

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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ROCHESTER N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 802.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

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Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

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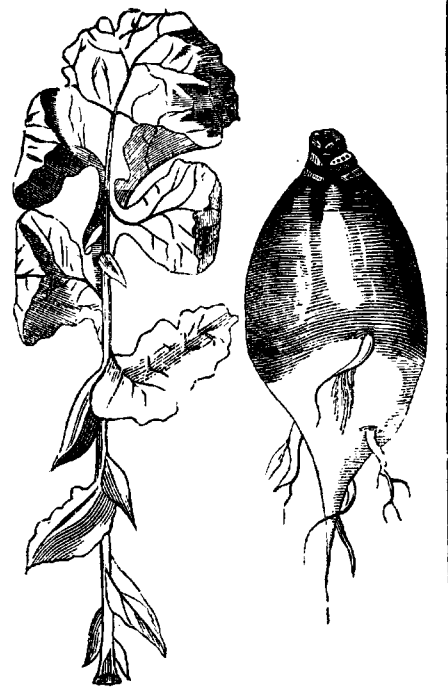
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be un-  
passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and  
unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor  
devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its  
various departments, and earnestly labors to render the  
RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important  
Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately  
connected with the business of those whose interests it  
zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is emi-  
nently 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  
 America.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### THE TURNIP CROP.

THE ROOT CROPS are beginning to assume a  
good deal of importance in American farming.  
As we become more familiar with their require-  
ments, learn more by experience and observa-  
tion of the conditions of soil, &c., necessary for  
their full maturity, the old notion that our  
climate is unsuited to their growth is losing  
much of its power among the people. Last  
season, though very unfavorable on account of  
the extreme drouth, produced many splendid  
crops of turnips that would have done no dis-  
credit to the best turnip growers of England.  
With a deep, rich, well pulverized soil, the  
turnip will succeed in more than nine seasons  
out of ten. Bone dust and the phosphatic ma-  
nures are best suited to the turnip.

The *Ruta Baga* or *Swede Turnips* are the most  
valuable for feeding, as they contain more nutri-  
ment than the white turnips. They should be  
sown from the 1st to the 15th of June, in drills,  
far enough apart to allow of cultivation one  
way with a horse. At hoeing the plants should  
be thinned out to about eight inches apart. It  
is not best, however, to thin out too early, until  
all danger from destruction by insects is over.  
Vacant places may be filled by transplanting.  
It is all-important to give the turnip a rapid  
growth when young, to get it out of the way of  
the turnip fly as soon as possible. The follow-  
ing are some of the best varieties of Swedes.

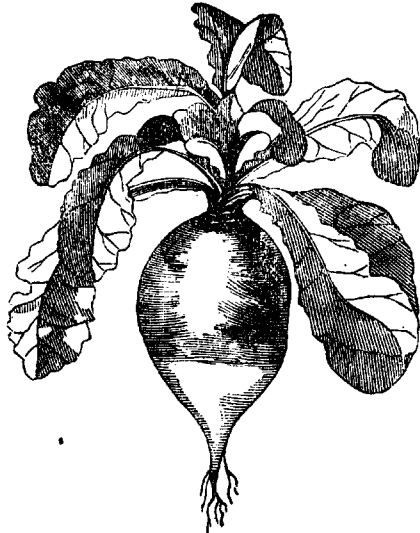


SKIRVING'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

*Skirving's Improved Purple-Top* has become a  
standard variety. The appearance of the bulb  
and leaf are shown in the engraving. It is a  
good grower, coming to early maturity, and keep-  
ing well when stored. MORFON says:—It differs  
from the other "purple-tops" in the more ob-  
long shape of the bulb, having a longer neck,  
standing more out of the ground, and conse-  
quently not keeping so well when allowed to

remain in the ground all winter. It is also more  
liable to run to seed in autumn. To counter-  
balance these defects, it possesses the properties  
of being a very free grower, coming early to  
maturity, and keeps well when stored. It is a  
good variety to sow in shallow or hard clay soils.  
In the former case, it produces a better crop  
than any of the other varieties of Swedes, in  
consequence of the slight hold it requires of the  
ground; and in the latter it swells out on the  
surface, and when lifted there is not such an ad-  
hesion of earth as with the deeper seated sorts.  
In a wet season, however, this is a very great  
advantage.

*Laing's Improved Purple-Top Swede* is another  
favorite variety. In LAWSON'S *Agriculturists'*  
*Manual*, the author says of this turnip, "that it  
differs from all hitherto known varieties of  
Swedish turnips, in having large, entire, cabbage-  
like leaves, which, by their horizontal growth,  
form a thick covering to the soil, thereby mate-  
rially checking the vigor of autumnal weeds."



LAING'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP TURNIP.

This peculiarity of shape will be seen in the  
engraving, where both the leaves and bulb are  
seen in their natural condition; and by compar-  
ing the leaf of this turnip with that of *Skirving's*  
*Swede*, the difference of formation is very appa-  
rent. In point of shape, hardness and quality,  
it is represented superior to all other varieties of  
turnips.

*Green-Top Swede* is an old and excellent sort,  
the top of a dullish green color, flesh yellow.  
It is a good variety and produces abundant  
crops.

*Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, Large London*  
*Swede* and *Sutton's Champion Swede* are new vari-  
eties that have proved very satisfactory the two  
past seasons.

The *White Sweet Swede* is becoming a favorite,  
producing good crops of nutritious roots. It is  
in all respects a Swede, but with white flesh.

In a future number we will describe some of  
the best of the *English* or *White Turnips*. These  
may be planted during the latter half of June,  
and until August.

### HOW TO HEAD WOODCHUCKS.

RURAL EDITORS:—It is about time to again  
agitate the woodchuck question, since that pest  
will soon appear to make its ravages on grass  
and other crops. The discussion on the subject  
last summer in the RURAL, has passed from me,  
and not knowing where the papers are, I must  
write from my own observation.

In the first place, whoever is troubled with  
woodchucks has got good land, that is, if the  
culture is good, for he must have a good base—  
for be it remembered, the animal cannot burrow  
in wet and cold, or stiff clay land, but must  
have dry, gravelly soil to make his hole in. But  
my object is not to discuss how to preserve and  
foster the animal, but how to get rid of the pest.  
In my young days I was a friend to the  
woodchuck—it was such a rare fun to hunt and  
kill him—that time, however, passed away, and I  
have been annoyed too much to be his friend any  
more, and content him next to the rebel. But  
to the point. Again, how to get rid of him. A  
good marksman with a rifle, if he has time, will  
do good execution. A good woodchuck dog will  
do much to thin them out; but then many farm-  
ers have not or do not use these exterminators,  
and must resort to other means. A good steel-  
trap, if carefully tended, will do much, but be it  
known that the animals often extricate them-  
selves from a smooth-jawed trap by drawing

their legs out when they have the advantage of  
descent into their holes, their sharp claws giving  
them strong motive power. Some practice  
stoning up the holes, but this will need repeat-  
ing several times before the "varmints" will  
get discouraged and leave, and then only to go  
into an adjoining field and dig new holes. Hence  
there appears not much advantage in this.

In my own experience, I have tried the trap  
thoroughly, but they will often get out unless  
the trap is saw-jawed, and I once filed the jaws  
smooth because I thought it hurt them, and that  
hurt me. Have tried stoning up thoroughly,  
with little avail, but more recently have hit  
upon a better expedient. I use wet hay, pushed  
in firmly. This is better than stone on two  
accounts—because it entirely excludes light,  
and because the hay (or, in absence of hay,  
straw may be used, though not so good,) is a  
serious clog to their feet, wet hay mixed with  
gravel becoming very gritty and cumbersome.  
If this course is practiced early in the spring  
when the animals are weak, they will in many  
instances be unable to get out of their holes;  
and if out, repeat the work, and they will soon  
leave for the woods, your neighbors' fields, or  
somewhere else.

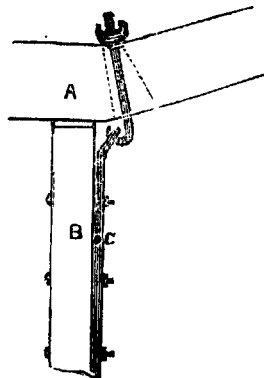
When this article is read, the question will  
arise as to the mercifulness of the procedure  
recommended. In reply I have to say when  
objectors have been annoyed by the woodchucks  
as much as I have been, the idea of mercy will  
be left out of the question, and they will treat  
them as we do the rebels. If there is no other  
way to repel them, use any means to annihilate  
or get rid of them. PETER STRANGLUCK.  
Portage, Liv. Co., N. Y., March, 1865.

### A GOOD HAY-RIGGING.

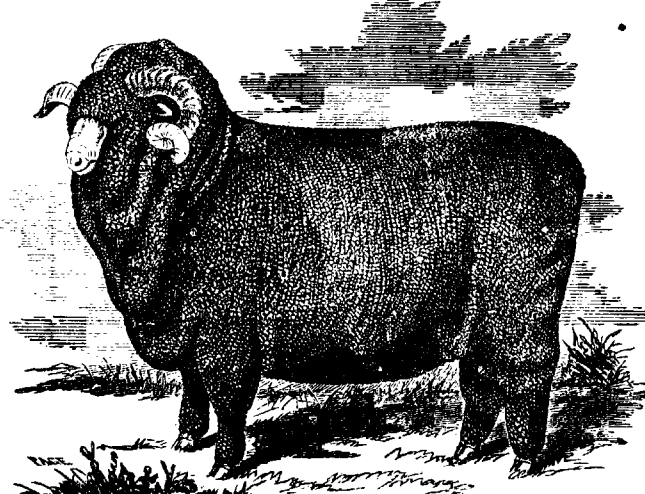
EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I saw an  
inquiry in your paper of March 18th for a rig to  
haul hay or grain. I will give you my plan,  
which is becoming very much in use in this  
county.

I first make a common wagon box, but the  
sideboards are made of 1½ inch lumber and 12  
or 14 inches wide, which makes the height of the  
box; it makes a good box for all kinds of heavy  
work, such as hauling manure or stone. For  
the shelving I use three crooked cross pieces;  
these may be sawed out of three-inch plank, or  
they may be made of round poles, if they are  
the right crook—cedar makes the best, as it is  
light and strong—or they may be of any other  
light wood, if it is sufficiently strong. I use  
two pieces on each side, about 6 or 8 inches  
wide and 1½ inches thick, which makes a good  
platform to stand on to put off the last of  
the load.

I fasten the shelving on the box by means of  
hooks as given in the drawing. The side pieces  
are put on the cross pieces with small bolts,  
which makes it convenient to take apart to store  
away under shed or other places. For a ladder  
at the fore end put four staples in the end board,  
and set the bottom of the ladder in the staples,  
and make the ladder so that it can be put in or  
taken out when required. It makes a shelving  
that can be put on or taken off readily by one  
man, and it requires no wrench to take off the  
shelving, for the hooks are made to fasten by a  
thumb screw.



A, Cross piece or crook. B, Sideboard of the  
box. C, Iron on the sideboard, which may be  
made long enough to go through cross piece  
under the box, and will then fasten the box  
well together. The dotted lines across the cross  
piece, A, show the shape the mortise is made for  
the hook to pass through, and when once put  
in never need to be taken out; all there is re-  
quired is to lessen the thumb screw until the  
hook will come out of the eye on the side-  
board. A FARMER.  
Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1865.



YOUNG SWEEPSTAKES.

## Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

### MR. D. CUTTING'S MERINOS.

We published last week a general account of  
the pedigree of the Merino flocks of Messrs.  
DAVID and GERMAN CUTTING of Richville, Vt.

Young Sweepstakes, a cut of which is given  
above, was bred by DAVID CUTTING. He was  
got by Mr. HAMMOND'S Sweepstakes out of a  
ewe purchased by Mr. C. of NELSON A. SEXTON  
of Vergennes, Vt., and from his pure blood In-  
fantado stock. Young Sweepstakes received the  
first prize, as the best yearling Merino ram, at  
the Vermont State Fair, 1864.

The three ewe tugs, represented below, were  
bred by DAVID CUTTING. Two of them are by  
rams of his own breeding.



GROUP OF EWEE TUGS.

### IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN MERINOS INTO THE U. S.

In a former number (March 11) we stated that  
our countryman, DR. CHARLES J. KENWORTHY,  
in returning from a long and prosperous resi-  
dence in Australia, was bringing with him a few  
specimens of Australian Merinos from the most  
celebrated pure blood flocks of that country.  
They reached New York during the week of the  
State Sheep Fair, but not in time to be  
exhibited at Canandaigua. They were imme-  
diately sent to our residence, (Cortland Village,  
N. Y.) where they will remain until other ar-  
rangements are made for them by their owner.  
They are seven in number, two ewes from the  
flock of Mr. THOMAS LEARMONTH of Ballarat, Victo-  
ria, (a ram from the same flock died on the pas-  
sage;) a ram and two ewes from the flock of Mr.  
J. L. CURRIE of Cresay, Victoria; and two ewes  
from the flock of Mr. THOMAS SHAW of Wool-  
riwite, Melbourne. These gentlemen are among  
the most eminent breeders of Australia. Mr.  
LEARMONTH probably occupies the very first  
position. His sheep have won the principal  
prizes at the Australian sheep shows. Mr.  
CURRIE, we believe, obtained the first prize for  
fine wool at both the first and second Interna-  
tional Exhibitions at London. All these breed-  
ing flocks have the same origin—the Camden  
flock, as it is called. This, as we before have had  
occasion to state, is composed of pure blood  
descendants of the flock of Negretti Merinos  
obtained by the King of England in Spain in  
1797 or 1798. Mr. McARTHUR made purchases  
from the royal flock and introduced these sheep  
into Australia, where they have been most sedu-  
lously guarded from all intermixtures with other  
families of Merinos.

It was with strong curiosity we first gazed on  
these strangers from the antipodes. They were

yet in a railroad car, at the end of a 20,000 miles'  
journey! The distance from Melbourne to Liv-  
erpool, by the usual route now pursued by sail-  
ing vessels, is, without making allowance for  
deviations, about 16,700 miles. Then add on  
8,000 miles for the distance to New York, and  
their trip into "the interior" will make up  
"the balance" of the distance first named.  
They had encountered all sorts of weather on  
the passage. They had been wet to the skin  
hundreds of times, and sometimes been kept wet  
to the skin hours together, by sea-water. They  
had been exposed to intensely cold weather—a  
thing they were wholly unused to. They had  
been knocked about, as everything on legs  
gets knocked about in a sailing vessel in rough  
weather; and the ram, rather a high tempered  
young spark, had hit out right and left with his  
horns, when crowded upon by his mates. The  
sheep then had every right to look rough, dis-  
consolate and poor.

But they didn't. The wool had some of its  
crimp rubbed out, and some of its luster washed  
away—but any man half a judge of wool would  
have known its exquisite quality by merely clap-  
ping his hand on one of the sheep in the dark!  
It has that downy touch which no lower grade of  
wool ever attained, and which gives Australian  
wool its peculiar value in market; because this  
softness indicates the highest working prop-  
erties of every kind in the staple. In the bodily  
condition of the strangers we were most agree-  
ably disappointed. Every one was as plump as a  
partridge, and as lively as a kitten! The ram  
which was lost on the passage was taken ill very  
soon after embarking and died from disease—not  
from the exposures of the voyage.

Well, what do the sheep look like, we hear  
some impatient "sheep men" ask? Not like  
American Merinos, certainly. They are consid-  
erably taller, and are less "chunked" every



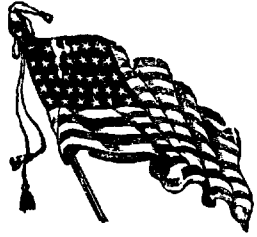






Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Forever float that Standard Sheet, Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 3, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

Gov. PIERPONT arrived in Richmond on the 25th ult., and assumed Executive control of the entire State. A general election was held on the same day throughout Virginia.

James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, has been arrested, and is now imprisoned on a gunboat with Hunter and Campbell, in the James River.

Jeff. Davis is accommodated with lodgings in one of the casemates of Fortress Monroe, where his safety is, without doubt, secured.

The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora left Fortress Monroe a few days since with Alexander H. Stephens, rebel Vice-President, and Postmaster-General Reagan on board, for Fort Warren, near Boston, where these rebel gentlemen are to be confined.

North Carolina is rapidly swinging back into the Union. The mass of the people are anxious to resume their old position under the Stars and Stripes.

The Savannah (Ga.) Herald of May 20, says the country below Savannah and Augusta is filled with rebel paroled soldiers returning to their homes.

Gen. Grierson has been making a very damaging raid through Alabama. He marched four hundred miles, destroyed a vast quantity of rebel stores and arrested Gov. Watts.

Advices from Pensacola to the 15th of May are received. St. Marks and Tallahassee, Fla., surrendered to our forces on the 9th, and a rebel steamer was delivered up on the 11th.

A boat containing seven white men and a negro was captured off Bayport, Florida, on the 15th of May. One of the men is the originator of the plot to burn Northern cities, and it is believed that another is Breckinridge.

Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, Northwest, New Mexico and the Pacific, as the time approaches for their discharge.

In case of one or more regiments of a division being left in the field, the regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where serving at the time, and then sent to their several States.

The Adjutant-General of the Army will designate the places and rendezvous in the States, to which regiments after being mustered out will be forwarded for payment.

Every regiment will be sent forward to its State and rendezvous as the rolls are completed, carrying with them their arms, colors, and necessary equipments.

It appears by the following "official," that Kirby Smith's forces were to be, (and doubtless have been, ere this,) surrendered:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

To Major-General Dix:—A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday, the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded.

Kirby Smith, it appears, was not assassinated, but he was in danger of being "made way with."

The surrender of Smith's army ends the "Great Rebellion" so far as organization of large bodies of armed men under the authority of the "Confederacy" is concerned.

All the rebel vessels in the Tombigbee river have been surrendered to the Union authorities.

Eight guerrillas dashed into Amensboro, Ky., Monday night last, waved pistols, shouted "hurrah for Davis," and then dashed out, with all the young men of the neighborhood at their heels.

General Hobson, of Kentucky, has refused to receive the surrender of Ferguson, the guerrilla. Ferguson is a brutal vagabond, whose name has been made odious by a series of crimes that would damn a Sioux Indian.

Gen. Custar has command of a new department, embracing Missouri and Arkansas—subordinate to Sheridan.

Gen. Sheridan reached St. Louis on the 28th ult., and met with a warm reception by the citizens. At night he was serenaded.

Guerrillas have ceased molesting boats and telegraph wires in most of the Western States.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GOVERNOR FENTON has applied to the Secretary of War to have the New York regiments mustered out in the districts where they were organized.

THERE were a number of delegates from States which have been in rebellion, at the Old School Presbyterian Assembly in Pittsburg last week.

EX-GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, was captured on Monday at Lexington, Va., by a detachment of Torbett's cavalry, and is now in the Old Capitol prison.

The grand musical festival of the Handel and Haydn Society commenced in Boston last Thursday evening, with a chorus of seven hundred voices on the stage.

THE identical log cabin in which Mr. Lincoln resided when he split rails and learned to write, and studied law, is to be brought to Chicago and exhibited at the great fair.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the pugilist, is building a handsome four-story house on North Second street, in Troy, as a present to his father.

THERE is a great rush of travel to Europe, and the steamers go out full. The closing up of the war, together with the decline in gold and sterling exchange, stimulates this form of pleasure seeking.

BRIG-GEN. DANA is under arrest at Vicksburg for crowding too many soldiers on the ill fated steamer Sultana, when another boat lay at the levee, and could have been used for the purpose of transporting troops.

THE Postmaster of New York now employs seventy returned soldiers in his office. The Collector has also taken on quite a number.

An Illinois soldier who was a prisoner at Andersonville, gives the names of nine hundred and thirteen of his companions from that State, who perished from starvation and neglect.

QUANTRELL, the guerrilla, is anxious to surrender on the same terms granted to Lee. He is the wretch who burned Lawrence and massacred its peaceful inhabitants; a midnight assassin, and not a warrior.

A MOUNTED provost guard perambulate the streets of Richmond, with drawn sabres. Their mission is to check lawlessness, keep the streets unobstructed, prevent the negroes from monopolizing the street corners, and check fast riding and driving through the streets.

JAMES GORDON BENNET, of the Herald, is over seventy years old. He leaves the management of his paper almost entirely to Mr. Hudson, who has been its editor for more than twenty years.

THE mail boats from Washington and Baltimore are every day crowded with passengers, all bound up the James river. The mail boats from Richmond bring down, every afternoon, large numbers of the Southern people going North and to Europe in search of business or some means of employment.

THE London Times is savage on Booth. It says his end "was too good for the miscreant. Honest men must feel with Americans that Justice has been cheated out of a victim."

COL. PRITCHARD, the captor of Jeff. Davis, is said to be a noble specimen of a man and a model soldier. He is modest and unassuming, but brave as a lion, and ready to lead wherever his duty calls.

THE Hartford Courant says that a Connecticut man, who has been in the employ of the government for the last four years as a purchaser of beaves and other stock, has lately returned from the West, and says the western country is completely swarmed with live stock.

MADISON UNIVERSITY has just received a gift of \$60,000 from Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, one-half of which constitutes an "Educational Fund," to be used as scholarships, for the immediate benefit of soldiers who have served in the army or navy of the United States.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT MOBILE.—The N. Y. Tribune has a dispatch from New Orleans of May 26, which says:—The Ordnance Depot and Magazine at Mobile exploded at two o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shaken to its very foundation.

THE market continues dull. Hay is considerably lower. There are no transactions in wool yet; the weather continuing cool shearing has not fairly commenced; the market is expected to open about the 10th.

List of New Advertisements.

A New Novel, "The Leigh." Great Prize Distribution—T. Benton & Co. The Brinkerhoff Charm—Jacob Brinkerhoff. Turnip Seed—James Vick.

The News Condenser.

Gen. Augur's command now numbers 87,000. The wheat prospects in Illinois are excellent. Montpelier, Vt., brags of grass 27 inches tall.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Beeves received, 4,732 against 4,176 last week. Sales range at \$14 1/2 to \$15 1/2 per cwt.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The inquiry for Domestic fleeces has been quite active; from 15 to 20 cwt. are being sold.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50% cents per line of space.

Special Notices

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH. Will cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Itch, Chills, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, MAY 30, 1865.

THE market continues dull. Hay is considerably lower. There are no transactions in wool yet; the weather continuing cool shearing has not fairly commenced.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, wheat, corn, and other agricultural products.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton, 48 1/2 for middling. FLOUR.—Superfine state \$5.00; extra state \$5.75; choice state \$6.00; superfine western \$5.50.

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THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO.

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. offer extra inducements to Soldiers, to sell a complete HISTORY OF THE LATE REBELLION. Now is THE TIME. It pays well. Write for BROUILLARD & CO., 84 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

BASS BARK.

We can furnish BASS BARK, prepared FOR BUD-DING, of excellent quality, at the rate of 30 cents per pound.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

Courses of Agricultural Instruction—including the Practice of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry and Physiology, Principles of Breeding and Feeding, Injurious Insects, Rural Economy, Forestry, French and German languages, &c., &c.—open Sept. 18th, 1865. For detailed Program, &c., apply to Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH, New Haven, Conn.

TURNIP SEED.

I have on hand a large assortment of the best RTTA BAGA, or SWEDT TURNIP SEED grown, all imported from England the present spring. Among the varieties are Green Top Swede, Large London Swede, Sutton's Champion Swede, &c.

1857. W. S. McCURE & CO., 1865.

THE well established strictly PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 250 Fulton Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK BANTAM Chickens and Eggs for sale WM. BINGHAM, JR., Pittsburgh, Pa.



