis here in this quiet grave-yard, apart from the world's weary bustle, that man feels his utter weakness, and reverently bows to the sacred majesty of Gop. Here, beneath these lowly mounds, the hallowed dust of human existence mingles with its 'mother earth," while the budding germ of & spiritual life, i sing Phoenix-like from the sacred ashes of the departed one, awaits the blossoming hour of the arch-angel's advent, then to forever bloom in those celestial realms above. Here we find the "Holy Land" of the heart's warmest affections. The tear of sympathy and love has consecrated each grass-grown grave as memory recalls in the years gone by that loved one whose icy lips spoke a long farewell, and whispered of that victory which the darkness of the tomb could not o'ershadow. Seated here, beneath the shadow of the pale

marble, may heart-stricken "Mary" find sweet consolution in the promises of His word, and the tide of grief which swells her o'erburdened soul be rolled away as her ear catches the angel tones -"He whom you seek is risen, He is not here." The clay tenement still lingers beneath this quiet sod, but that animated life which once sparkled in those eyes, and trembled on those lips, has forever departed and the immortal spirit has been borne on Seraph's wings to that bourne beyond the skies. And how expressive the holy title in its relation to the human heart -such as are sanctified and redeemed by the blood of CHRIST. All the weeds and brambles of sin implanted by the adversary, have been thrust out. His grace has overcome and softened all those natural inequalities that have so long resisted the cultivating influences of the Gospel, and now the soil, made deep and fallow by CHRIST'S redemption, brings forth the golden fruits of repentance, while the heart, by gift and occupation, becomes in very deed God's

May we all accept that "boon of life" wafted upon Time's dark waters to fallen humanity as the Heavenly manner which can alone sustain us in this earthly pilgrimage, praying that God's Acre may soon be established in every heartand the whole world become a people whose GOD is the LORD.

THE DIVINE MERCY.

HOWEVER old, plain, humble, desolate, afflicted we may be, so long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale ember, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection. To this attenuated spectre perhaps not a crumb is thrown once a year; but when ahungered and athirst to famine-when all humanity has forgotten the dying tenants of a decaying house -Divine mercy remembers the mourner, and a shower of manna falls for lips that earthly nutriment is to pass no more. Biblical promises heard first in health, but then unheeded. come whispering to the couch of sickness; it is felt that a pitying God watches what all mankind have forsaken. The tender compassion of Jesus is recalled and relied on; the fading eye, gazing beyond time, sees a home, a friend, a refuge in heaven.—Charlotte Bronte.

RELIGION'S FLOW.-Religion has in all ages vindicated its Divine origin by manifesting independence of human institutions. The elaborate machinery of the Papal church obstructed it; the worldly policy of European States polluted it; yet, like the hidden current of lava, it lways flowed on beneath the crust of visible things. Just as the most dreary wastes in the world yield some vegetation to interest and reward the naturalist, so the Christian may rejoice in the belief that the most barren wastes of history have had their living spiritual plants; the latter may dwell in hidden clefts and caves, but are of the LORD's planting, and destined to bear flowers of amaranth in the Paradise above. -Rev. S. R. Pattison.

UP in the heavens the fogs of our days must one day be resolved into stars, even as the mist bymn of admiring praise perpetually ascends to of the milky way is parted by the telescope



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Various Topics.

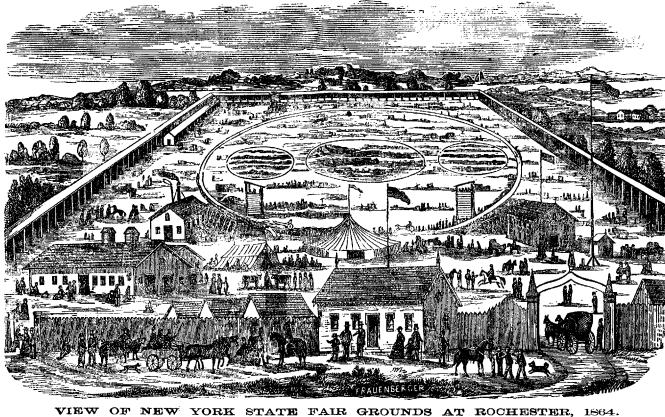
ARE THE GERMANS WRONG IN WANTING OUR BONDS?

Nor a bit of it! No shrewder, thriftier peo ple, in matters of money, exist on earth. Our Jersey people and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings bank. It is true that their work ing men are not so rich, on an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republican. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes they can get. The London Times says this is all wrong-that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt and the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French beggars, and go begging, themselves to America. Are they crazv? Wessked Poor Richard what he thought about it. "Why." said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than year ago, when I put my little savings into Gov. ernment six per cents? Now see what I got hi it; just count up. I have received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent in currency, making 12 per cent. income. Now, today, my bond is salable in the New York market at 10 per cent. premium. Put these together, and to day I have 22 per cent. for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent. on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school ma'm, go to the bank and buy a \$500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee schoelmistresses are firstrate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now, count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to day she gets her \$500 back safe, and she gets \$110 clear gain. Can you but a mere trifle. In the forty years between sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought \$5,000 six per cent, bonds, and you see he got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said, 'Poor Richard, you are right. I begin to think the Government can take care of itself and us too. For my part, I mean to buy some of the 7.30's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent. bonds again.' 'Yes Mr. Smith, it is right, on the money side; but it is right on the country's side, too. Help your country, or it can't help you. Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we think of the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are, or our enemies are. They are lookers on, at a great distance. They have none of our enmities or prejudices. They can examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable—its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquistionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable, and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles it population each twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1875 be forty-six millions. But the rebellion! says some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United States? Take this astonishing fact, that if all the Rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United State would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original Rebel States! What can impede the progress of such a country? 2. The wealth of the country increased 127 per cent. in ten years! Now let it increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will in the dark. Col. Crawford counted the horses amount to ten times all the loans of the government. The German knows what he is about. He will get the largest income from loans in the world, on the safest security. No such opportunity has occurred before for the investment of money, and in all probability will never occur again. If the American does not know and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman will.—Ex.

"LIVES" OF BANK NOTES.

THE average period which each denomination of London notes remains in circulation has been calculated, and is shown by the following authentic account of the number of days a bank note issued in London remains in circulation: £5 note, 72.7 days; £10, 77.0; £20, 57.4; £30, 18.9; £40, 43.7; £50, 38.8; £100, 28.4; £200, 12.7; £300. 10.6; £500, 11.8; £1,000, 11.1.

The exceptions to these averages are few, and therefore remarkable. The time during which some notes remain unpresented is reckoned by the century. On the 27th of September, 1846, a £50 note was presented, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1743. Another, for £10, issued on the 19th of November, 1762, was not paid till the 28th of April, 1845. There is a legend extant of the eccentric possessor of a £1,000 note, who kept it framed and glassed for a series of years, preferring to feast his eyes upon it, to putgold, however, without a day's loss of time, by his heirs on his demise—a fact which can very of those assembled, and securing the certificate, ster's trouble, he suggested another method of



generally long absentees. The former usually the world and the rest of mankind." wake their appearance soon after a great horserace, or other sporting event, altered or disguised so as to deceive bankers, to whom the bank furnishes a list of the numbers and dates of all stolen notes. Bank notes have been their youth up. known to light pipes, to wrap up snuff, and to be used as curl papers; and British tars, mad with rum and prize money, have not unfrequently, in time of war, made sandwiches of them, and eat them between bread and butter. Carelessness gives the bank enormous profits, against which the loss of a mere £30,000 note is

1792 and 1832, there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England -- presumed to have been iest or destroyed - amounting to £1,330,000, every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank .- Cyclopedia of Commercial Anecdotes.

THE DRAINS OF PARIS.

THE Drains of Paris are declared to be the most wonderful work of the kind ever executed. Hundreds of hollow tubes, each one a marvel of solidity and skill, run from every quarter of the town to one immense receptacle of the filth and waste water thus carried off. Before the mouth of this hideous reservoir is placed a grating, through which the mass of infection pours night and day. This grating is meant to prevent the passage of any object beyond a certain size which might otherwise obstruct the tubes. The police reports of the past year record the detection of more than ten thousand new-born infants thrown at the moment of birth into the drains. which had carried them to the horrid grating, there to leave them to be gathered as the most damning evidence of neglect and abandonment.

War Piterature.

A Remarkable Guerrilla Hunt. A VERY remarkable incident, which ban-

pened at Greenville, East Tennessee, in the latter part of last May, was related to us yesterday. Colonel C. A. Crawford, hearing that there was a party of guerrillas prowling about Greenville, took his company and started to He made inquiry of General P. and found them a visit. On reaching the outskirts of the town the horses of the guerrillas were found hitched in fence corners and other places, while their dismounted riders were enjoying themselves greatly with their friends. Some were eating, some drinking, all wholly forgetful that the enemy often cometh like a thief and stationed a good marksman in ambush to be ready to salute each guerrilla when he jumped on his horse. This being done he ordered a party of his men to gallop though the town at a terrible rate, shooting and yelling. The guerrillas hearing the uproar broke and ran out of backdoors, down alleys, and every other way, towards their horses.

Unlucky wights! for just as each guerrilla seized the bridle of his horse, pop! pop! pop! rang the carbines of the ambuscaded men, until twenty-three rebels fell dead, each one pierced through the head with a ball. It is remarkable that every one fell on his back with his hands thrown as if to ward off the inevitable missile. Not one of Colonel Crawford's men was hurt.

A Bit of Romance

YESTESDAY morning, a sailor named Wm. Coleman, belonging to the steamer Don, entered the agency office of John F. Callan, Fsq., near the Bank of Washington, in company with a young lady, and asked for a midister or other party qualified to unite them in the bonds of matrimony. Mr. Callan, seeing the fix the tar was in, immediately lent bim all the assistance in his power by sending for the Rev. U. Ward, rations." who has an office in the building, and giving them the use of the office in which to celebrate the nuptials, and in a short time Mr. Ward appeared, and the twain were made one accordting it out at interest. It was converted into ing to the rites of the Methodist Protestant along came General Grant-alone, in his usual Church. After receiving the congratulations unpretentious style of dress. Seeing the team-

The bride is Miss Catherine Watson, of Cleveland, Illinois, and we understand her parents are in good circumstances. The groom says that they have known each other from

Coleman entered the navy two years since, and during this period has kept up a correspondence with the lady who about nine months since went to New York to see him. He then took her home to her parents, and told her to wait until he had served out his time when he would make all right; but it appears that the lady thought the time was too long and came here to see him a few days since, and the result was that they were married yesterday, as above stated. Coleman says that he will send her home to her parents, and when his time is out he will serve the certificate (of marriage) on the old folks and claim her. - Washington Star.

Butler and the Commissarv.

I HEARD a good story of Butler the other day. One of the division commanders under him came to him and made complaint that he couldn't get what he wanted for his men-that requisitions for clothing and supplies were not filled or not promptly acted upon. Butler read it, sat a moment, called to the officer near him, whose business it was to look after such matters, and said to him, "General P. complains, &c. What have you to say?" Nothing, sir," answered the officer. "Nothingnothing!" thundered Gen. Butler, "nothing?" "Nothing," again answered the officer. "Well, sir," concluded Butler, "go to General P. and tell him that if his men have suffered for anything it's all because of your damnable negligence and inefficiency!" Pleasant message to carry you think? But the Captain walked direct to General P.'s quarters, gravely gave the required salute, and announced-"I am sent by General Butler to say, that if your men have suffered for anything it is all because of my damnable negligence or inefficiency!" The General stared at him in amazement a moment, and then dismissed him without a word. The thing was too good to keep, however. General P. told it, and the story finally reached General Butler, who, after the explosion of his wrath. had probably never thought of the Captain. that the message had been actually delivered. That was enough. He again sent for the Captain. This time the word was, "Captain, I've heard how you delivered my order. Let me shake your hand. If there is anything I can do for you hereafter, let me know."

Eating Three Days' Rations.

In the recent advance, Col. John Groesbeck, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, being then in command of the since famous Ohio Brigade. issued an order to his command to put in their haversacks three days' cooked rations. The projected operations being subsequently postponed or changed, the Colonel directed the ration or order to be countermanded. His Teutonic messenger made the rounds of the camp in person, late at night, proclaiming that "Col. Groesbeck ordered his men to eat un their three days' cooked rations. The ridiculousness of the messenger's rendering of the Colonel's order struck everybody, and the boys solemnly got up from their beds and sat down to "obey orders." Soon the camps were alive with fun rampant. Messes sent to "report progress" had got to the middle of the second day, or third day's breakfast, &c.

Some begged an extension of the order, some an extension of time. One was full to the throat and had a day and a half's rations left. What should he do. And so through all the changes possible. The Colonel and the Ohio Brigade which loves him, will never forget the famous order to "eat three days' cooked

Grant and the Mule Driver.

WHILE a driver was endeavoring to accomplish a certain result with a fractious mule team.

easily be credited. Stolen and lost notes are the parties left the office, at peace "with all treatment. The vexed fellow turned on him with, "See here, am I boss of this team or are you?"

Paying no attention to this answer, the General continued his effort to help him out of his trouble and soon got further answer-" It's my business to drive this team, if you think you know more about driving a damned mule than I do, you are damnably mistaken! Now, old man, you'd as well get out of this neighborhood!" Gen. Grant left at once, and a brother teamster consolingly remarked, "Now you'll get h-li; that's Gen. Grant." But the next day he got promoted from teamster to wagon-master.

I Will Live. THE next patient was one whom the Doctor

had told a month ago that he couldn't live. "I will live," he answered. "I'm as good as six dead men yet." His thigh was then one great gangrenous ulcer. After three weeks of the most watchful care, it was now covered with its first skin, and the doctor says he will recover. Yet his trials are not over. "I will have to open this spot with my knife." No, doctor, you won't will you—It'll go without—say yes!' But the knife did its office. "Ah, here is another schist of matter that must be opened.' That was within three inches of the former. The poor fellow begged that the doctor would make "all the matter come out of that one hole." But finding it impossible, he said, "well, nurse, hold this arm over my head, and hold it tight." In another minute the cut was made. and this brave man will probably be on his feet in a fortnight.

These scenes are heart-breaking. If those who live in comfort at home could only realize how much the soldier suffers on his hospital bed, they would work with both hands for his

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 11 letters. My 6, 3, 4, 5, 10 is a kind of current. My 2, 3, 9, 7 we should be saving of. My 11, 8, 10 no one should do. My 9, 3, 7 is used in cities.

Av 1. 8. 2. 10 we should all My whole is the name of a General in the United States army JENNIE FITCH. Center, Rock Co., Wis., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM.

A RHTS'OME elvo! ohw ewset het amen! Htaw si a Thoemr's covl? Eth bstleon, rtseup, desenettr aimef Ttha dkaleni rmof vboca Inhtwi a retab fo vhetria ulmod. Sa cuhm fo vhense sa tehar nac lhdo, Onr gubbrot eytteinr wrogs lcod; This si a cohmistr vico.

Auburn, Indiana, 1864. SELVIA A. ALTENBURG Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker PROBLEM.

12 18 24 10 11 22 16 15 14 20 21 The above table contains all the integral numbers

rom 1 to 25 inclusive; the footing of each column, each horizontal line and each diagonal line is 65. Into how many different positions can the same numbers be placed in the same tabular form so that the footings in each direction shall remain the same?

Pittsford, N Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 766.

Answer to Historical Enigma: - My God and my Country.

Answer to Anagram:

Give me the cloquent cheek Where blushes burn and die; Like thine its changes speak The spirits purity.

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13. TORONTO, C. W. 14. CLEVELAND, O.

15. DETROIT. Mich. 16. CHICAGO, III. 17. MILWAUKEE, Wis.

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A SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 1, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

WE have most cheering news from the forces under Gen. Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah. We give abstracts from official documents from the Secretary of War and commanding Generals:

The Secretary of War to Gen. Dix, the 20th ult., says:— Yesterday, Major-General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle and won a splendid victory. The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and four other general officers were wounded. All of the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, are in our hands. Gen. Russell (Fed.) was killed.

Gen. Stevenson, at 12 M., the 19th, telegraphs Secretary Stanton from Harper's Ferry, that General Sheridan moved on the enemy at day light. Soon after the movement commenced there was heavy and continued firing for two hours. It then ceased, apparently receding. It was resumed about 9 o'clock in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

General Stevenson's dispatch at three P. M. says:-Continuous firing between Opequan and Winchester-very heavy since 10 A. M.; the engagement is general; line about five miles long; Averill is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darksville. At 4:30, fighting in the direction of Winchester much heavier. Our men near Bunker Hill seem to be driving the enemy rapidly.

At 7 P. M., Gen. Stevenson telegraphed:-Our cavalry, under Generals Averill and Merrit, had, up to one o'clock, driven Breckenridge's corps beyond Stevenson's depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding many, and taking two hundred prisoners.

On the center and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks. Our infantry attacked them in position. Everything is most favorable. At 7:20, the General says the enemy are retreating up the valley.

General Sheriden, at 7:30, sends a dispatch from Winchester to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, in which he says:-I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early over the Berryville Pike, at the crossing of Opequan creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning till 7 P. M., completely defeating him, driving him through Winchester, and capturing many prisoners.

The conduct of our men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken by the rebels from Opequan creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate in their fighting.

The rebel loss amounts, it is thought, to 10.000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The prisoners numbered 3,000. Gen. Stevenson says our loss is but 2,000. Five pieces of artillery and nine battle-flags were captured from the enemy.

The N. Y. Herald's special, dated at the right of Sheridan on the morning of the 22d ult., says: The second morning, Tuesday, (the 20th,) when he advanced. Sheridan found the enemy had not been idle during the night, but on the contrary had taken advantage of it to add as much distance as possible between himself and the victors of the last field. Still moving up we had to engage in skirmishing of a rather heavy character. Our cavalry, both on the right and left were very active in harrassing the retreat of the enemy. Our infantry also did first rate work.

The forward movement this morning was attended with more fighting. Preparations are being made to send our wounded to the rear as soon as possible. Field hospitals will only be established for temporary use. Many of the wounded are being cared for in the houses along the line of our march.

The rebel dead on the field have been properly buried, and the rebel wounded cared for as well as our own.

As we advance, the report is that Early will make another stand just ahead, but as we reach each point "just ahead," Early is found to have retired.

In the late battle the loss in field officers to the rebels, killed and wounded, seems to have been extraordinary large.

The Secretary of War in a dispatch to Gen. Dix, dated Sept. 22-9:30 P. M., says a portion of the rebel cavalry having turned off to Front Royal, were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, which were pursuing the enemy.

The rebels were roughly handled on the night of the 21st ult., at Flint Hill. Secretary Stanton says the rebel infantry made a stand in a strongly intrenched position at this place, beyond Strasburg, which was attacked by our forces, and the crest carried and held by our troops.

A fight took place at Fisher's Hill on the afternoon of the 22d. Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant on the 23d says:-"I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. Creok struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up and advanced down the lines.

Rickett's division of the 6th corps was swung in to join Crooks; Getty's and Wheaton's divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and attacking, beautifully carried the works of the enemy.

The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark when the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point (Woodstock) with the 6th and 9th | Chattanooga of Sept. 22, say that Gen. Sher- | cepted.

corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

Torbett has pushed along on the Surreyville road according to my directions. He will achieve great results.

I do not think there was ever an army so badly routed. The valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes."

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan up to eleven o'clock Saturday night, (24th,) six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy was moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them. Torbett had attacked Wickham's force at Laura and eaptured a number of prisoners.

Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was 80 miles from Martinsburg.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammuniton, caissons, &c., and a large quantity of intrenching tools, small arms and debris.

The small towns through the valley have a great many rebel wounded.

Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, 20 captured guns, and a large number of captured rebel officers.

Breckenridge has gone, it is announced, to take command of the rebel Department of the Southwest.

A brisk skirmish took place at an early hour on the 18th ult., on the extreme left of the army before Petersburg, in consequence of the rebels changing their position.

The news of Sheridan's victory in the valley of the Shenandoah on the 19th was read to the troops along the lines on the afternoon of the stroying the munitions of war in that fort after 20th. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the event at daylight on the 21st. The news created great rejoicing.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 24th, (after receiving news of still more victories by Sheridan,) says that these great victories have inspired our army more than would 20,000 men as a re-enforcement.

A salute of ten shotted guns from each of the batteries was fired this morning, making altogether over 1,000 discharges, on the rebel lines. It was considered a very appropriate way to do honor to Gen. Sheridan and his victorious army.

The rebels continue to shell those at work on the Dutch Gap Canal, but do not inflict much damage.

Movements in the West and South-West.

ARKANSAS.—Col. Thompson, of the First Iowa cavalry, just returned from Little Rock, Sept. 22, says it was understood that from 20,-000 to 30,000 rebels under Price had crossed the Arkansas river, between Little Rock and Fort Smith. All communication was cut off between these points. It was not known whether Price would strike Fort Smith or march in some other direction. Shelby is expected to co-operate with him and enter the State from the southeast, while he pushes a column to the southwest.

A heavy Federal force is concentrating at Brownsville, between Little Rock and Duval's Bluff. Davidson's divisions, under General Dennis, from Morganzia, has already arrived.

A gentleman from Duval's Bluff, reports the arrival of Gen. Moore at little Rock with a portion of the 19th corps. With this accession of force Gen. Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Gen. Price. Between 30 and 40 of the 3d regular cavalry were captured fifteen miles from Little Rock on the 16th.

KENTUCKY .- A small force of Magruder's gang fired into a railroad train at New Haven, on the 20th ult., and were repelled with a loss of several killed. The guerrillas returned and burned the New Haven depot. Nobody was hurt on the train.

Missouri.—Adv ult., say that Price has entered Missouri with a force 30,000 strong. His plan is supposed to be to march to the central part of the State in three columns and capturing all the important points

It is reported that Kirby Smith will join him with from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Arkansas guerrillas are also concentrating to aid in the movement of the column now in the south-east doubtless under Shelby, who has some 6,000 or 8,000 men. Millitary preparations here are very active and troops are already moving northward. Gen. Rosecrans will issued an appeal to-morrow calling the people to arms.

Two hundred guerrillas plundered the town of Keetville on Wednesday, burned the Court House and all the books and records of the county, and killed the Sheriff, and Robert Carman, and W. Young, noted scouts.

KANSAS.-Advices from Fort Smith say the train which left here Sept. 1st for Fort Smith was captured by the rebels at Cabin creek. The train consisted of 200 wagons laden with supplies, 600 mules, 40 artillery horses and two sutler's trains. The loss is estimated at one million dollars.

The escort numbered eight hundred, all of whom were captured except Lieut.-Col. Wilder and a few wagon-masters. The attack was made at 2 o'clock in the morning by about 250 rebels, and must have been a complete surprise. The train was destroyed on the spot, indicating a very rapid movement northward by the rebels.

A dispatch from Mound city, Kansas, says that a large force of rebels is moving northone columnd toward Fort Scott, and Springfield, Missouri.

man, by special arrangement with the rebel Gen. Hood, has effected the exchange of 2,000

The truce between Sherman and Hood expired to-day, but will be extended several days to complete the removal of families.

Cols. Campbell and Garrison, at Athens, on the 23d ult., were attacked by a large force of rebels, and after a severe fight of two hours' duration, were forced to surrender. Several buildings, including the depot, were set on fire.

Department of the Gulf.

THE Herald's New Orleans correspondent of the 12th says:

It is reported that Forrest and Taylor have joined forces and number 20,000. Gen. Gholson's command is also said to have joined them. Great secrecy is maintained concerning their movements, but the Secessionists here said as soon as Farragut took Mobile, forces would have to be sent from here to hold it, and then they would move on either New Orleans or Mobile.

An expedition by gunboats had been sent through the lakes and bayous near Grand Lake, capturing boats, soldiers, horses and some few stores. Some of the soldiers were perfectly naked.

The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent says, that an expedition sent out by Gen. Bailey had succeeded in destroying the largest salt works in the rebel limits on Bon Lecour Bay. Large quantities of rosin and turpentine have been destroyed by the rebels to prevent it falling into our hands. Immense amounts of cotton and turpentine have been sent to Selma in expectation that Mobile might be surrendered.

The rebel Gen. Page has been brought to Fort Morgan, where he is to be tried for desurrendering. The offense is punishable with death.

Large quantities of secreted ordnance stores have been discovered by our expeditionary parties.

Steamer Emily D. Sanders, from New Orleans. 15th, arrived at New York, Sept. 22. A large supply of clothing, &c., had been sent by flag of truce via Red river to Union prisoners. Hereafter no persons will be arrested in New Orleans without written accusations against them.

Department of the South.

NEWS from Charleston and vicinity to the 19th, has been received. Our firing on the city continued, and deserters report immense damage done. The rebel commander refused to allow Gen. Foster to send supplies to our prisoners in Georgia.

Several rebel officers on Morris Island express the desire to take the oath of allegiance. The Richmond Examiner reports large fires in Charleston: doubtless from the effect of our guns. Steamer Terry, from Newbern 20th, arrived in New York the 23d. There is no news of importance.

REBEL PIRATES ON LAKE ERIE.

A PARTY of rebels from Canada, numbering about thirty, capture two steamers—the Parsons and Island Queen-near Bass Island, Lake Erie, on the 19th ult. The captors were armed with revolvers and bowie knives. Capt. Orr, of the Island Queen, furnishes the Toledo Blade of the 20th, the following particulars of the operations:

The Queen left Sandusky at 3 P. M., yesterday, (19th,) stopped at Kellogg's Island for 30 or 40 soldiers, passed to Middle Bass Island, where she found the Parsons in possession of pirates, who at once seized the Queen. The soldiers were paroled as Confederate prisoners. The other passengers were sworn to secresy for 24 hours. The Queen was then lashed to the Parsons, and the two steamed for Sandusky. When out five miles the water-cock of the Queen's pony engine was broken, opening a hole in her side, and she was cast off and left to sink. The Parsons passed on to the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and after hovering about some time, apparently signaling inside, started for Detroit river, arriving at Fighting Island, on the Canada side, about 8 A. M., where Capt. Orr, his clerk and engineer, were landed. The Parsons was then run up the river to a dock, where the Captain supposes the plunder was landed and the steamer burned, as preparations were made for that

He had no doubt that the seizure of the U.S. steamer Michigan, and the liberation of the Johnson Island prisoners, were the objects of the

plot. Both steamers were stripped of valuables. Commander Carter, of the U.S. steamer Michigan, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated off Johnson's Island, Sept. 21, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent a prisoner on board, and many accomplices. It further appears that Col. Hall has six of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President, by request of Gen. Grant, has appointed Gen. Sherman a Brig.-General in the regular army.

The entire army is to be paid off on the first of October. Orders have been issued by the Navy Depart-

ment directing that hereafter no substitutes will be recived for the Navy unless they be seamen or firemen. One hundred guns were fired on the 20th ult.

in honor of Sherman's victory near Winchester. Great rejoicing, also, for successes attending the pursuit of the rebels up the valley. Post Master-General Blair has sent to the

NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.—Advices from President his resignation, and it has been ac-

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S Private Secretaries (Major Hay and John G. Nicolay) were drafted in the city of Washington on Monday, the 20th instant.

A SINGULAR pear, grown this season at South Westport, Mass., is full of eyes, with a small leaf growing below each, something in the style of a pine apple.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is to give the opening lecture before the Boston Young Mens' Christian Association next winter.

GEN. FREMONT and Mr. COCHRANE, nominees of the Cleveland Convention (last spring) for President and Vice President, have formally withdrawn from the contest.

Or the number drafted in Washington on the 20th one hundred and sixty-eight were white and fifty-four black. They were notified to report for duty within ten days. THE number of deaths reported in New York

the past week, was 560; of this number, 128 were men, 103 women, 171 boys, and 58 girls,-18 deaths less than the previous week. THE arts of civilization are making fine pro-

gress in the Sandwich Islands. At a recent

election in Honolulu, the ballot box was found to contain 788 votes after 372 votes had been re-ONE of the imported Dutch cows on exhibition at the New England Agricultural Fair, belong-

ing to W. W. Cheney of Belmont, Mass., is said to have given 1,704; quarts of milk in one THE Eric Railway Company has created a Draft Mutual Ins. Co. among its engineers. Each man has \$100 deducted from his pay, and

for those drafted. A MAN was arrested in Jersey City last week on the affidavit of a women charging him with the murder of his wife. The wife, in Troy, N. Y., makes an affidavit that she is not dead, but refuses to return to the Jerseys.

the Company undertakes to provide substitutes

JEFF. DAVIS' salary is nominally \$25,000 a year; but by the depreciation of the Confederate money, it is equal to but \$1,500, and on this practically he has to live, for the Federals have overtaken and destroyed nearly all his private property.

IT is reported that Colonel Scott, commanding from 4,000 to 9,000 rebels near Baton Rouge, has offered to surrender himself and men provided they are offered an unconditional pardon. He has given up the rebel cause since the capture of Atlanta. THE Indians, fighting on the border, are not

'all Indians." One of the forest children was killed the other day on the Big Blue river. He was thought to be a Sioux, but when the paint was washed off the Sioux turned up a white man with red hair. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN NASON says that he

had at the last election voted at sixty annual elections in St. Albans, Vt., and that there was no other voter now living in town who cast his suffrage at St. Albans in 1804. Gen. Nason is now in his 82d year. THE Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette says:-"The

hop crop in this vicinity has been a failure the present season. Some hop growers in the southern part of Vermont have acres from which they do not gather a pound. A blast appears to have passed over them." THE Alexandria (Va.) Journal says, we learn

through sources which cannot be discredited. that Moseby received a severe wound in the groin during an engagement between our forces and a small portion of his gurrilla band, in the vicinity of Centerville.

ASIATIC cholera has made its appearance in the Lincolnshire Fens, in England, and has proved fatal in several cases, owing (it is stated by the medical men) to the long continued drouth which has caused the drains to become little better than stagnant pools.

THERE is now on exhibition at the Third National Bank in Chicago, a nugget of gold weighing eighty pounds, which has been received on account of the Briggs' gold company. The nugget is worth \$44,000, and is a magnificent specimen of the precious metal.

A DISPATCH to the Richmond Examiner. dated Macon, Ga., Sept. 14, says:-"A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track last night at Camp Creek, on the South-western railroad. Eight cars and the engine were crushed to pieces. A large number of Yankees were killed and wounded.

PRICES CURRENT in Richmond are, flour \$375 per barrel; potatoes \$2.50@3.50 per quart; water melons \$10@25 each. Before the forces of Grant had attained their firm position upon the Weldon railroad, the price of flour was but \$200 per barrel. Wheat bread, two or three ounce loaves, sold at \$1.50 each, and bitter, raised with peach-leaf yeast, at that.

A SEAMSTRESS named Townsend has been arrested in Philadelphia for stealing valuable articles from families who employed her in sewing. A search of her room revealed the presence of five thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods-clothing, jewelry, ornaments, silks, china and five hundred books-which she had purloined during several years.

THE National Convention of colored men, which was to assemble in New York, will be held in Syracuse October 4th. The object of the Convention is to deliberate upon the condition and prospects of the colored race, and the means of advancing its interests, with special reference to the wants of millions of slaves, who are likely to become free in consequence of the war.

List of New Advertisements.

Telegraph Cattle Fastener-Charles E. Petris. Washington Street Nurseries-Brown, Graves & Sclo-Bioice Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Edward J. Evans

& Co. A. Walworth's American Business Colleges. Faulkner Nurseries—John C. Williams & Co. Wood Sawing Machines—J. W. Mount. Fruit Trees—Dewit C. Roberts. Farm for Sale—J. Herbert Foster. The American Apple Cutter—W. Williams. 200,000 Apple and Pear Trees—Cole & Wood. Wanted—A. Farm.
For Sale—E. Gillett.

The News Condenser.

- Coal has fallen six dollars per tun in Chicago. — A National Sailor's Fair is to be held in New Eng-

land. - A New York lady is the belle of Baden-Baden this

- Robert Bonner don't match his fast team with

any body. - More copper veins, have been discovered in Hyde Park, Vt.

- The Kearsarge is expected to arrive in New York in a few days.

- The New York Printers' Union is said to be prac-

tically defunct. - I. C. Sesh is the name upon the sign of a loyal trader in Pittsburg.

- A "Wear-your last-winter-overcoat club" has been formed in Boston.

- A man in Maine has received a patent for clipping the hair of horses.

- A Florida gallinule was shot on Lake Quinsegainond, Masa., recently.

- Minnesota raises nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat more this year than last.

- On the last Saturday of July the temperature in Paris was 100° Fahrenheit - New Haven, Conn., is building a \$10,000 school-

house for colored children. - Two more females in U.S. uniforms were arrested

at Harper's Ferry last week. - A lady in Rhode Island lost two tumors lately,

which weighed thirty pounds. - Maryland farmers in the vicinity of Hagerstown are selling out and moving west.

- Oil Creek Valley, Pa., has yielded about \$3,000,000 per annum for the past four years. - New Hampshire newspapers have dwindled in

number from forty to twenty-nine. - A lynx was shot in Windham, Vt., recently, that had killed more than a dozen sheep.

- The White Mountains have been capped with snow

several times during the past fortnight. - The members of the city government of Toronto,

C. W., have been on a visit to Boston. 🐞 - Gen. Tom Thumb has sold his splendid establishnent in Bridgeport, Conn., for \$20,000.

- A catholic priest and a Universalist minister were trafted the other day at Middletown, Ct. - Chas. Mason of New Haven, Ct., sold a Merino

buck at the State Fair, last week, for \$3,000. - A newspaper correspondent is said to have made

\$100,000 this year from a leased cotton plantation. - Captain Moses Libby of Scarborough, Mass., vo-

ted for Gen. Washington for President and is alive. - In 1848 one eighth of the whole population of England were paupers, and so relieved by Government.

- Elizabeth H. Whittier, only sister of John G Whittier, died at Amesbury, Massacusetts, on Saturday

- Five hundred thousand lbs. of fleece wool offered at auction in N. Y. brought 12 per cent less than current rates. - An English gentleman traveling in Cuba took some

sketches of Moro Castle and was arrested and imprisoned for it. - Forty-five years ago 1,000 bushels of potatoes were delivered at the State Prison in Concord, N. H., at ten

cents a bushel. - Gen. Sherman is to receive a magnificent warhorse, named "Bronze," from his fellow townsmen of Lancaster, Ohio.

- Two hundred and forty-three deserters from the rebel army took the oath of amnesty at Louisville in one day recently. - The Sheenwater House on Niagara river was de-

stroyed by fire lately. It was a favorite place of resort for Buffalonians. - The Russians have commenced a railway between Moscow and Sebastopol, which they hope to accom

plish in three years.

- A cloud of winged ants, completely obscuring the rays of the sun during their progress, passed over a district of France lately. - The Cincinnati Gazette says there is as much coal in the hands of dealers in that city, as will supply de-

mands until May, 1865. - A custom now prevails in Austria of fixing on tombstones, in a glazed frame, a photographic likeness of the person lying beneath.

- The largest tannery in the U.S. is being built in Maine. The main building is 600 feet long with wings some hundred feet in length. - Gen. Dix is 66 years of age; Gen. Hunter 62; Mc-

Clernand 47; Hooker 47; Sherman 44. Grant 42; Hancock 40; Sigel 40; Slocum 37. - All the cotton mills on the Chestnut Hill stream

in Windham Co., Conn., have stopped running on account of the high rate of cotton.

- The Suffolk corporation in Lowell found a loaded percussion shell weighing 15 pounds a bale of cotton, which they paid for at \$1.50 per lb. - A little girl in Philadelphia lately burst into a fit

of boisterous laughter at the success of a childish joke and died in half an hour of its effects. - Iron follows the lead of gold. The heavy iron

deelers at Albany and Troy have made a reduction of ten dollars per tun in the price of iron. - The postage stamp system has been adopted in all parts of the world by ninety different kingdoms, states,

provinces, colonies, islands and free cities. - A person who was sent from St. Louis to Indianapolis to identify Quantrell says the prisoner alleged to be that rufflan did not meet his description.

- Fifteen hundred dollars reward is offered for the

detection of the murderer of Owen Thompson, the cattle drover, killed at West Albany last week. - A locomotive, on a trial trip, passed on the 15th

inst from Spain into France, across the mountains. More than 16 miles of tunnel had to be traversed. - A new telegraph cable has arrived at Fortress

Monroe from England. When it is laid communication between Washington and Grant's army will be perfect

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices.

HIGHEST PREMIUM FOR PENMANSHIP.—The splendid specimens of Penmanship exhibited in Domestic Hall. over the stairway, were all executed by Prof. J. V. R. CHAPMAN, of Bryant, Stratton & Chapman's Commercial College in Rochester. He was awarded the highest premium, a Diploma. Prof. C. has won golden opinions for his superior penmanship, as well as success in teaching it, and students at the College can avail themselves of the important advantage of his instruction in that art, so necessary to a business man.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTIS-ING MEDIUM of its class is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America. Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TRNS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising Farmers, Hor-ticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics. Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the Loyal states, should give the RURAL a trial. As the Beason for Fall Business is at hand. Now IS THE TIME for all who wish to advertise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums—and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Beedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institu-Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c., in various parts of the country, can

From the New York Daily Tribune. WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. Moorre charges so tent a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKEE, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

From the New York Daily Times. MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORK-Daty Times.

MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORK-ER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and fiddle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD:

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

BY HON, HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," &c., &c.

Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

THOUGH first published in October last, this work has already reached its Twentieth Edition, and so great is the demand for it that others are being issued as rapidly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and pronounced by far the BEST work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work comprises 454 large 12mo. pages, and is printed, illustrated and so large 12mo. pages, and is printed, linestrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.75. (\$\sigma\) Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. Good Agents wanted in all wool growing Counties, to whom liberal terms are offered. It particulars of agency, or a sample copy of work, (sent post-paid for \$1.75,) address the Publisher.

From the Canadian Agriculturist. As Sheep Husbandry is daily acquiring more importance in Canada, we can safely recommend to our farmers "The Practical Shepherd," as the most comprehensive and valuable treatise on this subject that has yet emanated from the American press. Every farmer having a flock of sheep, of whatever breed and however small, would do well to procure a copy.

From the Journal of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is a most complete work on Sheep Husbandry for the practical wool grower, and gives all the important matter required for the management of sheep as well as a description of the various preeds adapted to our country. This work meets the wants of the wool growers.

From J. P. Reynolds, Sec'y Illinois State Ag'l Society. I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I have given it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK AT THE STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL AG. FAIRS.

WANTED, in every County wherein a State, County, or other Agricultural Fair is to be held this season, an efficient agent for RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the most valuable and popular work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The book will sell rapidly in all wool growing sections, and especially at the Fairs. Few agents are canvassing at present, and Now is the Time to secure territory. Live, energetic and intelligent men can make the business both pleasant and profitable. The book will be furnished such on liberal terms—so that they will have a good margin for profit. Apply at once if you wish to secure an

agency. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

Agents Wanted. - \$50 per month guaranteed. For terms and specimens address, with stamp, L. L. Topp 756-12t. & Co., New York.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } Kochester, Sept. 27, 1864.

WE are glad to say, for the sake of the poor, that SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT & Co. have not only been demolishing rebels, but prices, and they have a down ward tendency. The market is somewhat excited with the presence of anxious sellers, and the absence of buyers. It is difficult to fix upon quotations. We quote as follows:

quote as follows:

FLOUE—White Winter, \$12@13,25; Red Winter, \$19,50 @10,75; Extra State, \$9,80 @2,76. WHEAT—White, \$2,25 @2,30; Red, \$1,55@1.20; Spring, \$1,50@1.75. Corn, \$1,40 @2,50; Red, \$1,55@1.20; Spring, \$1,50,10,175. Corn, \$1,40 @1.50. Barck-wheat, \$1. Ciover seed, \$18. Timothy, \$7@10. Wool, \$1,60@10. Hay, \$18@19. Potatoes, 75@50. Cionos, \$1,75. Beans, \$1,50@2. Ports, \$40. Lard, \$2@24c. Hans, \$2c. Cheese, \$2@24c. Apples, \$1,00,01,75 per bol. Dried apples, \$60@5 \$1 h. Sheep pelts, 75@35. Geach. Slaughter hides, \$@5 \$1 h. Dressed hogs, \$13@13,50 por cwt.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YOHK, Sept. 25.—Flour—Canadan, \$9,10,29,50; super State, \$4,60,608,90; extra State, \$26,29,25; shipping Ohio, \$10,226,01,50; St. Louis extras, \$10,50,614. Wheat, \$3,600,600 over. Oats, \$82,690c. Rye nominal at \$1,65,61,80. Corn, \$1,60 for mixed Western, afloat. Hay, 1,226,16,0 per 100 fbs. Hops, \$45,605c. New mess ports, \$42,42,50; prime mess, \$376,390. Mess beef, \$16,62. Shoulders, 18c. Lard, 20,620,24c. Timothy seed, \$6,25,67. Flax seed, \$3,30. Tallow, 17,618c.

seed, \$3,50. Tanow, Ingliec.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Flour—Sales western bakers at \$10,75@11; double extra Ohio, \$11,25. Wheat—Milwankee club, \$1,85; amber Michigan, \$2. Corn, \$1,45@1,45. dots. 76@77c. Barley, \$2,11. Feas, \$1,76 gl.89. Beans, \$2,25@2,87%. Barley matt, \$2,25@2,50. Illinois Timothy seed, \$6,50. Clovers seed, \$17@18. Flax seed, \$3. Apples, \$1 per bm. Butter, 40@8c. Cheese, 18@2c. Potatoes, \$1,25a1,7s. Eggs, 25c. Lard, 23%2c. Potatoes, \$1,25a1,7s. Eggs, 25c. Lard, 23%2c. Sugar cure hams, 22@23c. Bacon, 21c. Shoulders, 17@16c. Green hides, 10c. Green salted, 12@13c. Dry flint, 22@23c. bides, 10c. Green salted, 12@13c. Dry flint, 22@23c. Shoulders, \$1,25a2,25@4 each. Lambskins, \$1@1,3/2s. Shorn pelts, 50@76c.

OHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Flour, \$9@9,12½ for good Spring extras. Wheat, No. 1 Spring \$1,72½@1.75; No. 2 \$1,69 d 1,70; rejected, \$1,61@1.62; No. 2 red winter, \$1,75. Corn. \$1,20@1.30. Oats, \$2,686. Stye. \$2,1,19@1.24. Barley, \$1,80. Spring \$1,00. Oats, \$2,69 d 25,20. Butter, \$0.00. Oats, \$2,18. Broom corn. \$2,75 per tun. \$2,75

THE WAR ARE

TOHONTO. Sept. 21.—Flour, \$4,25@5. Fall wheat, \$1 (\$\frac{3}{2}c: Bpring wheat, 75\(\pi 82c: Barley, 84\(\pi 85c. Oats, 38\) (\$\psi^2\). Rep. to \$\pi\$ ib. Peas, \$5\(\pi 62c: Bar, \$10\) (\$\pi 25c: Bpring wheat, 76\(\pi 82c: Barley, 84\) (\$\pi 62c: Barley, 84\) (\$\pi 62c: Barley, 84\) (\$\pi 62c: Barley, 85\) (\$\pi 62c: Barley, 84\) (\$\pi 62c: Barley, 85\) (\$\pi 62c:

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Beeves—Beceipts, 5,517; sales range from K@18½c; average of all sales about 13½@4c. Cows—Receipts, 140; sales range from \$30; 90. Yeal Calves—Beceipts, 2,8%; sales range 7@12½c for interior to choice. Sheep—Receipts, 27,44; sales at 6@3½c. Lambs, 7½@11c. Swine—Beceipts, 11,106; sales corn-fed, \$12@15; distillery-fed, \$12@13,50.

BRIGHTON, Sept. 21.—Beeves, \$77014, according to quality. Yearlings, \$12020; 2 years old, \$30020; 3 years old, \$40060. Working Oxen, \$1300250. Mile Uowe, \$30096. Sheep, 8%c \$1 h. Lambs, \$40650. Swine, 11014c \$1h.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Sales to-day at \$2,2626, chiefly at \$3,50(a5 per cwt. Hogs sold at a range of \$7,50(a)2, chiefly at \$10(3)1 per 109 bs, the market closing dull, with a downward tendency.—Tribunc.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Beeves range from \$2,50 for inferior to \$5 per cwt. for choice. Calves scarce at \$4,50 @6 each. Sheep cheaper at \$3@4 each. Lambs, \$2@2,25 each.—Globe. CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 21.—Beeves, \$7@13. Working Oxen, \$100@260. Cows, \$25@35; Fears old, \$28_33; 3 years old, \$38_40.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Domestic fleeces have been in limited demand during the week, and under the great fall in gold, holder there compelled to submit to a decline of o to 10 per cont., the market closing out and drooping. We quote American at 95c.951.16 rofull blood Merinos; \$1@1/3 for ½ and ½ do: \$1@1/3 for juil blood Merinos; \$1@1/3 for ½ and ½ de: \$1@1/3 ferino; pulled at \$1@6 c for No. 1; and \$1@1/3 for superfine California; \$3660c for No. 1; and \$1@1/3 for superfine California; \$3660c for common unwashed; and \$1@766

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.-The market is dull and inactive Stocks on hand are generally large, and in many cases are held at high prices. Buyers are at present not oftening over 1609s Hi h for choice wool. Present quotations are nominal. We quote:—Finelight fleece, by \$6.95c; medium fleece, \$0.95c; coarse fleece, 90.95c; factory tub wasled, \$1(01,05.—Tribune.

B487UN, Sept. 22.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestio—Saxony and Merino, ane. 23 h. \$1,860,10; full blood, \$1,960,10; half and three-fourths blood, \$160,10; common, \$0,090; pulled, extra. \$1,160,125; do. superfine, \$1,000,125; Western mixed, 90c@\$1,00.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Market active and firm. We quote pulled wool as follows:—No. 1, 75c; super, 80c; e.tra super, 80c and XX super at 95c. Fleeced wool firm at 90c@\$1,05, as to quality.—Courier.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Wool is quoted active at 42@43c

Died.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of D. Green, Esq., of East Rush, N. Y., CELIA L. G., wife of Rev. Gro. G. MARKHAM.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance. THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a raif for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

The edition of the RUBAL is now so large as to render it necessary that the first form (outside pages) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding date and the last form (inside pages) on Tuesday morning. Hence to secure insertion advertisements intended for the last page should reach us ten days in advance of the date of the paper, and those for the inside (7th page) on Monday.

FOR SALE.—Those wishing to purchase a small quantity of Rosin Seed will enclose 23 cents in stamps to [768-1t] E. GILLETT, Mitchell, Iowa.

200, Oddress TREES, on good terms to the trade.

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Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

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We offer to the trade 100,000 Standard Apple Trees, fine. A fine stock of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Apricote, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Evergreens, Roses, Pear, Plum and Angers Quince Stocks, &c. Our stock is well grown, and we are condident will give satisfaction to all who may examine it.

Sept., 1854.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.

Rept., 1854.

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PEARS,
2 and 3 years, stocky
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2 three strong;
PLUMS, 2 years, strong;
CHERRIES, 2 years, thrifty and fine.
Also, a full and choice stock of the best native, hardy
Also, a full and choice stock of the best native, hardy

GRAPES.

CONSISTING OF ADISONDAC, 1 and 2 years, very strong IONA, ISHAELLA, DELAWARE. CREVELING, DIANA HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CONCORD, &c, strong, healthy well-rooted plants; together with the best leading Foreign kluds. Also, a general assortment of

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768-4t Central Nurseries, York, Pa. PELEGRAPH CATTLE FASTENER.



PATENTED MAY 31, 1864. Before the cattle are let into the stable, the lever O is moved to the left, then the lever T is moved to the left, then the lever T is moved to the left; then lever T is thrown to the right. When the cattle have taken their places, lever O is moved to the right, which fastens them all at one time. When you wish to fasten them over night, a pin may be placed over the lever O, or a hook in lever O. This works at either end, one or more can be opened by raising chain L. When they are open one or more can be shut by pushing up stanchion B, as without it. The bar H is hung higher at one end; by this means the cattle are let out one at a time by moving lever T slowly to the left. Pin E should be put near the inner edge, so when block K rises stanchion B will fall back. Any girl or boy can work this, and keep dry and clean. This arrangement can be placed on any stanchions. Warranted to work one hundred and fifty feet long.

For further particulars or the purchase of right, address Cherry Valley, Ashtabula Co., Ohlo.

BECOMMENDATION.

RECOMMENDATION.

RECOMMENDATION.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have seen in practical operation the invention of Mr. Charlas E. Feiher, for fastening and opening extite stanchions and we most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable improvement. The arrangement is cheap and simple, and yet convenient and perfectly safe and secure. It is what every dairyman will appreciate, and we commend it to their consideration.

ZOPHER GRE, ABEL KRUM. H. F. GIDDINGS. G. C. DOLPH, LYMAN PECK, F. P. BROWN. Cherry Valley, July 28, 1864.

Cherry Valley, July 26, 1864.

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All orders filled promptly. Circulars contain list of prices.

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The name of the author, Hon. H. S. RANDALL, is a charantee of its completeness and reliability. From Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag'l Society. It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. BANDALL.

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The work seems to be as nearly a complete treatise as is to be expected. It is concise, and yet full; and the conciseness of its neat style renders its fullness admirable. It does not thre one in the reading of it. Its details are lucid and yet thoroughly practical.

From Hon. T. C. Peters, former Editor of The Wool Grower The book is all that any one could ask on the subject. It is the best of its kind, and superior to the heretofore standard—YouArt. You have fully vindicated your fastidious taste in the style the volume is issued.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE PILGRIM'S SONG.

WHEN death is coming near, When the heart shrinks in fear And thy limbs fail, Then raise thy hands and pray To film who smooths thy way Through the dark vale.

Seest thou the eastern dawn. Hear'st thou in the red morn The angel's song? O lift thy drooping head Thou who in gloom and dread Hast lain so long.

Death comes to set thee free, O meet him cheerily As thy true friend, And all thy fears shall cease, And in eternal peace Thy penance end.

The Story-Teller.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

BY GRACE GARDNER.

WANTED.-A housekeeper. No one but an elderly person, competent and of the highest respectability, need apply. Call, between the hours of three and four Thursday, April 6, at No. -, Michigan avenue.

KATE FRANKLIN read this in the paper which lay on the counter in the little grocery, while waiting to have an ounce or two of tea done up, and a roll of baker's bread.

She repeated the number of the house over to herself, as she received the change from the

She prepared the tea, after she returned to the little bare attic, and ate her scant meal mechanically. She forgot how unsatisfied her appetite still was, in her busy thought.

Yes, she must descend to menial service. Why not this? It would be better than a lower grade. Yet her soul and pride shrank from it. A stranger in a strange place, successively

she had tried to find a situation as teacher, copyist, in a store, sewing. She had failed in the first three, and was starving on the last.

She would apply for that place, but she would need references. Only one person she knew, in the whole great city, of sufficient influence-Mrs. Davenport, the rich, haughty step sister, who had ill-treated her gentle mother while she had lived, and had hated Kate herself with double hatred since the first and only one she had ever loved had turned from her brilliant beauty, to offer heart and hand to her young and disliked step-sister, only to be rejected in his turn. The beautiful, imperious beauty had, soon after, married an old man for his wealth. but she had not forgotten her hatred for Kate, and disowned all connection with the now orphaned and penniless girl. Perhaps, though, Kate thought, she would permit her to refer to her, because glad to have her descend to menial employment.

Kate felt competent for the situation, for during her mother's long illness, and her father's absence, she had had entire charge of their large family and splendid house.

But "an elderly woman." Now Kate Franklin was not an elderly woman, being only twenty; but she remembered, with a sort of pleasure, that in private theatricals, in happier days, she had imitated the voice and assumed the character of an old woman with great success. She knew how to stain the skin to give it an old and wrinkled appearance, and she had, in the bottom of a box, some false gray hair, and a muslin cap, worn on one of these occasions. She did not need to look so very oldonly to present a mature and matronly appear-

Mr. Edward Dayton waited at home after his dinner to see the respondents to his advertisement. He was a handsome man, not yet thirty, with a gay, frank, good-natured countenance.

"Now for a dozen or two of good old dames, all competent, all respectable, and each confishe would give satisfaction.

He lighted a cigar.

"I shall shock the dear old souls, but I shall take the liberty to smoke in my own house, in the parlor or anywhere I please; they may as well know what to expect." He leaned back in a nonchalant way, his feet

on another chair. 'There ought to be, I suppose, a Mrs. Day-

ton to manage these housekeeper matters. Well, there's time enough."

Two applicants were seen, and dismissed in Mr. Dayton's gentlemanly way.

"Would let them know if he decided to engage them."

A third was ushered in. Mr. Dayton instinctively laid aside his eigar, and placed a chair for his visitor. The lady-likeness and propriety of her man-

ner pleased him at once. "Fallen fortunes," he commented to himself. She answered his questions readily, but in

few words. "A silent woman-a good thing," was his

inward remark.

"I think you will suit me, Mrs. did I understand your name?"

"Franklin."

"Mrs. Franklin, you will be required to go out of town, about seven miles, to my countryhouse-Oak Grove-in the town of Embury, on the Central Railroad. The salary I propose to pay is six hundred per annum. Do my terms suit?"

Suit! Six hundred to the half-starving person before him seemed India's wealth! She answered quietly that they suited.

"Then it is all settled. By the way, I suppose you have references, though all that is a mere matter of form."

The name of Davenport was given.

"Davenport! Robert Davenport! I know them. All right, then. If convenient, you will please go to morrow, Mrs. Franklin, or the next day. I shall not come down till the middle of next week, and shall probably bring s friend or two with me. Have the chambers in the center and wings prepared, if you please. The housekeeper there now will not leave till Saturday. She will show you round."

"Is Mrs. - Is your wife there, or to go soon ?"

He laughed.

"Mrs. Edward Dayton? No, she is not there, and I do not know of her going at present." Adding, more seriously, "I have not the pleasure, Mrs. Franklin, of having a wife," with a slight stress on "pleasure."

A vivid color came into the brown cheek of the housekeeper, and her manner showed evident embarassment."

"I thought I believe I can not ... And stopped.

He did not notice it. His mind had already turned to other things.

He rose. "It is all settled, I believe. By the way," his eye falling on the rusty black dress, you may like an advance, as an evidence of the bar-

gain. It is quite customary, I believe, to do so." Much Edward Dayton knew about the custom of such things, but it was like his kindness

and delicacy to say so. The housekeeper's hand closed on the fifty dollars he gave her; and the words she would have said were left unuttered. She moved to the door. He opened it for her courteously.

"Good morning, madam," "Good morning!" she replied.

"I can not starve. I must go. I can keep up my disguise," she murmured.

Mr. Dayton, accompanied by a friend, arrived at his country-house the middle of the ensuing week. Everything within and about the house was in perfect order. If the housekeeper had made a few mistakes at first, they were soon rectified. Every room that she had touched showed a magical change.

Her predecessor had been one of the kind who believed in the sunlight never entering a room, for fear of fading carpets and curtains; whose watchword was "order," and, therefore, the furniture was set primly back against the wall, as if fixtures, and their position had not been altered for years; and who moreover conscientiously believed cut flowers in a room un-

The new housekeeper's belief differed in these respects. The cheery sunlight was allowed to enter when and where it would; flowers were on the tables and mantel-pieces; the furniture was disarranged with careless grace; ornaments were taken from drawers and closets where they had been carefully packed away, and spoke for themselves on etageres, marble shelves and mantel-pieces.

Mr. Dayton felt the change, without knowing the reason of it. He looked around him with a satisfied air.

"This is a grand, cheery old place, after all! Do you know, Lyon, I have always shunned it as the gloomiest of all gloomy places. I haven't stayed here a fortnight, all put together, for the last five years. It must be your presence, old fellow, that has brightened it up so, or the gloom was all in my imagination."

"Not altogether; for I remember it just as vou do. You forgot I have run down here with you once or twice a day. Didn't you tell me you had a new housekeeper? Perhaps the change may be owing to her - some women have a singular knack at such things."

"Very likely you are right. I remember now, that notwithstanding all I could say, Mrs. Stone would exclude the sun; and the furniture is certainly arranged different from what it was. A marked improvement-which I hope will extend to and beyond the dinner table."

It was not pessible to find fault with the variety and quality of the food placed before them, nor the manner of its being served; and the table-appointments were perfect; and Dayton congratulated himself upon having secured such

a jewel of a housekeeper. The two friends passed their time in reading, driving, fishing, and occasional visits to the city; the housekeeper hers in earning, to the extent of her power, by attention to their bodily wants, the six hundred she received. She had an easy master. Mr. Dayton was never faultfinding, always pleasant and courteous.

He remained after his friend departed. Usually, if he did not go into town, he spent his mornings between the library and garden; the afternoons in driving himself, sometimes in taking the young ladies of a neighboring family, Lily and Maud Grandison, to a drive. They were the only family with whom he visited familiarly. Through the servants, the new housekeeper heard rumors of an attachment between the eldest daughter, Lily, a fair and amiable girl, and Mr. Dayton.

The weeks passed, and a holiday came. Mr. Dayton had gone to town the day previous, to remain the rest of the week. The housekeeper had given permission to the servants to go also. She felt it a welcome relief to have the house and the day to herself. She locked the door carefully after the last servant. She would make the most of her day. She would have no dinner-only a lunch. She had almost forgotten her real character in that which she had assumed; but to-day she could be herself without fear of intrusion or discovery.

She laid aside her cap and gray tresses, washed the stain from her skin, arranged her luxuriant hair in becoming curls, and donned a pretty fresh muslin, which fitted well the slight, graceful figure. This done, she entered the parlor and stood before the mirror, as attractive a figure as one would often see.

"Truly, I had forgotten my own looks! I am Kate Franklin, after all P she laughed.

Removed from the long restraint, her spirits rebounded. She felt gay, light-hearted, and like committing any foolishness.

"Miss Franklin," she said, in the mincing. affected tones of an exquisite, "it would give me inexpressible pleasure to hear the music of that long silent voice."

"It would be a great pity to deprive you of it; then," she answered, in her natural voice, "and myself, also," she added; and going to the piano, she opened it and played a few pieces with exquisite taste and skill, and then she sung song after song, in a sweet, clear, cultivated voice. She chose at first the brilliant and triumphant, then the sad and plaintive succeeded. There were tears in her eyes when she rose. But to day her moods were capricious.

"Mrs. Franklin, who is playing on the piano?" she asked, in an excellent imitation of Mr. Dayton's voice.

"It is only I, sir, dusting the keys. They need dusting so often," she replied, in Mrs. Franklin's mature tones; and she dusted them vigorously with her pocket handkerchief.

"Ah me!" she said. "Now, what other foolish thing shall I do to prove to myself that I am not an elderly housekeeper, but a young girl who, by virtue of her age, should be gay,-by right of birth, wealthy,-and of consideration, visited and visiting, as Mr. Dayton's lady-love visits and is visited. He is noble, and good, and handsome," she said, with a sigh. "She will be happy. How gracefully she danced here, at the party, the other evening, when the old housekeeper was permitted to look on! She looks good and amiable, too. Mr. Dayton danced with her three times. I wonder if I have forgotten how to dance!" and humming an air, she floated gracefully about the room.

She stopped breathless, her cheeks brilliant from the exercise, her splendid hair disarranged.

"I believe I feel like stiff old Mrs. Franklin, with whom dancing doesn't agree."

"One more song by that heavenly voice, Miss Franklin, and I shall go away dreaming I have heard the angels sing," in the ludicrously affected voice she bad before imitated.

"Ah!" she laughed, yet half sadly, "the compliments poor old housekeeper Franklin receives I hope won't quite spoil her, and turn her silly

She sat down again at the piano and sang "Home, Sweet Home;" then played one of Beethoven's grandest, most solemn pieces. She rose; closed the piano. "The carnival is ended. Kate Franklin dis-

appears from the scene, and Madame Franklin enters," Neither Mr. Dayton nor the servants would have suspected from the placid, dignified de-

nortment of the housekeeper when they returned at evening, of what strange freaks she had been guilty. The housekeeper, as usual, when Mr. Dayton was alone, sat at table. It had commenced to

rain violently, and the weather had grown suddenly cold. Mr. Dayton, as he had done occasionally, invited her to the library, where was a cheerful

fire in the grate. He read the letters and papers which he had brought with him from town, while she knitted. An hour or more passed in silence; indeed the housekeeper seldom spoke, except when

a-ked a question. At length Mr. Dayton looked up at her and said, abruptly: "Yours must be a lonely life, madam. If it is not a painful subject, may I ask how long

since you lost your husband?" Two hands suspended their employment, two eyes looked up at him with an alarmed expression. In his serious, sympathetic countenance there was nothing to frighten or embarrass. but the red grew deeper and deeper in the

brown check. "It is a painful subject," she said, at last, fal-

teringly. "If you will please excuse me." "Pray, pardon me, madam. It was furthes from my wish or thought to give you pain," he returned, with grave courtesy.

His menner, after this, was even kinder than before. It became his custom to invite her to sit with bim every evening.

She commenced to decline; but as he invariably insisted upon a reason, it was not always easy to find one. If she gave household cares, he called one of the servants to attend to it. Once, she frankly told him it was not agreeable, but she never did it a second time; for, for a week he had wrapped himself in impenetrable reserve, looked cold and gloomy, never speaking, except from necessary civility.

At last, the poor housekeeper could bear it no longer. After tea, without an invitation, which had not been extended since that night, she took her knitting, and went info the parlor. The first approach to a smile she had seen on his face for many days brightened it then, but he did not say a great deal.

After this, it became the regular custom. There could be no danger to him in the gray hair, the seemingly aged face and figure before him; but was there none to her, evening after evening, sitting opposite the manly, handsome fellow, knowing his goodness and large heartedness, listening to his intelligent and polished conversation?

One morning he was speaking of the great loss to children in being deprived of their parents.

"I never knew a mother," he said; "she died before my earliest recollection. I believe that, man as I am, if I had a mother, I should go to her with all my griefs, as a little child would. I have sometimes thought of asking you to act as mother in these quiet evenings, when I have longed to confide in some one. My mother would have been about your age, I

Again there was a vivid color in the brown cheek of the housekeeper, such as is rarely seen in the aged, and it was accompanied by a quiver of the mouth and a smothered noise, which ended in a cough, but both mouth and cheek were quickly covered with a handkerchief, and quite a violent fit of coughing succeeded.

Mr. Dayton, however, had not seemed to notice, though he had given her one curious glance, instantly withdrawn, and he continued:

"For instance, respecting matrimony, whose advice of so much value as a mother's? Who so quick to see through character, and make a wise selection? Had you a son, who about here would you select for a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Franklin?"

"I am not acquainted with any of the young ladies, Mr. Davton," she answered, faintly, after a pause, during which he seemed to wait for an nswer.

"True, but y thave seen them all, and are, I should judge, good discerner of character, from observation." Who should you select from those you have seen?" he persisted.

She reddened and paledta
"I have heard the Masses Grandison highly spoken of. Their appearance would seem to prove the truth. I doubt not you agree with me," she returned, quietly.

It was now his turn to color, which he did, slightly.

"I do agree with you," he answered, emphatically.

"It is to be, then, as I supposed," said the housekeeper to herself, as she went up to her

It was late in September. Mr. Dayton and the housekeeper were both in the parlor. He had been unusually grave all day. It seemed to the housekeeper that his manner was changed toward her.

"I have a few questions to ask, if you will permit me. Mrs. Franklin."

She felt instinctively alarmed at his tone "Certainly," with an effort.

There was an ominous pause.

"I have been told," he said, "that Miss Kate Franklin, a young girl, has, by disguising herself, palmed herself off upon me for several months as a Mrs. Franklin, an elderly lady. Is there any truth in this story?" looking search-

She had started to her feet, then tremblingly sank back into her chair.

"Yes, it is true," she murmured, falteringly. "I confess I fail to see for what object. My heart you could hardly expect to gain in that

"Your heart," she repeated scornfully. "I had no such laudable ambition. I had never seen nor heard of you till I saw your advertisement. Would you like to know for what purpose I took upon me a disguse so repugnant? You shall. To save myself from starvation. I had eaten but one meal a day for a week when I applied to you, and was suffering with hunger then. My money was all gone, except a few pennies, with which to buy a roll of bread for the next day's meal, and I had no prospect of more, for I had been refused further sewing. But why should you find fault?" her pride rising. "What matter if I were Miss or Mrs. Franklin, old or young, if I fulfilled the duties I undertook? Have I not taken good care of your house? Have I not made you comfortable? If I have not, deduct from this quarter's salary, which you paid this morning, whatever you like."

"I have no fault to find, except for placing vourself and me in an awkward position, were this to become known."

Waves of color mounted to the poor housekeeper's temples.

"I thought - I meant no one should knowleast of all you - besides I - I thought when I engaged to come that you were married. Oh, what shall I do?" And she burst into a passion of tears.

Mr. Dayton's manner changed:

"Kate! Kate! I did not mean to distress you. Nobody knows but me-nobody shall know." And he soothed her tenderly. "Kate, look up I love you with my whole heart, and I want you for my little housekeeper-my wife always. Kate, what do you say?" taking her in his arms, and laying his cheek against hers. "My own Kate, is it not?"

She murmured something between her sobs that she must go away that minute.

"Nonsense, darling! Haven't you been here for months? What difference can a day longer make? You are safe with me, Katie. Oh, because now I know who you are. Kate, foolish little girl, I have known it for weeks. Miss Franklin, will you give me the inexpressible pleasure of hearing a song from that silent voice? O, Katie, you fairly bewitched me that day! I am afraid you will bewitch me always. But, Katie, let's off these trapping," untying her cap, and removing the gray hair, and with the action, down fell the wreath of brown tresses.

"O, Mr. Dayton, you were not - surely you were not at home that day i-looking up and covered with confusion.

"Yes, Mr. Dayton was - in the library," with an accent on his name which Kate under-

"O, Edward! - and you teased me with all those foolish questions when you knew-"

"Yes, my Kate, why not?" "But you looked so innocent."

He laughed.

"I shall soon, I hope, have somebody, if not a mother, to confide in; and Kate, it is my duty and pleasure to give you a husband, so that, in future, you can answer without so much pain

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