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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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VOL. XVI. NO. 14.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 794.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS P. BARRY,

C. DEWEY, LL. D.,

H. T. BROOKS T. C. PETERS,

L. B. LANGWOTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed in Value, Furity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the husiness of those whose interests i zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining-being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in

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AGRICULTURAL.

MIXING DIFFERENT KINDS OF FEED.

THE Irish Farmers' Gazette, as quoted by the Country Gentleman, says:-"In fattening live stock, a mixture of food is desirable, as it produces more effect than when the same kinds of food are given separately. Thus it has been found, in the course of certain comparative trials, that while it required eight pounds of beans, or six pounds of linseed, to produce one pound of flesh when the beans or linseed were used separately, yet only three and a half pounds of mixed beans and linseed produced one pound of flesh, the effect of the mixing of these kinds of food being to double their value as flesh-producers; so that the two pounds of mixed oats and cake given by the gentlemen we have mentioned in an early part of this article, to their cattle would seem practically to be about of as much value as double that quantity of oats or cake, when either is given alone."

This is very important if true - indeed it is very important if partly true. The expense of mixing different kinds of food is very small assuming they are profitable and desirable kinds to feed, the expense of mixing them is mere nothing. As the saving, whatever it is, can be made without much trouble or cost, we shall do well to investigate this matter at once and ascertain

I have no doubt but a very material saving may be effected by following the above suggestion. The best way to decide the matter is to try the experiment; and that will not decide it unless the experiment is fairly tried. Frequently people try experiments and have nothing but guess work at the end. There are so many modifying circumstances, so many intangible elements, so many items not reckoned in the account, so much looseness and uncertainty attending experimental researches, that I sometimes gravely doubt whether any body ever really learned any thing by experience or experiment. Six thousand years has not settled the vexed "moon question"—after myraid experiments the race of man still gropes in agonizing doubt, whether newly planted peas owe most to the light or the dark side of our vener able nocturnal luminary.

Now, if the Irish Farmers' Gazette has really established it as a fact that mixing two kinds of food together "doubles their value as flesh producers," the discovery outshines petroleum and all the illuminating gases combined. The price of fodder ought to come down at least twentyfive per cent. on the publication of such a FACT in the newspapers!

But I greatly fear that our Irish editor is over sanguine, that the price of fodder will not be very sensibly affected, and that farmers will adhere to old methods.

But let us examine the matter and see if it is not worthy of our serious attention - if we can't save half of our fodder, perhaps we can save some, and secure other good results.

Mankind mix food for themselves, -an illustrious precedent for mixing the food of cattle. It would be an excentric indeed, who should conmeat, or potatoes, or turnips - every sewing and can see but very little difference fed on it

he had no tastes that decent people were bound to respect—a dietetic outlaw! And yet farmers, who some how contrive to pass for sensible men, do precisely a similar thing: do they not keep cattle on stalks, sheep on hay, and hogs on corn for weeks and months together? That this is in deflance of the just demands of the appetite, is beyond all controversy.

All domestic animals, without exception, like variety. Give them the opportunity and they will pass from one place to another, cropping as they go - now they take a few bites of the fresh grass, now they try the quality of such shrubbery as comes in their way, now they look wistfully over the garden fence, and if they conclude to go in, they nibble a little at the beets, take a share of the melons, pass the onions in disgust, and tarry long among the sweet corn and cabbage-beating a precipitate retreat on their owners approach. they rest awhile from their labors; towards evening they resume the circuit of the fields to try in turn every variety of grass-lowland, upland, green, dry, long, short—stopping to crop the ripe pigeon grass with its rich seeds, they espy a bush hitherto hid by a stump in the fence corner; having finished that, they move quietly homeward to gratify again, on the morrow, that love of variety implanted by our common Creator in both man and beast, and which has the authority of a God-given principle.

Are we at liberty to neglect this principle, and can we, with impunity? If we will not minister to this love of variety, the appetite fails, the requisite supply of nourishment is not taken, a loss of condition succeeds, consequently a loss of vital energy followed in many cases by premature death

Admitting the animal to remain in fair condition upon one kind of food, which is as much as we have any right to expect, rapid growth and improvement is next to impossible, and upon this the profit upon stock frequently depends. What is required to merely keep them along is pretty much lost, while a proper variety of nutritious food would secure high condition, an early market, and a high price.

It is not, however, merely a question of appetite - or rather the appetite is but the exponent of the animal's necessities. That wonderful organism, a living body, that blends life and intelligence with dull matter, requires varied nourishment for its varied members. The hair, the skin, the bones, the muscles, fat and flesh differ in their component parts, as in the offices they perform. It is but reasonable to suppose that so complex and diversified a structure would contain elements not abundantly supplied in a single article of food. If they are so supplied, why was such a variety created? Why are our botanical catalogues so bulky? Why such an endless profusion of grasses, grains, roots and herbs? Did Creative Power riot in new born strength, and waste Divine energy in prodigal profusion? I had rather believe that the most insignificant herb on the mountain side was made for a specific purpose, and is the complement of the circle of our wants.

It follows that we should explore, still more thoroughly, the great store house of nature, and bring to their appropriate uses the varied products of Infinite skill, the behests of Infinite Goodness. In the mean time we will do well to consider whether we cannot make a better use of the products well known in husbandry, so as to minister more effectually, by judicious variety, to the pleasures of the animal, and the profits of their owners.—H. T. B.

THE SUGAR BEET.

VARIETIES, USE, CULTURE, &C.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In writing a brief essay on this subject I commence by noticing, first,

Varieties and Use .- Out of the many varieties of beet now grown for feeding stock, making sugar, &c., the "Imperial White," and "White Rose Top," so far as I have experimented, I prefer to all others. These are both sugar varieties, and very rich in saccharine properties.

The "Imperial White" is a short, tapering root, largest at the crown, and grows entirely in the ground, with its green colored tops spread. ing out on the surface of the soil. The root is dry, brittle and very sweet. When I feed a cow one peck of this variety, I consider she gets all of a pound of sugar. For the past two winters fine himself for a whole winter to bread, or I have fattened more or less beef on this variety,

society and every social circle would decide that alone, (with plenty of good hay,) or in combination with Indian meal.

Milch cows do exceedingly well on the sugar beet; they are also excellent feed for calves the first fall and winter. The calf will gnaw them with seemingly as much satisfaction as a child does a lump of sugar.

Boiled or steamed, the sugar beet is good feed for pigs. A year ago our corn crop having failed, we wintered some small shoats mostly on them, and they flourished finely. Horses and sheep, after getting acquainted with the beet, become fond of it.

The "White Rose Top" is a very handsome, long, smooth beet, grows about one-third out of ground, and tapers from thence to its rosa crown. This variety will, I think, yield about one-third more to the acre than the "Imperial," and about as much as the coarser mangel wurzel. It is very sweet, but its flesh is softer, and is, therefore, eaten by stock readily without cutting up. It is a pleasure to see the "bountiful milker" express her gratitude as the master approaches with one or two mammoth specimens for her breakfast.

Of the comparative value of the beet with other forage, such as corn fodder, ground feed, &c., I am not at present prepared to give an opinion, but it is well known that sugar or sweet is great for laying on fat, and that most animals, including the human, are very fond of it.

The "Imperial White" is, I believe, so far as experiments have been made in this country, the best beet from which to manufacture sugar. The prospect is that making sugar from the beet will, at the North, be a profitable business at half, or even one-third, the present price of

Culture-The greatest difficulty I have found in cultivating the beet is, that if sown late and the season proves dry, the young plants are apt to be eaten up, as soon as they appear, by a little black bug or flea.

For this reason I prefer to plant early in May, but have grown good crops planted as late as June. Choose a rich piece of ground, such as will produce good corn, and if the crop is designed for stock, the land can hardly be too rich; but if for sugar, I should prefer a clay loam, dry, or well drained, and moderately rich. The ground should have been fall plowed, and just before planting, plow again fine and deep.

If the ground is quite dry, I usually go over it with a harrow and roller. Then mark one way. I use a marker made by nailing thin strips or shoes across a wide plank two feet and a half or three feet apart, bolt on a tongue pole, and put weight on the marker sufficient to keep the back edge of the plank snug to the ground, thus leveling down all inequalities of surface and leaving the marks behind smooth and clean The marks should be very shallow, as there is danger of getting too much soil on the seed, either when planting, or by heavy rains. Plant immediately after marking. Put three or four seeds in a place and brush a little soil over with the foot, stepping on each hill. The hills should be about fifteen inches apart in the rows.

The beet, in order to produce good crops and fine specimens, must have plenty of room, and it is much easier to cultivate and harvest one root weighing from five to fifteen pounds than half a dozen small ones.

In dropping the seed, especially if it is windy, I find it very convenient to use a tube to drop through (a piece of old eave-trough will do,) so I can stand erect, holding the tube in the left hand, drop with the right, having the seed tied to the waist in an open bag.

To prevent weeds from getting any start, I go through the rows with a hoe, skimming the surface close to the plants as soon as they appear.

If the ground is likely to be weedy it is best at the same time to go between the rows with a hoe or fine-toothed cultivator.

In the course of a week or two, just after rain, if it comes in time, the plants should be thinned to one in a hill. This part of the work is somewhat tedious, but can be gotten along with pretty fast. The rest of the work is easy, and if there is one plant in each hill, and but one, the prospect for a large crop is easy to be realized. The rest of the cultivating consists in hoeing often enough to prevent weeds in the rows, and keep the ground mellow by going through every few days with a cultivator.

Harvesting .- I usually harvest the last of October or the first of November. This I accomplish, if the crop is extensive, and three or four men are at work, by dividing the piece into a should be sown early in spring. Three or four number of narrow lands, then plow a deep fur-

row around the first close to the outside rows. This leaves the beets exposed and easy to be pulled. The team now passes to the next land, and the men proceed to pull and throw the beets into a winrow, following the team from land to to land. After having commenced a sufficient number of lands to keep the team and hands at work without waiting one for the other, commence again at the first land and plow two or more furrows until the next row of beets is exposed and so on to the next as before, the hands following up. Thus when the crop is out, the land will have all been plowed.

After digging as many as can be stored away for the day, hitch to the wagon, drive along side of the winrows of beets and throw them into it. knocking off the dirt by thumping one against the other. Draw to the cellar, or place of storage, and dump in a pile. While part of the hands go with the team, the others may be cutting off tops and storing away. In this way, if the crop is good, three or four men can harvest 200 bushels in a day. E. HOLT.

Wheaton, Ill., March, 1865.

GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Dwarf Broom Corn .- JAMES MARFORD, Licking Co., O., a broom manufacturer, writes the RURAL that he finds the dwarf broom corn preferable to the larger variety for several reasons: 1, It grows in a sheath and is not so liable to bend down. 2, It is a finer and tougher brush, more durable and easier worked. 3, The same bulk of it will make more and better brooms.

Sorghum for Sirup.—A committee appointed by the Wisconsin State Sorghum Convention to examine and report upon varieties of Sorgho and Imphee, at the conclusion of their report, recommended "the growing of the large Sorghum for the main crop;" and asserted that 'the early Sorghum is valuable and almost indispensable to the grower and manufacturer, in order that the labor of securing the crop may be extended."

Importance of Care in Harvesting Broom Corn,-A Licking Co. O. correspondent of the RURAL says the value of the brush of broom corn denends largely upon the manner in which it is saved. If allowed to stand until it is frost-bitten it is apt to be tender and black; but if gathered when the seed is in the milk state, it is much better. The length of the brush of any variety will depend upon the soil. It needs a good soil, but not too rich.

Black Imphee Cane .- Some of the cane growers of lowa and Wisconsin commend a variety of sugar cane highly, which they call the Black Imphee. It is said to make a thick, uniform sirup which keeps better than the thinner sirups. It stands up better in the field than any other and is softer and works better. It is also said to be sweeter and better flavored. It is said by an Iowan to be fully four weeks earlier than Sorghum. It is thought to be a hybrid of other varieties, and no one seems to know its origin.

Feeding Whey to Swine .- On this subject a correspondent writes the RURAL: - "I had a breeding sow in the year 1862 that was fed exclusively on whey; she brought nine pigs, and all lived. I have fattened hogs to weigh 350 pounds on whey without one kernel of grain or meal. I think the reason hogs die when fed on whey is because they are kept so filthy. I know of several farmers who lost hogs last year because they were kept in a place so filthy that nothing could live in it."

Feeding Cows Whey. - An "Otsego County Farmer" writes the RURAL that he believes feeding whey to cows decidedly beneficial; keeps a diary of 50 cows, feeds whey, and has never seen any bad effects therefrom. He never made over 450 pounds of cheese per cow in a season before he commenced feeding whey, but since has made 500 pounds. Feeds 11/4 pails of whey and a pint of shorts per cow per day. Has cows ten years old, which have always been feed whey, and their teeth are perfectly sound.

English Blue Grass .- O. B. RYALL: - We do not know what you mean by English Blue Grass. If you mean the Kentucky Blue Grass, or our June Grass of the North - Poa pratensis - we think you can find seed enough for seeding 12 acres at any of the larger establishments advertising with us. It should only be sown where permanent pasture is desired, because it does not get well established under two or three years. Stock is not allowed on it the first year after seeding, where it is sown extensively. It quarts of seed per acre are usually sown.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents. -- Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

PAULAR MERINO PEDIGREES.

A press of matter from correspondents-already deferred too long, to make room for the proceedings of the meetings of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and of its Executive Board-will prevent us, for a week or two, from laying before our readers the proofs on which rest the pedigrees of the Paular Merino Sheep of the United States. In the meantime, we hesitate not to express the opinion that these proofs will be found as direct and reliable as those on which rest the pedigrees of any other sheep in our country, whether of fine or coarse wooled breeds.

For the same reasons we defer some remarks on an article which appeared in the Country Gentleman, March 30th, and considerable other editorial matter.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

SHEEP EATING WOOL FROM OTHER SHEEP.—ALBERT S. Allen, Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., writes:-"I have one sheep that will pull the wool almost constantly from other sheep, and eat it with as great a a relish apparently as if it was the very choicest of food. Can you tell me the cause and cure?" These cases are not very common, but we have witnessed a number of them. It is wholly different from woolpulling, where the sheep loosens or pulls out its own wool, owing, it is supposed, to some irritation of the skin. Some regard this wool eating as "a trick" or habit acquired in some unexplainable way. We never had a case of it that we remember in our flocks, and have not therefore had an opportunity of experimenting with it carefully. We have supposed it, however, an exhibition of depraved appetite, occasioned by a morbid secretion of the gastric juice, or some other cause which has deranged the normal condition of the stomach. Human beings are subject to this depraved appetite-females more than males, and pregnant. females more than others. If we attempted to combatthe malady, we should attempt to do it by restoring the stomach to its natural condition and tone. Sheep sometimes eat the wool of others because salt has been spilled on it. Whatever treatment is resorted to in the case of one of these wool eaters, it should at once be separated from other sheep, and if the habit permanent, it should, unless particularly valuable for its blood and qualities, be killed.

LETTING OUT SHEEP VS. MANAGING THEM, &c .to know if sheep can be let in the Western States for half the wool and half the increase. Such bargains we are informed, are often made in the far West, and enormously profitable as they are to the sheep owner. (if he can let to careful, responsible men,) the person taking them, it is thought, does much better than he would not to take them—provided he is not in a situation where he can purchase sheep. But after all if we were a young, energetic sheep farmer, "81 years old," and determined to cast our lot and part among the great free sheep walks of the West, we should prefer to keep and manage our own sheep, until they increased beyond our power to do so. Then we would let the surplus to good men, if we could find them. It does not cost half the fleece and half the increase to keep sheep where the summer pasturage is free, and where corn for winter fodder grows as it does in our Western States. Mr. Pease's ideas as to a proper western locality strike us as very sound. The articles referred to by us on western sheep management, written by Hon. Mr. GRINNELL of Iowa, and by Mr. BOARD-MAN of Logan Co., Ill., will be found in the first annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Let Mr. P. write to the Congressman of his district to send it to him.

GOLD DROP .- In the brief notice of Mr. HAMMOND'S Gold Drop, accompanying his portrait, which we published a few weeks since, we stated that his owner had refused \$10,000 for him. A correspondent, whose name we omit - because he evidently did not understand who made themselves responsible for the above assertion, and therefore intended no impertinence, asks whether this storylis true, or whether it is a "humbug?" That price was offered for the ram, bona fide, by F. H. DEAN and H. F. DEAN, the well known breeders of Merinos, of West Cornwall, Vt.

MALCOM.-The gentleman who under this signature wrote the article some time since published by us, on Sheep Lands in Nebraska, and whose name has been so often called for by the readers of this paper, we are now allowed to say is the Rev. SAMUEL AUGHEY, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Dakota City, Ne-



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

LIFE MEMBERS.—The following is the list of Life Members of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, down to March 30th, 1865. Tickets will soon be in readiness to forward to those and to all persons who subsequently become Life Members by the payment of ten dollars each:

Henry S. Randall,	Cortland Village
Henry S. Raman,	Cornered Arms
Hon. B. N. Huntington,	. Kome.
Chart Wm T Remer	Pann Yan.
Tabas Ooddon Part	Watemonths.
ARITER GEORGE, TRANS.	Owenders
Cant, Davis Cossit,	. Ononuaga.
Th Th T. Minore	Kochester.
Charles Tailman, Esq.,	Syracuse.
Rev. R. A. Avery	Clovereville
Rev. R. A. Avery	Gioversvino.
Gideon Granger, Esq.,	Canangaigus.
Gideon Granger, Esq., Hon. E. B. Pottle,	Naples.
Hon. Erastus Corning,	. Albany.
True William Volle	Rhinahack
Hon. William Keny,	. Tentucocoa.
Hon. William Kelly, Edward Huntington, Esq.,	. Rome.
Charles W. Per Les. Esq	North Norwich.
A. F. Wilcox, Esq.,	Favetteville.
A. P. Wilder Ben	
Ambrose Clark, Esq., David Collins, Jr., Esq.,	*
David Collins, Jr., Esq.,	
Joseph Hess, Esq.,	
Arthur J. Mead, Esq.,	
Arthur J. Mood, Mou.	Manling
Edmund O. Clapp, Esq.,	maniius.
Addison H. Clapp, Esq.,	**
Allen H. Avery, Esq.,	66
W. F. Blanchard, Esq.,	. 46
Charles H. Hibbard, Esq.,	•
Harry C. Fillmore, Esq.,	
S. W. Rice, Esq., Elbridge Kinney, Esq.,	66
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Horace Allen, Esq.,	. Venice Center.
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William H. Lamport, Esq.,	· Carrantanti nar
James H. Simmons, Esq.,	• "
David Gardner, Kad	•
George B. Sackett, Esq.,	. "
George B. Seckett, Esq., John Maltman, Esq., John Callister, Esq., E. C. Sheppard, Esq., Pitt May Req., George W. Nicholas, Esq.,	. *
John Maitman, Lsq.,	
John Callister, Esq.,	•
R C Sheppard, Esq.,	. "
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George W. Micholas, mad.,	Transana
G. W. Pitts, Esq.,	. Richmond.
P. R. Pitts, Esq.,	
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Milo M. Wiley, Esq.,	.rapies.
H. M. Boardman, Esq.,	. Rushville.
William Beebe, Esq.,	Northport.
Tara T Danger Ber	Wanth Hoods
Loan J. Burgess, Esq.,	THALFT TOORICE.
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COMMITTEES AT STATE SHEEP FAIR .- The Commit tees appointed by the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, to act at the Fair at Canandaigua, 9th, 10th and 11th of May, are as follows: American Merinos-On Rams: -A. F. Wilcox, Fayetteville; W. A. Cook, Lima. On Ewes:-Charles W. Per Lee, North Norwich; D. W. Percey, Hoosic; Hiram Taft, West Bloomfield.

Fine Merinos - On Rams: -J. M. Ellis, Syracuse; R. L. Rose, Geneva: W. D. Dickinson, Victory. On Ewes:-T. S. Faxton, Utica; Thos. Underhill, Genoa; William Stuart, York.

Delaine Merinos - On Rams :- Grattan H. Wheeler, Hammondsport; Perez Pitts, Honeoye; James Roy, West Troy. On Ewes:—Chester Moses, Marcellus; Alexander Arnold, Avoca.

Long Wooled Sheep:-Richard Peck, Lima; John R. Page, Sennett: William Beebe, Northport.

Middle Wooled Sheep: - Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow; J. McD McIntyre, Albany; A. T. Par sons, Chili.

PRODUCE OF A FLOCK.—SEYMOUR JOYNER, North Egremont, Mass., gives the following statement of the profits of his flock. Whole number 46, and 27 of them ewes. Raised 27 lambs. Sold 256 lbs. of wool for \$256. Sold ram lambs, old crones and others not wanted to keep, 27 for \$200. Premium on lambs \$3. Premium on yearling ram, \$2. Total \$461. Profits on original flock, \$10.02 per head. Mr. J. would like to hear from other contributors, who state the profits of their flocks, whether they include their whole flocks? He says some of them have given the profits on ewes alone, not making it to appear that they had any rams, or that the rams they used cost them anything-whereas he declares that a good stock ram cannot be hired in the region where he resides for less than \$50 or \$100 a year.

Is CLOVER GOOD FOR BREEDING EWES?-P. M. G., West Windsor, Rock Co., Wis., asks the question which commences this paragraph. A few years ago we should not have been more surprised had we been asked if corn was good for pigs, or bread and milk for children! There are, however, we have since ascertained, highly intelligent flock-masters in Vermont, who do actually entertain the opinion that clover hav causes ewes to bring forth feeble lambs. Some of our 'N. Y. flock-masters believe that it causes them to bring forth goitered lambs. We do not subscribe to either opinion. We do not believe that lambs are anywhere stronger or healthier than in those regions of New York, where clover is the almost exclusive summer and winter feed of sheep.

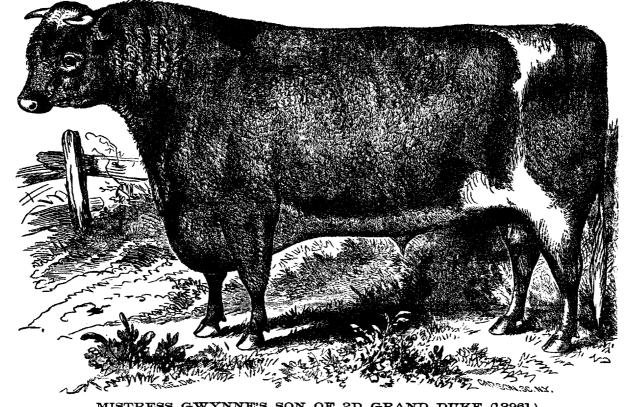
CATARRH,-EZRA COLE, Fairfield, Mich., describes severe case of chronic catarrh in a yearling ram. He ought not to have bought a ram in that situation for full service. He would seem, from Mr. C.'s account, since an Infantado ram lamb, called "Fortune," of to be too much reduced for the safe administration of esthartics. We cannot recommend much besides good regular feeding, a dry, well strewed down, and well ventilated apartment, and non-exposure to cold winds currents of air or sudden changes of temperature. Some good farmers daub tar on the nose and between the eyes, and administer a table spoonful of it internally a few times once in three or four days. Internally, genuine tar is stimulant, diuretic, and in large doses laxative. Externally it is a stimulant. Much of the tar now sold is said to be adulterated.

POTATOES AND MEAL FOR BREEDING EWES .- SEY-MOUR JOYNER, N. Egremont, Mass., asks our opinion of feeding potatoes and meal to breeding ewes-the meal consisting of corn, rye and oats in equal portions. We have fed turnips with or without meal to breeding ewes for twenty years; and we have fed some beets, but never potatoes, regarding them as a much less profitable crop for that purpose. But we have no doubt whatever they would form a good feed for ewes. We have fed corn and oat meal separately and mixed with roots-always with good effect. Rye is rarely raised in Central New York. We never fed it to sheep, but see no reason why it should not form a good feed mixed as Mr. J. proposes.

THE BEST SHEEP COUNTRY .- Mrs. J. B. COLT, Chapin, Franklin Co., Iowa, gives us a number of examples to show the remarkable success attained by those who have introduced sheep into that region of country. Her husband and herself moved there from Niagara Co., N. Y. She declares that land in Iowa "is worth just as much for wool growing as it is in the east," and that it is foolish for people of small means to work little farms here and be poor, when by going to the west they can soon become independent.

SHEEP FAIR IN CATUGA Co.-The Cayuga County Wool Growers' Association will hold its Annual Sheep Shearing and Festival on the Fair Grounds in Auburn on the 24th day of May. The Wool Growers of the State are invited to attend and bring their sheep. P. L. ATWOOD, President; HORAGE ALLES of Venice Centre, Secretary.

The state of



MISTRESS GWYNNE'S SON OF 2D GRAND DUKE (12961.) [LOYAL DUKE (4973) AT TWO YEARS OF AGE.]

PEDIGREE.—Red and white, caived July 4th, 1859. Bred by Samuel Thorne, Esq., Thorndale, N. Y., the property of Hon. A. B. Conger, Waldberg, near Haverstraw, N. Y. Got by imported 2d Grand Duke (12961) out of Mistress Gwynne, by imported Grand Duke (10284)—imported Mystery, by Usurer (9763)—Minstrel, by Count Conrad (3510)—Major, by Wallace (5586)——, by Wellington (2824)——, by Marmion (406)—Daphne, by Merlin (480)—Nell Gwynne, by Layton (366)—Nell Gwynne, by Phenomenon (491)—Princess, by Favorite (252)——, by Favorite (252)——, by Hubbard (319)——, by Snowden's bull (612)——, by Waistell's bull (669)——, by Masterman's bull (422)——, by Studley bull (626.)

E. E. BROWN'S SHEEP .- JUSTUS N. KNAPP of Spafford, N. Y., writes us a pleasing account of a visit by himself and some of his neighbors to the Merino flock of Elijan E. Brown, Esq., of New Hope, Cayuga Co., N. Y. They discovered that he had an excellent flock, excellent barn arrangements, and practiced all the details of sheep husbandry remarkably well. Mr. Brown has long occupied a high rank among the breeders of

CUTTING LAMB'S TEETH.—S. W. MERWIN, Palmyra, Otoe Co., Nebraska, says :- "Lambs often come with their teeth not cut through their gums, in which case they will not suck, but soon die." He remarks that every lamb should be examined at birth, and if the teeth are not through, the gums should be cut with the thumb nail or otherwise. (See Practical Shepherd, page 150.)

SHEEP FAIR IN WASHINGTON COUNTY .- The Sheer Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of Washington Co., holds its Spring Show and Public Shearing on the 4th and 5th days of May, at North Granville. A fine exhibition of sheep is expected. B. J. LAWRENCE, President; ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., of Comstock's Landing, Secretary.

Merinos in Warren Co., N. Y.—Joseph Haviland, Jr.. of Glen's Falls. we are requsted by a friend to say, has recently purchased some valuable Infantado breeding ewes of C. N. HAYWARD of Bridport, and E. S. STOWELL, Corwall, Vt., and it is thought they will make a very valuable addition to the Merino sheep of Warren county.

SHEDDING TEETH.—A Subscriber, Caldwells Prairie, Wis., asks at what age tegs attain their two first broad teeth. Usually, we think, when they are from 12 to 16 months old. There are great variations in this particular, naturally, and these are much increased by difference in feed. High kept young sheep attain their broad teeth more rapidly.

OIL MEAL.—An excellent old friend asks us if we ever fed oil meal to breeding ewes. We did so on a limited scale some years ago, and do not remember much about it. It is, we believe, held to be excellent feed for them, as well as for sheep of every other description.

SALE OF RAM TEG.-WM. L. ARCHER, S. S. CAMP-BELL and N. Cowen of West Va., bought a few weeks EDWIN HAMMOND of Middlebury, Vt., for which they paid him \$5,000.

SCAB.-The cases described by E. B. CARRIER of Marshall, Michigan, are doubtless scab, if the symptoms are correctly stated. Let him keep an account of the cases and treatment and report the results to us.

CHOLIC. - "Maxon," Wisconsin, says that one spoonful of pain-killer, given in milk and water, will cure the worst case of cholic in sheep in 80 minutes.

Communications, Etc.

WESTERN PROGRESS.

THE writer came to Wisconsin eight years since, and then found the impression quite general that the fertility of the prairies was unbounded. Some declared that manure was an injury and not a benefit to the land. No pains were taken to make or save manure, because the necessity was not felt. Straw fires lit up the prairies in all directions. The virgin prairie soils yielded twenty-five or thirty bushels of wheat, and sixty or eighty of corn. Talk to a farmer of husbanding his manure, and he would tell you that was all very well for the east; but that sort of talk was not applicable to the black deep soil of the prairies. They would triumphantly point you to their corn cribs and wheat granaries. 'Just look at that field! It has been sowed to wheat every year for twelve years. Last year it gave twenty-five bushels to the acre, and it bids fair to yield as much or more this year." It was in vain for us to say that they were

drawing not only the interest, but the principal invested in their farms. That all draw and no deposits would sooner or later drain the bank. Again they would tell you your philosophy was all right for the east, where the "hard pan',

came clear to the top; but that the black rich 31/4 feet between rows, leaving the plants from soil of the prairie was deep and inexhaustible for ages, or at least the life-time of this generation. and those that come after must look out for in raising an excellent quality of brush by this themselves.

Now all is changed. When the crops began to fail, it was laid to the season. But somehow the season did not seem to affect new land unfavorably. Then, again, Mr. A. or B., who manured their land got good crops. The unfavorable dry season of 1864, produced twenty bushels of wheat to the acre on some comparatively new lands, when the average was not above ten or twelve bushels to the acre.

The days of no manure and the burning of straw, and no rotation of crops, are played out. Wheat! wheat!! wheat!!! is a thing of the past. Farmers now see that there must be a change. More stock, more manure, less wheat, and more variety. All good farmers are working up their straw and other materials into manure, to keep up the fertility of their farms. A few are discouraged, sell and move still farther west, to open new farms, and pursue the same exhausting system that they practiced here. But the mass will profit by their past experience, and pursue a rational system of husbandry and reap their reward. L. L. FAIRCHILD. Rolling Prairie, Wis.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARMING.

Editors Rural New-Yorker: - As the subject of stock and grain farming has been introduced again, I have concluded to give in my experience of the past season. If I understand the subject aright, it is to know how much stock can be kept on afarm, and yet not diminish the amount of grain raised, nor even the amount sold but to a small extent. Now, I will give the amount of grain raised, sheep wintered, and grain sold from 15 acres; also, the time of sowing, as it may benefit some that are in the practice of sowing late in dry seasons:

1st - sowed April 16. 81/2 bu. oats, yield 60 bush. 2d " " 20th. 17 " " 250 " 3d " May 2d. 7% " " 125 " 4th " 5th. 13% " " 118 " Number bushels sown, 41% " Yield 553 "

They were sown at the rate of three bushels per acre. To the first of March I have fed the straw of No. 1, 3 and 4 to 84 sheep, (all large and strong.) It will take about half the straw of No. 2 to keep them the remainder of the winter. I have fed them a peck of corn per day, which, for 150 days, will give 371/2 bushels, or the corn of one acre. Then for 15 acres, we have 84 sheep wintered, 553 bushels of oats at 85 cents per bushel, \$470.05, besides the acre of stalks and a part of the straw. Now, if the 15 acres had been in grass, how much could have been sold after wintering the same number of sheep? Fifteen acres grass, 11/4 tuns per acre, 19% tuns; less 10 tuns for feeding sheep, 9% tuns at \$25 per tun, \$243.75, which leaves a balance of \$226.30. I think if the same straw had been cut and fed with about three times as much corn, it would have kept twice the number of sheep, or as many as could be kept on the whole number acres of hay.

In conclusion, I see no reason why the same number of sheep, or other stock, cannot be kept on a grain farm as on a stock farm, and yet as much grain sold as ever ought to be sold off a W. T. BELMONT. farm.

Allegany, N. Y., March, 1865.

BROOM CORN CULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I notice in the RUBAL of March 11th, a request for some information in regard to broom corn raising. As I have been engaged in raising the brush and manufacturing brooms, more or less, for the past twenty years, I will give what I consider the best method of raising brush. I have planted both in hills and in drills. I have invariably obtained the best quality, and the most in quantity per acre, when planted in drills. I planted

21/4 to 3 inches apart; if left standing thicker, the brush will be too short. I find no difficulty method.

The dwarf variety is the nicest brush, but has always proved two weeks later with me than the other kinds. I raise but a small proportion of this variety.

It is a very important point to know that your seed will germinate quickly. To test this, I take a thickly matted green sod, large enough to fill the bottom of a tin pan, leaving the grass uppermost. I then place a quantity of seed on the grass, and cover it with another sod, fitting tightly to the edge of the pan, with the grass side down, after which I pour boiling water on to it until it is thoroughly wet; put the whole under a stove, see that it is kept moist and warm; 36 hours will prove the value of your seed by this method.

I plant directly after planting Indian corn. Cultivate and thin to proper distance between plants as soon as the rows can be followed. drawing the soil lightly from the plants with one of Doyle's Improved Cultivator Plows. which can be done with less than one-half the labor than with any other cultivator that I have ever seen work. After the first dressing I reverse the shovels as will best suit the growing D. EDWARDS. plants.

East Waterloo, Iowa, March, 1865.

A SAMPLE OF MAPLE SUGAR.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Please find enclosed a sample of sugar made by myself. It was taken from a large batch, and is no better than an average. I find no difficulty in making an article as good as this every time, if there is no storm to affect the sap. The only requisite is cleanness, for making white sugar; black sugar always has dirt in it.

I beg leave to differ from some of your correspondents with regard to the modus operands of manufacturing it. For instance, I prefer a half-diamond gouge for tapping, to be driven from both ways by a mallet, thus cutting out a chip.

This mode has the advantage of admitting of This mode has the advantage of admitting of being tapped over whenever the box or incision becomes dry, by merely taking a thin shaving from the sides. A sheet iron spout is driven immediately under the box. An eight-penny fence nail is used for hanging the bucket.

I further claim sirup should be well settled before sugared off. It is the custom with some to add white loaf sugar to samples sent for exhibition; also flour, &c. This is perfectly pure. If competent I would give my entire method for publication. MARTIN A. HOADLEY. Avoca, N. Y., March 30, 1865.

REMARKS.—You are competent enough; write it just as you would talk it, and our readers will understand it. The sample received is very good indeed-tastes very like a sugar bush in which we used to gather and boil sap!

DRILLING GRAIN ON FALL PLOWED LAND. I saw an inquiry in the RURAL on this subject.

I have used a drill the past three years on fall and spring plowing. It is my experience that I can get a better crop of wheat on spring plowing, with the drill, than I can get on fall plowing by sowing broadcast in the usual way. I got 17 bushels of wheat per acre by sowing with a drill on fall plowed land last season, while my neighbors' crops did not average eight bushels to the acre. Last spring I sowed on eight acres of corn stubble land, 29 bushels of oats, broadcast. On another field of fifteen acres, I drilled in two and a half bushels of oats per acre, or thirty-eight bushels. There was at least onethird difference in favor of the drilled over the broadcast sewing. And if a person can save ten bushels in every forty in seeding, it is a consideration. Drilled grain, standing alongside broadcast sowing, escaped the ravages of the chinch bug-soil and seed the same.

McHenry Co., 111., 1805. JOHN PERGUSON.

Rural Notes and Queries.

OUR SPRING CAMPAIGN.-The second quarter of this volume of the Rural commences this week-a good time to renew or subscribe. Single subscriptions, new clubs, or additions to present ones, are now in order. See notice at head of first column of News page—over the flag which shines so brightly this week.

THE COUNTRY. -A recent ride among the farms

hereabouts, causes us to believe that the ground has been left by the snow in very good condition indeed for early seeding, and the winter grain little injurednowhere injured except where the water stands on the surface. And this occurs too often to be profitable. A spade in the hands of a good man would save much wheat in such places. We notice a terrific lopping off of the limbs in the old orchards—saws and axes have been used with little regard to consequences, and the mangled trees wait the stirring of the juices of life with bared and scarred heads sad to look at." We don't like to see the rich, dark colored juice of the barnyard wasting away in rivulets that ripple on unconscious that they are bearing away grain from the granary of the farmer, and gold from his purse. And it is not kind of you, O, farmer, to permit your kine to peach up your meadows and destroy their appetites, as we see some of you do. Nor is it just the thing to leave your sleds on the ground, now that you have no further use for them, and allow the shoes to rust, and the tenons to rot. We did not see many hot-beds hardly any. It is time those who like a good garden, and fresh vegetables, attended to that item. We noticed one man, who had been changing his fence line, was drawing the broken rails and bottoms of his fence to the woodyard, and setting them up in such' shape as that they would dry. That was sensible.
One house had been painted white; whiting instead of, or mixed with a little, lead had been used. The house looked very bad. We would whitewash such a house—at any rate it should have some other covering. We saw no plows going, nor much field work being done, but great opportunities were apparent.

THE PLOW MAKERS AND PRICES.-We have before us a circular signed by seventeen firms engaged in manufacturing plows in Western New York, agreeing to abide by the following prices for plows and their respective parts this season:—Common two-horse plows, (without wheel or extra point,) \$11.50; wheel and standard, 1.50; coulter and gripe, 2.50; pointers, (without extra point,) 2.50; plain points, 85 cts.; coulter points, 1.00; pointer points, 50 cts.; landsides, 85 cts.; moldboards, 3.50; beams, 4.00; handles, complete, 2.00; single handle, 1.00; Rounds, 10 cts.; cast clevis, 50 cts.; wrought clevis, 50 cts.

Cassel's Illustrated Family Bible.-G.W. Chase, Faribault, Minn., wants to know "whether the project of completing 'Cassel's Illustrated Family Bible' and 'Natural History' has proved a failure?" now been two years since he has received a number, and he fails to get answers to inquiries as to reasons of delay. We cannot answer our correspondent's questions.

CHARCOAL.—I have in one pile at least 1,000 wagon loads of fine charcoal which has lain in this heap for the last 40 years. I wish to know how to best make this immediately available as a fertilizer. Would growing crops receive benefit from a top dressing of it?

—A. Cole, Albion, N. Y.

Yes, it is valuable to incorporate with the soil at any time; but if you are making much manure it is more valuable to mix with that and apply it to the soil in such combination.

ABOUT STONE PUMPS.—I would like to inquire of any one who has used a stone pump in a well for a year or more, whether the water remains as good as before using the pump? I suppose the stone itself would not affect water injuriously, but some contend that the water is not sufficiently agitated by pumping to prevent its becoming in a measure staguant, and impure in consequence. Will some one who has tested the matter tell us the result? We have a very nice well of water, twenty-six feet deep, and hesitate to exchange the windlass and bucket for a stone pump on this account.—B., Sherburne, N. Y.

Insects in Hay.—Will you inform your readers what insect it is that destroys clover hay in the mow or stack? My clover is stored under cover, and now, at time of feeding it out, I find the leaves destroyed in the mow near the ground, the hay being full of little black motes, apparently the excrements of some insect; but no insects are to be seen. Will you also inform us how to prevent this destruction?—N. W., Westville, Wis.

Worms AT Bottom of BAY.—On examining my hay I find a great many worms in the hay at the bottom of the bay. They are about % or % inches in length, of a dark color, some resembling our cut-worms in appearance, but not so large. I would like to inquire what they are, if any others have them, and if they do any harm?—L. M. B., Saline, Mich.

GUENON'S WORK.—Will the experienced men, who read the RURAL, tell us whether the directions given in this work for selecting milch cows, are reliable? Can the milking qualities of a cow be determined, without a doubt, by the signs there laid down, or by any other reliable indications?—L. L. F.

To Horsemen.-Will some [RUBAL reader tell me what to do for a young horse that once had a large collar boil which healed, and since then small swell-ings appear occasionally on the spot and suppurate. The top of his neck at that place seems sensitive all that the 2. A Voyung Expuring the time?-A Young FARMER.

QUACK GRASS.—Can you, or some of your correspondents, inform me through your paper the best method of destroying switch grass, or as it is commonly called quack grass? I wish to get the experience of some one that has been troubled with this pest among farmers.—HENRY BALLEY.

To COVER A SAND BANK.—I have a bank fronting the lake that is very sandy. What is the best thing to sow or plant on it to cover it? Perhaps some of the RURAL readers can inform me.—W. H. L., Pepin, Wis.

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP. — Will some of the readers of the RURAL tell me what is the most profitable crop that I can raise on a small farm of ten or twenty acres?—B. T. W.

BROOK TROUT.—P. C. C., Meadeville, Pa.: On page 133, Vol. XIV RUBAL, Mr. S. H. Anneworth, West Bloomfield, N. Y., gave the information you require. He is engaged in trout culture.

TUCKER'S REGISTER OF RUBAL AFFAIRS. — W. P. Strong: Address Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., inclosing thirty cents, for this publication.

FLAX WHERIS.—M. M. F., Greenbush, Mich.: S. HAWLEY, Jr., South Warsaw, N. Y., can furnish you with Flax Wheels.

Wind-Mill.—Will some of your correspondents tell ne how to make a wind-mill that will pump water?—

SELAS QYOUNG

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

WINE GLASS METHOD OF TRAINING PEAR TREES.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE for February, 1865, contains a highly interesting article from Capt. W. R. Austin of Dorchester. Mass., on his system of training pear trees in the form of a wine glass or goblet.

We have heard Capt. Austin's trees spoken of frequently by those who have seen them, as models of beauty and productiveness, and we therefore take pleasure in placing before our fruit growing readers, in his own words, the Captain's mode of treatment.

After discussing at some length the comparative merits of the "Pyramid" and "Wine Glass," he says:

"I take good thrifty dwarf trees, (not barkbound and stunted, either imported or native.) say two years from the bud, and having prepared the ground by trenching, say two spades deep, and making the soil light and fine, I set out the young trees in April, in straight rows. eight feet apart, and the rows say twelve or fifteen feet apart, or, you may set a single row on borders near a walk; the soil all being loose and light, only a small hole need be opened. sufficient to contain easily the roots, (which in the imported tree are usually small, and we rely upon new, fine roots making out from the stem.)

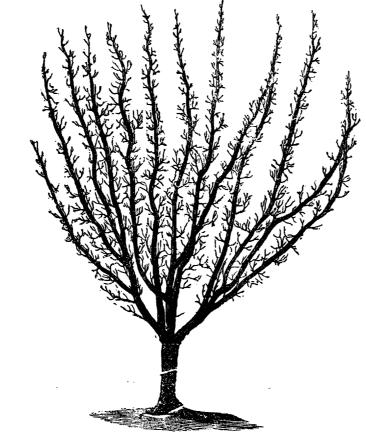
A tree should not be set like a post, in a small hole, with the ground hard all around it; and here let me say, if your ground has not been trenched, or made mellow by cultivation, the next best thing is to open a very large hole, four or even six feet in diameter, and return the soil to it broken up loose, that is, fill up the hole with the same soil, or any other better, especially close round the stem, to encourage young roots

The trees should be set deep enough to have the juncture where the pear joins the quince two inches below the surface, and this will tend to keep out borers, (some recommend deeper planting, to induce a growth of pear root, above the quince roots; this, in my grounds, with trees so near together, I consider a misfortune. If I am going to have pear root, let me know it in the first place, that I may give ample room, and be prepared to wait for a big tree;) the trees being set out, and the ground leveled off, I cut off the top, or head it back, cutting out the center leader, if any, and prepare the tree for a low start when it begins to grow; it is important to mulch the first summer, and apply a top-dressing of good compost manure every fall or winter, to be forked in in the spring when the soil is turned over. Manure should never be put directly among the roots; after the roots are nicely spread out, and covered over with a fine soil. then a layer of manure, of most any kind, (compost, stable or barn-yard, preferred,) may be put on, and the hole filled up and leveled off even, that the first rains may soak down and carry the juices to the roots.

Of course, no weeds or grass must be allowed to grow near the trees, though carrots or vegetables may be cultivated with good effect, to keep the ground mellow, and until the trees become large; the first summer the growth is usually small, but the second spring, (a year from planting,) they are prepared to start vigorously, and must now be headed back, or cut in, and the tree formed during this second summer into the way you desire it to go. A certain number of leaders (say 10 or 12) may be allowed to grow, starting the lower ones about 18 inches from the ground, and leaving the stem clean below that, - nothing but these leaders are allowed to grow, taking care to have no particular center one to enjoy all the sap, but all equally divided; all side-shoots and spray kept off by nipping or cutting off, with very light shears, leaving always three or four leaves at the base of the twig, for foliage. These leaders, having all the sap, grow fast, and must be topped or cut off when too long, say about 10th of July, or sooner if necessary, to give a check and concentrate the energies of the tree, and stock it up; this may have to be repeated more than once, but if topped too early, the tendency is to throw out more side shoots and increase your labor, but after about the 10th, or middle of July, the growth becomes sluggish during the hot weather, and if in the fall they start to growing again, the same process must be continued, and thus all the pruning is done during the growing season. This being done each year, the tree is constantly in shape; no saw is ever required to saw off large limbs and waste its energies, and no sap lost in superfluous growth. The wood being exposed to sun and air ripens off well, and predisposes to the production of fruit spurs and buds, and thus early bearing is secured, while the tree has concentrated vitality to support and nourish its

We have heard much said about "pinching," and doubtless if the young shoots can be taken in time, they may be nipped off with the thumb and fore-finger, but I have usually preferred to wait for a greater number to appear before commencing, and then use a very small, light pair of pruning shears that make a drawing stroke, or even scissors are more expeditious than a knife; the work is imperative and urgent from about the middle of May to 10th of July, and many millions of these side shoots I cut off yearly, enough I presume, to dampen the ardor of any but a full believer and enthusiast, but the tree once into full bearing, the labor is much dimished, and the head properly formed, it is not so hard to keep it so. I have said 10 or 12 leaders; this, of course, is not arbitrary, and may be less or more, so long as the principle is the tree is near a walk, or you have not room for should put in Greenings. a round top, you may give a flat form like a fan

fruit.



WINE-GLASS METHOD OF TRAINING PEAR TREES.

tying; in this case a less number of leaders would be needed. In the sketch presented, there are more leaders than my best models have, but which could not be photographed for want of a background.

For whatever of success I have had in pear growing, I am indebted entirely to my mode of pruning, and not to "generous culture;" my soil is light and thin, with gravelly, coarse sand for subsoil. I have never manured high, or forced my trees, and after 15 and 20 years' growth they do not average more than 10 to 12 feet in height; every fall, late, after the leaf has dropped and the sap is down, or any pleasant weather in winter or spring, any time before the sap begins to run, I go over all my trees to adjust and cut back my leaders to within three to six inches of last year's starting point, and this is all the growth allowed in height each year, while the main stem and leaders become gradually stouter.

As I have said before, there are some varieties (as the Urbaniste, and those making much fine wood,) not adapted to this system, while the Duchesse d'Angouleme, Glout Morceau, Beurre Langelier, and many others, cannot be successfully fruited in any other way, (till the tree has great age,) though it may flower full each year; so, also, there are some kinds, like the Beurre Diel, Dix and St. Michael, inclined to crack, that require a closer head, more shade and foliage to protect the fruit from the direct rays of the sun, which hardens the skin, and the first heavy rain, after a drought, is sure to crack the pears, as they cannot expand fast enough, and quite possible they would crack in some soil any way.

I have often been asked how to prune, and what to do with trees which have been left to themselves for five or ten years without a twig cut; this is like calling in the doctor after the disease is seated and cure impossible. If you undertake to cut off and head back such trees, (if vigorous) wherever you cut off, innumerable shoots will put out, filling the whole top with sprouts, like young suckers, and making a perfect thick hedge. It would be better in such a case of neglected trees, to lift them, and loose some of the roots, or root prune, before attempting to reduce the top, and after all it would only be an abortion; to have a perfect form and all the advantages of the system, the ground work must be laid from the beginning, and continued up with never-ceasing vigilance and industry. 'As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

GARDEN TOOLS.

THERE are two implements that are too little appreciated, or too little known. Reference is made to the spading fork and garden trowel. The fork works enough easier than the spade, so that a stout boy will accomplish nearly as much, in the same time, by its use, as a man can with a spade. No one, after having given it a thorough trial, will be willing to dispense with it. A man who has not sufficient use of his feet or legs, to force a spade into the earth, can drive in the fork with the hands alone. It is one of the best hand implements for digging | be at least 8 by 10 inches; larger would be betpotatoes.

There is nothing that equals the garden trowel for transplanting. By its use, all kinds of small plants are easily transplanted, with very little disturbance of the roots. With a garden trowel, we transplant our strawberries, and they scarcely feel the removal, and continue to grow right along. A little mass of dirt accompanies the plant, and the little rootlets are not violently wrenched, and torn assunder. Commend us to the garden trowel, when small plants are to be taken up, or replanted. L. L. FAIRCHILD.

THE BEST APPLE FOR MARKET.

I saw in the Rural some time ago, a call for votes on the best apple for market. For Wayne and Monroe counties, where I have tried them along with some twenty-five other varieties, I should say first, Baldwin, and second, R. I. Greening. If I were to set young trees I should maintained, and a low open habit secured; if set Baldwins. If I were to graft old trees I

In grafting over old trees, it is always desira-

Greening is just the thing, as it naturally grows low. In traveling through the country you will often see orchards where people have made the grand mistake of grafting in Swaars, Vandevere, or some other variety that makes a straight, upward growth of seven or eight feet without throwing out a limb, which, together with the old stock, will, in many cases, make thirty to forty feet to the lower limb: and when you come to pick the apples, if you are so fortunate as to have any left by the wind, unless you are a careful hand or a sailor, you will be in danger of breaking your neck. I. X. L. Palmyra, N. Y.

BLOOD FOR PEAR TREES.

HAVING read the articles in the RURAL on the blight of pear trees, I thought I would give you an experiment of one, who, while living, was a constant reader of your valuable paper. Years ago, when pear trees were a rarity, my father, Mr. C. H. WITMER, had two large trees which were very much affected with the blight. He cut out the branches affected, dug up the earth around them, and turned the blood of the beeves and hogs on the roots, when he butchered in the fall. In spring the trees came out in full bloom, never showing any signs of blight, ripening their fruit the same as ever. Since then our trees have received the benefit of this rich fertilizer, and we have an abundance of this delicious ● E. M. WITMER. fruit.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

DWARF AND STANDARD PEARS.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-In the RURAL of the 28th January, you ask readers having positive facts to answer the following question by "Northern New Yorker:" "Will dwarf pear trees be better able to endure the rigors of a severe climate than the same varieties of standard ?"

My experience is this: I lost last winter, by freezing, several hundred fine, healthy looking standard pear trees, two and three years old from bud, mostly Bartletts, while dwarfs of the same age, varieties, cultivation and exposure, in

adjoining nursery rows, received no injury. Bath, N. Y. HIGHLAND.

HAND GLASS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:--A cheaper hand glass than the one noticed in a late number of the RURAL, is made by taking strips of board three inches wide, run the match plane, that makes the groove, near one edge, saw to such lengths as when nailed together in the form of a paralellogram, it will just admit a pane of glass to slide in the grooves. One end should be lowered to admit the glass to slide over it. When not in use the glass can be taken out and put away. By their use the plants may be easily ventilated by sliding the glass, more or less, according to the temperature. The glass should S. W. ARNOLD.

GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Cherries for Wisconsin .- The Wisconsin Horticultural Society recommends the following list for that State: - Early May, Donna Maria, English Red or Pie Cherry, and Early Richmond worked on Morello.

Grafting the Cherry .- A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says the cherry should be grafted as early as the weather will permit, to insure success. He usually grafts it the latter part of March or first of April.

Ashee about Apple Trees. - A. T., Naples, N. Y., asks if it is safe to use unleached ashes around the roots of young apple trees. Yes, it is safe, and an excellent application both to young and old orchards.

Sheep in the Orchard .- A correspondent writes: "In two numbers of the RURAL it has been recommended to use an orchard for pasturing sheep, after a few years cultivation. According tail, and almost have a trained tree without ble to get as low a head as possible, and a R. I. to my experience and observation, sheep will

very much injure young trees by gnawing the bark on the trunks."

List of Extra Hardy Apples for Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Horticultural Society, recommended the following for general cultivation in that State, as extra hardy:-Red Astrachan, William's Favorite, Duchess of Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Fall Wine Sap, Fameuse, Tallman Sweet, Perry Russet, Willow Twig, Pomme Grise, Red Romanite.

Greasing Apple Trees to prevent Rabbits from Barking them, is said by a correspondent of the Tribune, to have killed nearly the whole of an orchard. He cautions against using any greasy stuff at all for the purpose, but recommends using fresh cow manure, making a paint of it, by mixing with water or milk, and putting on with a brush.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

NAPLES HORT. SOCIETY, -- Officers for 1865: Prest. A. P. Lyon. Vice Prest.—L. G. Thrall. Treas—J. B. Johnson. Sec'y—S. H. Sutton.

DEYING FRUIT.-We have a half dozen inquiries as to the best mode of drying fruit by artificial means. If any of our readers have processes by which peaches and apples may be quickly and well dried, they will confer a favor upon many of our readers by giving it. A friend of ours who has a green-house, dries his fruit in it, in less than half the time ordinarily required.

FLOWER SEEDS TO GIVE AWAY.-Mrs. V. P. WHIT-RECK, East Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., is trying a very dangerous experiment when she writes the RURAL as follows:—"I have Chinese Pink, Sweet Williams, Petunias, White Foxglove, African Marigolds, orange and straw-color, double, very large, White Columbine, Corionsis, brown and vellow, Portulaccas, Asters, all colors, Pansies, Tulips, seed of all colors, Candytuft, Poppys, silk, all shades, Morning Glories, red, white and blue. I have a few seeds of the Baltimore Belle and Boursault Roses, spiendid climbers, and also some Honeysuckle, monthly red and variegated, and last but not least, the musk vine with its scarlet berries. If some of your many readers will send their address, plain and correct, I will send some of the seeds-postage pre-paid."

Horticultural Advertisements.

20 BUSHELS APPLE SEED, AT \$5 PER C. B. CATES, Navarino, N. Y.

CONCORD VINES GROWN from SINGLE EYES.—We offer a quantity of the above, at a discount of 20 per cent. from our Catalogue price. Also, a few of other sorts at Catalogue rates. Send for Catalogue. RYDER & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

CHEAP APPLE TREES.—Good Apple Trees \$10 \$100; smaller size, \$6 \(\pi \) 100. I will send to any adress on receipt of price. Address
798-4t
A. M. WILLIAMS, Box 80, Syracuse, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S AND BUFFALO SEED-LING STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Russell's 20 for \$1; 100 for \$2; 1000 for \$12, duplicates \$10. Buffalo, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred. IONA GRAPE VINES.

No. 1, one year old, \$2,50 each, \$25 per dozen. 93-2t J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

TREES! TREES! TREES!—We offer for sale a splendid stock of Standard Apple, standard and dwarf Pear, 3,000 standard Pear, standard and Horsechestaut trees. Also, 15,000 Grapecter. Also, 15,000 Grapecters, Also, 10,000 Strawberry Plants, Rassell's Problet and others, Also, 100,000 Strawberry Plants, Rassell's Problet and others; 10,000 Pear Seedlings. The above will be sold cheap for cash.

JAYNE & P!ATMAN, 789-25 Benton, Yates Co., N. Y.

COODRICH'S Seedling Potntoes, by Mail, Jropaid for 25 cts. * B. Garnet, Cuzco and Pinkeye Rustycoat, * bbl. \$8.50. Circulars tree.
732-31 P. SUTTON, Ransom, Luzern Co., Pa.

COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—Circulars giving information on the Culture of the Cranberry sent to applicants inclosing stamp. Also, a large stock of panior sale.

F. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY—For Spring Planting, for Upland and Garden Culture, and for Swamps. Under my method of cultivation the yield last season on upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue complete, will be sent to any address. Agents wanted. Seeds prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

THESH SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—By mail, prepaid; also the New Strawberries, Grapes, Currants, &c. Price Descriptive List will be sent to any address.

790-81 Old Coleny Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

BRILL & KUMERLE, SEED MERCHANTS,

Field and Flower Seeds. Also Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., &c., 153 Broad Street,

NEWARK. NEW JERSEY

JOHN U. KUMERLE, Seedsman, (Successor to the late Geo. C. Thorburn.) FRANCIS BRILL, Seed Grower and Nurseryman. N. B.—Seeds by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Catalogues gratis, by addressing as above. 785-18t

50.000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees for ment of Nursery stock. Address 787-81 E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

BUSSELL'S Prolific STRAWBERRY.
Strong plants, price \$10 per thousand, \$1,50 per mark.
And sent by mail, fifty plants, for one dollar; cash accompanying orders. Address JOSHUA T. DEUEL, Agt, Red Jacket Vineyard, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

500.000 CRANBERRY PLANTS
For Send for Circular.

GEO. A. BATE
Bellingham Mass.

Domestic Gconomy.

ORDER.

Is it not the case that many otherwise good housekeepers waste both time and strength by not having a regular plan of doing work. Some for instance wash any day in the week that seems most convenient, and Saturday night often overtakes the smoothing iron in its travels over the weekly wash. Soap-making comes any time of year that the supply fails, and every thing else accordingly. The consequence is that their houses and their minds are always in confusion, and if they wish to leave home for pleasure or business, they have a disagreeable sense of leaving something undone. Surely it is far easier, as well as more pleasant, to have the ever recuring tasks of the week performed on regular days. Some have a way of leaving everything wherever they use it last. Business will often be suspended to have a hunt for shears, or some other article. "A place for every thing and every thing in its place," is a grand old maxim and if lived up to, would be a fine part of the education of children. It is no small acquirement for a boy to hang up his coat and cap every time he takes them off, but when once learned, it is a habit that will benefit him all his life. Mothers are often too crowded with cares to attend to these minor matters, but it would be a fine thing if they could. PATTY PRINDLE. Evergreen Cottage, Wal. Co., Wis., 1865.

BRINKERHOFF CHURN,

JOHN FOSTER, Hudson, Ohio, writes, us "it come up to the scratch every time. In my opinion it has three advantages over all other churns that I have seen :-- 1. The beaters run equally from the four sides—the top and bottom being two - of the churn, stirring all the cream at the same time equally alike. 2. By a half motion of the crank it will wash itself down during the process of churning, in a moment, and also give the final washing down when done churning. 8. It is better ventilated, an important item in making nice yellow butter, in my opinion."

MRS. E. M. McMellan, Eddytown, N. Y., writes she has tested it a year, fairly and thoroughly, and finds it all it was represented to be. "It will bring the butter in less than onethird the time required by the dash churn, the butter can be worked in it entirely free from milk by washing in two waters, and it requires no more working than to thoroughly mix the salt. The butter is superior in quality to any I ever made with the dash churn, when thoroughly worked."

TO MAKE NEAT'S FOOT OIL.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writes what is done with beeves' legs in his family:— The hooffs are chopped off, and the other portions are cracked and boiled thoroughly. From the surface of this boiled mass, about one pint. of pure neatsfoot oil is skimmed, which is unsurpassed by any other oleaginous matter for harness, shoes, &c. After the oil is taken off, the water is strained to take from it any fatty particles that may remain, and then it is boiled again, until upon trying, it is found it will settle into a stiff jelly. It is then poured into flatbottomed dishes, and when cold, cut into suitable sized pieces. It hardens in a few days, and then you will have a very fine article of glue, free from impurities of every kind, sufficient for family use for a twelvemonth. By taking a portion of this glutinous substance before it becomes too thick, and brushing it over pieces of silk, you have just as much court plaster as you desire, inodorous, tenacious, and entirely free from those poisonous qualities which cause (as much of the article sold by apothecaries does) inflammation, when applied to scratches, cuts and sores.

YEAST THAT WILL START ITSELF .- Seei inquiry for a recipe for making yeast that will start itself, I send you mother's:-Boil two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water, for half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool down to new milk warmth. Then put in a small handful of salt, and half a pound of sugar; beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and mix all well together. The third day add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed, and let it stand until the next day. Then strain, and it is ready for use. It must be stirred frequently while it is making, and kept near the fire. Before using, stir well. It will keep two or three months in a cool place.-R., Livonia, N. Y.

RESTORING HAIR.—I would tell ADDIE WAKE-MAN if she would "restore her hair," rain water or pure soft water, used several times a day, is preferable to "lac sulphur, sugar of lead, rose water," or "soap" of any kind. I would as soon think of putting "sugar of lead" in my food as to think of putting it on my hair. It is not a more virulent poison, however, than many other articles used in modern cookery. Instances of fainting and even death, sometimes occur by the use of poisonous drugs on the hair. 'Caution is the parent of safety."—A SUBSCRIBER.

To RESTORE THE COLOR OF HAIR. - In answer to Addie Wareman's inquiry in your paper, a few weeks since, in regard to restoring the hair turned grey by sickness, I would reply that the following recipe has been tried and found to be good. To preserve hair from falling off and turning gray:-1/4 oz. of sugar lead; 1/4 oz. of lac sulphur; 1 oz. of glycerine. The above should be cut with alcohol, then add one quarts of rain water. Saturate the hair two or three times a day .- Mrs. S. E. Coplin,

West of the second

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A NEW GOSPEL.

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

SARAH FLINT had an oval face, a large mouth, a straight lined nose, gray eyes, a low, broad brow and light brown, wavy hair, worked up for her physiognomy. Moreover, she had extremely beautiful hands and feet, which, at any time, take a man's heart by storm a hundred-fold sooner, than will a good stock of common sense. She was neither tall nor short! - just enough of her to look tall, when her nerves steeled with anger, and to be the most lovable and charming little body, when good-natured. She was one of those creatures, who can fill almost any niche, and suit almost any place. But she was positive, withal. When she said no, she meant it, and would give you a reason for it, so convincing you would see at once how useless it would be to try to persuade her differently.

On the evening of March 4th, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Harvey Truman pocketed a "no" from her, and the next night had it wrapped up in one of her logical reasons, with a little addenda, to the effect that in five years he might do a great deal toward making himself a man and a Christian.

HARVEY, like most men under similar circumstances, thought the girl wonderfully conceited, if she thought she could do any better ! - and wasn't he a man? - five feet ten inches tall. twenty-five years old and worth six thousand dollars! He carried a moustache, a heaver hat a walking stick, and - and - smoken! And weren't these enough to make a man out of almost anything?

As for Christianity, he was in good standing as a member of the Eighth Street Methodist Church, paid liberally toward the support of the Gospel, had charge of a class in Sabbath School, and said the Lord's Prayer twice a week.

A week or two later FANNY BROWN came to spend the day with SARAH, and opened her feminine artillery with: - "I'm in a stew of wonder and curiosity to know why you have rejected HARVEY TRUMAN, and came over this morning almost expressly to ascertain if you were in vour right mind," glancing mischievously at SARAH and ensconcing herself in a cosy chair by the grate, as much as to say, "of course you'll tell me all about it" - while her glib tongue ran on!

"They say HARVEY has been as cross and sullen as a bear for a week; and of course everybody blames you—or at least wonders at your refusal; you know when Madame GRUNDY don't know the reason of an act, she isn't slow to manufacture a plenty of them!"

"Fanny Brown," and the gray eyes of the girl shot into blackness as she spoke, "so far as the public are concerned, it is simply none of their business why I have done so; I have my reasons for so doing, and have done it on the principle that one example is worth a hundred sermons without it. You know I have always said I never would marry a tobacco-user!"

"But, fie! SARAH, that isn't the reason you refused HARVEY?"

"Yes - the very reason. I like HARVEY. He has the elements of a fine manhood; but he is most shamefully enslaved to tobacco! I can scarcely walk out of an afternoon or evening without seeing him with a cigar in his mouth!

"But in marrying him, SARAH, you might influence him to abandon the habit. A wife's influence ought to accomplish much."

"Yes, but it's too dangerous an experiment. Let him thoroughly reform first, then I could trust him. Too many women have shipwrecked their happiness upon just such suppositions. To marry a man is no way to reform him, if he evinces no spirit of reformation previously."

"But you don't expect to marry a man free from all vices?" asked FANNY in a confident

"I do - why not? Vices are needless and uncalled for. No truly honorable man would soil his life with them. If I ever marry, I intend to marry a man and a Christian."

"But do you believe tobacco-using robs a man of his manhood or prevents him being a Chris-

"Yes,-perhaps not always in a direct way. I use the term man in its highest, noblest sense. GOD gave HARVEY TRUMAN his body as a temple for his spirit, to be preserved a 'living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto GoD;' and if he pollutes or betrays it to inglorious or base. degrading uses, he soils himself, his manhood/ It might be overlooked if marriage were of brief duration. But to be joined for a life-time to a tobacco shop-smoking, chewing, spitting, drizzling! Mercy! What kind of comfort will that be? I'm sure if I had a husband I should want to kiss him sometimes, and I shouldn't want to be obliged to go to the filthy lips of a tobacco saloon for it! It is a habit which most thoroughly disgusts me! There is nothing manly, noble, decent, respectable or human about it! It is growing to be a national curse and a national disgrace. Englishmen say Americans are smoking themselves to death-and I think there's truth in it, for there is hardly a man but has turned his mouth into a fire-place and his nose into a flue! Men have come to such a pass, they must be penned off like cattle, or squalid emigrants, into cars by themselves so they may smoke! We enter a public hall and staring us in the face are huge letters to the effect that our men must forego therein the use of the filthy weed. It shames me for Americans! And here in our very State of New York where ten millions are expended annually for flour, from twelve to fifteen millions are expended for tobacco, burnt and chewed up; while hundreds are dying of starvation and proving a curse to the land because of the want of education!

God and humanity will hold us responsible for this wicked waste of treasure!"

"Oh! but SARAH, you are getting rabid, unreasonable upon this subject. What good will it do you-or what good accomplished for others - for you to refuse HARVEY?"

"It will be evidence that I value a principle of right more than married life. My example may strengthen some other sister to adhere to principle, even though personal comfort be sacrificed. HARVEY has been five years building up this habit. I will give him five years to demolish the structure. He then will be only thirty, and that is early enough for any man to marry. They hardly know what they need before that. If his love for tobacco is too deeply rooted to give place to love for me, I may be thankful I am not his. I believe the safety, purity and honor of men lie in woman's hands. I believe an earnest, truthful, pure-hearted woman can do anything, everything, for man's elevation. I know by woman came the apostacy. But it was not woman who denied her Master, or slept during the agonies of Gethsemane, or forsook Him on the hill of Calvary. It is not for her to bend the bow of ACHILLES or wield the club of HERCULES. But by the thousand nameless ways of hers, her voice of love, her lip of entreaty, her look of compassion, and above all her woman's heart, she can mould him to the noblest destiny. But so long as women will countenance wrong-so long as she bestows her smiles upon vices—so long she will marry libertines, drunkards, tobacco-users or gamblers, just so long will there be such men! If I married HARVEY, I should henceforth be obliged to smile upon the habit. I would have no right to stick up my nose if I drabbled my skirts in pools of the juice, for didn't my husband use it? I must swallow all the smoke and fumes of pipes and cigars, because, did'nt my husband use it? I could utter no remonstrance against the shameful outlay of money for it, because wasn't my husband's money spent for it?"

"Well, really, SARAH, you had better give us course of lectures upon it," said FANNY, laughingly.

"Not much use lecturing, even should one rise from the dead to do it, so long as our own sex sanction the vice by marrying the men, and then, perhaps, after marriage, growl at their husbands the rest of their lives because they

use it."
"But what would you do if you married and ascertained afterward your husband used it?"

"I can tell you what I think I should do. If he could not be prevailed upon to abandon it, I'd adopt it too. You roll up your eyes in wonder at that, as if it would be worse in me than in him. Custom only makes the real difference. In localities where both sexes use it equally, nobody wonders at it. It would build up a wall of loathsomeness between us that would be hard to overcome; and I think I could be reconciled so long as I was married to him, and had him to live with, in no better way than by bringing myself down to his level and smoke with him. No use trying to soar with weights to your wings. It only produces friction that wears you out uselessly. I think a man who will torment a woman's existence with it, ought to marry a wife who loves it equally with himself. It would be the only sensible feature about it - mutual enjoyment!"

"Well, I think he would break off, short, to see you puffing a cigar in the street!'

"Perhaps he would when he saw how the thing appeared in its true light. He could feel no more deeply mortified to see me smoking than I should to see him - my husband - thus defiling himself!"

"But I think, SARAH, you make your assertions too sweeping. Some men have acquired the habit by using it to remove or cure some malady."

"Yes, I know some say they began its use to cure the rickets, or heart disease, or gout, or toe-distemper, or neuralgia — but I don't believe it ever cured a disease. It may, temporarily have relieved the toothache or something of that sort; but even admitting its remedial power, what would you say of an individual who continued the use of calomel or arsenic after simply because it had been administered as a remedy when ill?"

"Why, of course, it would be very foolish," answered FANNY; "but as you intimated a time ago, I do not see how it interferes with one's Christian living. Do you not believe a man may use it and be just as genuine a Christian, notwithstanding?"

"No—the supposition in itself is approach."

notwithstanding?"
"No—the supposition in itself is unreasonable. I never yet knew a tobacco-user to be a real pure, holy, Christ-like disciple. If I should ble. I never yet knew a tooacco-user to be a real pure, holy, Christ-like disciple. If I should ask yon if you believed a man perfectly sane who every day should open a vein and let out a pint or more of blood until he died from so doing could be Christian, you would not hesitate to say no. You would see at once it would be self-murder. Now, every man who uses tobacco knows, if he knows anything of its effect upon the human system, that it shortens his life from five to fifteen years, according to his physical endurance, and excess of use. If the habit is formed as early as at eight or ten years of age, life is shortened from twelve to twenty years. And if it is right and consistent with the Christian religion, for one knowingly, wilfully, and foolishly to shorten his life ten or twenty years, where is the sin in immediate suicide? Moreover, a Christian is bound to set a good example. And no Christian man will parade our streets with a cigar in his mouth, where there are scores of boys to imitate his example, thinking it must be right because Mr. so-and-so does so, and he belongs to the Church. By his very example he is shortening the lives of a score

does so, and he belongs to the Church. By his very example he is shortening the lives of a score of men, and taking from their pockets a fortune, casting it in the mire! No-no-Fanny, I see nothing manly or Christian-like in it, and believing as I do, I cannot give my hand and heart where it lies, thereby sanctioning it!"

The two girls sat awhile in silence, when Fanny spoke:—"This is a new gospel to me, Sarah, but I believe it. I only wish the world had more such as you—there would be purer, truer, better men and women. And to make oath of what I say, I give you my hand and promise to be with you in living this faith."

The oath was given, and in the hand-clasp of the two girls began a centralization of influence not to be despised.

Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville, N. Y., 1865.

Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville, N. Y., 1865.

Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LIFE IS ACTION.

BY GEO. G. W. MORGAN.

LIFE is action. Life is motion, And he who'd live in earnest, must Be incessant as the ocean-Inactive sickles spoil by rust.

The plow that glistens in the sun Sheds bright lusters all around; Tells us of actions it has done, Needs no voice its praise to sound.

Pure water stagnates if confin'd. As rust corrodes inactive steel: Inaction acts upon the mind. And they are lost who lose life's zeal.

Let's be active; let's be doing, Though 'tis little we can do; E'en the ivy on a ruin Adds a beauty to the view.

Little seeds sown in the ground. Grow to flowers by-and-by, Spread a fragrance all around, Seeds for future use supply

And so the seeds that we may sow. May blossom into noblest deeds, And, by God's blessing, they may grow And bless the world with other seeds.

Oh would that man would strive to do As God design'd he should at birth: 'Twould not be long ere he would view A heaven, where he now sees earth.

Then rouse thee, earthly dreamer, rise, Clear out the weeds that strew thy way-He surely wins who nobly tries-Begin a new life from to-day! Washington, D. C.

A HALF-HOUR WITH RUSKIN.

Among some other choice books which we like to "take up" when we have time, are those of Ruskin. And we always find pleasant passages and something to make us more thoughtful and thankful that we live in this world. Shall we transfer some of these marked passages to the RURAL for our readers benefit? We think we will; for although many of our readers have read Ruskin again and again perhaps, we hazard nothing in saying they will discover something new at another reading.

The Lesson of a River.

We were struck, years ago, when we first read the following passage, with its quaint lesson: "All rivers, small or large, agree in one character; they like to lean a little on one side; they cannot bear to have their channels deepest in the middle, but will always if they can, have one bank to sun themselves upon, and another to get cool under; one shingly shore to play over, where they may be shallow, and foolish, and childlike; and another steep shore, under which they can pause and pacify themselves, and get their strength of waves fully together for due

"Rivers in their way are just like wise men, who keep one side of their life for play, and another for work; and on be brilliant, and chattering, and transparent when they are at ease, and yet take deep counsel on the other side when they set themselves to the main purpose. And rivers are just in this divided, also, like wicked and good men; the good rivers have serviceable deep places along their banks that ships can sail in, but the wicked rivers go scoopingly, irregularly under their banks until they get full of straggling eddies which no boat can row over without being twisted against the rocks, and pools like wells which no one can get out of but the water-kelpie that live at the bottom; but wicked and good, the rivers all agree in having two sides."

Pictures in the Pools.

"There is hardly a road-side pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it. It is not the brown, muddy, dull thing we suppose it to be; it has a heart like ourselves, in the bottom of that there are the boughs of the tall trees, and the blades of the shaking grass, and all manner of hues, of variable pleasant light out of the sky; nay, the ugly gutter that stagnates over the drain bars, in the heart of the foul city, is not altogether base; down in that, if you will look deep enough, you may see the dark, serious blue of far off-sky, and the passing of pure clouds. It is at your own will that you see in that despised stream, either the refuse of the street, or the image of the sky-so it is with almost all other things we despise."

Now Look up at the Sky.

"It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her others works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered by every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts, a great ugly, black rain cloud were brought up over the blue, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew.

"And instead of this there is not a moment of any day of our lives, when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly.

"The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should always live in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence, he ceases to feel them if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not too bright nor good, for human natures daily food; it is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for the soothing it and purifying it from its dross and dust. Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful, never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness, almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us, is as distinct, as its ministry of chastisement, or of blessing, to what is mortal is essential.

"And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensations; we look upon all by which it appeals to us more clearly than to the brutes, upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and the worm, only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accident, too common and too vain to be worthy of a moment of watchfulness, or a glance of admiration. "If in our moments of utter idleness and in-

sipidity, we turn to the sky as a last resource, which of its phenomena do we speak of? One says it has been wet, and another it has been windy, and another it has been warm. Who among the whole chattering crowd can tell me of the forms and the precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that girdled the horizon at noon yesterday? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south, and smote upon their summits until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed unregretted as unseen; or if the apathy be ever shaken off, even for an instant, it is only by what is gross, or what is extraordinary; and yet it is not in the broad and fierce manifestations of the elemental energies, not in the clash of the hail, nor the drift of the whirlwind, that the highest characters of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake nor in the fire, but in the still small voice. They are but the blunt and low faculties of our nature which can only be addressed through lampblack and lightning. It is in gentle and subdued passages of unobtrusive majesty, the deep, and the calm, and the perpetual,-that which must be sought ere it is seen, and loved ere it is understood,—things which the angels work out for us daily, and yet vary eternally, which are never wanting and never repeated, which are to be found always, yet each found but once; it is through these that the lesson of devotion is chiefly taught and the blessing of beauty given."

How to Enjoy Beauty.

"The sensation of beauty is not sensual on the one hand, nor is it intellectual on the other, but is dependent on a pure, right, and open state of the heart, both for its truth and its intensity, insomuch that even the right after-action of the intellect upon facts of beauty so apprehended, is dependent on the acuteness of the heart feel ing about them; and thus the apostolic words come true, in this minor respect as in all others, that men are alienated from the life of GoD, through the ignorance that is in them, having the understanding darkened because of the hardness of their hearts, and so being past feeling, give themselves up to lasciviousness;' for we do indeed see constantly that men having naturally acute perceptions of the beautiful, yet not view ing it with a pure heart, nor into their hearts at all, never comprehend it, nor receive good from it, but make it a mere minister to their desires, and accompaniment and seasoning of lower sensual pleasures, until all their emotions take the same earthly stamp, and the sense of beauty sinks into the servant of lust. Nor is what the world understands by the cultivation of taste, anything more or better than this, at least in times of corrupt and over-pampered civilization, when men will build palaces, and plant groves, and gather luxuries, that they and their devices may hang in the corners of the world like fine spun cobwebs, with greedy, puffed up, spider-like lusts in the middle. And this, which in Christian times is the abuse and corruption of the sense of beauty, was in that pagan life of which St. PAUL speaks, little less than the essence of it and the best they had; for I know not that of the expressions of affection towards external Nature to be found among heathen writers, there are any of which the balance and the leading thought cleaves not towards the sensual parts of her. Her beneficence they sought, and her power they shunned; her teaching through both they understood never. The pleasant influences of soft winds, and singing streamlets, and shady coverts, of the violet couch, and planetree shade, they received perhaps in a more noble way than we, but they found not anything except fear upon the bare mountain or in the ghostly glen."

THE CYNIC.

THE cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness and blind to light, mousing for vermin, and never seeing noble game. The cynic puts all human actions into only two classes—openly bad and secretly bad. All virtue, and generosity, and disinterestedness are merely the appearance of good, but selfish at the bottom. He holds that no man does a good thing except for profit. The effect of his conversation upon your feelings is to chill and sear them; to send you away sore and morose. His criticisms and innuendoes fall indiscriminately upon every lovely thing, like frost upon flowers.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker HE LEADS ME.

BY ALLEN DE LEE.

STAFF in hand, all tenderly, Israel's Shepherd came to me; As a flock, Gathered he the long estray, Leading up my thoughts to-day, To the Rock.

From the depth invisible, Lo! the Living waters well; By its side, Now I drink, though tremblingly, Of its crystal purity, Satisfied

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE CHRISTIAN'S WARFARE.

THE Christian's progress from this world to the Heavenly City, is often termed a warfare. This is the way in which St. PAUL viewed it, for near the close of his earthly pilgrimage, he says: 'I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life;" hence he advises all who go out to fight this good fight, to clothe themselves with all the panoply of God-the Helmet of Salvation-the Shield of Faith—the Sword of the Spirit, &c.

At our conversion, so great a change do we meet, so deep are our joys, we fancy all our conflicts past, that our work is to be easy, our burden light; for a few days, not a cloud arises, to darken our skies, or hide for one momoment our Savior's smiling face. Truly ''twas a Heaven below our Redeemer to know." We go from one to another telling what the LORD hath done for our souls, and though here and there, one turns upon us a mocking smile, we put up a prayer for such and go on our way rejoicing.

But Satan, who, in the language of Holy Writ goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." finds time to devise a plan for our destruction. Where he sees a weakness in our nature, he throws temptation in our pathway, and gives it such a semblance of truth, that we are deceived and fall in with his devices. But how quickly do the scales fall from our eyes! Our hope in CHRIST has become dim, and Satan, overloved at his success, and anxious to perfect our overthrow, insinuates that we have been deceiving ourselves and others, and we had better cease our profession of religion, unless we can walk more circumspectly. We are almost ready to act upon his advice, when the Savior's interview with Peter recurs to mind. Jesus said to PETER, "Satan hath desired thee, that he may sift thee as wheat"-mark well what follows: "but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not!" Oh! what can prevail over one for whom the Son of God hath prayed! The prayer breathed by Him for PETER, embraced in its divine significance all who should thereafter believe in Christ. And this should be to us a strong tower, into which we may run and be safe from the attacks of our great enemy; and though, while in the flesh, we shall be subjects of temptation, we should not be discouraged. Tried and tempted one, look up! CHRIST has prayed that thy faith fail not.

Some suffer more from the assaults of Satan than others, because of peculiarities of mental and physical organizations. A sensitive mind and nervous temperament are, or seem to be, more open to the assaults of the adversary. Let us watch the first approach of Satan, and by prayer, guard and fortify every accessible avenue of approach, and the great Captain of our Salvation will bring us off more than conquerors, and administer to us an abundant entrance to His heavenly kingdom.

Greene, Chenango Co., March 1865.

AN OVERWROUGHT CONSCIENCE.

How great these torments of conscience are here, let any man imagine that can but under stand what despair means; despair upon just reason; let it be what it will, no misery can be greater than despair. And because I hope none here have felt those horrors of an evil conscience which are consignations to eternity, you may please to learn it by your own reason, or else by the sad instances of story.

It is reported of Petrus Ilosuanus, a Polonian schoolmaster, that having read some ill-managed discourses of absolute decrees and divine reprobation, he began to be fantastic and melancholic, and apprehensive that he might be one of those many whom God had decreed for hell from all eternity. From possible to probable, from probable to certain, the temptation soon carried him: and when he once began to believe himself to be a person inevitably perishing, it is not possible to understand perfectly what infinite fears, and agonies, and despairs. what tremblings, what horrors, what confusion and amazement, the poor man felt within him. to consider that he was to be tormented extremely, without remedy, even to eternal ages. This, in a short continuance, grew insufferable. and prevailed upon him so far that he hanged himself, and left an account of it to this purpose in writing in his study:-"I am gone from hence to the flames of hell, and have forced my way thither, being impatient to try what those great torments are, which here I have feared with an insupportable amazement." This instance may suffice to show what it is to lose a soul.—Jeremy Taylor.

LET him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall - in other words, it is better to look closely after our own foundation for faith than to be over-anxious about other people's uprightness and moral status.



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

MR. CRAWFORD'S LESSON.

[Concluded from page 116, this number.]

After the chill went off, a burning fever came on, and the poor sufferer muttered incoherently. and threw off the blankets, and stared wildly at her husband; and he, trembling as if some nameless terror was over him, called to a passing neighbor and sent him to the next town for a doctor in hot haste. It was midnight before Mrs. Crawford could be soothed into sleep, and even then, her husband hung above her till morning, watching every breath, and counting her fevered pulses, as if his cooler touch could quiet their restless throbbing.

The next day she was better, though she could not rise from the bed, but the chill came on harder than ever the third morning, and the physician, though he talked to his patient with a cheerful smile, sobered as he sat by the diningroom fire, and after a little study of the coals, he hung up his overcoat and hat, and the anxious husband, who had been watching every movement, turned away with a sigh and wiped his eyes with his hard hand, for he knew nothing but imminent danger could induce the busy doctor to lay aside his garments for a protracted

The crisis was passed. Mrs. Crawford was out of danger, and the house free from watchers, and the lights could be extinguished once more The invalid could be drawn out into the diningroom and sit bolstered up in the casy chair, and rock a little, very gently, and sit at the table with cap on and shawl around her, and manage to swallow a few mouthfuls of toast, or rice, as if to eat it was a duty; and thus spring found her - no better, no worse.

The good doctor was in despair, and taking Mr. Crawford into his buggy one day to ride over town for some needed medicine, he questioned him closely about his wife previous to her sick-

"Was she slender, or had she ever had any serious illness before?"

"Hearty as could be, doctor, and I have not paid a dollar for medicine before this winter in fourteen years! I hardly thought she could be sick. I am afraid she worked too hard last summer," was the reply, ending with a heavy sigh. "Building the house! Didn't she have good

help?" "She did her work alone," answered Mr. Crawford, with a feeling half pride, half shame -pride that he had such a smart wife, and shame

that he had allowed her to work so.

"And that's what's killed her!" said the indignant doctor, as he turned and looked his companion full in the face, and brought his hand down on his knee with a heavy thump. "Didn't you know better?" Then seeing the tears spring to Mr. Crawford's eyes, and thinking what a kind husband he had been through her long trying sickness, he added, in a softer tone, "Well, well, it's the way with the world. Never stop to think till your wives are half dead and buried: and you are no worse than the rest: but see that you take care of her after this:" then as if talking to himself, he added, "She has seemed so jaded, run down, no vitality to build upon. Such a case as hers had ought to have been cured months ago, but I begin to despair of anything but a trip to the salt-water. I'll try this new tonic, and if that fails she must start."

The new tonic did fail; and so one pleasant June morning Mrs. Crawford was brought out by her husband and son in a large chair, and lifted on to a bed in an easy carriage, and a large trunk and satchel strapped on behind, and so they travelled at a slow place to the nearest cars that would convey them to the sea side.

There were no regrets in Mr. Crawford's thoughts as a mile from home they met Mrs. Reed and her husband, the lady's cheek round and flushed with health, and her eyes sparkling with the enjoyment of life, for his poor wife had grown dearer and nearer every day of her suffering life, and he would not have exchanged her for a hundred like his early choice, but he mentally called himself a fool, a double fool, for not even a thousand dollars, and having strength anxiety, and the dark future that spread out before them, scarcely lighted by a ray of hope, and all the heavy expenses were theirs after all.

At first, Mrs. Crawford could only totter along a few steps, upheld by her husband's strong arm, but day after day the walk was extended a little farther, till it compassed the jutting rock that overlooked the ocean. Then hour after hour was passed watching some white sail far out at sea, or seeing the waves dash over the broad sands, rising higher and higher as the tide came sweeping in, till in her excitement she forgot her aching side, and lunch hour, drinking in the sea breeze and the fresh air, and thus one day a new, or rather an old pain, the pain of hunger surprised her. She clapped her hands in almost childish glee, to think that the loathing of food was gone once more. How good the cup of tea, and crisped fish tasted, mixed with a mealy sweet potato as she dined, while her husband looked on, watching every mouthful she ate, as eagerly as if his had been a fast of a week. That was the first real start towards health, and in two months more she was almost herself again. True, a little more delicate, more susceptible to changes of weather, but her cheek had become round, and her eye bright, and she could climb

the rocks without an aching side. It was a glad meeting at home - wife, hus band, and son, and doctor, who was passing by and called in to congratulate them, and after chatting an hour, the kind man, as he took up his hat to leave, put his hand upon Mr. Crawford's shoulder and said, soberly, "You will

take care of her after this?" The reply was, "Yes, yes, doctor. You can trust me now, for I would not suffer as I did, in mind, for days after I took that ride with you, for my whole farm, new house and all."—

Arthur's Home Magazine.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. COAL

BRIEF VIEW OF THE COSMOGONY OF THE EARTH-SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, &C.

THERE is no subject concerning the probable causes and details of the formation of the Earth, that has been more difficult of elucidation and of reaching a rational and reasonable conclusion, than a theory to account for the coal formation. It cannot be thought derogating from the power and Omniscience of the Creator, to assume that the whole sedimentary deposits covering the primitive nucleus of the globe, forming regular stratified rocks of more than 40,000 feet in thickness, were simply and strictly a mechanical result, from the original creation of matter and the complete, powerful and all-sufficient laws that govern it and all its combinations.

There is no well posted theologian or civilian, at this age of the investigation by the great searchers after truth, in the arcana of the hidden secrets of nature, that will deny the conclusions that the learned and great have laid down as a postulate; that the origin and birth of the Earth is so remote that our comprehension of figures is unable to compute the period.

The six days of the Biblical account are typical of the great fundamental periods of the formation, as now laid down and accepted by all Geologists, and the brief account of the creation in the Genesis of Scriptures, was given as peculiarly adapted to the understanding and comprehension of the beings of that age, and even for thousands of years after; and many other important truths were given as a wise adaptation to minds of the primitive beings.

It is a reasonable presumption that the earth once had a cometary existence, gathering up and harvesting atomic matter in the vast regions of space through which it passed, and becoming consolidated and gaining density by its near approach to the sun; consequently more amenable to its attraction; at every revolution it gradually lost its oblate ellipse, and taking an orbit approaching a circle, such as it now occupies. And in the process of ages it cooled and condensed its surrounding, and millions of miles of its following vapors, and covered the whole globe with water, of which there is the most undeniable proof, in the finding organic petrefactions of aquatic shells on the high land, many hundred feet above the level of our present seas.

Carbonic and nitrogen gases, and perhaps oxygen, together with the metalic bases of the Earth, and the simple metals are all that is required to create and deposit the 40,000 feet of the sedimentary rocks as now found.

This very brief synopsis of the Cosmogony of the Earth, is simply preparatory to a statement of the prevailing and other speculative theories of the production and formation of coal, to appear hereafter in the RURAL. L, B, L.

A HINT ON CARPETS.

OF all the expensive things in a modern English house of the ordinary class, perhaps carpets are the dearest. In case of removal, they become almost useless, and have to be sacrificed at any price that can be got for them, because, having been cut and measured for one room, perhaps of a peculiar shape, they are useless in any other; for if the pattern could be matched, which it often cannot, a bit of bran new-carpet. sewed on to a bit not so new, would be out of harmony, and tell a story which the pride of poverty would rather were concealed. The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets, especially those from Resht, are exquisitely beautiful. Their colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and they are far more durable than European carpets. They are made in strips usually between two and three ant at church or meeting, carries a cane, holds following their example, for what was a debt of yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of a room, with a square carpet | Presently, and very soon, he falls in love; yes and health to pay it off in, to the suffering, and of any size preferred for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will, of course, carpet any room. however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance, too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled, and put aside by a single man-servant; and, in the hot weather. why should we not more generally imitate Continental custom, by painting or polishing our floors? Floors, painted or polished, look far prettier in July sunshine than any carpets, which are then mere fusty traps to catch dust, harbor insects, and retain bad smells. Everything has its use and its seasons. The use and the season of carpets are not in the summer-time. Where it is impossible to paint or to polish the floors of a house, the employment of oilcloth will be found good economy in summer, and far cleaner. Oilcloth, too, of charming patterns, may now be bought very cheaply, and it keeps a room delightfully cool and fresh.—All the Year Round.

THE CHICAGO LAKE TUNNEL.

THE lake tunnel, which at its inception was con sidered but a chimerical idea, continues to progress in a most satisfactory manner. The rate of progress at which the drift has been carried out is unparalleled in the history of civil engineering. The estimates for the tunnel fixed the rate of progress at 31/2 feet per day; but it is now going on at nearly four times that rate, being twelve feet every twenty-four hours. The drift has now reached a distance of 1,769 feet, or more than one-third of a mile, or onesixth of the whole distance. The nature of the soil through which the tunnel is being dug continues to be the same as at first, a hard blue clay interspersed with gravel pockets and boulders. It is a remarkable fact that a most wonderful adorable Angelina had carroty hair; and passes lithograph of Gen. Grant and Staff.

variety of mineralogical specimens are obtained from this excavation, including every kind of stone found along the border of Lake Michigan, Galena limestone, and no less than six varieties of granite. Five different specimens of fossils have also been dug out. The workmen continue to meet with seams and jets of carburetted hydrogen gas which on being ignited burns with a very brilliant flame. Traces of petroleum are occasionally found, but not in sufficiently large quantities to warrant the city in changing the object of the bore. About 750 feet from the shaft are two chambers on opposite sides of the tunnel, in which are stored brick, mortar and cement, and similar articles. Between these chambers is a turn-table upon which one car is run and switched into the recess, thus allowing another car to pass, as there is only a single track. One thousand feet beyond this is another turn-table and pair of chambers to beused for the same purposes. The same arrangement will recur at intervals of one thousand feet throughout the entire length, thus furnishing stations where the loaded and empty cars may pass each other. The old plan of ventilation, which consists of drawing out the foul air by the exhaust steam, is still continued, and it is thought will answer every purpose until warm weather sets in, when the drift will be cleansed by the action of a fan. The crib for the outer shaft was not completed last season in time to float it to its place. This will be done as early in the spring as practicable, and the work will then go on with twice the rapidity of the present time. It is thought that the whole will be completed and ready for use by June 1, 1866.-Chicago Times.

MUSIC AS A PHYSICAL AGENT.

IT communicates to the body shocks which agitate the members to their base. In churches the flame of the candle oscillates to the quake of the organ. An orchestra near a sheet of water ruffles its surface. A learned traveler speaks of an iron ring which swings to and fro to the murmur of Tivoli Falls. In Switzerland I excited at will, a poor child afflicted with a frightful neryous malady, hysterical and cataleptic crises, by playing in the minor key of E flat. The celebrated Dr. Bertier asserts that the sound of a drum gives him the colic. Certain medical men state that the notes of the trumpet quicken the valse and induce slight perspiration. The sound of the bassoon is cold: the notes of the French horn at a distance, and of the harp, are voluptuous. The flute played softly in the middle register calms the nerves. The low notes of the piano frighten children. I once had a dog who would generally sleep on hearing music, but the moment I played in the minor key he would bark piteously. The dog of a celebrated singer, whom I knew, would moan bitterly, and give signs of violent suffering the moment that his mistress chanted a chromatic gamut. A certain chord produces on my sense of hearing the same effect as the heliotrope on my sense of smell, and the pincapple on my sense of taste. Rachel's voice delighted the ear by its ring before one had time to seize the sense of what was said, or appreciate the purity of her diction.

We may affirm, then, that musical sound, rhythmical or not, agitates the whole physical economy-quickens the pulse, incites perspiration, and produces a pleasant momentary irritation of the nervous system. - Gottschalk.

Various Topics.

BOY LOVE.

ONE of the queerest and funniest things to think of, in after life, is boy love. No sooner does a boy acquire a tolerable stature than he begins to imagine himself a man, and to ape manish ways. He casts side glances at all the tall girls he may meet, becomes a regular attendhis head erect, and struts a little in his walk. falls is the proper word, because it best indi cates his happy, delirious, self-abasement. He lives now in a fairy region, somewhat collateral to the world, and yet blended somehow inextricably with it. He perfumes his hair with fragrant oils, scatters essences over his handkerchief, and desperately shaves and annoints for a beard. He quotes poetry in which "love" and "dove," 'heart'' and "dart," peculiarly predominate, and he plunges deeper in the delicious labyrinth, fancies himself filled with the divine afflatus, and suddenly breaks into a scarlet rash-of rhyme. He feeds upon the looks of his beloved; is raised to the seventh heaven if she speaks a pleasant word: is betraved into the most astonishing ecstacies by a smile; and is plunged into the gloomiest region of misanthropy by a frown. He believes himself the most devoted lover in the world. There never was such another. There never will be. He is the one great idola or! Wealth! he despises the groveling thought. Poverty, with the adorable beloved, he rapturously apostrophises as the first of all earthly blessings; and "love in the cottage, with water and crust," is his beau-ideal of a paradise of dainty delights. He declares to himself, with the most solemn emphasis, that he would go through fire and water; undertake a pilgrimage to China or Kamschatka; swim storm-tossed oceans; scale impassable mountains, and face legions of bayonets, for but one sweet smile from her dear lips. He dotes upon a flower she has cast away. He cherishes her glove-a little worn in the fingers-next to his heart. He sighs like a locomotive letting off steam. He scrawls her dear name over quires of foolscap-a fitting medium for his insanity. He scornfully deprecates the attention of other boys of his own age; cuts Peter Tibbits dead because he said that the

Harry Bell contemptuously for daring to compare "that gawky Mary Jane" with his incomparable Angelina. Happy! happy! foolish boylove! with its joys, and its hopes, and its fears; its sorrows, its jealousies, and its delights; its raptures and its tortures; its ecstatic fervors and its terrible heart-burnings; its solemn ludicrousness and its intensely prosaic termination. - Home Journal.

THE MARTYRDOM OF POPE ST. CLEMENT.

Among the legendary paintings recently discovered in the ancient Basilica of St. Clement, in Rome, is one illustrating the poetic legend of the martyrdom of Pope St. Clement, on the coast of Cherson, or the Crimea. After working as a slave with other Christian victims, in the stone quarries, he was drowned in the Euxine Sea, but his body was miraculously preserved in a splendid temple built under the water by angelic hands! And every year, on the anniversary of his death, the wayes retreated, leaving a passage along dry ground for the faithful to visit and worship at that mysterious shrine. Once (according to the fable) it happened that a mother brought her young child with her on this solemn occasion, and, returning, left the boy in the temple, imagining he had followed with other children brought by parents to join in the same devotion. To her agony she found the sea had flowed back, submerging, before she could retrace her steps to that martyr's shrine. On the next anniversary she returned, entered with other worshipers, and there, to her unspeakable joy and astonishment, lay her lost son asleep before the tomb, unscathed and unconscious, till he awoke in her arms! This story is represented in three distinct scenes.

RANK IN AMERICA.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN, on leaving the Treasary Department, addressed the Chiefs of the different bureaus of the Department, and in the course of his speech uttered the following words, which are worthy to be engraven and become household words in every American family: "I can only say that in my opinion, however we may be placed relatively, either in a department or elsewhere, no man in this country is above the rank of a gentleman, and every man who conscientiously performs his duty is entitled to be treated as such. Acting in this belief, I have regarded the humblest clerk in this office, so long as he discharged his duties honestly and faithfully, as my equal, entitled to equal rights

The Reviewer.

THE YOUNG GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, in three parts, containing catalogues of Garden and Flower Seeds with practical directions under each head for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables and Flowers; also directions for cultivating Fruit Trees and the Grape Vine, &c., to which is added a Calender to each part, showing the work necessary to be done in the various departments each month of the year. The whole adapted to the climate of the United States. New edition with Appendix containing remarks on the alleged Disease of the Potato, etc. By THOMAS BRIDGEMAN, Gardener, Seedsman and Florist. New York: William Wood & Co.

SUCH is the title page advertisement of a new edition of a work that has long had a place in agricultural libraries and in catalogues of agricultural books. It comes to us in a new and improved form from these new agricultural book publishers. We are glad to see it again in print, for it contains much that is practical and that will aid the tyro in the garden. There has always been a fault in this work which we find perpetuated in the new form: that of arrangement, and the absence of a complete index. Let no agricultural book publisher ever again send out such a work without appending thereto a complete index of every page and subject. We are aware it is no trifling task to make and arrange an index of a work of this character, but it adds full one half to the value of the book as a work of reference. And this book is one of this kind. In republishing this work, in a new form, it seems to ns it would have been well to have submitted it to a thorough revision—to have adapted it more specifically to the present time. But as it is it is a useful book. e by D. M. Drwry.

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA:
Containing full descriptions of nearly eleven hundred species and varieties; with directions for propagation, culture and use. Illustrated. By Fearing Burr, Jr. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

WE learn from the preface that it was not the design of the author to make this book so much a treatise on cultivation, as a guide in the selection of varieties. And yet it seems to contain the directions most essential in culture. This is a worthy contribution to our horticultural literature - not only in its design and scope, but in the style in which it comes to us. The arrangement of the contents is excellent; the paper upon which it is printed, is superior, the type large and open-faced, the engravings superb, and the whole work is completely indexed, which adds largely to its

But this book is the more valuable because it aids the cultivator in the selection of varieties best adapted to his wants-to his soil, climate, and the system of culture which he may be compelled to adopt. Mere seed catalogues do not, furnish this aid so completely as does this work. The cultivator is left in doubt by them, while here he is aided to arrive at a direct con clusion. And because it is such an aid, it will help to popularize the kitchen garden which is now altogether too much neglected by all classes-by both farmers mechanics and professional men. The more we have of such works as these, the better shall we live as a people; and the better-more rationally-we are fed, the better our influence and usefulness in life.

Music Received.—From Joseph P. Shaw, 110 State St., Rochester, "O Lay me to Sleep where the Willows Weep"—the Dying Girl's Request. Words from Moore's Rural New-Yorker, written by Annie M. BEACH; music by A. A. HOPKINS. This music is inscribed to the memory of the late Miss BEACH, whose contributions to our columns are doubless remembered by our readers.—From GEO. H. ELLIS, Publisher, 36 State St., Rochester, "Gen. Grant's Richmond March," by CHAS. C. DEGENHARD. This fine march, for the piano, has for a vignette a beautiful

Reading for the Young.

READING THE BIBLE.

"OH, grandpa dear, the live-long day We've been in the dark, green woods at play. The bee and humming-bird went by, And bright were the wings of the butterfly; We watched the tiny waterfall Dashing along 'neath the trees so tall, Then it leaped in wreaths as white as snow, And sang o'er the little stones below. We sat on the moss so soft and brown. And grieved were we when the sun went down."

"Sweet child, our world is bright and fair, For 'tis God's spirit breathing there; And in the woods and forest dim, Ever, my child, remember Him.

"But, grandpa, is it this great God, Of whom so oft you tell, Who once our earthly pathways trod And deigned with men to dwell?"

"The same, my child: come sit by me, And we will read how wondrously He left His home in heaven above And came to us in pitying love. Read how he made the blind to see, And bade the lame arise; And that each child of misery Might patient and obedient be, He promised such, eternally, A dwelling in the skies.

"This holy book, with words of truth, Will cheer thine age and guide thy youth; Then never fail each morn and night To seek its pure and guiding light; And ever in the crowded mart, Or in the forest dim, Bear thou His image in thy heart-

Independent. My child, remember Him!"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MY GRANDPA.

I LOVED my grandpa very much. We were the best of friends, and much together. Through the long, bright summer days we walked over the fields, picked the ripe berries, gathered the roots and herbs my grandpa said were good, hunted the eggs, caught little minnows from the pond-indeed we shared each others sports as untiringly as if we had been the same age. In the winter, when the snow was too deep for us to get about, my grandpa allowed me to dress him up with bonnet and shawl, then he would come to school to me—be a naughty boy, get whipped, then kissed and petted because he cried.

You must not think we were always idle. No, we were industrious. My grandpa was quite old and had worked very hard; so he did light chores. I was a little child and my part was to go on errands for my mother and grandpa. I got his slippers at night, his boots in the morning, combed his chair, brushed his coat. &c. He kept a horse and carriage, and when the days were bright and sunny he took me riding.

When he thought I needed a new dress he would take me to the store and let me select the one I liked best. Do you wonder I loved my grandpa?

I was delighted to see my grandpa run. He

was quite portly, and being old withal, couldn't get on very fast. More than once I've seen him tip over as easily as a fat baby, and laugh as heartily, and say I was the spryest of the two children. My pets were his pets, so we never quarreled. Then he was a good singer and could tell so many funny stories about "down East." It was my pastime, evenings, to listen to him. Beside he loved Jesus and told me many useful things I shall always remember.

As my grandpa grew older I was thankful I had been a comfort to him, for his heart was very sad and lonely after his dear wife died. Seven years had passed since my grandpa came to live with us. I was now fourteen years old, and the traces of these years were visible on my grandpa's pale brow. One cold wintry morning my father, as usual, harnessed the horses to take me to school. As he drove up to the door grandpa said he would go with us, and visit his who lived a little way off. I was already in the sleigh and grandpa had to get ready. I thought I had waited a long time, and grew impatient. As he came out to get in, feeble and trembling, I spoke sharply to him. I told him I hoped he wouldn't be all day getting in the sleigh. With the tears streaming over his face he looked up at me and said, "Child, you may live to be old and infirm." Need I add that I was wretched all day?

Years have passed since I received my dear grandpa's dying blessing, and promised to meet him above. How unkind that I ever grieved him, ever added another sorrow to his lonely life. Little children be very kind to those who are old, for remember you may need some gentle hand to smooth the rough places of life when MRS. M. D. L.

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1865.

ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH.

THE ground-work of all manly character is veracity; or the habit of truthfulness. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything said. How common it is to hear parents say "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know that he will not deceive. I build on that confidence." They are right. It is a lawful and just ground to build upon. So long as the truth remains in a child, there is something to depend on; but when truth is gone, all is lost, unless the child is speedily won back again to veracity. Children, did you ever tell a lie? If so, you are in imminent danger. Return at once, little reader, and enter the stronghold of truth, and from it may you never depart again.—Selected.

THERE is a certain balance of mind we receive in secret prayer which cannot be attained in any

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

QUARTER DAY-RENEWALS, &c.

E A DYCAM

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commences this week, (April 8,) and now is a favorable time to subscribe for single copies, make additions to clubs or form new ones. Subscriptions from now until the close of the volume (nine months) at the same proportionate rates as for a full year. Back numbers will be supplied when ordered, until otherwise announced. As our army has finally got "On to Richmond," we propose to enter upon a grand Peaceful Campaign and make the Rural more valuable and interesting than ever. Shall we have 5,000 new subscribers to aid in lubricating the machinery?"

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Who said that the stars on our banner were dim-That their glory had faded away? Look up and behold! how bright through each fold They are flashing and smiling to-day !"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 8, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

The rebels lost fully 4,000 men in prisoners in their recent attack on Fort Stedman. The Federals achieved a much more important victory than was at first reported.

The Herald's correspondent of March 29, says:-Another engagement took place in the Army of the Potomac last Monday morning, which, though confined to a small portion of the line. was of quite a severe character, at least for the reb els. A party of them, who pretended that they wished to desert, were allowed to approach the national lines, when they made a fierce attack on the 1st Division of the 6th Corps just before daybreak for the purpose of recovering their advance works, from which they were driven on Saturday. Our forces were at first forced back, but they instanty rallied, repulsed the enemy at all points, and recovered and maintained their captured ground.

The rebel loss during the short fight was heavy, while that of the 6th Corps was very light.

Finally the rebels massed for a last effort, This time they came up without their old, familiar yell, and marched steadily on Robinson's five batteries. They were met with the most terrific fire ever witnessed. Many of the gray mass raised their hands deprecatingly. Their officers, by great exertions and personal bravery, brought them on in some order until they reached a point where Hawley's brigade brought to bear upon them a flank fire. This added to their misery, yet they stood it bravely and came on. The five batteries then opened at a distance of less than 700 yards, throwing canister and spherical case into the wavering mass of rebels, the discharges being as rapid for a time as the ticks of a lever watch. The flashes of the guns seemed a steady blaze. The enemy at last broke and fled in confusion from the field. An hour later not a shot was heard along the line.

The entire first line of rebel works captured by the 2d and 6th Corps last Saturday is still held by them, and has been rendered so strong that any effort of the enemy for its recovery must prove futile.

President Lincoln, a few days since, had an interview with several Generals at Fortress Monroe and at Gen. Grant's headquarters.

The Herald's Washington special says in reference to it, that the visit of Mr. Lincoln to Fortress Monroe and Gen. Grant's headquarters is now believed here to have much more significance than was at first supposed. It has been the occasion of a personal interview between him and Generals Sherman and Sheridan. This conference was evidently in regard to pending military operations, as immediately after the counsel broke up, a general movement of the army of General Grant in front of Richmond was begun.

We learn from Richmond (the 29th) that the business of recruiting negroes works very slowly. The darkies do not come forward willingly them selves, nor are their masters disposed as a general thing to put them in the ranks. Less than one regiment has been secured in Richmond so far. A parade of about six hundred of them took place on Thursday last. The Examiner says that the spectacle which vast crowds had assembled to witness, was a very sorry one. The blacks were habited in every sort of incongruous garments, carried their muskets as they would so many hoes, and slouched and shuffled in their march, as though doing the last steps in "the Essence of Ole Virginny," (as no doubt they were,) looking like so many sheep-stealers. Sambo realizes a painful consciousness that he is on the wrong side, when enlisted to fight for the enslavement and degradation of his race.

Stoneman's cavalry is heard from at Boone, Ashe county, N. C., which is in the extreme northwest corner of the State, 172 miles from Raleigh.

The steamer General Lyon was burned off Hatteras on the 31st ult. She had on board 400 or 500 soldiers and refugees, some of them belonging to the 6th, 89th and 99th New York reA GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG!

The Stars and Stripes Float Over Both Cities!

WITH thanksgiving and praise to that ALL WISE RULER who upheld the arm of our WASHington and gave us a name in the front ranks of the nations of the earth, do we announce to the readers of the RURAL this week, that "the great Babylon" of rebellion has fallen, and that the deluded army under Lee has been discomfited. and is endeavoring to "flee from the wrath to come" to a place of safety - some "City of Refuge" where, perchance, justice for a little and immense damage has been done to public time may be stayed in its certain strides of anni-

From what we can learn from the dispatches of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Commanding Generals to and from each other, the conflict must have raged for four or five days in the Armies of the James and Potamac, resulting in the evacuation of Petersburg on Sunday night last, the 2d inst., and Richmond on Monday morning. We have but few details. While the battle was still in progress on Sunday, Gen. Grant telegraphed to the President that he had already captured 12,000

Gen. Weitzel telegraphed to the Secretary of War, April 3-11 A. M., that "we took Richmond at 8:15 this A. M. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place, and I am making an effort to put it out. The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. General Grant started early this morning toward the Danville road to cut off Lee's retreating army."

President Lincoln has been in the vicinity of the conflict since its commencement.

From the South-west.

THE steamer Fung Shuey, from New Orleans 25th, arrived at New York the 1st inst.

A Fort Gaines letter of the 20th, states that transports and gunboats were busily loading troops on the opposite side of Mobile Bay.

Gen. Granger left for his command on the 19th.

Gen. Thomas had been heard from all right. A Barrancas letter states that Steel's army commenced their march, the advance, on the 18th, taking the road to Hindido river, eight miles from Pensacola. It is reported his army would move through Galdwin county, Alabama, striking for Blakely Landing, 45 miles above Mobile, where they expect to form a junction with the column from Mobile Bay. Rebel cavalry had made some skirmishing with the advance. Piers and wharves have been rebuilt at Pensacola.

Several reconnoissances have been made in Mobile Bay, and an attack is soon expected to be made.

A dispatch from Mobile Point to St. Louis, dated the 22d ult., says:—Moore's Brigade landed near Navy Cove to-day and drove a portion of Gen. Gardner's command four miles, when the rebels being re-enforced from Mobile, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, Col. Moore fell back without loss. Every preparation was made for heavy fighting on the 21st inst., and the sound of artillery came down the bay yesterday, and was distinctly heard at Fort Gaines. High winds are prevailing to-day, and the sound of artillery has ceased. The results remain yet to be learned.

The Richmond papers of the 29th, have the following:-"Advices from Mobile to the 26th, say preparations for the defense are very complete, and provisions to last six months are in the city."

One of our monitors made an important rewas allowed to move about without being fired | ive genius. upon.

The authorities of the city appear to be determined to make a strong resistance.

The Herald's correspondence from Mobile, 23d, says: - Smith's Sixteenth Corps, accompanied by Gen. Canby and staff, that day arrived at Danby's Mills, on Fish river, on the east side of Mobile Bay and ten miles distant from it and twenty-six miles from Mobile city.

The entire Thirteenth Corps, under command of Gen. Gordon Granger, was expected to join the Sixteenth at Danby's Mills, during the evening of the 23d. This corps moved by land from Navy Cove, at the lower end of the bay, a distance of 45 miles; and in all this march not more than fifty rebel soldiers were encountered. In fact, no opposition worthy of the name was made to the advance of either corps, and no rebel works were encountered, showing that the movement was a complete surprise. His reason for not expecting an advance in this direction was probably the almost impassable nature of the country. Gen. Canby's movement on the west side of the Mobile Bay is probably a

feint. Heavy firing in the direction of Mobile had been heard for twenty-four hours previous to the 23d, and was supposed to proceed from an engagement between monitors and rebel shore batteries.

The advance upon that city commenced upon the 17th. Very little opposition was met with. The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps compose the army of advance, and Gens. Canby, Granger, and A. J. Smith are in the field. The navy are fully prepared to co-operate.

No serious opposition was anticipated until reaching the works about the city, which are said to be garrisoned by 15,000 rebels who will make a stubborn resistance

A New Orleans dispatch save heavy cannonading was heard on the 31st near Mobile.

Cotton, sugar, molasses and flour are on the decline at New Orleans. The latter commodity has fallen to \$8 per barrel, for superfine.

From the West.

THE Missouri Constitutional Convention on the 29th ult., adopted an article providing that after the first of January, 1876, no person shall be allowed to vote in the State who is unable to read, except through physical causes.

Another article adopted provides that foreigners may vote one year after declaring their intention to become citizens.

The effects of the late storm in Missouri have been very severe. All the rivers are very high, and private property.

Gen. Mitchell, in a dispatch dated Fort Kearney, March 28, reports that his command had captured 150 lodges of Sioux Indians, and 90 of another tribe, 150 miles from Fort Laramie.

Petitions to the President are being extensively signed at Memphis that Tennessee be no longer considered an insurrectionary State.

Major-General Pope and staff arrived at Memphis on the 31st ult., en route to Helena, Ark., on an inspection tour.

The western mail train between Wheeling and Baltimore was captured on the 30th ult. by guerrillas, and the cars burned. The passengers were all robbed.

The Richmond Sentinel of a late date has the following from East Tennessee:

"Gen. Thomas having transferred a part of his army to Knoxville, and united it with Gillem, is said to be moving in the direction of the Virginia line.

At last accounts the command had reached the vicinity of Greenville, a little over half way from Knoxville to Bristol.

The expedition is accompanied by an engineer corps of 2,000 men, who are engaged in re-building the railroad as fast as the enemy marches. Communication with the base at Knoxville will be thus kept up.

The object of the expedition is, no doubt, to possess and hold South-western Virginia, and, if practicable, to move on and capture Lynchburg. thus operating with Grant in compelling the evacuation of Richmond.

The scheme is well conceived, but it will be very apt to miscarry in the execution just as others have."

Flood IN OIL CITY.—The loss in the late flood in Oil City and vicinity, is estimated at \$5,000,000. And to replace everything as it was before the disaster would require a still larger sum. Fully 60,000 barrels of oil were lost, and the number of empty barrels will not fall short of 20,000; the number of boats not less than 150: the number of horses drowned over 100. The destruction to other property was immense.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.—The rebel raiders who robbed the St. Albans Bank, and committed other depredations, and who have been on trial at Montreal for the offences for so long a time, have been discharged from custody. We learn, however, that they have been re-arrested on other charges.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Legislature of Vermont recently rati fled the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

BENNET BENSON of St. Paul, enlisted as a soldier two years ago, has been in twelve battles and wounded twice, yet is only fifteen years

GENERAL STONEMAN and his cavalry are on the war path again. They have destroyed over one hundred miles of rebel railroad communica-

MORE than thirty patents were issued in the last six months of 1864 for inventions relating to connoissance of the rebel works recently, and petroleum. So petroleum is a lubricator of invent-

GEN. LEW WALLACE has gone to Matamoras, Mexico, by order of the Government, to inquire into the recent unfriendly acts of Maximilian's officers there.

THERE are now, in the vast pineries of the Upper Mississippi, not far from three hundred and fifty million feet of logs cut and ready for the spring "drive."

A COURT in New Orleans has condemned the immense estates of Slidell and Benjamin in Louisiana, and they will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

A PARTY of rebel deserters who had taken the oath of allegiance, were arrested at a Washington restaurant on Monday night, while cheering lustily for Jeff. Davis.

Horse flesh is becoming popular on the continent. In Denmark it is publicly sold, and at Vienna there are seven butcheries where, in 1862, 1,654 horses were retailed. At a public meeting at Toronto last Tuesday

evening, by requistion of the Mayor, it was resolved that traders and others should continue to take American silver at par. THE proposition introduced into the Georgia

Legislature to call a convention to decide as to the further connection of that State with the Confederacy, has been defeated. THE 6th corps of the army of the Potomac are

going to raise \$10,000 for a monument to Gen. Sedgwick. The privates are to give 50 to 75 cents, and officers from \$2 to \$10.

LETTERS from Charleston, S. C., state that the work of regeneration has already begun in that city. By the power of the sword that drove out rebellion, free schools are established, and the triumphs of war are made to minister to the perpetuation of peace.

THERE are about seven hundred female clerks employed in the Treasury Department at Washington. Their pay is \$720 per annum each, for about six hours close work per diem.

Our Government has now in the field an ar my of not less than five hundred and fifty thousand effective men-well equipped and supplied, officered well and commanded by Generals of first rate ability.

COLLECTOR SIMBON DRAPER has returned to New York from Savannah, having completed his duties there in regard to the superintendence of the cotton captured in that city by Gen. Sherman, which it is now ascertained amounted to 38,500 bales, the greater part of it being of the Sea Island kind.

Special Antices.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express—or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at \$3 each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4.

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THE LEADING PURPOSE

Or the conductors of the popular juvenile, Our Young Folks

tents of the magazine—to intersperse Moral Lessons with Pleasing Stories, Sketches of Travel and Adventure with pretty Poems, and to invest the entire book with the character of an Entertaining Instructor The ABLEST WRITERS of the country contribute regularly to the pages of Our Young Folks, and the best artists illustrate it. Terms \$2.00 per year: a large discount to clubs. You may get a specimen by sending 20 cents to the publishers,

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ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH.
WILL curs the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum. Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists,

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, April 4, 1865.

STILL the market, in all departments, is dull. Buyers only purchase to supply immediate wants, and holders hesitate to sell as the prices go down.

FLOUR, FRED, MEAL, ETC .- White wheat flour \$12,50 red wheat, \$10 % bbl. Coarse mill feed, \$42; fine, \$55 % tun. Corn meal, \$2,70 \(\) 100 hs.

Grain.—White wheat, \$1,50@2,50; red wheat, \$1,50.

Corn, \$1,20@1,25. Barley, \$1@1,25. Oats, 70@75c. FORAGE.—Hay is plenty at \$16@26, and going down rapidly. Straw, \$10.

SEEDS.—Timothy \$4@5,50. Clover, \$13@15,00. Beans, \$1

\$2. Peas, \$1,50. Fiax, \$2,50@8.
FRUITS.— No green apples in market; dried 10@11c.
MEATS.—Fresh pork \$15@16. Beef, \$15@16. Mutton, 12
@14 \$100 Bs. Hams, 20c. Shoulders, 16@18c. Chickens 0@22c. Turkeys. 25c. Tallow. rough 7c Lard. 24@25c. VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, 50@68c. Onions, \$1,75. Hops, 0@35c. Carrots, 35c.

DAIRY, ETC. - Butter, 20@20c. Cheese, 16@18c. Eggs, HIDES AND PELTS .- Green hides 6c. W h. Green calf

skins 12c. Pelts, \$1@2 each. WOOL.-May be quoted at 40@50c, there having been a

few sales at these figures. It is dull however. THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton, 43@45c for middlings. Flour dull, and 15@30c lower; Superine State \$8,55@8,60; extra State, \$8,55@8,60; common to geod silence western, \$8,55@8,60; common to medium extra do, \$8,80@9,45; common to good silence prands, \$2,900,025. Canadian dull, at \$8,30@10,25. Wheat, Chicago spring, \$1,70; white red western \$1,3c. Rye quiet and declining. Barley, declining and no sales. Corn dull and drooping, with sales at \$6,900. Petroleum, \$36,75c. Pork, \$2,55@2,750 for new mess; \$25@34 for mess. Shoulders, 14,50c. Hams, 15,50c. Caradian (18,50c. Bard, 18,50c. Bard, 18,50c.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Flour dull, with sales X Canada spring at 7,874. Wheat, \$1,62½ for white Canada. Corn dull. Oats, 65c. Barley, \$1,28½. Rye dull. Clover seed, \$13,813,50. Timothy seed, \$5. Pork, \$28,930 for mess.—Hams, 22c. Shoulders, 17c. Dried and smoked beef, 18c. Lard, 20c. Sait, \$2,90,88,25.

TORONTO, March 30.—Flour, \$4,05,64.75. Fall wheat, at \$3,996 \$\psi\$ bushel; spring do. \$06,35c. Barley, 70,67c. Peas, \$10,68c. Are, \$0c. Buckwheat, 40,64c. Tares, \$906,81.10. Butter, 15,621c. Cheese, 10,6611c. Eggs, 12,6617c. Ham, 10,66114c. Bacon, \$6,00c. Lard, 11,66124c. Apples, \$1,75,62,50 \$\psi\$ bhl. Potatoes, \$3,635.50 \$\psi\$ bhl. Potatoes, \$3

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Beeves received, 3,670 against 2,572 last week. Sales range at 14@24c. The bulk bro't 25@25c. Cows, received, 176. Sales, at \$50@100 cach. Veal caives, received, 1,512 against 769 last week. Sales range at 6@154c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 7,725 against 5,671 last week. Sales 11@41c. Swine, received, 4,031 against 1,908 last week. Sales at \$13@13,65 % cwt. BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, March 23.—Beeve range at \$10218. Oxen. \$1302325 \$ pair. Milch Cows, \$

range at \$10@18. Oxen, \$130@325 \$ pair. Milch Cow @90. Handy Steers, \$100@150. Veal Calves, \$3@15 & Shoats, 14@16c. No fat hogs in market. Sheep, 11@16 TORONTO, March St.—First class cattle, from \$6@7.00 \$ 100 bs, dressed weight; 2nd do, \$4,25@4.7s; inferior, \$5@ \$5.0. Calves, \$4@5 each, but very few in market. Sheep, \$4@5 each per ear load. Yearlings \$3@3,50.—*Globs*.

WOOL MARKETS.

WOOL MARKETS.

MEW YORK, Market.—The N. Y. Shipping List of 25th inst., reports the market for domestic fleece extremely dull, and prices have been rendered still more uncertain by the violent fluctuations in gold. Foreign is also exceedingly dull and the sales of both imported and native have been very light, the manufacturers confining their purchases to their most pressing wants. At the auction sale of damaged Cape on Wednesday, 122 bales were knocked down at prices ranging from 30 to 41c, averaging about 834,00 the in the damage was estimated at 5815 per cent. Sales domestic fleeces 10,000 hs. western at 70c; 23,000 do. Onlo, 724,678; 50,000 do. California, 20,22c, in gold, for super, and 126,19c for alightly burred; 30 bags tab washed, 36,280c.

PHILADELPHIA, Market.—At Philadelphia buyers are holding off, and the market is unsettled and lower, with little or no disposition to operate jo any extent at the decline, and a lew small sales only are reported at the decline, and a lew small sales only are reported at 6,990 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the tub at 86,000 for fleece, mostly at 86c, and the 86c, and tub at 86c, and the 86c, and tub at 86c, and tub

BOSTON, March 80.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 90@85c; Saxony choice, 95@85c; Common, 76@78; Western mixed, 70@80c; California, 90@85c; Lanada, 95c@\$1.50; pulled extra, 90c@\$1; superfine, 85@90c; No. 1, 70@80c. TORONTO, March 31.—Wool is in good request, but little offering; 35@40c \(\varphi \) in for good fleece.—Globe.

New Advertisements.

FANCY POULTRY AND DOGS FOR SALE
- Foyal or Brown Leghorus, Silver Laced Scabright

BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY—A Steam Saw Mill, out West, so well located and at so low a price A Mill, out West, so well located and at so of the (6,500) that it will pay for itself in a short time. Owner cannot go West, or it would not be sold at all. Apply at once to SPALDING, BOX No. 5,902, New York city.

JOK! LOOK! LOOK!—Full instruction, by which any person can master the great art of Ventriloquism in a few hours, and makes world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mall for \$1, or three for \$2.

Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

STALLION FOR SALE—Will be four years old. In May. Sired by Richard 5d; he by Ethen Allen; dark bay, with narrow white strip in face, a little white on both hind feet, stands 15% hands high, weighs about 1800. Price \$500 For further particulars, address WITMER BROS., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TINGEE SNAPS.—A COLLECTION of Two I Thousand Scintillations of Wit. The Material Gathered, and the Whole Batch Baked by Jo Cosz. Special care has been taken in the preparation of these "Glinger Snaps," that nothing should be contained in them that might offend the most fastidious taste. 160 pages. Fancy paper, 25 cts; boards, 28 cts; cloth, 56 cts. Sent post-paid.

AMSDEN & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

PARTING KISS AT THE WAR.—THE Soldier's Leet Thought. Fiske, 30. WHEN YOU AND I WERE SOLDIER BOYS. CIARK, 30. UP WITH THE FLAG OF THE STARS AND THE STRIPES. Howe, 30. BABY SILEEP, SHADOWS CREEP. Cradle Song of the Soldier's Wife. Barker, 30. CEAD MILLE FEALTHE. (A HUndred Thousand Welcomes.) Brown, 30. THE WAR WILL SOON BE OVER. By the author of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," 30.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

HAY FORK.

Strength, Durability, Lightness & Simplicity. Made entirely of IBON and STEEL, and WARRANTED in every respect. Send for Circular. Town, County and State rights for sale. Agents wanted. Address A. M. HALSTED, 67 Pearl St., New York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, containing 165 acres of land, pleasantly situated in the town of Seneca, ontario County, N. Y., on the west side and in view of Seneca Lake; one of the finest farming districts in the State. Good market being only 1½ miles south-west of Geneva. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of Grain and Grass. It is watered by a living stream which passes through the center of the farm. Good farm buildings. Terms of payment easy. For particulars address the subscriber.

Geneva, N. Y., March 27, 1865.

1857. W. S. McCLURE & Co., 1865.

No. 250 Fulton Street, New York.

Reference - New York National Echange Bank, N. Y. Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c.

Also, 25 varieties of Pigeons from \$5,00 to \$5,00 per pair, according to kind.

I will safely pack and forward as directed, the following kinds warranted pure Eggs for setting, viz:
White Faced Black Spanish, Gray Dorkings, Bolton Grays, White and Dominique Leghorus, Brahma Poortas, White Shanghais, Golden, Silver and Black Poland Earl Derby, Black Red, Pyle and Gray Game, Black, Gold Lace, Silver Lace, and Java Bantams, Aylesbury and Black Cayuga Ducks. One dozen of any of the above, \$3,00; two do, \$5,00; five do, \$10,00. All over that number \$2,00 per dozen.

All orders booked and sent in their turn. "First come

TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS for MARKING

fleece. This cannot be done with any considerante nocas without numbering and registering. The following letter from one of the most successful shepherds in the world, will explain itself:

MIDDLEBURG, Vermont, Feb. 5, 1885.

MR. TODD:—The stamps you sent me for marking sheep, I am much pleased with. I think they are superior to any thing of the kind for side marks that I have ever used. They are easier kept clean, make a plainer mark, and are less liable to blot, than any of the other stamps that I have seen in use.

Respectfully yours,

An Illustrated Circular containing full directions for marking, registering, composition to be used, &c., will be sent with each set of stamps. One set of figures, by Express, charges paid, \$2,25; two set, \$4; four set, \$7; six set, \$9. Initials & cents additional per set, Agents wanted everywhere. Address

A. TODD, JR.,

Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y.

WARRANTED UNEQUALED! Sims' Patent Convertible

CHAMPION SEED SOWER. Planter and Culivator Combined!

Manufactured by the Undersigned.

It drops and covers all kinds of seeds, from Corn and Beans down to the smallest seeds, in hills or drills, at any desirable distance apart, viz:—7, 14, 21, 23, and 42 inches, in the most perfect and even manner. Is adapted to both Garden and Farm purposes, drawn by man or horse, according to the depth and amount to be planted or sown. We also invite attention to our Changeable Endless Chain Railrway Horse-

THRESHING MACHINE

Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws. &c.. the best in market. Please send in your orders early, as we record in turn, and are governed by "first come,

we record in turn, and are governed by mist served."

For further information send for Circular.

Address
R. & M. HARDER,

Address
Cobleskill, Schohnric Co., N. Y. TO CORN AND COTTON GROWERS.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR

Is offered by the subscribers to farmers as the best two-wheeled Caltivator in use. Two rows can be plowed at one time, and the ground thoroughly loosened and thrown either to or from the plants. Sample machines will be sent to purchasers in any locality where they have not been introduced, on receipt of the wholesale price. Over 8,000 have already been sold for the coming season.

18 Send for pamphlet, containing full description.

WARDER, MITCHELL. & CO...

Springfield, Ohio.

THE WALL

W HITE BERRY. Commonly called White W Brackberry. I can furnish a limited number of one and two year old roots of the White Berry by mail, poken politic of cente cach. They are prolific bearers, grow as readily as the common blackberry, in same soil. Fruit very sweet and large. Also, Brinkle Orange Raspberry and Rochelle Blackberry roots, one year old, at the same price. Give post-office address plainly. Address JAS. ADAMS, P. M., Adams P. O., Armstrong Co., Pa.

CLIPPER MOWING MACHINES.

Farmers wishing a good Mower should send for description of the Clipper. Also, Pony Mower and Harvester. These Machines have been in use four years, in New York and Connecticut, and give the best satisfaction of any in use. They are light draft, well built; and farmers should see one before purchasing! Descriptive Circulars sent free, with references, &c. Farmers wanted as agents for these machines.

HORTON & MABIE, Manufacturers Agricultural Implements of all kinds, PERESKILL, N. Y.

HALSTED'S IMPROVED HORSE

The THOROUR, TEST it has already had gives the most perfect GUARANTEE of its

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

POULTRY, PICKONS AND RGGS for SALE.—White Faced Black Spanish, Black Red, Pyle, Irish Gray and English Phessant Game and Brahma Pootras. Each \$7,00 to \$10,00 per pair, \$10,00 to \$15,00 per trio, according to age and size.

Also, 25 varieties of Pigeons from \$3,00 to \$5,00 per pair, scording to kind

\$3.00; two do, \$5.00; five do, \$10.00. All over that number \$2.00 per dozen.
All orders booked and sent in their turn. "First come first served." They can be sent with safety by Express, by my manner of packing. Address 784-3t] E. A. WENDELL, Box 1144 P. O., Albany, N.Y.

A STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

Best Farming Lands in the World.

Great Educational Advantage—Louis W Burnham.

U. S. Sevon-Thirty Loan—Jay Cooke.

Clipper Mo wind Mackinee—Horton & Mable.

Clipper Mo wind Mackinee—Horton & Co.

Clipper Mo wind Mackinee—Horton & Co.

Sims' Patent Convertible Seed Sower—R & M Harder.

Todd's Improved Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr

Todd's Improved Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr

Foultry, Pigeons and Eggs—E A Wendell.

New Songs of the War—Oliver Ditson & Co.

Ginger Snaps—Amsden & Co.

White Snaps—Amsden & Co.

White Snaps—Amsden & Co.

White Snaps—Amsden & Co.

Stallion for Sale—Witner Bros.

Fancy Poultry and Dogs—E N Bissell.

A Bargain for Somebody.

Concord Grays Vines—Ryder & Co.

Look—A M Jagrers.

Apple Seed—C B Cates.

SPECIAL MOTICES. Good Reading Cheap—D D T Moore. Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- The Illinois Central spends \$10,000 a day.
- A sister of Gen. Grant died lately at her residence in Covington, Ky.
- Frenchmen are going to bore for oil in Russia, and Americans in Mexico. - Josiah Capen of Hartford, has a calf one year old
- that weighs 945 pounds.
- Gen. Grant's medal contains \$700 worth of gold, and cost, work and all, \$7,000.
- Cleveland, O., has thirty-two oil companies, with a nominal capital of \$6,142,000. - The last "carnival" at Havana must have been a
- jolly one, as 75 murders are reported.
- It is represented that a tallow mine has been discovered in the town of Windsor, Conn. -- The people of Concord, N. H., had 95 days of good
- sleighing during the winter just closed. - It is estimated that two square miles of this city
- were under water during the recent flood.
- Deacon John Phelps of Sturbridge Mass., is dead -was aged 104 years, 7 months and 28 days.
- Strawberries and green cucumbers are already on the bills of fare of some New York restaurants.
- The amount of damage done by the late freshets in Oil City, Pa., alone is estimated to be 2,000,000.
- The estimated number of colored children within our military lines in Louisiana is twenty thousand.
- -- There was an increase of minor crimes in the State of New York last year to the extent of 7,873 cases.
- Famine has again appeared in the west of Ireland, and meetings have been held to mitigate the distress.
- It is stated that Queen Victoria will shortly visit Ireland, in great state, to open the Dublin Industrial Exhibition.
- The railroad lines between Buffalo and Chicago have advanced the rate of fare two dollars, to all prominent points.
- John C. Fremont was fined \$25 by a Judge of a New York Circuit Court, Monday week, for non-attendance as a juror. - The Wisconsin Indians, who have just received
- their annuities, call the fractional paper currency papoose money.' - A lady, 83 years old, living in Boston, has knit 15
- pairs of socks and footed 9 pairs for the soldiers, in the last four months.
- The last of the Swiss Guards who were presen at the taking of the Tuileries in 1792, died at Berne at
- a very advanced age. - Erlanger, who married the rebel Slidell's daughter, is one of the largest dealers in U. S. bonds at
- Frankfort, Germany. - Mr. and Mrs. Brewer of Wayne Co., Ky., have twenty-two children. This is the most extensive brewery in the West.
- Contracts for supplying sugar to the U.S. were awarded at Chicago last week-60,000 at 16% cts. per pound, and 40,000 at 1614 cts.
- William Cullen Bryant, the veteran editor and poet has purchased a homestead in Cummington, Mass., for a summer residence.
- Passengers from Oil City state that the damage done on Oil Creek and in its vicinity, by the recent flood, will amout to \$5,000,000.
- The N. Y. Supervisors have voted \$2,000,000 for bounties for recruits, being the second sum of a like amount for the same purpose.
- An exchange paper states that an enterprising speculator has formed a company to bore for Cod Liver oil, in Barnstable county, M. - John G. Nicolay, one of Mr. Lincoln's private
- secretaries, is about to marry a daughter of ex-Attorney-General Bates of St. Louis. - It is stated that hereafter no ladies will be per-
- mitted to visit the Army of the Petomac without special permit from headquarters. The people of Wisconsin are forming societies for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for
- Wisconsin soldiers, at Milwaukee. The Minnesota legislature has extended the right of suffrage to negroes. The people are yet to ratify
- the measure by vote next November. At Yokohama, Japan, bread sells at 2 cents a loaf chickens 20 cents a pair, eggs 6 cents a dozen, sugar 8
- cents a pound, and flour 2 cents a pound. - A bill punishing strikers who interfere with work men with a fine of \$100 and six months imprisonment
- has passed the Legislature of Minnesota. - The cotton plantations along the Mississippi are nearly all abandoned this spring, because there are no
- troops to protect them against guerrillas. -Gen. Butler has the door plate of Mr. Richard Yeadon of Charleston, who, it will be remembered,
- once offered \$10,000 for the General's head. — The Rhode Island legislature passed an act provi ding that six per cent shall be the rate of interest un-
- less some other sum is expressly stipulated A new gunpowder has been discovered in Germs
- ny. It consists of tannic gallic acid, or the resin of commerce, and chlorate or nitrate of potash. A Japanese prince has resolved to erect a sugar refinery in Japan, and has engaged two skilled Euro-
- peans to assist him in carrying out his project. - A magnificent comet was discovered at Rio de Janeiro. Jan. 22. Its length was between eight and
- nine degrees, its breadth forty or fifty minutes. - The New York markets are said to be almost
- glutted with tropical fruits, oranges, bananas and lemons, which have arrived within a very few days. - A man in Danbury, Ct., has commenced prepara-— A man in Danbury, Ct., has commenced preparations for raising watermelons this year by securing five dogs to watch them. He wants a few more.

New Advertisements

EF ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LIME, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1 :-Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

dersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. Interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865 and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-80 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation, adds from one to three per cent, more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker. The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 " * " " 500 " Ten "

" " " 1,000 " " " " 5,000 81

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently exnected that its superior advantages will make it the

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, Pa-

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES. BURNHAM'S

American Business College, CORNER MAIN AND HAMPDEN STREETS,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. An Institution designed to prepare Young Men and Women for Business Pursuits. LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President.

By far the Largest, most Complete and Thorough Institu-tion of the kind in New-England, and the only legitimate Business College where Young Men receive a Thorough Training, and are properly fitted for Business Pursuits.

A Model and Comprehensive Course of Practical Training. Great Improvement in the Manner and Method of Instruction.

SPLENDID FACILITIES IN

Telegraphy, Corresponde Mercantile Book-Keeping. Business, Mercantile Law, lercial Calculations, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

School Room and Counting Room

United upon a plan that secures all the practical advant ages of each. Theoretical Department and Department of Actual Business connected by Telegraphic and Post Office communication. Two Banking Houses with Bank Bills, Checks, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, and all the moduse operands of the Banking business. It is elegantly fitted up with Merchants Emporium and Trade Union, General and National Banking Offices, Auction, Commission and Forwarding, Post, Telegraph and Express Offices, Insurance, Exchange and Collection, Custom House, Manufacturing, Railroad, Steamboat, and General Freight Offices, &c.

The student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, &c., the same as in actual business.
Ladies and Gentlemen can commence at any time, revive Individual Instruction, and complete the course at pleasure, there being no class system to impede their progress. Young men in pursuit of a Business Education should examine into the merits of the

AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is first class in all its appointments. No Commercial College in the land can compete with it in point of thereof the compete with the point of the special charge of first class teachers, the whole under immediate superintendence of Principal. It advertises nothing it does not faithfully perform. Its graduates are skillful and finished accountants, who secure the most locative sinations.

SEND US NAMES.

To persons who will send us, plainly written, the names and P. O. address of forty or fifty young men likely to be interested in obtaining a business education, we will forward our COLLEGE REVIEW and "HOW TO DO BUSINESS," a manual of practical affairs and guide to success in life.

Particulars,-How Obtained.

Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full and minute particu-lars relating to the course of study, exact expense of Board and Tultion, may be had at the College Rooms, or by addressing ng LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

CHEAT SALE OF WATCHES, JEW-dec., worth over \$800,000, all to be sold by lot, without re-serve. Every one to have a Prize and no blanks to be drawn. How you can Draw a Prize.

Send Trenty-Five Cents to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a Certificate showing what you have drawn. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and One Dollar and we will forward you the article, no matter how coally it may be, together with a full list of all the articles to be disposed of. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send to a five of the same value. The send us at a first of the same value you prefer and we will send to a five the same value. The send us at a first of the same value of the same value. The send us at a first of the same value of the same value of the same value. The send us at a first of the same value of the same value of the same value. The same value of the same value. The same value of the same value of

GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY THE NEW YORK GIFT ASSOCIATION,

599 Breadway, New York. 599 Breadway, New Yerk.

12 Rosewood Planos, worth from \$250 to \$500each; 15 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases, \$125 to \$225; 150 Music Boxes, \$15 to \$45; 100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors, \$15 to \$40; 100 Silver Frut and Cake Baskets, \$15 to \$35; 500 Silver Tea and Table Spoons, \$15 to \$30; 100 Gold Hunting Case Watches \$75 to \$150; 150 Diamond Rings, Clustre, &c., \$50 to \$300; 200 Gold Watches, \$60 to 100; 300 Ladtes' Gold Watches, \$60 to \$35; 500 Silver Watches, \$80 to \$50.

Ladies' Gold Watches, \$60 to \$\$5; \$00 sliver Watches, \$25 to \$50. Dismond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets, Brooch and Ear Drops, Gold and Corsi; Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mossic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Bleeve Butches, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, New Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Sliver Extension Holders, and a large assortment of FINE JEWELET of every description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at \$500.000 to \$100.000 to \$100.000

\$500,000! To be Sold at One Dollar Each

Scripton, of the best make and latest syles, values \$500,000: To be Sold at One Dollar Each without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive. Among those who have come the state of January, 1865, the following kindly permit their names to be used:—Boert H. Hottchikes. New Haven, Conn. Melodeon, white \$150: W. F. T. Willis, W. 22d St. New York, Diamon Cluster Pin, value \$200: Mrs. R. G. Teppen, 160 Ebigs and Watch, value \$200: Mrs. R. G. Teppen, 160 Ebigs and Watch, value \$200: Mrs. R. G. Teppen, 160 Ebigs and Watch, value \$200: Mrs. R. G. H. Stone, 52 Tenth St., N. Y. Piano, value \$300; Mrs. R. G. H. Stone, 52 Tenth St., N. Y. Piano, value \$300; Mrs. Teresa A. Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Ring, value \$125; Miss Ellen Pock, springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value \$125; Dr. I. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting Case Watch, value \$250: Miss D. H. Farwell, Dubque, Iowa, Diamond Ear-drope, Value \$250; Francis I. Moran, 126 Fearl St., Albany, X. Y. Masic Box, value \$40; Mrs. K. O. Ingersol, Urbana Oh, Silver set, value \$40; Mrs. K. O. Ingersol, Urbana Oh, Silver set, value \$50; Lieut, B. F. Hendricks, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Bliver Fstent Leve Watch, value \$55. Capt. L. Warner, 15th N. Y. Vols, Silver wend this list. MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION. CERTIFICATES, BRING EACH ARTICLE AND its value, are placed in BEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, which are well mixed. Order for some article, worth at least one dollar at retail when the state of the some article, which we will be some and the state of the purchaser will see what article it draws, and the value, which may be FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the world names.

LARS, and can then send one behavior article named.

No BLANKS.—Every purchaser gets value. Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the articles drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Six Certificates for \$1; thirteen for \$2.

AGENTS WANTED. Send a stamp for a Circular. All letters should be addressed

T. BENTON & CO.,

BOX 5567, P. O., New York.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE. - The THEST CLASS FARM FOR SALE, - The subscriber offers his farm for sale, containing 100 acres of land 8 miles north-east of the village of Newark, and 4 miles weat of the village of 1.yons, known as the "Fairchild Farm," and one of the best in Wayne Co. Sald farm is well watered and fenced; 7 acres of wood, of orchard, stocked with the best of Fruit of different varieties. Buildings all in good order. The greater part of the purchase can remain on the premises for a term of years. The stock and farming implements will be sold with the farm, if desired. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. H. L. FAIRCHILD, Post-office address, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. Dated Newark, March 15, 1865.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made. These distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he can not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of FITS as of DYS-PEPSIA; and the ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, New Jersey.

WOOL GROWERS!

Lalor's Sheep Dipping Composition Destroys Vermin, Cures Scab, Improves the Wool, Prevents Pulling, adds to Weight of Fleece. Sold everywhere. Prepared by

LALOR BROS., Utica, N. Y.

FABMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans Hops: Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Direc Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sor ghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils, and other produce to

JOSIAH CARPENTER. COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 323 Washington St., New York,

A MERIOAN AGRIOULTURAL WORKS 17 COURTLANDT ST., N. Y., EXCULSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE



Reaper and Mower with Self-Rake.

This is the machine giving double service and having a forward cut in mowing, and rear cut and side delivery in reaping, and price no higher than the best first-class machines. Also,

Smalley's Combined Corn Plow and Cultivator,

on wheels, driver's seat, tends all crops, has 7 steel cultivator teeth and four cast Plows. Works true, as fast and better than any instrument now used. Cash price, \$82; with steel Plows, \$72. Cheap instrument.

J. W. BAIN, President American Ag? Works, 791

791

792

FOUR STEUBEN COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

house; laim in good office.

No. 4 — Joins No. 2 and 3—Has 248 acres, about 80 acres cleared and fenced; well watered. Price, \$15 \(\pi \) acre.

All the above Farms are remarkably well situated for wool-growing, being dry land, watered with good springs, all are new land and now well set in grasse, bringing heavy crops of hay. They will be sold to good men on accommodating terms. For further particulars apply to 187-8t WILLIAM BUSH, Wilmington, Del.

6.100 AGENTS WANTED -To sell 5 NEW IN-Ball pay great profits to Agents. Send and gct 80 pages particulars gratis.

\$6 FROM 50 CENTS Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts.; retails for six dollars easily, 770-48t R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

A WELL PAYING BUSINESS in their own townships, and free from risk, is offered by the Auburn Publishing Co., to 1000 Book Agents. Please send for a Circular, &c., to E. G. STORKE, Auburo, N. Y., without delay.

FARM FOR SALE -214 acres. Refers to January Nos. of Rural. F. A. SPALDING, Ann Arbor, Mich. FOR 25 CENTS -I will sand the Secret Art of Catching Fish. J. E. HOLMES, Marisse, Ill.

ANGLO-SAXON THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Two Tracts,—Two Hundred and Four Acres of Excellent Oil Lands,— in Fee, on Deep Hollow and Hall's Run, near Oil City.

Numerous Leases and Interests in some of the Best and ACTUALLY PRODUCING WELLS on Oil Creek and Tributaries, with several New Wells now going down on the Rynd, Foster, Clapp, Widow McClintock, and other Farms.

The whole Working Interest in two lots on the celebrated HYDE and EGBERT FARM,—on one of which is the valuable and widely known GRAFF and HASSAN WELL, on the same tract with the Market Service of the control of the c Mapleshade, Keystone, Kepler, Jersey, Coquette, and other flowing and pumping wells.

CAPITAL, \$500,000!

Par Value and Subscription Price, per Share. \$5.00 Working Capital, \$50,000 Capital already invested in engines, apparatus and improvements, \$56,500,—making the

Actual Working Capital over \$100,000.

OFFICERS.

President,
EDWARD RUSSELL, Raq. (of Mercantile Agency,
Boston.)

Treasurer, CHARLES E. HODGES. Clerk, WILLIAM B. WESTON.

Directors,
EDWARD RUSSELL, of Mercantile Agency, Boston.
8. INGERSO; L. LOVETT, of Boston.
PHILIP WADSWORTH, of Philip Wadsworth & Co.,
Chicago.
JESSE A. LOCKE, of Boston.
J. H. WINSOR, of Oil City.
L. M. GORDON, of Oil City.
CHAS. E. HODGES, of Hodges & Richardson, Boston.

Superintendant, W. W. WHITE, of Oil City.

This stock is bong fide, full paid, with no possibility of future assessments and no personal liability. The absolute value and actual cash cost of this property are so great as to preclude its being offered with the allurement of

It has been selected, at different times during the past year by several old and experienced oil-workers and residents of Oil Creek, who are familiar with the history, progress and value of every well and piece of property in that region. Several of the producing interests were originally acquired for the purpose of holding as private

These gentlemen have, however, been induced to com bine their various interests, with additional property, in-to one strong, sound, and reliable company. Each of them will retain an interest as stockholders, and hold their stock as a permanent investment. Residing in the oil region, and directly concerned in the success of the company, they are pledged to look closely after its oper and faithful and energetic management possessed probably in an equal degree by no other oil company ever formed. Two of these gentlemen are on the Board of Di-

rection, and one. Superintendent of the Company. The stock is sold to pay for the property, and to furnish a working capital to open up the large and promising tracts yet waiting to be developed.

The managers start with the intention of paying dividends quarterly and from actual earnings only. Paying quarterly affords time to sell the oil produced to the best advantage, and is believed to be in all respects the sound-

The dividends will beyond question, be not only immediate, but regular, permanent and remunerative. We wish to avoid holding out any inducements not warranted by the same moderate and reasonable calculations that would be made in embarking in any legitimate business enterprise. It is safe, however, to assure subscribers of handsome quarterly dividends from the present wells of the Company; which will moreover, we confidently believe, be very largely increased by new developments to be rapidly made upon our extensive and valuable

We invite attention to, and the most careful examination of, the following list of properties, lands, and leases, the locations of which are all shown upon the map; be-lieving that none more valuable and promising have ever been offered upon so small a capital, and none that have given greater assurance of permanent value and large re turns. We invite subscriptions to an investment, and guarantee the most energetic and skillful efforts to develop the property thoroughly, as well as careful and faithful management.

Summary of Properties.

Two tracts of good boring land, one hundred and one ed and four acres respectively, in fee, situated south of Oil City, in Venango County, in the immediate neighborhood of the Adamantine, Lee, and other large wells just struck on the East Sandy and Alleghany rivers

Important interests and Leases on the best and carefully selected properties on Oil Creek,—on the Has san Flats,—Cornplanter Run,—Rynd Flats,—Cherry Tree Run,—Clapp & Hassan, Widow McClintock, Foster, and two lots on the celebrated Hyde & Egbert Farm. In all, fifteen wells, five of them producing wells, seven

down from two to five hundred feet and still boring, and three just commencing, with room on the leases for several more wells. Also a good Refinery, in complete working order, can-

ble of refining 180 barrels per day, at a profit of one to five hundred dollars. Also engines, tools, tubing, tanks, and improvem the actual cash cost of which was \$56,500, and worth today \$75,000,—the whole comprising a property unsurpass ed for present value and prospective increase

Subscription books for Stock at the office of the

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY.

A MERICAN ROOFING COMPANY.

CREEN'S PATENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT prepared expressly.

The whole farrio has been thoroughly tested, is WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather. It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.

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Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle,

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They will make your hair wave beautiful without heating it. For sale at variety stores throughout the country. Retailers will be supplied by any first class Jobber of Notions in New York, Philadelphis or Boston. Comstock's ROTARY SPADER.

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GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT, (throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Facific States,) which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them.

A boy 15 years old, with four good herses, can spade six to eight acres per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when for ked in the condition of a garden bed when for ked western and Depots will be established as Chicago, Milwankee, St. Louis, Cinclinati, Indianapolla, and there weetern and by manufacturing extensely; but order to neet the demand by manufacturing extensely; but order to neet the demand by manufacturing extensely; but order, the country to avoid delay action, price, &c., send for circular.

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WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. were swarded the Frant PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862.

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CHE WAY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. IN BLACK.

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

DRIFTING with the rapid current Down the city's busy street, Here and yonder, quiet figures, Robed in sombre black, we meet. Outward symbol of a shadow Clouding thick the wearer's heart,-Piercing days of pleasant sunshine With the keen-edged sorrow's dart,

Emblem of a broken circle Round the hearthstone of their homes Whither some one, worshipped blindly, Never more in fondness comes. Brother, child, or gentle parent,-Sister, maybe,-who above Now with eyes of liquid star-fire See Him they learned here to love.

Shrouded in the deep, drear sadness, Only Gon and they can know. Those who've heard the battle's whisper, Telling where their life-loves go. Ah, so many in sweet slumber Under grass as fresh as youth, Are awaiting well-earned guerdons-Martyrs to Eternal Truth.

'Mid earth's scenes of joy and gladness Not few are the darksome hearts, Whence the grim and glooming chillness Sorrow-burdened, ne'er departs. Vain will Hope, the kindly spirit, Woo with whispers of that shore, Ne'er disturbed by troubling roughness-They may gain when toil is o'er.

Tightly, in the God-wrought knotting Of this skein of human life, Interwoven with each heart-string Are the strands with sadness rife. O, our Father! who canst temper Each breath of the chilling blast. Some are worn so nigh to breaking-Ease the heavy strain at last!

The Story Teller.

MR. CRAWFORD'S LESSON.

BY MRS. HARRIET E. FRANCIS.

It was a dusky, dull April day, gloomier for the few bright promising ones that had ushered in the month, and Mrs. Crawford drew her chair closer to the window, to catch the little light that the thick gray clouds were fast hiding in an early twilight. There were no sounds in an early twilight. There were no sounds in the room but the singing of the tea-kettle on the stove, and the click of the shears as she cut stitches, and clipped corners, and tore into strips long pieces of cloth, for the filling of the sixty yards of carpeting, that must be on the floor before the same dull days came in the fall. The snow swept in gusts against the window and the wind pierced through the casing, and with a little shiver, and rubbing of the red chilled fingers, Mrs. Crawford gathered up the pieces in a basket and set them in the closet, and shaking the dust from her apron, she took up the table, and with one lift brought it to the center of the room. With a little pause she counted aloud, "Mr. Crawford and Henry, and Simeon Burt, yes, that is three, and four extra hands for the cellar, and myself, why, that is eight! What a family! I am afraid there are not cakes enough, and I fried two pansful yesterday!" and with a little sigh she questioned, "How can I do all this work through the hot summer months? but I must not stop to think about it;" and pausing but a moment to see if the table set square with the sides of the room, and each corner of the tablecloth the same number of inches from the floor, she bustled on to the pantry to bring out cold meat, and potatoes, and pie, and cheese, and a huge platter of cakes, till the table seemed actually ready to be crushed by their weight. Not a moment was to be lost, for it was too dark, even out-doors, to see to work, so almost on the run she hurried for the forgotten castor and cream cup, and just as the hissing urn sent an aromatic fragrance through the room, a shuffling of feet was heard in the wood-house, and the seven workers, their shoes fresh from the mud of the cellar poured into the room.

There was not much but empty dishes to carry away from the table, and as the last workman, who had lingered a moment to chat with the master of the house, closed the door behind him. Mrs. Crawford poured hot water over the piledup dishes, and with a fresh towel wiped the set. then carried them away for the early breakfast. Ere the floor was brushed up, Mr. Crawford had settled back in the high-backed rocking-chair, and with a newspaper still spread out in his hands, was nodding away, his body fast recuperating for the next day's labor. Not more than five minutes his wife held her feet to the open grate, and taking the paper from his relaxed grasp she glanced it over, and then threw it down, and brought out a pan of apples to pare for pies the next morning, and another dish full of potatoes to peel for breakfast, and the last hour before bed-time was filled up with work over the basket of carpet rags, until her hands ached as if held in a vice from the pressure of the shears.

The cellar for the new house progressed slowly. The walk from the back door led by it, and each day covered it with new layers of soft mud, as sudden showers drove the workmen out of it to the house for shelter. The next housekeeper tore up the carpet in despair, the second week of their labor, and bent her shoulders over the mop each day, until she almost wished the new house a thing - as it so long had been - of the future. But the rain could not come down forever, and at last the sky cleared off, and a week of pleasant weather finished up the wall, then the underpinning, and the heavy timbers that were to support the lighter framework were placed upon them. But this brought no reduc-

the roof covered, floors laid, and doors made, and the thousand and one separate things done, that build up a goodly mansion. June came with its enervating days ere'the floors were laid, and the cooking in the sultry kitchen, with the constant noise of the hammering in her ears, and the care of providing not only wholesome, but nice food-for Mrs. Crawford was one who prided herself upon her table, told upon her strength, but neither husband nor wife thought for a moment of adding to their other expenses, the board and wages of a hired girl. It is true after a neighbor of blunt good sense thrust his face inside the door one day and in his serious, drawling way said, "Lydia, don't work yourself | they did have so many knick-knacks, that was as to death building a new house, so your husband will have to have a new wife too," the subject was talked over rather earnestly. But it seemed such an innovation on their, or rather Mr. Crawford's life, for such a thing as help had not been needed since their boy, now fourteen years old, was a baby; and then, though he was not a penurious man, yet the cellar had cost so much more than if it had been pleasanter weather, and paint was higher, and they must save what they could she manage it somehow! Give the men more potatoes and other vegetables, and not work so hard to make cakes and pies. And so the good wife-good as the verdict of half the world goes, who had never a thought contrary to her husband's wishes and interests, leaned over to humor the pain in her side, that now caught her so often, and with a cheerful smile said the summer was more than half gone, and if she could pass through the first part without help, she was sure she could the last, and she would have all winter to rest in, and so the subject was dropped. It was one of the last days of November, dull,

and gray, and stormy, as the one in which our story opened, and for the first day in seven months, the table was laid for four persons; and as the kettle sung again upon the stove waiting for the entrance of the men, Mrs. Crawford leaned over the heap of carpeting piled up under the window, and gave the last stitches to a long seam. The sixty yards of carpeting were finished. Enough for the dining-room, the back chamber and two bed-rooms, and made up ready to tack down at an early day. The new house that night was finished too. Tall and stately in proportions, the walls, and ceiling of the parlor, white as snow, and the sitting-room neatly grained and papered, and the kitchen opening into it, convenient with its low sinks, and cupboards, and painted floor, all worthy of the patient hands that for long years had worked for the funds for its completion.

"The next week the furniture must be moved and the carpets tacked down, and the old house moved away," talked Mr. Crawford to his wife, as she, almost for the first time since early spring, set down by his side with idle hands, and gazed into the coals that sparkled on the hearth. "Well, for my part, I am glad it is over with; and now we can rest and enjoy it, and visit some. Are the carpets all ready?"

"Yes. to the last stitch."

"Well, I would like to see a smarter woman than you, Lydia," and he playfully touched her cheek, as he gave the praise so dear to every woman's heart. "Six hired men steady all summer besides extra ones, and sixty yards of carpeting. Just think of Mrs. Reed! She had a girl, and often hired her washing done. Simon Burt was telling me about it, and he worked there when they built their house; and it is over a year now, and he has not cleared himself from debt vet. and we are square to-night. It's a lucky chance that I did not choose her instead of you, as I fear I should have done, if your father hadn't moved into the place in just the right time. But where is the newspaper, wife?" and Mr. Crawford took it from her hand, and settled back to enjoy it, while she, perhaps more from habit than necessity, unrolled her knitting, and tried to keep awake by giving herself a stint, as her mother used to do for her, when she was a

It was a beautiful winter day. The sleighing excellent, and the air clear and frosty, and brimmed with the elixir of life. The trees and bushes month, what day of our year would be the anniversary were full of spangles of ice, lit up by the sun, of that event? Information in regard to the difference and the snow sparkled bright, as if sifted with pearls. Sleigh-bells jingled in all directions, and horses arched their necks, and proudly skimmed the beaten roads, as if - for that day at least - they were rulers of the pleasure of the world.

There was nothing for Mr. Crawford to do. His house was built, his wood sawed, and split, and piled in his wood-house, and his cattle were watered and fed, and, as he urged his wife, it was preposterous to settle down by the stove on such a day, and they must have a sleigh-ride.

"Where can we go? I was over home last week," was questioned, as she paused beside him for an answer.

"Over to Stoneham to see Mr. Marshall, That's just the place, Lydia."

"But we hardly know them. It's two years next March since we have met."

"It's our fault, not theirs! You know our little tucked-up house looked so mean beside their large one, that I could not bear to return their visits. But I'd like to have them come now," and no small measure of pride was discernable in the look Mr. Crawford cast around

the room. He carried the point as usual, and an hour later Mrs. Crawford, in neat alapaca dress and velvet hood and furs, stepped into the sleigh beside her husband, and in the merry jingling and exhilaration of the swift drive through the frosty air, almost forgot the side, that first from a catching spasm, had now settled down into a steady ache

that never forgot its hold. The old friends greeted them with smiles and warm shakes of the hand, and a pleasant afternoon was spent in the ample parlor; Elsie Marshall playing for them on the piano, while a tion of numbers to Mr. Crawford's table, for the | younger sister taught the visitor a new stitch in |

skeleton of the large house must be raised, then | crochet for coveted ornaments for her own parlor table; and Mrs. Marshall chatted about her dairy and poultry, and gave a long history of her soldier son, who had passed through the siege of Vicksburg without even a scratch. While Mr. Marshall was doing chores, and his wife and daughters preparing tea, Mr. Crawford stood up, and, with a low whistle, tried the strength of the mantel, and turned aside the curtains to see the nicety of the window joints, and declared to his wife, sotto voce, that his parlor was finished off fifty per cent. better than Marshall's; and she, following her husband's example, pried under the carpet and discovered it was not real Brussels; and there was no book on their table. if elegant as their "History of the Rebellion."

After the tea, that did much honor to the hostess, was over, all parties gathered again into the parlor, and so pleasantly were the moments occupied, that the hour of eleven rang out loud and clear from the dining-room clock before one of the company was ready to separate for the night. Mrs. Crawford shivered with the cold as she passed out of the warm parlor into the cold hall, and up the stairs to the spare chamber, and to give their boy a start in the world. Couldn't her teeth fairly chattered as she crept between the cotton sheets, that had been gathering dampness for the last four weeks over the best bed. and as hour after hour dragged by before she could get warm enough to close her eyes in sleep, she mentally promised, for the tenth time, that if her spare bed must be kept ready made for visitors, she would undo it aed air the sheets before company should be thrown into them to suffer as if in an ague fit.

Morning found Mrs. Crawford with a dull pain in her head, and a sharp one in her side, and though she tried to chat with a pleasant smile at the breakfast table, and felt really grateful to her friends for their kind urging to have her spend the day, yet beneath all was the one longing desire to curl up on the lounge at home close by the stove, and warm herself with a hot cup of ginger tea, and see if she could not sleep off the pain that now came with respiration, as if each breath was a sharp-edged knife.

It was noon before they reached home, and Mrs. Crawford's lips were so blue with the cold that her husband was frightened, and only stopped to throw a blanket over his heated beast, before he filled the stove with kindlings and dry wood, and had a tea-kettle on, and his wife covered deep with comforters on the lounge close by the fire. [Concluded on page 113, this No.

Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 52 letters. My 44, 1, 35, 22, 21, 31 is a county in New York My 30, 8, 9, 6, 40, 35, 19, 3, 32 is a Co. in Pennsylvania My 9, 31, 14, 36, 2 is a cape in Europe. My 12, 50, 41, 52, 40, 9, 33 is a county in Michigan My 49, 13, 9, 4, 20, 88 is a county in Georgia. My 11, 34, 27, 18 is a county in North Carolina. My 28, 37, 40, 15, 25, 85 is a river in Europe. My 45, 82 16, 49, 20, 9, 46 is a county in Iowa.

My 47, 5, 21, 24, 51, 8, 9, 10 is a county in Ohio. My 21, 43, 25, 17, 9, 48 is a county in New York. My 42, 14, 5, 22 is a county in New York. My whole is one of the Proverbs of Solomon Erie Co., N. Y.

Answer in two weeks.

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

Ho, voleyl si het rillibant wob Tath psnas hte nveiegn ysk, Henw yever ignth oklso afir woble Sa vvere ignth no ghih: Hewn arf eth undreth lipral ersar "Sit gilhntgin-edgdli rmof Adn ni het stidanec pisdareasp, Het singne fo eth smrot. MARCIA, Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A QUESTION.

IF NOAH entered the ark the 17th day of the 2d Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper existing between the old and new styles of computing time would be very gratefully received.

Copper Hill, N. J. INQUIRER. Answer in two weeks.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 792,

Abswer to Illustrated Rebus :- Indigence and nen ary ought not to embark on the sea of matrimony. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—My yoke is easy nd my burden is light.

Answer to Anagram: Dear, coy coquette! but once we met, But once, and yet-'twas once too often! Plunged unawares in silvery snares All vain my prayers her heart to soften. Yet seemed so true her eyes of blue. Veined lids and longest lashes under, Good angels dwelt within, I felt, And could have knelt in reverent wonder. Answer to Mathematical Problem :- \$1.61.

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State of Illinois.

The rapid development of Illinois, its steady increase in population and wealth, and its capacity to produce cheap food, are matters for wonder and admiration. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the amounts of the principal crops of 1864, for the whole country, as follows: Indian corn, 530,581,403 bushels; wheat, 160,695,823 bushels; oats, 176,690,064 bushels; of which the farms of Illinois yielded 138,356,135 bushels of Indian corn; 33,371,173 bushels of wheat; and 24,273,751 bushels of cats—in reality more than one-fourth of the corn, more than one-fifth of the wheat, and almost one-seventh of the oats produced in all the United States.

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Pre-eminently the first in the list of grain-exporting States, Illinois is also the great cattle State of the Union. Its fertile prairies are well adapted by nature to the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules; and in the important interest of pork packing, it is far in advance of every other State. The seeding of these prairie lands to tame grasses for pasturage or hay, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The hay crop of Illinois in 1864 is estimated at 2,166,725 tons, which is more than half a million tons larger than the crop of any other State, excepting only New York,

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