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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.
CHARLES D. BRADGON, Associate Editor.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Editor Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:
P. BARRY, C. DEWEY, LL. D.,
H. T. BROOKS, L. B. LANGWORTHY.

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Agricultural.

STATE FAIR DISCUSSIONS.

CUTTING AND STEAMING FOOD.

GEO. A. MOORE of Buffalo.—I have never weighed food nor stock in the conduct of my experiments in feeding. I was led into the practice of steaming food by observing the effect upon stock of feeding corn stalks cut, put in a barrel and hot water poured upon them, compared with the dry food. I was feeding sheep, cutting for them timothy hay, millet, carrots, and feeding with bean and oat meal. Before steaming, I found by weighing I was putting on two pounds of flesh per week. After steaming I found I put on three pounds per week. And the stock ate the food cleaner; indeed, the sheep called for the food before it could be prepared for them. And I noticed they laid down quietly after feeding.

I also experimented with sixty-four cows. Obtained and used one of PRINDLE'S steamers. I had a quantity of inferior, musty hay which I cut up and steamed. The cows would eat it entirely up and seemed better satisfied with it than with other hay. They ate to-day what they would not have eaten one-eighth of yesterday, and seemed better satisfied with it than with the sweetest unsteamed hay we could give them. Steamed food does not constipate the animal, the hair looks better. I think cutting food alone insures a gain to the feeder of twenty per cent, and cutting and steaming combined, thirty-three per cent at least. The manure resulting from feeding steamed food is worth double that resulting from feeding in the ordinary way. I have cut and steamed food for three years. Have kept eighty head of stock, and have had a surplus of food on a farm where previously only fifty head were carried through, and hay bought at that. After cows come in, steamed food increases the milk fully one-third, and the cows do better when put out to grass.

E. W. STEWART.—Have cut feed ten years. I cut everything my cattle eat, whether hay or straw. I have only fed hay without cutting for experiment. In this country and England it is said that 19 lbs. of cut fodder is equal to 25 lbs. uncut. That is not stating the matter strongly. I think 15 or 16 lbs. cut is equal to 25 lbs. uncut. And cutting and steaming gives a gain of fifty per cent. Musty hay is sweetened—entirely renewed by steaming. Badly wet and mouldy straw or hay, not decomposed, may be renewed so as to be eaten by stock as greedily as if never injured. This fact, which experience has taught me, surprised me. A neighbor saw me hauling musty straw and thought I was going to use it for manure. I steamed it and called him to see the stock eat it. He could scarcely believe the savory food the cattle were eating so greedily the same straw. Cutting and steaming will increase the value of straw 33 per cent, and that will more than pay the labor and expense necessary to do it. I cut all the straw and refuse stuff about the barn and feed it all—feed

it to horses, cattle and sheep. I purchased sheep on which to experiment. I fed them straw cut, with two quarts of bran to each bushel of straw, steamed together. I found both sheep and cattle to flourish better on this food than on the best of hay. I experimented with ten head of cattle, feeding five on food prepared in this way, and five on good hay. Those fed on the steamed food gained over the other five. Alternated, changing the food of one to that of the other, and found it to be the case invariably, that those taken from the hay and fed on steamed food gained over the others, and more rapidly themselves than when fed on hay. I indorse all Mr. MOORE has said about the better health of the animals. After they have been fed on steamed food awhile, it is difficult to get them to eat unsteamed food. The food should be cut as short as possible. If it could be cut as fine as bran it would be better. The longest cut should not be more than one-fourth of an inch. I cut my corn stalks one-eighth of an inch. The toughest corn stalks, steamed, are eaten. The butts of corn stalks so cut and steamed are eaten more greedily than the tops and foliage. I regard one ton of corn stalks equal to one ton of hay if used up.

The object of cutting is to decrease the labor of mastication. For horses this is important. We must facilitate their grinding their food. One hour's feeding on food as I prepare it, is worth more than three hours without such preparation. A horse with incipient leaves may be cured in three weeks by the use of steamed food. It is better than fresh grass for improving the appearance of the horse. A cough on horses feeding on grass, disappears when they are fed on steamed food. Few diseases appear on horses so fed, which are common to horses unfed in this way. Steaming prepares the food for digestion—seems to economize and use all the nourishment in the food. Heat prepares it. Heat is what the animal uses in digesting its food.

Steamed food is peculiarly adapted to sheep. I find little difficulty in teaching them to eat it. I starve them to it. The first day they did not touch it. The second day they did,—and the third day they ate it greedily. When I put them back on dry food again, they would not touch that.

An animal that would consume three bushels of cut feed without steaming, would consume but two after steaming. They will eat twenty-five per cent. less of steamed food, and improve in condition more rapidly than on the greater amount of dry feed. Cows fed on steamed food improved rapidly, the milk seemed richer, and the butter was of better color; but I can not state the per cent. of gain which resulted. I have steamed vegetables. Carrots, cut and steamed with cut straw, are equal in value to bran for mixing, and seemed to produce the same effect.

We shall find it entirely practicable to steam all our food for stock. I find a man will take care of the same number of animals after the hay is cut, that he will if fed in the ordinary way. A man will steam the food for, feed and take care of fifty head of cattle. I have purchased stock for the purpose of having all my cut and steamed food consumed. The manure seems to be better—takes effect more readily upon the crop to which it is applied. There is no coarse stuff in it. It is all saved and prepared for the field without composting.

It is easy to steam food for a large stock of cattle, where feeding is to be undertaken on an extensive scale—say 100 to 200 head. A four-horse power steam engine that, in ordinary times, would cost \$250—for that is the best for steaming—that would cut the food, grind the grain and steam the whole, should be purchased. Locate the stock in a lower story, the straw above them. Cut it above and drop it through the floor into a steam-box below, in an aisle between two rows of stock, and steam it there. If you design to use mixed feed, an arrangement can be made for mixing as the straw passes into the steam-box. The meal should be thoroughly mixed with the hay or straw before steaming. Such an arrangement for mixing as is used in superphosphate factories for mixing sulphuric acid and bones, may be employed. It is essential that hay or straw should be thoroughly moistened before steaming. I feed my food warm, but not hot.

I use CUMMINGS' patent two horse cutter for cutting feed. It requires about one hour and a quarter to cut one ton of hay, and one hour and three-quarters to cut a ton of straw. Three

persons are required to do this work in this time, if the cut straw does not fall directly from the cutter into the steaming-box in the lower story. The machine is driven by horse-power—an ordinary tread-power like WHEELER'S or EMERY'S. A one-horse power will answer for the smaller sized cutters. I have cut a ton of hay in two hours with one horse, and a ton of straw in two and a half hours. This has been done by measure; I did not weigh it, but weighed a measure of the cut feed, and thus estimated the weight cut. A bushel of cut straw weighs from five to five and a half pounds; the same measure of hay, eight to nine and a half pounds. I regard barley and oat straw the best to feed. Rye straw is not as valuable as wheat.

A. B. CONGER.—We want facts and figures. The great thing to be attended to is to economize labor. I have it arranged so that a steam engine will do all the work, and perform it on rainy days. The cutting is performed in the second story of the barn. The whole lower story receives the cut food. The steam-box is outside of the barn, and the straw is carried to it on an endless apron. The steam-box consists of two stories, so as to supply the stables in each story of the barn. While the contents of one story of the steam-box is being steamed, that of the other story may be cooling. But steaming alone is not sufficient in the preparation of this food. It must be first wet, so that if left alone ten hours it will heat. Water, in large proportion, must be added to the hay or straw after cutting. And so prepared, thirty head of stock may be kept on the same amount of food as twenty on unprepared food. The mistake made in the early experiments in this country and England was that the food was not wet sufficiently before steaming. Turnips of course do not need moistening, but hay, straw, corn stalks, &c., must be wet.

Another way of economizing food is to cut and wet it, and let it lie and heat. Experiments should be conducted with considerable care to determine if this is not really as profitable as steaming, when the relative costs considered. This is a question of figures. I am not sure but steaming is the more economical, but experiments should be carefully made to settle the question. If you take good straw you will get from it from 9 to 13 per cent. of matter soluble in water and easily digestible, and if an acid reaction can be produced like that got by the chemist in his laboratory, a greater amount of that which yields flesh to the animal can be obtained. LAWES & GILBERT have shown that such food treated with dilute sulphuric acid yields 20 to 30 per cent. more of soluble matter. The question is whether the cutting and wetting and steaming does not produce this result—whether the chemical effect is not such as to give this increase of nutritious matter to the animal. Fed in the ordinary way a large proportion of nutritious matter passes out and is lost. It must not be forgotten that desirable results from steaming food depends upon the wetting of the food before it is steamed. I do not hesitate to say that I do not think there is any advantage gained in cutting and feeding food dry—especially to sheep. Cattle should masticate their food so as to mix it with saliva. The mere mechanical process of grinding food does not aid digestion. Of course I would not apply these remarks in reference to feeding dry cut feed to working animals where time is a consideration.

STEWART.—Does not cutting food enable sheep to masticate better?

GEO. GEDDES.—I think cutting corn stalks detracts from their value for food for sheep. I have tried it, and found that our sheep did not eat so much of it as when uncut. Sheep will keep fat if fed on good clover hay, corn stalks and straw, uncut. I don't want my corn stalks cut for sheep at all. I have a cutting machine and power, but I don't use it. If I could steam probably I could get my money back. But we winter our stock cheaper to feed hay, straw, corn stalks and beets (the last cut) than we would to go to the expense of cutting. I give my sheep all I can get them to eat, and get all the straw under their feet that is possible.

L. H. TUCKER—HORSEFALLS' theory is that food cut and steamed parts with its organic constituents more readily. The effect of such feeding was not only to benefit the animal, but the manure was in better condition for application to soils. But the process of steaming food has not obtained generally in England. Large amounts of straw are produced, and the system

of using it is similar to that practiced by the gentleman from Onondaga.

L. WETHERELL.—The effect of cooked food on the healthfulness of animals is an important consideration in determining its value. In England this matter has been discussed, and experiments have been made. Pork made from cooked feed was found flabby as compared with that made from uncooked feed. So beef was less nutritious where the animal had been fed on cooked feed. Prof. SIMONDS, an eminent, scientific authority, says this is just the effect which should be expected, by any physiologist, upon ruminating animals. It is objectionable to interfere with natural rumination—it impairs the constitution of the animal. This was confirmed by other experiments. The economy of feeding cooked food has not been apparent to those who have tried it in England. Those who advocated cooking food in the 'outlet' have become silent. I do not know of any experiments in Massachusetts which have given results which will warrant farmers, who live by their business, in entering upon this system of preparing food for their stock. A farmer in the Connecticut Valley fed four pigs—two of them on cooked and two on uncooked food. The result was but little difference in weight, which was slightly in favor of the uncooked food. BIRNEY, PETERS and LORING have never brought out facts which afford any guide to the common farmer in this matter. A gentleman has told us that musty, innutritious food is made nutritious by steaming. I can not see how that is possible. It may be prepared so that cattle will eat it, but that it affects nutrition I can not conceive. I do not believe we have facts sufficient proving the advantages of cooking to warrant its general adoption. And there are strong physiological objections to feeding warm feed. [To be continued.]

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

STATE AND COUNTY SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is to be hoped that the organization of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be followed up by the formation of County Societies having the same objects. The latter will impart energy and vitality to the former, as tributary streams swell the currents of rivers. What would our State Agricultural Society be, compared with what it now is, had not the spirit of improvement and the agricultural enterprise which sustain it been awakened and fostered—carried into every county and town—by the local organizations? In this respect the State and County Societies mutually act and react on each other. Neither would flourish in full vigor without the other. The local Society pioneers the march of improvement—the State Society carries it to its fullest healthy limits. A few of the most enterprising cattle or sheep breeders of a county bring their stock together for exhibition. Others come to look on. The close comparison of animal with animal, standing side by side, shows the Rip Van Winkles of Agriculture that they are twenty years behind their neighbors in the quality of their stock—or if it does not show it to them, it shows it to others, and, happily, it shows it to the younger men whose prejudices and self-conceits are yet but in the gristle. As it costs no more to raise a good animal than a bad one, every common sense man becomes anxious to obtain the improved stock which he has found in the possession of others. This improvement is inaugurated at the local Fairs—and among many who would never have gone far, in the first instance, to find it. But having taken the first step—having discovered the reality of current improvements—they seek them on wider theaters—they go to a State Fair to see choice animals from a whole State brought together for comparison. Thus the more enterprising farmers of the whole community acquire a knowledge which is invaluable to them. Thus improvements are sown broadcast. Such are a part of the primary objects of State and County Wool Growers' Associations. Others have been alluded to heretofore.

But these associations may find objects which we have not before alluded to. We have said again and again that the State organization is not intended by its founders to be made or used

as a combination of men engaged in Sheep Husbandry against any other industrial interest whatever. It does not, if we understand it, propose to attempt to control or interfere with the ordinary and healthy transactions of trade in wool and woolsens, as they are fairly regulated by demand and supply and by sound usages. It will doubtless, if necessary, suggest changes in usages; it will give sheep growers all the information which it can obtain which is calculated to promote their true interests; it will stand up for their rights under all circumstances; but it will do these things only by legitimate modes, and with due respect to the rights and interests of all other persons. Above all, it will not be guilty of the suicidal folly of inaugurating an aggressive war on the interests of the woolen manufacturers. We do not believe there is an intelligent man in it who does not know and feel that the interests of the American wool grower are indissolubly connected with those of the American wool manufacturer; and that the blow which strikes down the latter will also destroy—yes, utterly destroy—the former. United States wools can not possibly be grown for profitable export. As long as woolen manufactures flourish as they now do, so long will wool growing flourish; and the latter will flourish in proportion to the former. Stop the clanging wheels and busy spindles of our manufacturing, and the rapidly increasing flocks of sheep which are now literally yielding golden fleeces to our farmers—will suddenly lose their value and mostly disappear. The wool grower, then, is bound by every sensible consideration not only not to wage aggressive war on the manufacturer—but to act as his friend and ally—to stand by him and all his just rights on the mart, in the halls of legislation, and everywhere else! This, we believe, will be the fixed policy of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of New York.

"But suppose the woolen manufacturers do not act on the same magnanimous policy? Suppose they make aggressive war on the wool growers? Suppose, for example, they are unwilling to bear their portion of the heavy burthens imposed by our country, and combine to obtain changes of the tariff which will shift off their just share of those burthens, and place it on the shoulders of the wool growers and wool consumers? What then would be the duty of the latter?" These questions are often asked in view of certain recent movements on the part of manufacturers. Some of the leading manufacturers of the United States have issued a circular calling a Convention to meet at Springfield, Mass., on the 5th of October, "for the purpose of consultation, and, if it shall be thought advisable, of forming a National Association of Woolen Manufacturers for our (their) mutual interest and advantage. The U. S. Economist says:—"It is understood that, among other things, it will be strongly urged on the Convention to adopt resolutions favoring a modification of the tariff on wool." We can not believe the manufacturers will take such a step at present. The tariff may have imperfections. It is possible that some of its provisions may be beneficially changed, when they have been separately and relatively tested. But generally speaking, it is quite as fair to the manufacturer as to the grower. The manufacturer has been, in the common phrase, *coining gold*, during this war. He is understood to be coining it now. The grower, though now doing well enough, has reaped no equivalent advantage from those exceptional circumstances which have so much increased the scarcity and value of his staple. Our country is calling on all her patriotic sons to contribute to her revenues in the form of taxes and duties. Is this the time, then, for our wealthy and flourishing manufacturers to go before Congress asking for a reduction of the revenue for their especial benefit, and at the expense of other interests? We will not believe this. Though this article will not be published until after the Springfield Convention, it is written and will be in type before the meeting. We predict, then, that the manufacturers there assembled will not now re-open the tariff agitation.

If these reasonable expectations are disappointed, if the manufacturers open an aggressive war on the interests of the growers, we have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, it will be the duty of the latter to protect themselves by adequate means. It will be their duty to show the manufacturers that they are no longer a scattered and unorganized multitude who can be trampled on by a mere handful of wealthy business men acting in strict concert.

It will be their duty to show them that constituencies can, on occasion, and in a just cause, make their voices heard as loudly in Congress as a few hundred other persons.

The best mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war—and the best preparation is organization.

[We are permitted to publish, in advance of its publication in the forthcoming Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the following article on "Dogs and Dog Laws," by J. R. Dodge, Esq., of the Agricultural Department, Washington.

DOGS AND DOG LAWS

BY J. R. DODGE.

"Beware of dogs."—ST. PAUL.

Of all the family of the Sanguinaria, the genus Canis familiaris is universally known and generally tolerated by man, while C. lupus and C. aureus, the northern wolf and Asiatic jackal, the congeners, and, indeed, the original progenitors of the dog, are universally execrated.

The dog, in the Bible, is synonymous with things unclean and disreputable and mean, Job, when derided, reminded his self-appointed tormentors that their fathers were men whom he would have disdained to place with the dogs of his flock.

The dog, in the Bible, is synonymous with things unclean and disreputable and mean, Job, when derided, reminded his self-appointed tormentors that their fathers were men whom he would have disdained to place with the dogs of his flock.

A few dogs, well trained and good-tempered, might be tolerated. But when they swarm over the land, making night dismal with their howlings, and banishing sleep from the invalid's eyes, when sheep are slaughtered mysteriously, and cattle are mangled, when every month renews the horrible, ghastly sufferings of the victims of hydrophobia, it is time that sentimentalism and feminine tenderness for a half-savage brute should measurably vanish from a dog-cursed community.

When such a period has arrived, the usual and effective expedient to limit and restrain the evil has been taxation. England has long had a dog tax of twelve shillings sterling upon every dog of the dog kind except the shepherd dog.

Scotland and Canada have taxed them. Indeed, dog taxation in some form has been resorted to in every civilized country. Many curious police and sanitary regulations have existed. In Munich, Austria, each quarter is obliged to send all its dogs to the police on a certain day, twice every year.

Did the reader ever count the cost of the dogs in the country?—the cost of their keeping, the value of the sheep and other animals killed and worried, and the quarrels and lawsuits occasioned by them?

It must be settled first how many there are. Did not our municipal authorities in cities, and the magistri domi of the country, sensible dis-

ciples of Malthus as they are, restrain production, there would be literally inundations of canines overwhelming the land every quarter, and they would represent every imaginable grade of canine miscegenation—gaunt, lank-faced, and straight-tailed, like their northern progenitors, the wolf; voracious, mean-spirited, unsightly as the jackals from which some species have descended; and every imaginable shade of intermixture between the two types, and between the myriad sub-species which were produced first by the modifications of climate and conditions, and then permanently fixed by breeding.

It is an inexorable necessity, then, that this prolific and promiscuous race should be curtailed of its excessive multiplications. How many do we tolerate? Enumerations by assessors or other officials can show but a portion. Were there no total omissions or partial neglects in towns—in towns here and there—the census would only bring to light a portion of this wandering race. People will evade this premonition of a tax by judicious silence, by equivocations, and not a few of the owners of the lower class of curs (or the lower class owners of curs) by downright lying. Let these statistics be examined:

In Ohio, the official enumeration of 1862 footed up 174,405 animals; that of 1863, 183,167; intelligent members of the recent wool convention estimated the real numbers at 500,000. This would be one to every family, or one to every five inhabitants; the official census makes one to every thirteen. It is plain that Ohio exceeds the estimate, often made by men capable of judging correctly, of at least one dog to every ten of the human population throughout the country.

Massachusetts had about 100,000 dogs in 1859; fully one to every twelve of the human population—thirteen to every square mile—a very large proportion for a State made up of cities and villages, full of practical and sensible people, most of them having no more use for a dog than for a real wolf or a veritable jackal.

Little Rhode Island has had 6,845 dogs upon its tax list—a fact which furnishes a very safe guarantee of a proportion fully as large as that of Massachusetts.

In western and frontier States the proportion is greatly in excess of that of Ohio. In so old and thickly settled a State as New York it is also large. A census of dogs in Cayuga county exhibits among a human population of 55,000 no less than 12,000 dogs, almost one to four, fully equal to the half million estimate of Ohio, which, as a central State of medium population, may fairly be taken as a basis for a national estimate. Now, Ohio has not exceeding one-tenth of the population of the States actually under Federal authority. Upon the highest estimate for that State, the dogs of the loyal States would therefore number five millions. But to make a moderate estimate, which can not be gainsayed, and which is probably less than the actual number, let us fix it at three millions. What is the board of these three millions of dogs worth? In Washington, sportsmen's dogs, which are of medium size, and fairly representative of the medium feeding capacity, are boarded at two dollars per week. In other places the price is less. Throughout the country, taking the range of city and country, seaboard and frontier, the price of boarding varies from fifty cents to two dollars. If we acknowledge the possibility of profit in such boarding, and accept the lowest price named—it we go further and make allowance for farmers who feed their dogs on meat produced by themselves, and call it twenty-five cents per week, or the paltry dole out of a microscopic cent's worth at each meal, the average cost of a dog's keeping for a year will be thirty-five dollars.

The assertion of a farmer that his dog's keeping costs him nothing will not bear examination. Farmers who buy little, yet live well, do not know what their living really costs. Their surplus products find a ready market; everything they eat represents the price for which it might be sold; not the city price, but the home value. There is no need of waste in a family sufficient to keep a pack of dogs, or even a single dog; they will not eat vegetables, except, perhaps, potatoes saturated with grease, to prevent starvation; and meat is now an expensive commodity. Besides, this waste, of whatever kind, is all available and valuable for pigs. Of so much cheaper material is the feed of a pig than that of a dog, that comparison is scarcely fair; yet S. Edwards Todd, a well-known agricultural writer in New York, has estimated the cost to the farmer of keeping a dog one year as equivalent to the cost of giving the weight of one hundred pounds to a pig. At present prices of pork, such a pig would be worth \$10 at least.

Then, in view of the price paid for boarding dogs, the cost of keeping large numbers of them in cities, their exclusive consumption of meat, and even of a comparison with the value of "waste" fed to hogs, let the estimate of twenty-five cents per week be reduced nearly twenty-five per cent., and let dog rations be commuted at less than a cent per meal, and call the general average throughout the land \$10 per year; then the keeping of three millions of dogs of the loyal States would be \$30,000,000.

The loss of sheep by dogs may be closely approximated. For a series of years, in Ohio, the average of ascertained damages was \$111,548 per year, when sheep were very low in price. In 1863 the ascertained loss was \$144,658. The Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society estimates the loss in New York in 1862 at 50,000 sheep, worth \$175,000. This is a larger loss than that of Ohio with a less number of sheep. Higher proportional estimates than that of Ohio have also been made for Maine. These are eastern States; the western States are still more exposed to the ravages of dogs. Then it is a moderate assumption to take Ohio as a basis for the country. As Ohio had 4,425,229 sheep in 1862, the loyal States 28,000,000 in round numbers, and the average loss of that State was 40,764, the entire loss would be 229,102 in killed; and a similar calculation upon the basis of 25-483 injured in Ohio, would show a total of 143-219 maimed. At the present prices of sheep, an average for the entire country cannot reasonably be placed at less than \$5, which would make the total loss in killed \$1,145,510. The damage to the remainder has generally averaged in Ohio about three-fifths of the value of the animal. This would make the total loss of sheep injured \$429,657; total loss of killed and injured, \$1,575,167. No addition is made for increase of sheep since 1862, (at least 30,000,000, instead of 25,000,000;) let the growing watchfulness of their interest and the increasing restraint upon dogs be allowed to counterbalance such increase.

The account against dogs, thus far made out, stands as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: Keeping 3,000,000 dogs (\$30,000,000), Sheep killed (1,145,510), Sheep injured (429,657), Total (\$31,575,167).

It is not considered unreasonable to make nearly as large an estimate for cost of litigation occasioned, for cattle bitten, hogs worried, fowls killed, eggs eaten, gardens injured, and other

losses, as for damages done to sheep; and it may be a much larger item. The entire cost of dogs to the loyal States may safely be put down at \$33,000,000. [To be Continued.]

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Early Importation of Cattle.

The first horned cattle brought to America from Europe were imported by Columbus in his second voyage in the year 1493, consisting of one bull and several cows. The Portuguese took cattle to Acadia the same year that country was settled. The first cattle introduced into Virginia was previous to 1604. In 1610 Sir Ralph Lane imported cows into that colony from the West Indies. In 1611 Sir Thomas Gates brought into the same settlement one hundred cows, besides other horned cattle. In 1620 the number of horned cattle in Virginia was about five hundred; in 1639 thirty thousand; in 1647 only twenty thousand, including bulls, cows and calves.

The first cattle imported into the Plymouth Colony were introduced by Edward Winslow in 1642, consisting of three heifers and a bull.

In 1609 sixty or seventy cows and oxen were imported under the direction of Thomas Higginson, formerly from Leicestershire, England, for the Governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay; in New England in 1636, when cows were so high as to command from \$125 to \$130 each, a quart of milk could be bought for four cents, a pound of butter one shilling, and a pound of cheese for ten and one-half cents.

The first importation into New Netherlands (now New York,) was made in 1625 from the Island of Texal, in Holland.

Cattle were introduced into the settlement on the Delaware by the Swedish West India Company, from Sweden, in 1627.

The first cattle introduced into New Hampshire were from Denmark, and imported by Captain John Mason and his associates in about the year 1632.

The first cattle introduced into Carolina were brought from England by William Sayle in 1670. Gen. Wade Hampton and Col. John Singleton were both engaged in importing cattle before the Revolution.

1773 Messrs. Goff, Ringold and Patten, of Maryland, sent out an order to England for superior cattle for the purpose of improving the breed in the United States. This was probably the first introduction of improved cattle imported into this country, and from which it is supposed originated the famous "Patton Stock" in Kentucky.

The first effort to improve the breed of cattle in this country that we have any account of was made by Mathew Patton, of Virginia. This breed of cattle was held in great estimation and was generally spread through the country. Up to the year 1817 all the English cattle in Kentucky were derived from the Patton Stock.

Soon after the war of 1812, Col. Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, imported from England in 1817, in all, twelve head—four short-horned bulls, and four short-horned cows, and the other four Herefords. These were known as the importation of 1817.

In 1817 the late Henry Clay, the great statesman, of Kentucky, imported two or three Hereford cattle; a few years after, one bull and two cows of the same breed.—American Stock Journal.

Sensible Hints.

We do not know the origin of the following hints, but we regard them orthodox:

Toads are the very best protection of cabbage against lice.

Pears are greatly improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in protecting grapes from insects.

Lard never spoils in hot weather, if cooked enough in trying it out.

In feeding with corn, 60 pounds ground goes as far as 100 in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground fine. It injures its richness.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that larger ones have.

Rutabaga is the only root that increases its nutriment as its size increases.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply internally and externally.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining and otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on horses, wash the legs with soapuds and then with brine. Two applications will cure the worst cases.

Timber cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve cows, and decidedly preferable for feeding cattle.

A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

Ground once well plowed is better than thrice plowed.

To Thaw out Pumps. "A READER," Salem, Wis., writes:—"I saw last spring, in the RURAL, something about thawing out pumps in wells and preventing them from freezing. When you find your pump is frozen up in the morning, put in about a pint of common salt—coarse rock is the best—and if it does not loosen it in an hour, put in about one pint more, and if it is not frozen more than three feet deep, in nine cases out of ten it will thaw it all loose."

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT N. Y. STATE FAIR, ROCHESTER, SEPT. 1864.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

- 1. Henry Jackson Henrietta, \$20; 2. Geo. Love, ridge, Churchville, 15; 3. D De Garmo, Rochester, 10; 4. John Miller, Trans. ...

MACHINES FOR GATHERING, THRASHING AND CLEANING CROPS.

- Horse Power (lever principle)—Dow & Fowler, Fowerville, 8; ...

GRAIN, SEEDS, VEGETABLES AND DAIRY.

- White Winter Wheat—1. H D Schenck, Rochester, 5; ...

FACTORY MADE.

- 1. Levi Tanner, Oriskany, \$20. Cheese—Levi Tanner, Meda. ...

Rural Notes and Queries.

ONE THING WE WANT REMEMBERED.—That we are always glad to receive communications from our readers, especially practical articles, giving the experience of practical men and women on practical subjects.

ILLINOIS AND HER AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The existing Secularian and Literary institutions of Illinois have been using every means to get possession of and divide up the Agricultural College Fund, and they have been seconded by the present Governor of that State.

NEW YORK AND THE CANADAS.—The Toronto Globe is agitating the subject of a grand Provincial Exhibition, in which the two Canadas shall unite in offering \$20,000 in premiums, and challenging New York State to enter the lists in competition therefor.

OFFICERS ELECT OF MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY.—At the recent Fair the following officers were elected: President—WALTER G. BUCKWORTH, Cassopolis, Pa.

KATY-DID.—Will you give us the name of the green insect that sings now and through the autumnal months, from the leaves of the trees and vines? During the warm nights its voice is loud and almost shrill, and numbers of them sing steadily for hours in one tone; but on cold, frosty nights their voices are toned down until they are tender and sweet—often plaintive, and then they take different tones and produce varying, melodious whines.

HONEY FROM SUGAR.—You may tell "Quiet Old Head" that it is impossible for bees to make honey out of sugar. They may put it in their cells, but it will be sugar still. I have means of knowing the truth of the things I affirm. I would as soon think of gathering grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, as to think of bees making honey from sugar. Tell "Quiet Old Head" to keep quiet and let humbugs alone.—J. E. Bush, N. Y.

THE BEST REAPER.—(J. T. Patch.) We do not know which is considered the best reaper—we doubt if there is anybody who does. You ask the advantages of and objections to a double sickle machine. We do not know that they possess any advantages over the single sickle machines; we think the increased friction and unnecessary cost important objections to them.

CLOVER IN AN ORCHARD.—(A. E. Moss.) We would not sow clover in a young orchard—not at least until we wanted the trees to bear. Then, if clover is cut and left on the ground it will do no harm. But it ought not to be removed as a crop.

RUBBER STRAPS.—(E. R. Chandler.) We do not know where you can get them manufactured to order, but probably DAVID LYMAN, Middletown, Conn., can tell you, if he cannot supply your wants.

THE UPPER CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865.—At the recent meeting of this Society at Hamilton, it was unanimously resolved to hold the next exhibition at London, C. W.

SUBSOIL PLOW.—(A. E. Moss.) CHAS. V. MAPES, New York City, manufactures the best subsoil plow we know of, but we do not know the price.

HORSE RAKE.—(J. C. Rogers.) Your question is answered on page 325, current volume of RURAL.

Horticultural.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH BIENNIAL MEETING.

Continued from page 337, last No.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAPES.

The Committee on Grapes respectfully submit the following report:—Your Committee could not clearly understand the purpose for which they were appointed, a Committee having already catalogued the grapes on exhibition. They, however, made a cursory examination of the grapes on the table, especially the Seedlings. The Adirondac was presented at the last meeting, and has already been reported upon. Among those not reported upon the following may be noticed:—The Iona, from Dr. GRANT, an excellent grape, ripening about the time of the Delaware. The Isabella, ripening, it is supposed, before the Hartford; sweet, tender and good. A seedling from Mr. BERGEN, said to be from the Traminer, but there can be little doubt that it is from the Diana,—it is very promising. Another seedling from Mr. MOORE, a cross between the Diana and Black Hamburg, presents some interesting points, and should be sent to the Fruit Committee ripe. There were a number of other seedlings, but the above would seem to be the only ones worthy to be noted. We would not omit, however, to note a bunch of the Yeddo grape, presented by Mr. SAUNDERS. It is not ripe, but is sweet, and would seem to be a good grape. It should receive further trial. It may prove to be of value for hybridizing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER B. MEAD, CHAS. DOWNING, GEO. M. BEELER, J. S. HOUGHTON, B. F. EDWARDS, Committee.

THE LEAF FOLDER ON THE GRAPE.

Dr. B. F. EDWARDS of St. Louis, Mo., read a letter he had received from JOHN H. TICE, a member of a committee appointed by the Missouri State Horticultural Society to visit the vineyards of Missouri and Illinois. The reporter makes the following extract from this letter which relates to the work of the Leaf Folder in the vineyards of the West:—"We found fine vineyards about Muscatash, Ills. * * * The Desmia Maculalis (leaf folder) has been fully as bad there as with us. The Catawbas, Isabellas and Rebecas looked as if scorched by a fire, in consequence of their depredations. I am afraid, from appearances, that this is going to be the most formidable enemy that grape growers have yet encountered. I observed there the same facts, as I told you I had observed in my own vineyard, namely: All varieties having a downy leaf, such as Catawbas, Isabellas, Adirondac &c., are those it particularly affects, while those having a smooth thin leaf, like the Clinton, Herbemont, Taylor, &c., are not touched by it. There are, however, some exceptions. Where the leaf is so thick and stiff, as in the Sage, Blood's Black and the fox varieties, as not to yield to its folding operations, they are exempt. For this reason the Concord is not so much affected, except in its younger leaves, as other varieties with a more pliable leaf. The reason why it does not attack the thin-leaved varieties amongst which is the Delaware, though a little affected, is that when it eats the leaf there is nothing left to protect it, and it falls a prey to spiders and the mud-wasp, whereas, in the downy leaved varieties there is a covering left to protect it."

Letters were read from YARDLEY TAYLOR of Virginia and BENJ. HODGE of Buffalo, New York.

LOCATION OF NEXT MEETING.

At the close of the session this subject was called up. Invitations were tendered the Society from St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Indianapolis. After listening to the claims and pledges proffered by the partisans of different localities the Society, by unanimous vote, decided to hold its next biennial meeting in St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

A RAILROAD RESOLUTION.

WM. MEIR of Missouri offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with State and District Horticultural Societies, to direct their attention to the importance of showing that it is the direct interest of, and a duty devolving upon every Railroad company to encourage the meetings and exhibitions of such Societies by passing members and Delegates over their roads at half fare, for the purpose of attending meetings for the promotion of these interests.

DISCUSSION OF GRAPES RESUMED.

The Isabella.—T. W. FIELD moved that the Isabella grape be transferred from the list for general cultivation to that for special cultivation. He said people were misled by the present fruit list, expending a large amount of money with no adequate result. The Society ordered that the Isabella be so transferred.

A gentleman suggested, in this connection, that some character should be used in reports to indicate what fruits had been tried and proved failures in the different localities from which reports were made.

Adirondac.—Further experience from other members was called for concerning this grape. PULLEN of N. J.—We have fruited it. It was ripe with us three weeks ago. It is earlier than Hartford Prolific and Delaware.

FIELD of N. Y.—It must be concluded that we can judge nothing of the general character of a grape from a single fruiting.

THURLOW (? of —) With me the Adirondac is two weeks earlier than the Concord, and earlier than the Delaware.

Hartford Prolific.—KNOX of Pa.—The Hart-

ford Prolific is the best early grape yet thoroughly tested by me. There are others that I hope will prove more valuable. It ripens the latter part of August perfectly. Dr. REED may find some tendency to disease in it, but I can find none—it is entirely free from disease with me. It is productive. Twelve vines bore for me, last year, six hundred and twenty-six pounds. It is a good grape when perfectly ripe. The fruit does not drop with me.

HARKENS of Pa.—It falls from the bunch wherever I am acquainted with it.

FIELD of N. Y.—With me, it is necessary the blossoms should be forward before the rosbeg appears. Because of its earliness it succeeds with me. Twenty out of thirty of those who visit my grounds like the Hartford Prolific as an eating grape.

KNOX of Pa.—Although I esteem the Hartford Prolific very highly as a valuable early grape, I would not recommend planting very largely of it. All in all there is no grape so valuable for the table and for market as the Concord.

Concord.—Nine-tenths of those who visit my grounds and store prefer it to the Delaware. It improves as you go South. It is better at Pittsburgh than at Boston; it is still better at St. Louis. I have made a good wine from it, but do not consider it the best wine grape. The Delaware makes a better wine and is the best wine grape we have.

WHILLICK of Vt.—I have on the same trellis the Adirondac and Delaware. The former was ripe the fourth of September, and the Delaware was hardly turning. I think the A. among the best early grapes, and the earliest grape in Vermont. It is of good quality.

SAUNDERS of D. C.—The Concord is excellent at Philadelphia and better at Washington—so that visitors prefer it to any other grape we have in its season. I wish to know if the same grapes ripen in the same succession in different localities.

EDWARDS of Mo.—Year before last my Hartford Prolifics were in market several days before those of a grower six miles away. Last year his were ahead of mine, and this year I had mine in market first. The Hartford Prolific and Concord sold in our market (St. Louis,) at 40 cents per pound—higher than any other grape. My H. P.'s are productive and saleable. The Concord sells better, with us, than the Delaware. I never saw wine made from the H. P. I have seen Concord wine. It was pronounced good by good judges. Wines made of Concord and Norton's Virginia, and another of Concord and Delaware mixed, were pronounced very good. The Delaware has failed to come up to our expectations as a wine grape. Its wine is inferior to many other wines we have. The Concord will make a very excellent wine in our region. The Clinton is also one of our best wine grapes. It is certainly the wine grape for the million.

KELSEY of Ills.—With us the Concord is the market berry—is preferred side by side with the Delaware. As a market fruit it is ahead of all others.

WILLARD of Illinois. In what is known as the Military Tract of our State the order of ripening of grapes is very capricious. This year the Delaware and Concord ripened at the same time—the 1st of September. The Isabella was a week later. The Catawba had not colored at all. There have been seasons when the Catawba ripened before the Isabella. I make this statement in response to Mr. SAUNDERS' inquiry.

FIELD of N. Y.—It is a fact that the million prefer the Concord, or Hartford Prolific, to the Delaware. I think the Delaware ahead of all other grapes. A wine dealer and importer of long experience in New York informs me that he has produced a perfect imitation of Sherry from the Concord juice. He buys all the Concord grapes he can get hold of for this purpose. Says he can sell it as well as imported Sherry.

BERGEN of N. Y.—I have observed that with me the Concord has been earlier till this year than the Delaware. This year the Delaware is earlier. Last year my Concord rotted badly; there was no rot among the Delawares. I have changed my opinion in regard to the Concord in my locality. The Hartford Prolific did not rot beside it. The Concord rotted badly at Dr. UNDERHILL'S. It rotted badly with us last year.—[To be continued.]

WINE VERSUS TEMPERANCE.

Physicians often recommend poisons for the cure of certain diseases. It is probably on the same principle that wine is said to be an antidote for temperance. As fatal disorders in the physical system require harsh methods for relief, so, we are told, the great panacea for this malady of the social body is pure juice of the grape!

There are those who urge that a plentiful supply of unadulterated grape wine would have a tendency to throw out of use the poor whisky with which the market is flooded. This may be so, but it seems to us that the temperance cause will not be very materially advanced by the change. We cannot see why a man who drinks to excess would not be just as willing to get drunk upon pure sweet wine, as upon the poisonous product of the still, provided he could get one as easily and cheaply as the other. We cannot but think that those who recommend the extensive manufacture of wine are advocating an experiment that is fraught with the greatest danger.

Just at this time, when the temperance reform is again attracting attention, and the pledge of total abstinence being circulated, it seems somewhat startling to hear prominent members of horticultural societies say that they cannot recommend any grape for general cultivation unless it will make a good wine.

Fermented grape juice is admitted to be alco-

holic, if alcoholic then it is intoxicating, and if it is intoxicating and becomes plenty and cheap, then it is dangerous. No true friend of the temperance movement can refuse to take the pledge of total abstinence. If he does that, he excludes from the list of his indulgences, wine. The whole fraternity, then, of temperance men is committed against this beverage. This being the case it seems a strange anomaly that persons of influence and distinction, persist in advocating the extensive manufacture of wine, and urge as their strongest plea that it will be a death-blow to intemperance! They tell us that among the vine-clad hills of Italy, and upon the vineyard-skirted banks of the Rhine, where wine is almost as free and plenty as water, intemperance is nearly unknown. This may be true and yet not destroy our position. American character and society are essentially different from either Italian, German or French. What is a blessing there, might prove a curse to us.

The ancient wise man, when he said "strong drink is raging," did not refer to whisky or beer. They are products of a later age than his. Distilleries were not among the institutions of the ancient Jews. His words of condemnation were uttered against wine,—sparkling, innocent wine! Let us have grapes, simple and fresh, and be satisfied with them. Let them be as plenty and cheap as we can make them. Let the people eat and be contented. Grapes are healthy, "Wine is a mocker." W. S. F. Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1864.

FIRE-BLIGHT IN PEARS.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In the RURAL of Sept. 23d, I noticed an inquiry by a subscriber, as to whether all varieties of the pear were equally liable to be affected by the fire-blight. During the present season I have given the subject a considerable amount of attention, and although my field for observation has been somewhat limited, I am fully convinced not only that some varieties are more liable to be attacked by the fire-blight than others, but that the difference is so great as to demand the special attention of pear-growers.

My father has a pear orchard of between five and six hundred trees, a part of them standard, the remainder dwarfs. Of the dwarfs the Vigor of Winkfield and Louise Bonne de Jersey suffered the most severely from the blight, nearly all of them being attacked by it and many of them dying. Virgalieu and Duchess de Angouleme suffered slightly; standard Seckels, standing in the same lot, remained untouched, and the same may be said of the Flemish Beauty. Bartlett and Gray Doyenne were injured but little. I have examined several other orchards with the same result, or nearly the same. Of several hundred Seckels that I have examined within a few weeks, I have not found one that had on it a single blighted leaf.

Early in the present season we were visited by very heavy rains, and the ground became thoroughly saturated with water. Then the weather became excessively hot, and we were without rain for several weeks, and immediately the ravages of the fire-blight began. In orchards where it was the most extensive in its work of destruction, the diseased trees emitted such a stench that it was hardly possible to work among them. For these and some other reasons I am led to adopt the following theory as to the cause of the disease: That during the wet weather the trees were flooded with an undue amount of sap. The sudden change to hot and dry soured the sap in the wood before there was time for it to be thrown off by the respiration of the leaves. This fermenting sap caused the peculiar smell, and blackened the leaves and wood. Limbs that were the most poorly supplied with leaves blighted first. The difference in the effect produced on different varieties, arises from the difference in the size of the pores of the wood through which the sap passes. I have thrown out these hints to call the attention of scientific pear growers to the subject, and hope to hear from many. M. J. B. Macedon, N. Y.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Bogue's Eureka Grape.—The Attica Atlas calls our attention to a grape with the above name, said to be a seedling of the Isabella, resembling it in size and shape of berry, with a darker color, of better flavor, a more rampant grower, and earlier—how much earlier is not stated.

The Iona Grape received the premium of \$100, offered by HORACE GREELY for the best native grape, at the recent Horticultural Exhibition of the American Institute. This, together with the high commendation of those who have grown it, places it high in the list of grapes. We hope it will prove to be all that it is claimed to be.

Keystone Seedling Raspberry.—A. L. FELTON of Philadelphia has produced a new seedling, which, because of its size and productive-ness promises to be a great acquisition. It is described as follows:—Color, bright red with little bloom, flesh very tender and delicate, highly flavored, and in all respects a first-rate raspberry. It is not hardy. It is a seedling from the Hornet.

The Philadelphia Raspberry.—The editor of the Cultivator visited a plantation of this fruit and says:—"The appearance of the plants and fruit exceeded anything we had ever seen. The stalks are stout, stiff and branching, standing perfectly erect, and more nearly approaching the tree form than any other variety with which we are acquainted. The entire plantation was heavily laden with the green fruit, giving promise of an extraordinary crop, and fully sustaining the assertions of those who claim that it is the most prolific raspberry known. It is of

a purplish red color, high flavor, of good size, and medium early. Being perfectly hardy, and requiring no extra culture, its claims to general introduction, both for private and marketing purposes, are of the strongest character. For the latter purpose it is especially well adapted, as it bears transportation long distances without injury. As before remarked, it is "as hardy as an old oak tree," and a constant and most abundant bearer. Mr. PARRY states the results of two pickings to be at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. These statements of its merits not being based upon mere theory, but as the result of a number of years of actual practical experience, we feel perfectly safe in recommending the Philadelphia Raspberry to all who desire a perfectly hardy and most prolific variety.

The Edmonds Pear.—Of all the new varieties that have been discovered or introduced of late years, we have met with none that exceeds in delicious quality and fine melting texture, the Edmonds. Its flavor is unique—combining delicacy and richness with a flavor that is hard to describe. Its good size, and the free growth of the tree add to its value. It was discovered near Rochester, and introduced by ELLWANGER & BARRY, who, unlike many propagators that overpraise and sell at extravagant prices, have, in their habitual caution against landing new things, hardly done it full justice. We draw this conclusion from specimens which they have kindly furnished us.

We cut the above concerning the Edmonds Pear, from the Country Gentleman, and can introduce all that is said of it, and of the caution of its introducers.

Notes and Queries.

A GRAPE FROM VIRGINIA.—(I. R. Trembley.) The grape you send us has no quality which could commend it to cultivators. We think it worthless.

THE RUNNING BLACKBERRY.—Some time since there was an article in the RURAL concerning the Running Blackberry. Will your correspondent inform us where the roots can be obtained, and if convenient, furnish some further particulars?—L.

HONEY LOCUST SEED.—(A. Winters.) We presume you can get this seed at any of the large seed establishments—such as THORBURN & Co.'s, N. Y. City, but we do not know at what price. The Honey Locust is not so liable to attack by the borer as that known as the Black Locust.

THE NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.—Will any of the RURAL readers give some information concerning the Lawton Blackberry—method of culture, yield per acre, where the roots can be obtained, time of setting, &c.? How will it compare, as regards profit, with the Dolittle Raspberry? An answer to these questions will oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, Newark, N. Y.

SELECTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—(D. C. Hobart.) We do not know of any way by which a person may know which plant will produce an abundance of fruit under greenhouse culture. In selecting, we should choose plants with crowns well developed, and plants planted as early as last autumn, and which have not borne fruit the past season.

DISAPPEARING PEAR LEAF.—Will you please to inform me what is the cause of these spots upon the leaves of my young pear trees, some of which I send you? And what is the remedy? They have been three years standing, and are so every year, making a very slow growth.—A SUBSCRIBER, Harrisville, Mich.

The pear leaves enclosed are affected with what is called, vaguely, "leaf-blight," a species of fungi. We cannot suggest a remedy. It is more prevalent some seasons than others, and is usually more injurious to seedlings than to grafted trees.—B.

PROPAGATING SWEET BRIAR.—I wish to learn how to propagate the Sweet Briar—whether from the seed or cutting, or by layering, or dividing the roots? I gathered a half peck of buds last spring and planted, but have got no plants. Perhaps the seed should be gathered in the fall and planted before they are frozen. I wish to try them for a hedge or fence. Have any of your readers had experience?—A. A. S., Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Sweet Briar is best grown from seed which usually lie in the ground one year before vegetating. The seed may be mixed with sandy soil and kept in boxes for a year and then planted.—B.

GATE VINEYARD.—We drove out to this vineyard the other day to find upon less than three acres of Isabella vines at least twelve tons of grapes—this estimate being based upon the weight of a part of the crop already gathered at the time of our visit. We have never seen a larger crop on the same number of vines of the same age. The vines are planted on the north and south sides of a ridge of sandy loam, fourteen feet apart each way and trained to trellis six and a half to seven feet high. The vineyard has been planted seven years, and has been under the management of WM. H. ADAMS, a professional Vine Dresser, whose skill is sufficiently attested by the condition of this vineyard, and the crop it is bearing.

PLANTS NAMED.—"A RURAL READER, Rathbone, N. Y.; The plant you send us is *Caryocarpus Marianus L. Stygium Marianum*, Gal.—Milk Thistle, Blessed Thistle. The name Milk Thistle is derived from an old dogma that the leaves of the plant which are sprinkled with white blotches, were so marked by the milk of the Virgin Mary having accidentally fallen upon it.

CARRIE M. P., Iowa City: You send us *Moluccella laevis*—Molucca Balm. Shell Flower. The latter is its most used name.

MARY HOBLER, Fillmore Co., Minn.: You send us the *Hibiscus Trionum*—Flower of an hour.

HARRIET SHELTON, Winnebago Co., Ill.: The name of the plant you send us is *Polemonium reptans*—American Greek-Valerian. It grows in woods and damp grounds in New York to Illinois, and as you say, thrives when cultivated. It is a handsome plant.

MRS. E. C. PAUL: The plant with a purple flower, ("No. 1.") is *Lobelia cardinalis*—Cardinal Flower. It is a beautiful plant. The plant bearing the yellow blossom ("No. 2.") which you say smells like apples when crushed between your fingers, is *Helianthus autumnale*—Sneezeweed.

JNO. TOWNSEND, Ohio: The plant you send us is one of the many varieties of *Lycchnus* in cultivation—not able to determine which variety.

MRS. W. P. R., Geneva, N. Y.: No. 1 is *Medicago maculata*—Spotted Medick. We know no reason why it may not be cultivated successfully as you propose. No. 2 is *Eschscholzia Douglassii*—a native of California and Oregon.

Domestic Economy.

CHEESE MAKING ON A SMALL SCALE.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In reply to a request of Mrs. S. A. C. for information "of process of cheese-making on a small scale," I would say, I strain the night's milk in pails in the cellar; in the morning I remove the cream and put the milk with the morning's mess, without warming—when the weather is as warm as it usually is during the month of August, which is the time I take for cheese-making. Add rennet sufficient to turn the curd firm enough to cut, in from thirty to forty minutes; too much rennet injures the cheese. When the whey begins to separate, place the strainer in a basket and dip the curd carefully into it and leave to drain. By pressing lightly with the hands, stopping when the whey assumes a whitish color, the whey will run off much sooner. When the curd becomes quite firm, heat some whey, slightly warm to the hand, and pour over the curd, after breaking it up; then place in the cellar to drain. The next day when ready to scald the new curd, cut in thin slices the curd of the previous day and spread over the fresh curd and scald with whey a little warmer than before. I think the old rule to scald till the curd will squeak between the teeth is altogether too much.

When I cannot press more whey from the curd with my hands I empty it into a large bowl and sprinkle in salt—nearly an ounce to ten pounds of curd—and mix thoroughly, being careful to make the curd all fine, when it is ready for the press. Have the hoop of a size to correspond with the dairy. For two cows I use a four quart measure, which makes a nicely proportioned cheese, and a nice size for a small family. To prevent spreading when the cheese is taken from the press, put a bandage of thin muslin around it. I always do this on double curd cheese.—Yours respectfully, Mrs. W. P. RUPERT.

DOUGHNUTS AND CHEESE.

"WILL DORE HAMILTON inform us about the doughnuts and cheese?" I may as well confess to those western ladies that, since their inquiry, I have made many trips to Mrs. FRY'S Valley, and it is only from the sternest sense of duty that I now own my inability to make the doughnuts whose remembrance moved my pen to feebly celebrate their virtues. Once upon a time, when a happy inmate of Mt. H.'s classic halls, I, with two others, known throughout the family as the "cake circle," was wont to make just such doughnuts every Wednesday morning, but with the thoughtlessness of girlhood, I forgot the recipe—can only recollect that we used fourteen bread-pans of light dough. MAX—who it is needless to say never tasted those of old—thinks the Germantown cakes are "plenty good enough," but I long for those of the Seminary.

Now for the cheese. Every woman has her peculiar ideas in regard to cheese-making, which she is at perfect liberty to follow 'till the time of going to press. Then, have ready a tolerably stout bag of linen or cotton, with a round bottom, in which deposit the tender curd. Press down with the hand, and tie firmly. Suspend in a dry, airy apartment. The next morning, when it will have settled somewhat, tie the string as far down as possible, and your labor is done. It will require no turning or boiling, and do not loosen the bag from the cheese. If properly made the rind will be as smooth as that of a pressed cheese, and of course of less amount. The size of the bags must be proportioned to that of the dairy, and with care they will last a number of years. After trying the merits of the Eureka cheese making, I think you will agree that its best and most valuable quality is unequalled, that nothing in the line merits a comparison.—DORE HAMILTON.

FOR COOKING RIPE TOMATOES.—For a family of six or seven members, slice four good sized tomatoes in a kettle, pour boiling water over them and let them boil from ten to fifteen minutes, then season with salt, pepper, butter and a little sweet cream. Then pour them over a slice of toasted bread and you have a dish fit for a king to eat, even if he is deserving of better food than we are.—A FARMER'S WIFE, East Avon, N. Y., 1864.

POTATO PIE.—Rub together three-fourths of a pound of sugar, half pound of butter. Add one pound of grated potato, boiled and cold, a wine-glass filled with wine, brandy and rose water, mixed. Make the usual pie paste and fill it with the mixture.—E. S., Millport, N. Y.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

BOILED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—Will some one of the lady readers of the RURAL send a recipe for making a boiled Indian meal pudding? and oblige—A FARMER'S WIFE, East Avon, N. Y.

VINEGAR FROM SORGHUM.—Eds. RURAL: Being seized with a violent desire to obtain information, I refer to you as the person most likely to possess it. I am a New Yorker, and used to the very best cider vinegar, but having resided for some time in Illinois where it cannot be obtained, and where an exorbitant price is asked for an inferior article of an acid known as vinegar, I appeal to you to know if there is not some way to obtain good vinegar from some production of this prairie state. Can it not be made from sorghum, from beets, or some article of domestic use. If so, and you can inform me how to manufacture it, I shall raise you a notch higher in my esteem, which I know you will consider a high place when I tell you that you already occupy the highest place possible at present, I believe, next to Uncle ABE, our staunch President. Please "respond to this epistle," as SIMON SOUTHWELL says, and thus oblige a—A RURAL READER, Out West.

Ladies' Department.

THE DYING GIRL'S REQUEST. BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

THIS poem possesses a sad significance now that the hand which wrote it, several years since, is still in death.

OLAY me to sleep, where the willows weep, By the side of the silver stream—

Place a pale, white rose o'er my lone repose, And a cluster of lilies fair,

And come at night when the moon shines bright In the calm star-spangled sky,

But think of me not in that lonely spot, But away on that distant shore,

I am weary now, and upon my brow A shadowy darkness falls,

When the moon shone bright in the sky that night, She had gone to the spirit land,

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TWO SIDES—DOUBLE-FACED.

BY NELLIE ASHTON.

"I DO declare if there isn't that Mrs. BAILEY coming here," said Mrs. CASS, as we sat in her chamber one pleasant summer afternoon.

"I will wait for you in the library," I said, as we went down together.

"Why, good afternoon, my dear Mrs. BAILEY. I am so very glad to see you. Really, you are getting to be quite a stranger here.

"One bitter cold day, when the very aspect of doors was enough to make one shudder, Countess S—, Fraulein Muller and myself,

"Your prayers, indeed! I should hate to be dependent on your prayers for my hopes of Heaven," I said, aloud, giving vent to the indignation which I felt.

How long I should have sat there in my wrath I know not, but a glimpse of Mrs. BAILEY'S sweet, gentle face, and the appearance of the smooth-tongued dissembler herself, aroused me.

DIED.—In Cambria, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 21, after a short illness, ANNIE M. BEACH, daughter of HARVEY and SOPHRONIA BEACH, aged 25 years.

I asked, with, I fancy, a little pardonable deception. "Yes," she is gone, and I am glad enough.

I arose to go. She begged of me to stay, which I decidedly refused to do and went away,

Reader, what do you think of such people? For my part, I despise them. They are unworthy the honest hatred of an honest heart.

DIVORCES IN POLAND.

At the early breakfast the Princess appeared in a cashmere morning dress, wearing a pearl necklace fastened with a rich diamond clasp,

One day a cousin of Count S— arrived. He and his wife were hardly seated when another couple were announced. They seemed all to be on the most friendly terms.

One bitter cold day, when the very aspect of doors was enough to make one shudder, Countess S—, Fraulein Muller and myself, were making artificial flowers; Anna, who

MIRAGE.—The mirage of the desert paints the things of earth in the heavens. There is a more glorious mirage, which, to the eye of the Christian, paints the things of heaven upon the canvas of earth.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "GIVE US SOMETHING THAT WILL STAY."

BY BELL CLINTON.

"O, how beautiful!" cried WILLIE, When he saw his father's gift— A gay balloon, which lightly

O, who has not had treasures Just as fleeting, gay, or vain? Who has not seen them vanish,

Then our hearts will gladly listen To the pleading tones of love, To the low and gentle whisper

* Suggested by the story of "WILLIE and his Balloon" in the "Child's World."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BULLET OR BALLOT.

NOT alone are these words celebrated because weighty in the late history of peace negotiations. The present times and circumstances give them a translation which approaches very near the sacred.

"Five hundred thousand more," and shall we give them? Precious blood of fathers and of brothers, shall we fill anew the crimson chalice which so many times has been drained?

Not like the blood-thirsty NERO do our wise men sacrifice the bravest of the land. Theirs is a just and noble motive, even to the preservation of a free republic.

THE pen in the hand that knows how to use it, is one of the most powerful weapons known. As the tongue of the absent, how charming.

A MAN of sense may love like a mad man, but never like a fool.—La Rochefoucauld.

TRUE CHEERFULNESS.

ALONG with humility we should cultivate cheerfulness. Humility has no connection with pensive melancholy, or with timorous dejection.

PARENTAL GOVERNMENT.

PERHAPS the most reasonable scheme is something like this:—First, a stage of minute and intensely centralized despotism, until the subject have got over the sixth or seventh year of his life.

"RUSSIAN SCANDAL."—A favorite play with Dr. Whately was penciling a little tale on paper, and then making his right-hand neighbor read and repeat it, in a whisper to the next man,

LEIGH HUNT ON DEATH.—It is a delicious moment certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep.

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 40 letters. My 4, 31, 14, 33, 39, 27, 7 is a county in New York. My 19, 2, 87, 34, 23 is a lady's name.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF RIVERS.

To camp o, Dun hos, Neat Simon, Neck been, St. Anthony, Minn., 1864.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A STEAMER which goes at the rate of 24 miles per hour in still water, can come up a river a certain distance in 5 hours, and go down in 4 hours.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 768.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Frantz Sigel. Answer to Anagram: A mother's love! how sweet the name!

Biographical.

MEMORIAL OF GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

BY HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Mr. President, Officers and Gentlemen of the New York State Agricultural Society.

When good and great men die, it is the privilege of generous hearts, in unavailing regrets for their loss, to pay a fitting tribute to their private worth and public services.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of your Society in May last it was "Resolved, That a memorial of the late JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

In pursuance of that resolution I appear before you to speak of that lamented man, late a President of this Society. This rich and populous Valley of the Genesee was his home, and in and around it was the principal theatre of his action.

Seventy-four years ago, the spot on which we stand—this opulent and thriving city, ringing with the sounds of human industry—this broad and magnificent Valley, reaching from the Lake almost within our sight to the distant hills on the southern border of our State, was a wild and unbroken wilderness.

In the discharge of their agencies they divided and sold extensive tracts of land, and invited a multitude of settlers into the Genesee Valley, and throughout its immediate borders.

aided by the vigorous thought and industry of his brother, which gave outline to their estates and system to their agriculture. Great herds of cattle fattened in their meadows, numerous flocks of sheep ranged their pastures; and over their wide uplands, the richest wheat ripened for the sickle and the reaper. Even in those early years they sought improved varieties of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and introduced them to their farms, and by their example gave tone and impulse to a style of husbandry among the farmers around them which has been continued to the present day.

Time wore on. The pioneers of the Genesee country, one after another were gathered to their fathers, and WILLIAM WADSWORTH, a bachelor, in the year 1833, at the age of 71 years, bearing an honorable record as a General officer in the militia of his county, at the memorable battle of Queenstown on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812, and of a life marked by useful labors at home, went down to his grave, bequeathing his share of the WADSWORTH estates to his brother and his children.

JAMES WADSWORTH had married at middle age, and established his family home on the spot of his first settlement, then called Genesee. Here were born and reared his children, two sons and two daughters—not one of whom is now living. Thriving in his fortunes, cultivated in his tastes, and accomplished with the advantages of foreign travel during some years residence in Europe, where the business of his agencies had early called him, he became widely known for his genial hospitality, his dignified manners, and his elevated intercourse with society. Few country gentlemen in the United States—none, certainly, in the State of New York—through their wide business correspondence abroad, and at home, were better or more favorably known. His plans of improvement were broad, comprehensive and thoroughly practical. Much of the grand beauty and park-like scenery of the Genesee Valley owe their effect to his refined taste and aesthetic judgment. He patronized education by his efforts for the improvement of our Common Schools, and gave liberal donations for school and town libraries in his county. He maintained the systematic plans of agricultural routine adopted by his brother and himself at an early day, and as circumstances required, improved them. After a life of temperance, frugality and usefulness, in the year 1844, he died at the age of seventy-six years, leaving his family probably the choicest agricultural estate in the country.

JAMES SAMUEL WADSWORTH, whose recent sudden and melancholy death we now mourn, was the eldest son of JAMES WADSWORTH, and born in the town of Genesee, in the county of Livingston, in the year 1807. Endowed with a robust physical constitution, coupled with a bright and vigorous intellect, he was educated, not in the pent up schools of a crowded city, but as all country boys should be, in the best schools of a country village. His collegiate course was completed at Harvard University. He afterwards acquired the profession of the law, partially in the office of DANIEL WEBSTER, in Boston, and finished his course of law reading in Albany. Born to the inheritance of great wealth, accomplished in education, professional knowledge, and the advantages of elevated society, on arriving at his majority the most flattering allurements to personal ambition, to luxury and worldly enjoyment so dazzling to the imagination of a spirited young man were spread before him. But young WADSWORTH was both thoughtful and considerate. Though loving, and reasonably indulging in the pleasures of society he calmly surveyed his position at the outset of what might become an important life. His uncle WILLIAM, the out-door manager of the landed property of the family, was in the serene and yellow leaf of declining age. His father, bowed down with forty years of toil and responsibility, had looked hopefully to a time of repose, and JAMES, with a manly resolution, and through appreciation of his duty, threw aside the blandishments of fortune, turned his attention to business, and gradually assumed the chief supervision of the family estates.

Probably no agricultural property in the country, so extensive in domain, had been arranged into a better division of individual farms, and their husbandry directed with more systematic economy on the part of the landlords, than those of the WADSWORTHS. The soils were applied to those crops most congenial to their natures, and which yielded the most profit on their outlay; and as a proof that the mutual interest of landlord and tenant were thoroughly studied, I understand that quite three-fourths in number of the tenants on the farms are those and the descendants of those who occupied them in the life-time of the elder WADSWORTHS.

In noticing the management of an over-shadowing agricultural estate like this, a remark might be expected upon the tendency of such extraordinary holdings, and their influence upon the welfare of those who rely on them for support. Such discussion is hardly german to this occasion; yet, I frankly admit, that the system of aggregating land in large bodies by individual proprietors, and holding it under a tenant cultivation has not generally proved favorable to the highest prosperity of the communities connected with them. The system is scarcely in accordance with the spirit of our Republican institutions. In this instance, however, it is a gratifying fact that the moral and pecuniary condition of the inhabitants dwelling on the WADSWORTH farms is as high, and the line of husbandry has been as good, in the average, as among the smaller farmers who hold their lands in fee—and the general agriculture of Livingston county is of no mean order. Nor can any sensible man throw merited censure upon the conduct of the older WADSWORTHS in thus amassing, and holding, with tenacious grip, such a noble domain. In the vigor of their young

manhood they went into a wild country and grappled with all the hardships and diseases incident to a reduction of the broad wilderness to life and civilization. Improving their fortunate advantage, they won their possessions fairly. God had made the land beautiful in its undulating surface, and blessed it with surpassing fertility. Magnificent landscapes of wood, and meadow, and swelling upland; of crystal lakes, and leaping streams, and flowing river stretched far and wide around them—a land most goodly to behold—and with ready eye and sagacious plan they saw, possessed, and enjoyed it. And they used it well.

In the year 1841, by an act of our Legislature, the State Agricultural Society was re-organized. Through an appropriation from the State Treasury its funds were augmented, and an Exhibition of farm products and mechanical implements was ventured. Under the new administration of its affairs, the first exhibition was held at Syracuse in September of that year, and with such degree of success that its annual repetition was demanded. In January, 1842, James S. Wadsworth of Genesee, was unanimously elected President of the Society. For several years he had pursued the business of a farmer on his own account, as well as supervised the chief agricultural affairs of his father's estate, and in his own vicinity was known and esteemed as a thrifty, intelligent husbandman. It was fit and proper that such an one as he should receive the honor and take the responsibility of the office. The Society, although successful, so far as its imperfect organization in a new field of exertion had proved, was yet to be further systematized, and put in working order. With characteristic energy, Mr. Wadsworth entered upon the discharge of his duties, and the good conduct and well doing of the Society enlisted his heartiest attention. He became, at the same time with his father and brother, a life member, and with the aid of his spirited associates in office, placed it on a sure basis of success. The next exhibition was at Albany, and a most gratifying display of improved husbandry, household art, and mechanical skill was offered to the congregated and expectant friends of our agricultural advancement. The degree of tact, aptitude, and readiness in the discharge of his duties evinced by the young President, determined the Society to re-elect him, and appoint the exhibition for the year 1843 in the city of Rochester, the vicinity of his home, where his attention could be readily given to its preparation. And most amply was that preparation made. His personal services and ready purse were both yielded for the occasion. The Genesee Valley poured forth the choicest of its agricultural abundance, and the skill and handicraft of the young and active city joined in their rival display, while the more distant country, east and west met each other with their mutual offerings. This, the third exhibition of the Society, larger in material, and more numerous in attendance than either of the two which preceded it, was but the growth of well directed effort on the part of its managers, and the increasing spirit of the people. The career of the Society was no longer a probation; and assured of its success, Mr. Wadsworth, at the close of his official term, with well won honors, gracefully retired to give room to his successor.

The death of his father during the succeeding year threw the management of three-fourths of the Wadsworth estates—that portion belonging to himself and sisters—upon James, the other fourth being owned and managed by his younger brother, William. Not only the lands in the Genesee Valley, but other extensive real and personal properties had come to his charge, and he addressed himself to their care with an industry, an ability, and a knowledge of their multifarious interests quite equal to the necessity. He maintained the system of management which had been long adopted, and had only to extend it over such routine and details as became necessary by changes or aggregations incident to such extended affairs. He continued his labors, both in the councils and at the Annual Exhibitions of the Society, and for many years his farm stock formed a prominent feature in the prize lists. On all occasions he evinced the liveliest interest in its welfare, and as soon as he had a son old enough—and his second one he trained to be a farmer—the stripling appeared among us with his fatted bullocks and blooded horses in honest competition with the hardest handed farmer in the show grounds.

Nor were the agricultural efforts of Mr. Wadsworth confined to the State Society. He took an active interest in his own County Association, and vigorously assisted its efforts in improving the husbandry of his vicinity. He imported from abroad choice breeds of farm-stock, and in various manner promoted the welfare of the farmers of Livingston by his own examples as well as by his aid in the encouragement of new and economical inventions in labor-saving implements. His influence was persistent and beneficial throughout.

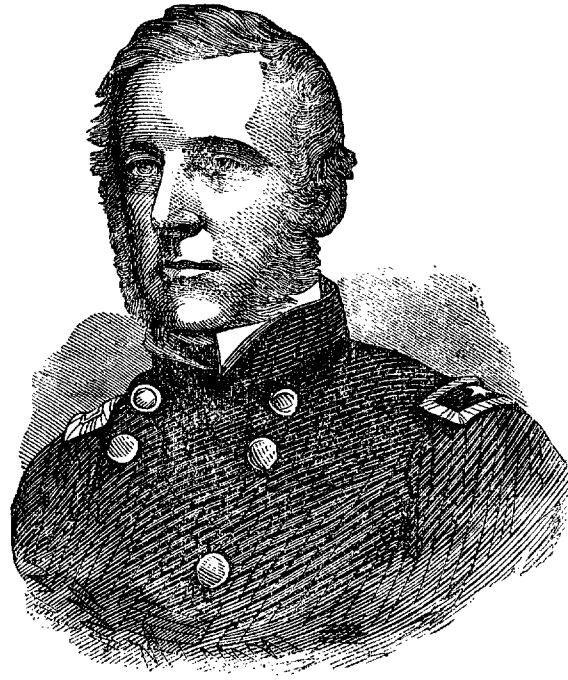
More intimate with the varied interests which build up the prosperity of the community outside of agriculture than the elder Wadsworth had been, James became engaged in several of the active enterprises with which the business men of Western New York were identified. He embarked a share of his capital in them, and gave to these different investments a portion of his attention. He was emphatically a man of the times—a part and parcel of the entire community in what concerned their material welfare, and no man among them all was more alive to the prosperity of the people, aside from purely selfish motives, than himself. Enjoying the well-earned returns of intelligent enterprise, and improving by a liberal participation with others the fortunes of himself and his family, his influence and action redounded largely to the public good.

An incident may here be recited testifying to

the esteem and affection in which Mr. Wadsworth was held in the community where he lived and was best known. In December, 1851, business having called him to Europe, he took passage in the steamship Atlantic on his homeward voyage. The vessel did not arrive in New York at the expected time. Some days afterwards a report came that she had met with an accident at sea which might prove fatal to her safety, and so long was further intelligence delayed, that by many the ship was given up for lost. It was known he was on board, and during twenty-eight days of weary suspense, thousands of subdued voices and anxious hearts, outside the agonized circle of his own friends, testified their sorrow at his probable fate. His loss would have been felt as a public calamity. But a joyous day ere long shone out on both kindred and friends. Intelligence of his arrival in New York was speeded over the wires, and a day or two later he was welcomed to his home in Genesee by the sound of bells and the congratulations of his assembled friends and neighbors.

In public affairs the opinions and action of Mr. Wadsworth were decided. He took a lively interest in the leading questions of the day—not the lower issues affecting mere party politics—but questions involving grave principles and policies worthy the attention of statesmen and philanthropists, in which his views were thoroughly defined and inflexibly determined. Had he sought civil promotion, it was always open to his acceptance; but the tranquil paths of private life were more congenial to his tastes and feelings.

But a new and untried field of action was suddenly destined to open before him. Early in the year 1861, the atrocious rebellion in the Slave States of the Union against the General Government found him at his temporary residence in the city of New York. The President of the United States had called for troops to defend the Seat of Government from spoliation and possible capture at the hands of the rebels. The national treasury robbed; the navy sent abroad and scattered in distant seas; the army—what there was of it—dispersed along our widespread frontier, and the material of defense squandered or carried away by the parricidal hands of an administration who had sworn in all solemnity to support the Constitution of their country; in this hour of its extremity, Mr. Wadsworth, in the impulsive patriotism of his nature, rushed to that country's rescue. With his own purse and credit he furnished a vessel with a cargo of army supplies, went with it to Annapolis, and gave his personal attention to its distribution among the troops which had been hastily called to protect the city of Washington. The assistance on the part of Mr. Wadsworth so timely rendered in the impoverished condition of the public treasury, although afterwards repaid to him, was none the less creditable to both his patriotism and liberality. He then offered his services to the Government in any capacity where they could become useful or important, and from that time forward abandoned his private affairs to the care of his agents, and devoted his entire energies to his country. As a Volunteer Aid to Gen. McDowell he engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, and by his courage and energy retrieved much of the disasters of that ill-fated engagement. In July, 1861, appointed as Brigadier-General, he was assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac. In the succeeding month of March he was ordered to Washington as Military Governor of the city, and for nine months discharged with distinguished ability the duties of that difficult and important post. In December, 1862, at his own request, he was ordered to the field. He reported to Maj. General Reynolds, commanding the 1st corps, and was assigned by that distinguished officer to the command of his first division, and afterwards led that division in the battles of Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Gettysburg his was the first division engaged, going into action at 9 o'clock in the morning and fighting until four in the afternoon, encountering the severest part of the action, and suffering the heaviest loss of any portion of the army. Our troops winning the battle, and routing the enemy from the field, Gen. Wadsworth comprehending the vast consequences depending on the immediate subjugation or capture of the rebel forces, urged the commanding General, Meade, to their pursuit. But in vain. Other and more timid counsels prevailed, and that invading host of rebels was suffered to escape with



GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

It was in trying to hold this line, with his own gallant division, then reduced to about sixteen hundred men, that he fell. His third horse was killed that morning, about the time he was wounded. The enemy was charging at the time, and got possession of the ground before my father could be removed. He was carried back to one of the rebel hospitals that Friday afternoon and lived until Sunday morning."

To illustrate somewhat the carnage of war, and its uncertainties, I may relate the whereabouts of the son, Capt. Craig Wadsworth, at "The Wilderness" battle:—"During the 5th and 6th of May, the division of cavalry to which I was attached was guarding the wagon train. On the morning of the 6th, I obtained permission from my General to go up to the front and remain two or three hours with my father. I reached him between eight and nine o'clock, and remained with him until he received the orders from Gen. Hancock not to make any further attempts to dislodge the enemy. I got word about this time that my General was moving, so I rejoined my command. We started out with Gen. Sheridan on his raid, the next morning, and I never knew positively of my father's death until we reached the White House."

This narrative will scarcely be complete without the letter of PATRICK MCCRACKEN to the widow of Gen. WADSWORTH, a copy of which has been kindly furnished me. It reads as follows:

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA., NEAR NEW HOPE WHEELING HOUSE ON PLANK ROAD GOING FROM FREDERICKSBURG TO ORANGE COURT HOUSE, May 9th, 1864.

MRS. GENERAL WADSWORTH, NEW YORK.

Dear Madam:—You have heard before this reaches you, of the death of your brave husband, Gen. WADSWORTH. I saw him in the hospital, near the battle-field, on Saturday last, about 10 o'clock; he could not speak or take any notice of anything; he held a paper in his hand with his name and address written on it; he was surrounded with the most eminent surgeons in the Confederacy, who done everything for him that could be done; one of them took the paper out of his hand, and when he laid the paper back against his hand, he opened his hand and took it back again; he did not seem to suffer much, the ball had entered the top, or rather back of his head. I saw him again on Sunday, about 9 o'clock. I had carried some sweet milk to the hospital, and wet his lips several times, and let a little go down his mouth. But when the surgeon raised him up, he could not get him to let any go down. When I returned to the hospital, about 3 o'clock, he was dead and in a box, ready for interment. I told the surgeon in charge that I was a prisoner nine weeks in the Old Capitol while the General was Military Governor of Washington, and that I would have a coffin made for him, and bury him in a family burying ground; he cheerfully consented. After much trouble I had a coffin made for him as good as any could be made in the country. When I went for his remains with the coffin, Gen. LEE had given special orders, (not knowing I was going to take charge of his remains) that he should be buried by a large tree, the tree to be cut low and his name marked on it. I had given the surgeon satisfactory evidence that I would take care of the body, and with the advice of Capt. Z. B. ADAMS, Co. F, 56th Mass. Regt., they gave me the body. I removed it from the box to the coffin and brought it home last night, and buried it this morning in the family burying ground at my house; he is buried with all his clothing as he fell on the battlefield. The grave is dug with a vault or chamber, the coffin covered with plank and then dirt. When arrangements are made by our government for his removal I will take pleasure in having him moved through our lines to his friends. I live about a mile to the left of the Plank road, as you go from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, near New Hope Meeting House, on the Plank road twenty miles from Fredericksburg and eighteen from Orange Court House.

I had a large plank planed and marked for a head stone, and placed it at the head of the grave. He received all the attention and kindness at the hands of the Confederate authorities that could be bestowed upon him, as will be attested by Capt. Z. B. ADAMS, Co. F, 56th Mass. Regt.

With great respect, I remain yours,
PATRICK MCCRACKEN.

Thus on the soil of his country's foe, far from the soothing hand of sympathy, or the loved embraces of those he held most dear—his brain shattered—his mind unconscious—but a glorious memory awaited him—died and was temporarily buried, this noble, generous soldier. Though slaughtered on a distant battle-field, his remains now rest in the burial ground of his native village. The hand of filial affection rescued them from a profaned grave. They were tenderly removed, and, under the escort of a detachment of Invalid Corps from Washington, arrived at Genesee on the morning of the 21st of May, after a lapse of fifteen days from the time he fell, and were deposited in the Episcopal Church. In the afternoon of the same day, under the solemn ritual of his own Christian Faith, followed by a great concourse of those who had long loved, and now mourned him, his body was borne to its final rest.

"And there he sleeps till at the Trump Divine,
The Earth and Ocean render up their dead."

It may appear superfluous to speak further of GEN. WADSWORTH, or to delineate his character to those who knew him so well as you; but to those who did not know him—and his fame is the property of his country—it is but just to speak of him as he deserved. To an intimate friend of GEN. WADSWORTH, (the Hon. DANIEL H. FITZHUGH, of Genesee,) I am indebted for some interesting relations which I have given you, and in addition, I repeat some of his words:—"I have known GEN. WADSWORTH since he was a boy of ten years old, and his early years gave early promise of what his manhood would be. Although never quarrelsome, he was always ready to resent insult, or resist oppression. His friendships were fixed and unwavering, and to serve a friend he would risk to any extent, either person or property. His domestic relations were most happy. A more kind, indulgent or affectionate husband and father, I have never known. His hospitality was unbounded and as a host I have met with few who possessed so happy a faculty of entertaining their

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1864.

guests, his conversation always animated, amusing and instructive. He lived a truly Christian life, although not a professor of religion. He loved his fellow men, and was always foremost when any charity was to be dispensed, or any project was on foot for enlightening, elevating or benefitting in any way the human family. He was liberal to his tenants in the abatement of rents, when their crops had been destroyed, or injured by insects, floods or droughts. Brave to rashness, he was generous, liberal, humane. Highly intelligent and well educated, he possessed all the qualities which make men good and great. In short, I have seldom known an instance where so many high qualities have been combined in one individual, and would to GOD we had more like him in this trying crisis of our country."

Such is the testimony of one who knew him for nearly fifty years. In a personal acquaintance with GEN. WADSWORTH for more than thirty years I have seldom or never known one for whom I had a greater respect. His bearing was manly, his words sincere, his sentiments outspoken. He was direct and cordial in manner, genial in his associations, affable to all with whom he held intercourse, irrespective of rank or condition in life, yet decided in opinion, and frank in its expression. If any quality of his mind stood out conspicuously beyond another, it was that of a vigorous common sense, coupled with a ready judgment applied to all matters, either public or private, which arrested his attention. This was manifested in the management of the large estates, both real and personal, under his control, not only to the benefit of the estates themselves, but to the welfare of the communities with which they are connected. In all his business relations I have never heard of an act of injustice, or oppression at his hands.

Those who recollect the Irish famine of the year 1847, when the famished cry of millions of distressed and down-trodden sufferers reached America, will not soon forget the liberal and merciful bounty with which he contributed to freight a ship with corn, and grateously send it out for distribution to the hunger stricken sufferers. Nor was he vaunting in his charities. It was characteristic of his benevolence to do good by stealth rather than to be seen of men. He demeaned himself as one of the great human brotherhood, and I might even speak of his expression of indignant commiseration over the victims of a vaunted "domestic institution" as in their cringing helplessness, side by side, he and myself, some years ago, stood over them at a human chattel market in one of the "chivalrous" Southern States. His tastes were elevated and liberal. He esteemed his wealth less for his own pleasure than for the benefit and happiness of others. He indulged in no idle display of luxury, yet the elegancies of life, and the adornments of art found in him an appreciating admirer and patron. He loved lands in all their wealth of vegetable, or mineral production. He loved to talk of agriculture, and its advancement, of crops and their improved modes of cultivation, of horses, and of cattle. He loved the grand old trees in his ancestral meadows, and every natural and artificial thing which beautified the earth, and ministered to the benefit of man.

In remarking upon the wealth of Gen. Wadsworth, it may possibly be inferred that undue merit has been given him for the accident of its possession. Not so. It was not because he had wealth, but because he knew how to use his wealth that I speak of him in terms of approbation. I strive to measure him the man he was. In this age of lax education, irregular habits, and impulsive action—an age in which money is the God of most men's adoration—he had wealth enough to spoil twenty common men, and it was a rare merit in him that with all the tempting opportunities at his hand, he withstood their fascinations. The wonder is that he was not a profligate, or a miser.

But the last great labor of his life—his devotion to a country which he loved beyond all else—proved the virtue that was in him. Surrounded with all that could render life enjoyable—friends, fortune, domestic love, and the consciousness of duty well discharged—he abandoned them all at the coming of his country's danger, went forth to its rescue—and, if might be, to die for its deliverance. He might equally well as men would say, have served his country in contributing of his treasure to its necessities, instead of leading its soldiers to battle, and his valuable life be spared to his family, to the community, and to the State. But such was not his own sense of duty, and his blood has paid the sacrifice of his devotion. In his death we, as a Society, mourn a friend and associate, the community in which he lived, a useful citizen, the State an enlightened patriot, the army a heroic soldier, and the Nation a MAN worthy of its noblest honors. A life of active duty, crowned with achievements of loftiest intent, has written him high in the roll of illustrious men—the peer of any other in the annals of his time. Sleep, hero, patriot, benefactor! Peacefully sleep in your honored grave! And may that Almighty Power who holds the destiny of nations in his hand, lift your beloved country from its present calamity, and redeemed from all servile oppression and blood-guiltiness, establish it a monument of righteousness to the world!

On the conclusion of the memorial, Hon. John A. King offered the following resolution: Resolved, as the sense of the members of the Society, that the death of our lamented associate and friend, James S. Wadsworth, fills our hearts with unfeigned regret and sorrow—that his absence from our councils and exhibitions is felt and acknowledged by all who knew his worth and intelligence. He was no common man. Liberally educated, with a sound, firm, and discriminating mind, inheriting the broad lands of an honored father, the cultivation and management of which, was his delight and occupation, he stood forth a noble example of an American citizen in all his relations. Foremost in the cultivation of the arts of peace, he gave his life in the defense of the Union and the Constitution of his country, when rebel hands were raised against them. Honored, therefore, be the memory of such a man, whose life and death were alike distinguished and glorious, and whose name must ever be a household word among the free homes of his native State.

The Army in Virginia.
THERE has been considerable activity in this field of operations during the last week. On Friday, the 7th, the enemy attacked Kautz's cavalry on the Darbytown road, (Butler's Department,) and drove them from their intrenchments. The enemy then swept down toward Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy. The enemy in the meantime advanced toward Newmarket, but were met with a force at Signal Tower.

Gen. Butler says, at 3 P. M., I took the offensive, sending Birney, with two divisions, up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupies the intrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small, not one-eighth that of the enemy. We have about 100 prisoners.

In another dispatch to Gen. Grant, Gen. Butler says, we have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seemed to be Field's and Pickett's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be intrenching on the Darby road. Birney holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with Weitzel on the left, near Fort Harrison. A thousand at least of the enemy are killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse. Gen. Gregg, commanding Field's division, is killed.

The Secretary of War on the 10th, says reports have been received by this Department from Gens. Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Burbridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operations.

The later advices in relation to the fight on Friday, seem to show that we lost more men than the rebels; that our loss was more severe than first reported, while our losses in the battles a few days previous, Gen. Grant says, are less than at first supposed. Four hundred is our entire loss, while the enemy is supposed to have suffered to the extent of twelve hundred. General Sheridan has again whipped the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. He attacked them at Fisher's Hill on the 9th, captured eleven guns, a large number of prisoners, and chased the disorganized horde 26 miles.

Department of the South.
REAR ADMIRAL LEE has sent sundry North Carolina papers to the Navy Department to show that the stringency of the blockade is felt and acknowledged by the rebels.

The Fayette *Carolinian* says the loss of the A. D. Vance is a pretty severe blow to our State. She has done valuable service for our North Carolina soldiers, and has paid for herself twenty times.

The Lynx is the name of the steamer chased ashore by our vessels on the North Carolina coast, the 25th ult., and destroyed by fire.

News is also received of the destruction of the blockade runner Night Hawk, off Chew Inlet, by the U. S. steamer Nippon, on the 27th of September. She was run ashore on Federal shoals. The rebel captain, officers, and part of the crew, in all twenty-three, were brought off, the remainder having escaped.

The Night Hawk was an English steamer with general cargo for Wilmington. Sailed from Liverpool Aug. 25th, and was owned in that place. Her speed was 14 knots, and she cost \$30,000, and had a capacity for 3,000 bales of cotton.

Finding the steamer could not be got off, she was set fire to and destroyed.

It appears that another vessel succeeded earlier in the night in escaping from New Inlet, although fired at by the Nippon and apparently struck several times. The daylight drove off a blockade runner which was attempting to enter New Inlet on the same morning.

Charleston papers of the 29th ult., say that the bombardment of the city since our last has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from their guns in rapid and constant succession during the 24th, ending at 6 o'clock. On Wednesday eighty-eight shots were reported to have been fired at the city. A number of casualties occurred, but mostly from flying bricks or splinters.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 26th ult., says that eighty-four shells were fired at Charleston during the last twenty-four hours, ending at six o'clock on Friday evening. Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time from Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel.

At the last exchange of prisoners at Charleston, seventy packages of money, fifty packages of express matter, and two thousand suits of clothing, were delivered to the rebel authorities to be distributed among Union prisoners who have recently been removed from Andersonville to the vicinity of Charleston. Some clothing for the rebel officers, prisoners on Morris Island, contributed by the people of Charleston, was delivered according to the wishes of the donors.

Deserters from Charleston represent that the rebels are much discouraged owing to the late Union victories, and that yellow fever prevails there to a considerable extent.

3d inst, between Richland Station and Fountain Head. They burned nineteen cars.

MISSOURI.—Official advices say that Price's main army attempted to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock on the 6th inst., but was prevented by a force of our troops stationed on the opposite side, between whom and the rebels fighting had occurred, but the result was not known.

The recent rains have swollen the Osage river, and Price will try and recross at some point higher up.

The bridge over the Gasconade river twenty-eight miles from Osage, has been burned by the rebels. Cold creek bridge, thirty cars and twenty locomotives have also been destroyed by the enemy.

A dispatch from St. Louis of Oct. 7, says that the enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day, but in what number, or whether a battle has been fought, can not be learned at headquarters to-night.

Major Wilson, 3d Missouri cavalry, and six of his men, captured at Pilot Knob, have been turned over to the notorious guerrilla, Tom Reeves, late of Arkansas.

Gen. Rosecrans has ordered a Major and six privates to be sent to Alton in chains, to be kept in solitary confinement till the fate of Wilson is known. The rebels are to receive the same treatment as Wilson and his men.

The rebels, on the 5th, burned the Osage bridge on the Pacific railroad, eight miles from Jefferson City. This is the largest bridge on the road. The damage to the Pacific railroad lately inflicted is \$300,000.

NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.—The rebels attacked our forces at Altoona on the 5th inst., with artillery and infantry. The position was occupied by a portion of General Smith's corps. The fight commenced at 6 A. M., and continued at intervals during the day. Every move of the enemy was handsomely repulsed. In the evening they hastily retreated, leaving 200 dead and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate.

In a dispatch to Gen. Halleck, Oct 9, Gen. Sherman says "Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp."

Late rebel papers cheer their readers with the false intelligence that Sherman is cooped up in Atlanta with his communication cut off.

TENNESSEE.—One hundred and fifty rebels attacked, on the 6th, sixty of the 5th Tenn. cavalry, in charge of a large drove of cattle, within 15 miles of Nashville. One-half of the guard were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. The cattle stampeded in all directions.

ALABAMA.—Gen. Buford, with a part of Forrest's command, attacked Athens on the 1st inst., and shelled it for two hours, and then retired. Col. Wade, of the 73d Indiana, was in command of the town.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President has furnished a representative recruit for the army, and he was mustered into the service on the 4th inst.

It appears from an official statement at the Navy Department, that the Atlantic Squadron from August 1st, 1862, to October 1st, 1864, destroyed and captured eighty vessels, mostly first class blockade runners.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine prize claims were settled last month, amounting in the aggregate to \$541,000. Some sailors received \$2,000 each as their share in a single prize.

The following General Order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's Office:

In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among soldiers in the field who by the laws of their respective States are entitled to vote at the approaching election, the following rules are prescribed:

FIRST.—One agent for each corps may be designated by the State Executive or by the State Committee of each political party, who on presenting his credentials from the State Executive or the Chairman of said Committee, shall receive a pass to the headquarters of the corps for which he is designated, with tickets and proxies when required by State laws, which may be placed by him in the hands of such person or persons as he may select for distribution among officers and soldiers.

SECOND.—Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may in like manner be designated, who shall receive passes on application to the Adjutant-General to be present on the day of election, to see that the elections are fairly conducted.

THIRD.—No political speeches, harangues nor canvassing among the troops will be allowed.

FOURTH.—Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

FIFTH.—Any officers or privates who may wantonly destroy tickets or prevent their proper distribution among the legal voters, interfere with the freedom of the elections, or make any fraudulent returns, will be deemed guilty of an offense against good order and military discipline, and be dismissed by court martial.

Special agents have been appointed for the purchase of cotton on Government account, the object being to encourage the sending to market of the crops in the territory under rebel rule.

The regulations of the Treasury Department will be enforced in conjunction with the military authority.

The N. Y. *Post's* Washington special of the 8th inst., says General Lee has proposed to exchange all prisoners taken in the front of Petersburg, negroes included.

The present indications are that Admiral Farragut will continue in command of the West Gulf Squadron, instead of being transferred to the North Atlantic States.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD has been sent to supersede Hood. The rebels have a great deal of trouble to find some one to whip General Sherman.

WHILE the workmen were altering the Philadelphia and Erie railroad depot in Philadelphia, recently, the whole building fell in, burying seven men.

NO army, it is said, was ever better fed than our army on the James river, the Subsistence Department being active and the communication uninterrupted.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar, and for several years legal reporter for the Public Ledger, died in that city on the 5th inst.

ONE butter dealer in Dubuque, Iowa, has ninety thousand pounds of butter stowed away in his cellar waiting for a rise in the market for that commodity.

THE principal hotels in Washington have raised the price of board to four dollars and a half a day, notwithstanding the recent decline in the price of provisions.

THE Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d ult., in Woodford county, Ky., aged sixty-four years. He was one of the most eloquent men the country ever produced.

AT a sale of 25,000 tons of coal in New York lately, the prices realized were about two dollars less per ton than at the August sale, and it is believed the decline will continue.

THE British are about blockading the Benin river, West Coast of Africa, for the purpose of enforcing a fine on the natives for an outrage on the property of a British subject.

LATE advices from Moscow, Russia, say that a large portion of the city has been destroyed by incendiary fires. Two hundred and fifty houses were burned in one night.

ONE of the cotton mills in Massachusetts now purchases cotton at \$1.20 per pound. This is 70 cents less than they paid for the cotton which is now running through their mills.

GEN. KELLY telegraphs to Gov. Boreman, in West Virginia, that the rebel raiders in that portion of the State had robbed stores and houses to the amount of \$40,000 in one county alone.

GEN. BUTLER has ordered that every person over sixteen years of age who has not taken the oath of allegiance by the 15th day of October, shall be sent outside of the lines.

It is stated that a flour dealer of Boston purchased in St. Louis \$75,000 worth of flour about a month since, on which he will lose \$20,000. Another firm in Boston is said to have lost \$30,000 in western flour.

EVERYBODY at Norfolk, who is old enough, has been obliged to take the oath of allegiance. Some of the female portion of the population make loud objections, but the affable Provost Marshal is very persuasive.

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN B. MCINTOSH, who was wounded in one of Sheridan's battles, is now at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Philadelphia, and is suffering severely. His left leg has been amputated below the knee.

THE fall and winter fashions for ladies' bonnets leave them without a cape or crown. Neuralgia will be prevalent before the winter is over, with such a slight covering for the head, and ear-aches will be common.

A CHANNEL plate for one of the large frigate engines was cast on the 5th inst., at a Hartford foundry. It took 29 tons of melted iron. It took 14 men five days to make the mould, and it will require 10 days or two weeks to cool off.

THE Rev. Lyon Winslow is now on his way to New York. For forty-five years he has been connected with the American Board of Missions, and has filled various positions of trust and honor in Madras. He returns to this country with impaired health.

JOHN MORGAN'S old command, six hundred strong, under Basil Duke, is reported to have made his appearance at Buckhannon, Upshur county, West Virginia, where it attacked the fortifications there under command of Captain Hagans. Aided by the local militia, Captain Hagans repulsed the rebels and held them in check.

THAT illustrious little Croesus, Tom Thumb, really intends taking his long promised tour to Europe, and has engaged passage for himself, his wife and two servants, one male and one female, in the City of Washington, which sails on the 29th instant. They have taken several state rooms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* writes from James river that recent victories over Early has resulted in rendering Confederate paper utterly valueless—only three cents on a dollar—that gold, which was selling at the rate of one dollar for thirty in paper, cannot now be bought at any price.

HALLETT & DAVIS' pianoforte factory on East Newton street, Boston, was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. The loss will be from \$200,000 to \$250,000, on which there is an insurance for about \$100,000 in offices in Boston, New York, Providence, Hartford and other places. About 300 pianos in various stages of construction were destroyed.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says:—We have been shown a Mexican playnote of the Maximilian issue, a very neat little coin of silver, on one side of which appears the familiar eagle of the Mexican republic, with an imperial crown upon his head, and surrounded with the words "Imperio Mexicano." On the reverse, between two laurel wreaths, is the inscription "5 Cents. 1864, M."

List of New Advertisements.

Another Startling Book—C. W. Alexander & Co. The Grape Culturist—A. S. Fuller. Promotions for Fruits and Flowers—Eilwanger & Barry. The National Feed Cutter—D. H. Whittemore. Abraham Lincoln's Early Life—Beadle & Co. To Inventors and Patentees—J. Frazer & Co. Six Dollars from Fifty Cents—H. L. Wolcott. Employment—D. B. Herrington & Co. Wells' Cider Mills—Samuel Wells.

The News Condenser.

- England has now 19 iron clad vessels afloat.
- Geo. Wm. Curtis has been nominated for Congress.
- Nankin, China, has been captured by the Imperialists.
- Coal ashes are being used in Philadelphia for paving the streets.
- The lawyers in Massachusetts have advanced their prices 33 per cent.
- 146,825 emigrants have arrived this year in New York up Sep. 21st.
- The Rev. Dr. Stone of Boston, has accepted a call from San Francisco.
- One out of every 300 Californians is insane. This is from the statistics.
- Madame Anna Bishop and her daughter will sail for Europe in a few days.
- A pilot in New Bedford, while pulling off to reach a ship, fell dead in his boat.
- Killington Peak of the Green mountains put on its snow cap Monday week.
- Gold went up to \$30.00 in Richmond upon the news of Sheridan's victories.
- Rev. Dr. Burchard the revivalist is dead—died at Adams, N. Y., the 25th ultimo.
- A Chinaman has been accepted as a substitute for a drafted man in Portland, Me.
- Robert Kennicott, the Naturalist, was recently "Grafted into the Army" by draft.
- Fully a thousand Cape Verders have died from starvation, and the famine still rages.
- Private Miles O'Reilly (Chas. C. Halpine), was recently admitted to the New York Bar.
- A lady of Mercer Co., C. W., has a live snake in her stomach that cannot be dislodged.
- Hungary is exporting foxes to England to stock the island of Wight for hunting purposes.
- Jackson Haines the American skater has challenged the skaters of England to a trial.
- The Ladies of St. Johns have presented Lieut. Gen. Grant with a coat which cost \$240.
- The Government of Moldavia allows widows who pay taxes to vote in municipal elections.
- In Ceylon the ceremony of marriage consists of tying the couple together by the thumbs.
- Six to eight thousand acres of cotton are in cultivation in Sonora, and it promises a fine yield.
- It is understood that the Prince of Wales is about to erect a new palace at Abergeldie, Scotland.
- One farmer in Connecticut has raised this year over 2 1/2 tons of cabbage from one acre of ground.
- A stage coach and passengers were robbed of \$35,700 in gold dust and coin in Nevada lately.
- The Pennsylvania coal diggers have gone to work again at seven cents a bushel, one cent advance.
- Miss Dr. Mary E. Walker is going to make her fortune telling the story of her experiences in Dixie.
- The female colliers in the colliery districts in England wear breeches, shirt, coat and hobnail boots.
- Dan Rice, the circus clown, has been nominated for State Senator in one of the Pennsylvania districts.
- The Richmond Examiner complains that the negroes are the fattest and best dressed men in Richmond.
- A metallic coffin, enclosing the remains of a beautiful girl, was recently found floating in the Mississippi river.
- Philadelphia has just voted one million of dollars for new school houses. The majority is to be raised by a loan.
- A Brazilian nobleman is under arrest for ordering a slave to horsetwip an English woman in the streets of Rio.
- The rebel Admiral Buchanan has so far recovered from his wounds as to now be able to get about upon crutches.
- The authorities design taking naval apprentice boys from 14 to 18 years of age and keeping them till they are 21.
- The Charleston *Courier* talks about 30,000 Polish soldiers which are expected to arrive and enlist in the rebel army.
- 36,000 hogsheads of tobacco have been received in St. Louis since January 1st—estimated receipts for the year, 40,000.
- The North-Western Sanitary Commission asks the aid of one day's work, profits and income of every body. Good.
- A live lizard four inches long was found in the stomach of a horse which fell dead in the street at Fishkill, N. Y.
- Two young girls in Connecticut have been arrested for taking from the post-office a letter addressed to another young girl.
- The Michigan University has 300 students in the regular course, 350 in the medical school, and 221 in the law department.
- The mysterious disease at Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., has carried off twenty of the young ladies, and is yet raging.
- Levi Bowers of Clear Spring, Md., was fatally poisoned lately by eating a snake which he caught, supposing it to be an eel.
- "Pretty waiter girls" are known in St. Louis as "beer-jerkers." An effort is making to suppress beer-jerking by city ordinance.
- There is a scarcity of firewood in Montreal, where the annual consumption of that article is one hundred and eighty thousand cords.
- The Hoosac tunnel which was to have been finished in two years and a half, has already taken 16 years, and will require 10 more.
- Mrs. Major Booth has been honorably discharged from the charges that she had accepted bribes while acting as Government Sealer.
- The Bloomington, (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says that one business firm in that city has contracted for the seed from one thousand acres of flax.
- The hop crop in Vermont is a failure. Some growers in the southern part of the State have acres from which they do not gather a pound.
- There was a terrific tornado at Mattoon, Ill., the 24th. A freight train was turned upside down, and one car detached and blown half a mile.

