

TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.

VOL. XVI. NO. 27.}

ROCHESTER N. Y. - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 807.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsu 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, interpered with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LPFERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEN men arrive at just conclusions they will crown Labor with all but Divine honors! The agency by which everything desirable is effected, the door through which nearly every earthly good comes, well deserves profoundest homage. When that memorable six days work was done, the Creator installed man His successor and representative to finish and perfect what Omnipotence began. Entering upon creation's unfinished mork, Man is to make the wide earth what Eden was. Every marsh and miasmatic pool must be transformed into fruitful soil, - the unsightly hillocks clothed with verdure, - the barren wastes "bud and blossom like the rose," - the water courses made into safe channels for Commerce, - secret things developed, and the winds and all powers of earth put to their appropriate tasks. Thus we are honored co-workers with God. He might have made us, as some doubtless would have preferred, to suck our sustenance, and spend our lives like oysters, in their beds; but, unless every principle had been reversed, we should have been oysters still.

Doing is our glory and our good. Labor is strength-purpose is power. Who so shirks his responsibility commits moral suicide. Whoever whishes to be "dead-headed" through this world - carried on the shoulders of men and women already over-loaded, often staggering under their burden,- either lacks the intelligence to perceive his true relations, or the moral sense to discriminate between right and wrong. There is necessary work enough to give full employ to every hand and foot, every brain and muscle. Whoever excuses himself puts his divinely allotted portion (GoD distributed the work) on those who, doing their own, are also compelled to do his share. I need not say that this is not gentility. Good breeding is, first of all, just then, generous, courteous and kindly considerate. No gentleman was ever "a man of leisure." Whoever avails himself of the oppressions, the technicalities, and the loop-holes of law, to live without labor, is more than discourteous to those who are saddled with his burdens and their own. "Slavery" has been charged with many things; I further charge it with being impolite. Work is never a burden, till the worker is compelled to add another's share to his. There is just as much intellectual, and just as much manual labor to be done as men and women need to do. There is just work enough, evenly distributed, to promote the highest mental and physical development. He is dwarfed who does too much - he is dwarfed who does too

"But we are not all required to work with our hands." It is bad for you if you believe that. Something like half of our active hours should be spent in physical effort; the body demands it imperatively. Omit it, and physical and intellectual degeneracy follow; - the bones will lack firmness and strength, the muscles will be deficient in size and power, the digestive organs, ne lungs, the brain, the skin, the blood, the nerves, will all be feeble and faulty in their action, and gradually succumb to disease and premature death.

existence, pepularly called life, is maintained, which even passes for health, (so degenerate are our standards) where "exercise" is curtailed to an hour or two, and even shorter periods. It is incredible that any body who admires a full muscled horse or ox, a well developed, healthful bullock, should be content with "scallawage" in human form: but so determined are men and women to despise and violate organic laws that they reconcile themselves to transgressions, doleful progeny, and welcome the whole brood of ills.

A really strong man, healthy and developed in body and mind, must sleep eight hours every day, rest and recreate four hours, give six hours to mental and moral labor and discipline, and six hours to vigorous bodily activity. Slight variations from the above may sometimes be warranted - but did any ATHLETE ever exercise less than six hours a day? Did any intellectually strong man ever devote less than six hours daily to thought and discipline? Change that programme and you are a dwarf in body or mind, and probably both.

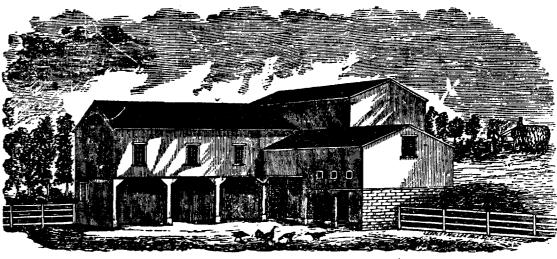
I have brought this matter up at this time and in this place, for the purpose of saying That, Whereas Labor is an indispensable element in buman affairs and therefore eminently reputable: Whereas all who would not live a lingering death must spend a large portion of their time in some kind of active exercise:-Therefore it is immensely important that this enlarged and indispensable bodily activity should be turned into productive channels. Vagrant wanderers for health, rich or poor, quartering themselves upon hard-working people, are criminals before the higher law. Whoever walks five miles for exercise, when he could gain just as much by hoeing five rows of corn, steals from Nature's treasury, and God will put him on his trial yet. Sports may do for children, but a full grown man or woman, whose mind and heart are not diseased, will demand and find activities all the more healthful and healing from the conciousness of their adding to the store of good things for man. With immense harvests to be gathered, and, as things now stand, crushing labors to be performed, I address these considerations to all 'sedentary" people, and all outside of the pale of productive industry.

When all do enough for their own good, none will be compelled to do too much. It is worthy of prompt and profound consideration whether professional men, mechanics, merchants, bankers, artists, idlers, should not bestir themselves with determined energy to find homes, with lands for cultivation attached. If they are not found in New York city, it merely proves that New York city is the wrong place to live in. Poetry, full of bright visions of Rural Life, speaks the true language of Nature. Farming is "drudgery," and is denied comforts and embellishments, because farmers are saddled with labors that others ought to divide with them. When every one who can cultivate a plot of ground, cultivates it, Country Life will develope new beauties. Then will the fond anticipations of uncrushed and unperverted natures for a "rural retreat," where they may quietly end their days, be justified and largely realized. Then, in dressing "the garden" and keeping it, men will get back towards primitive purity. They will find in pleasant and absorbing employments, the healthful exercise which they will measurably fail to find in demonstrations wasted on the air. A project to carry out, a fond purpose finding fulfillment, a grace, a beauty and a good identified with one's own doings, will ease the mind and heal the body as 'gymnastics" can. God is not to be no ' cheated; He works with a purpose, and so must

In the mean time, let all idlers lend to labor a helping hand .- H. T. B.

METHODICAL FARMING.

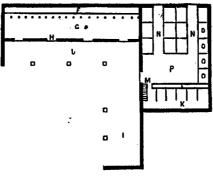
THE writer of this, in early life, spent over three years in the service of a farmer noted for the methodical manner in which his business was carried on. He commenced life, on attaining his majority, in the "back-woods," as it was then called. Arrived at the point of destination, his worldly wealth consisted of good health, a sanguine disposition, a common English education, a compass and chain, ordinary wearing apparel, an ax, and fifty conts in money. Looking about awhile, he selected a site for a future home, and took an article for it from an agent of a Land Company. Fortunately, a few jobs in surveying aided in replenishing his purse A pale-faced, nervous, dyspeptic, effeminate and erecting a small log tenement for a shelter.



ANOTHER PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN.

RESPONSIVE to inquiries therefor, we have, in late numbers of the RURAL, (April 15 and May 20,) re-published plans of Barns which were awarded premiums in accordance with our offer in 1858. This week we give the plan to which was awarded the third prize - that of a barn owned by Mr. James Whitney of Big Flatts, Chemung Co., N. Y., who describes it as follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS: - I have the name of baying the most convenient Barn in our part of the country, and accordingly have made a draft to the best of my ability, being nothing but a farmer. I think, however, I understand the wants of farmers better than the mechanic or architect can. You will discover I have an elevation of ground nearly eight feet, which is some fourteen rods north of east and west road, and slopes toward the south-west. I have cellar under barn and east shed, the north-east corners in the bank. East and north stone wall fer barn is nine feet high, and that for shed is six feet high.



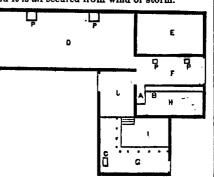
GROUND PLAN OF LOWER STORY.

Standards for tying cattle. F. Lower Feed Room in front of cattle, 4 by 64. G. Bunks for Cattle, 9 by 64. H. Doors. I. Manure Cellar under east shed, 16 by 24. J. Open Shed. K. Horse Stalls, 10 by 30. L. Horse Bunks, 2 by 28, (hay from above, and grain in front of horses, by failing doors in celling.) M. Stairs. N. Halls in Granary. O. Root Bins. P. Cleaning Floor and Weighing Room, and Feed Room for horses, which does not freeze in winter, 18 by 24.

At the close of the first season he had succeeded in clearing five acres of land, and sowing it to wheat—throwing a fence, partly log and partly rail, around the whole. This took till the approach of winter, when he took a float down the Allegany, to Pittsburgh, to winter-working during that season for three dollars per month and his board. The next spring saw him back again upon his embryo farm, renewing his conflict with the surrounding forest.

Then it was that the purpose was formed to keep a daily journal of his labor; of the character of the weather; of articles purchased and sold, and their several prices; the names of persons employed by him, and their rates of compensation, as well as the several occasional iobs done by himself in the line of surveying. This practice he followed during a period of forty years-writing up his business, if he had been absent for a few days, from his note book the first thing on returning, and nightly, when at home, just before retiring to rest. He never made a cent by speculation; never "struck oil," or stumbled upon a mound of gold-bearing quartz, yet he increased in wealth yearly, and toward the evening of life was wealthy. He possessed a homestead of one thousand acres, besides numerous farms in various sections of the country around him, and a heavy bank deposit for special occasions.

the upper floor, thrash with a self-cleaning machine, and have straw-carrier attached, so that I can run the straw in either shed I choose. I have two good bays, without incumbrance from stabling or granary, and spouts or conductors marked, corresponding with halls in granary beneath, to conduct the grain where I wish; and this, when thrashing, saves at least one man's labor. Two men are sufficient to take care of straw from a good eight-horse machine, and it is all secured from wind or storm.



A, Stairway to Stable. B, Space for letting hay down to story below, for horses. C, Trap Door, to throw manure down from cattle sheds. P, P, Openings to let feed down. D, Floor for storing fodder, 25 by 64 E, West Bay, 19 by 30. F, Upper Barn Floor, 13 by 30. G, Cattle stalls, 9 by 24 and 9 by 32. H, West Bay, 18 by 80. I, Loft of Lean-to, 16 by 20.

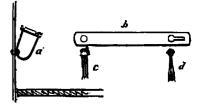
My Basement. is dry. Sills two feet from ground. My grain has never musted nor wet, and feed never frozen in winter. I have twelve Grain Bins, so arranged that I can get to any one of them when I wish, capable of storing over 3.000 bushels, and four Root Bins, which will store about 800 bushels, where they can be seen to at any time.

My stone wall is laid in mortar and pointed: the frames are all made of square timber and joist; no round timber anywhere about; outside, all planed and painted. The Basement Story is eight feet; barn posts 18 feet long; the

I enter the barn from the north with team on | Long Shed is 25 wide, 64 long; posts 20 feet. East Shed posts nine feet long.

The cost of the Barn without sheds, \$400, including board of hands; can be built \$50 cheaper without planing or painting. Sheds cost \$430, including board of hands, and can be built for \$400 without planing or painting.

My mode of fixtures for tying cattle is much cheaper than the ordinary way, besides being much more comfortable for the animals — it is as follows: - First, I set my standards four feet: apart, have a ring made of three-eighths or halfinch iron about six inches across, put over the standard, and then put the bow through the ring and over the animal's neck. The operation is shown in the engraving. Have a piece of hard wood for a latch one inch thick and eight inches long, one and one-fourth inch hole at one end, and one inch at the other. The bow needs a knob on one end and katch in the other. This I have also endeavored to show in the engraving. The rings will slip up and down to suit the animal's convenience. They can lay down and turn their heads around on their side, and they can lay much nearer than if fastened in any other way, and if you have an animal that is inclined to be masterly you can make him keep his head on his own side, by putting a board on one side or the other, to suit your convenience. Thus you can control the most vicious of animals, and make them perfectly submissive. I have adopted four feet apart for my standards, but they will do much nearer for small animals.



, Bow, attached to ring. b, c, Ends of bow. c Hard Wood Latch, showing holes for ends of bow.

In conversing about his toils and progress in life, he imputed his success, in a great measure, to the method induced in his business by the daily journal which he kept of it. In the course of his business he employed, at times, large numbers of men, but their business was marked out before hand, and when one piece of work was done no time was lost in considering what to do next. If all young farmers, in commencing for themselves, were to adopt this plan and carry it out persistently to the evening of life, there is little doubt that the best of consequences would result from it financially, while it would strengthen the perceptive faculties and render the habit of committing thoughts to paper comparatively easy.

HOEING CORN AND POTATOES.

THE process of hoeing corn, potatoes and the like, would seem to be very simple, and so, in tuct, it is, yet many persons engaged in the business expend a great deal of time and labor unnecessarily in doing it. Some farmers and farm laborers in hoeing or dressing a hill of corn or potatoes, work all around it, performing a complete circuit, during the operation. The result is the consumption of time unnecessarily, When corn and potatoes have been properly mon hay scythe.

gone through with the plow or cultivator, the work of hoeing or hilling may be well and expeditiously done by four movements of the hoe to a hill -- leaving the ground much more evenly and neatly distributed about the hills than by the process of going about them as many are in the habit of doing. In preparing one side of the hill the left hand will be the lower one on the handle of the implement - two scrapes of the hoe being commonly sufficient. Changing the hoe to the other side, the right hand becomes the lower one on the handle, when the same number of scrapes of the hoe are given and the hilling is completed. In this way, the laborer passes along by the side of the row easily and expeditiously, avoiding the circumnavigation, so to speak, of each hill, as some are in the habit of doing in the boeing process. Of course, if there are weeds or surplus shoots of corn in the hill, they will be removed by the hand before the hoe is used, otherwise there is nothing to hinder the process of cultivation, with the hoe, from being much more expeditiously performed than is customary with many farm laborers.

LYMAN HARRINGTON of Bennington Co., Vt., writes to the Agricultural that he finds a great saving in so preparing his carrot field that in while the work is anything but neatly done, harvesting the tops may be moved with a com-

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Sheep Kusbandry.

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.

INCREASE OF YOLK AND WOOL IN THE MERINO.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following among other interrogatories :- "Has there been any actual and material increase in the weel of the Merino in this country? Is the apparent increase not in guilf and oil instead of wool?"

Wool and yolk - the last composed of what our correspondent terms "gum and oil"-have both materially increased in the Merino in this country. The increase of yolk has, however, speaking generally, been greater in appearance than in reality. Nobody thought of sheltering the early Merinos of the United States from summer rains on purpose to preserve all the yolk in the wool. Fashion did not then require an external coating on them as black as your hat, or that a ram's fleece should weigh from 20 to 30 lbs. Now it does. And as it takes 50, 60, or 75 per cent. of yolk to get up these monster fleeces, of course that material must be carefully protected from water. This, alas! is as fatal to it as it is to "salt and sugar." And it is these summerhoused sheep which are popularly taken as types of the improved family.

Breeders we suppose must be allowed to indulge their fancies and have their fashions! Short-Horn bulls, blood stallions, and even Chester county boars are put in dress-up for visitors and buyers. Nobody expects any of the "improved" animals of the day to continue to look, under ordinary treatment, as they do when they come, fresh from the hands of the breeder; like new dimes spick and span from the mint. It is lucky if they continue to do as well! Once we were inclined to set down this ram fitting as a dead shave. But why shall not ram breeders be allowed the same privileges in this particular with horse, cattle, and all other breeders, so long as the artificiality of the dressing-up is equally notorious? Perhaps the buying public, ought to consider itself well dealt by if this artificial condition is not produced in part by means positively injurious to the constitution of the animal. Many a man who has bought a remarkably showy bull or ram has found out that he has bought a spent hot-bed—the constitution ruined by pampering—the vital energies all burnt out by forcing. Then even continued pampering will not long keep up the whited sepulchre. But we wander from the point. We have said that the wool of the Merino has

materially increased in this country. On this subject a few facts will prove of more value than a good deal of wordy declamation.

Mr. YOUATT says, "The average weight of the fleece in Spain is 8 fbs. from the ram, and 5 fbs. from the ewe."* Chancellor Livingston says, "The fleeses of the rams weighs 81/4 lbs., of the ewes 5 lbs., which loses half in washing."+

The selected Negrettis, imported from Spain. by George III. of England, just before the opening of the present century, according to Sir JOSEPH BANKS' annual reports from 1798 to 1802 inclusive, yielded an annual average of 3 153-247 fbs. of brook-washed, and 2 152-247 fbs. of scoured wool. The flock usually consisted of about 100; and contained some wethers; but the number of the latter is not given.

DUPONT's and DELESSERT'S Merino ram "Don Pedro," imported into the United States in 1801. yielded the then very extraordinary amount of 81/2 Ibs. of brook-washed wool.

Mr. Livingston, in 1802, imported Merinos into the United States from the national flock of France, which he considered better and heavier fleeced than those of Spain. Two pairs of them, obtained at the Veterinary School at Chalons, cost him 1,200 francs. The year after their arrival in America, two of the ewes and one of the rams produced 11 lbs. of washed wool or nearly 3 lbs. 12 ozs. each. In 1805, three of the old sheep (including a ram) and two tegs (sex not known to us,) produced 18 fbs., besides the tags and waste wool, of washed wool - or upwards of 3 lbs. 8 ozs. each. The Chancellor "thought this a considerable yield from small sheep, kept upon hay, in a flock with twenty other sheep." In 1807, three ewcs, having lambs, produced 11 bs. 12 ozs. of unwashed wool - or nearly 4 lbs. each. In 1808 "he did not keep a separate account, but as they were in better order," he thought they averaged nearly 5 lbs. each, of unwashed wool. In 1809. seven ewes bore 36 fbs. of unwashed wool-5 fbs 2 ozs. each; and his rams yielded of unwashed wool as follows:

W:	t. of	carc	R86.	Wt	. of	Яe	ece.
Claremont, 14 moths old,							
imported from France,	126	lbs.		9	lbs.	6	ozs.
Rambouillet, do,	140	66		•	46	-	
Columbus,	123	" >	toge-	10			44
Hornless,	122	" {	ther.	1%	•••	14	•••

Five of the above ewes fleeces and two of the rams fleeces -we are not told which, but probably the heaviest were selected for the experiment - after being soaked twenty hours and then washed in warm water, weighed 26 lbs. or 3 lbs. 5 3-7 ozs. each.§ In 1810, his ewes produced 5 lbs. 13 ozs. per head of unwashed wool, and his rams as follows:

Age	Wt. of carcass.	Wt. of fleece.
6 years, imported, 2 years, raised here,	146 108. 146 "	9 9 Jps.
i year, do	145 "	11 " 11 ozs.

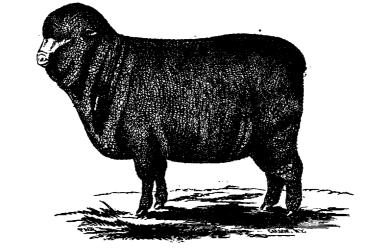
^{*} Youatt on Sheep, p. 149.

The second

† Livingston's Essay on Sheep, p. 39.

‡ Livingston's Essay on Sheep in 1806, afterwards expanded into his Essay of 1809, published by the New York Legislature.

§ Livingston's Essay on Sheep, 1809, pp. 143, 186. A manuscript letter of Livington's in our pos



MR. MEECH'S INFANTADO EWE "SUSAN."

We do not remember to have seen any stateweight of the fleeces of his imported sheep and their descendants. We have seen a MS. letter of his in which he mentions, as if he thought it 7 pounds 5 ounces of washed wool.

Nor do we recall, at this moment, any authorized statement of the weight of fleeces of Hon. WM. JARVIS' Merinos, imported in 1809 and 1810. We have formerly stated on good authority that "as early as 1831-2 Mr. JARVIS' full blood Merinos yielded about four pounds of washed wool per head; and persons who obtained small choice lots of him, from the period of 1835, could obtain ewes yielding nearly or quite 41% pounds per head." †

Somewhere about the period of 1840, two Merineo rams owned by S. W. JEWETT of Vt. made a great noise in the country for the extraordinary weight of their fleeces. This was regarded as almost incredible. The following is all we can readily lay hands on concerning their product of wool:

1 P										
				Don Pedro.		Fortune.				
18t : 2d	year	,		. 6	lbs.	7 ozs.		lbs.	9	DZĘ.
8ď			. .			•			4	66
4th	i.								-	
PAL	44			40	44					

These were brook washed fleeces. ‡

Mr. JOHN A. TAINTOR'S imported French Merinos reached this country in 1840, and in 1843 a furor arose in regard to their great weight of ficeces. "Grandee," the choicest imported ram, which had been used as a stock ram at Rambouillet, in France, yielded 12% pounds of unwashed wool at three years old in France. In 1843 Mr. TAINTOR's ewes produced on an average 8 pounds 9 ounces of unwashed wool. §

STEPHEN ATWOOD of Connecticut, commenced with HUMPHREY's sheep, and was one of the most successful of the early improvers of the Merinos. In 1845 his ewes yielded 5 pounds of washed wool per head, his wethers 6 pounds, and his rams from 7 to 9 pounds. T

Our own flock, that of John T. Rich, and a few others, equalled, and in some instances excelled, Mr. Atwood's in weight of fleece at this period, but his may be regarded as good specimens in this particular of the standard sheep of the time.

About five years later a marked improvement commenced in weight of fleeces of the Atwood or Infantado sheep, with Mr. Hammond's rams "Wooster" and "Young Matchless." We had Mr. Hammond's own authority for the statement made in the Practical Shepherd, (p. 415,) that the latter ram made the first great change in his weight of fleeces. "Wooster" was dropped in 1849, and yielded at two years old 1914 lbs. of unwashed wool to about 100 lbs. of carcass. "Young Matchless," got by "Wooster," was dropped in 1850, and his fleece was 23 lbs. of unwashed wool to about 150 lbs. of carcass.

At the present time we hear of rams' fleeces which weigh, unwashed, from 25 lbs, to 30 lbs... and unwashed ewes' fleeces averaging 10 pounds through (small) flocks - and occasional ones running up from 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. The Ran-DALL and HALL ram, bought at the late N. Y. State Sheep Fair, by Josian C. Taft, of West Bloomfield, N. Y., and JEPTHA A. POTTER of Penn Yan, N. Y., produced, we are credibly informed, 301/2 lbs. of wool at his subsequent shearing. Of the precise age of the fleece we are not apprised. A two year old ram publicly sheared at that Fair, and whose fleece was a trifie under a year old, produced a little over 29 lbs. PITTS' and WILEY'S 8 year old ewe "Empress," fleece nine days over a year old, produced 18 lbs. 9 oz. Her third fleece weighed 21 lbs. 5 oz.

Are these monster fleeces composed of approximately clean wool? Most assuredly not. The owners of the sheep would ask nobody to make so absurd and hypocritical a pretence for them. They and all the other growers of Merino wool in the land perfectly well know that such fleeces contain yolk -- or, in other words, 'gum and grease"—almost by the bucketful! All such persons know that one of those two or three days' heavy rains which sometimes fall, would dissolve away a good portion of this weight. But after rains, or washings, or scourings had removed all this yolk, still very heavy fleeces of wool would be found remaining. Every man familiar with Merino sheep who has eyes, and who possess respectable accuracy of obser-

† Fine Wool Husbandry, p. 48. ‡ Albany Cultivator, 1844, p. 26.

§ American Agriculturist 1848; Fine Wool Husbandry, p. 56.

The See his letter to L. A. Morrel, American Shepherd 2. 427. Mr. A. states that his heaviest ram's fleece in p. 427. Mr. A. states that his heaviest ram's fleece in 1840 was 12 lbs. 4 ozs. This is so greatly at variance with his other weights that we presume the fleece was washed, though if so he accidentally omitted to mention that fact.

I See Fine Wool Husbandry (Van Benthnysen's edition) pp. 48, 54, and Transactions of N. State Ag., Society, 1844.

vation, would know at a glance that, wholly ment by Col. HUMPHREYS in regard to the independently of yolk, the best Merines of the present day possess, speaking greatly within bounds, fifty per cent. more wool than those of twenty years ago; and that, if the statements of creditable, that a ram bred by himself yielded the most reliable writers can be credited, they possess one hundred per cent. more than those of Spain when imported into this country. They have constantly improved in that particular from the date of their introduction into the United States down to the present day. The wool of the present improved American Merino, compared with that grown only twenty years ago, is generally half an inch longer, and it is also thicker on the back and sides; the improvement in both those respects is much greater on the belly; and the fleece far better covers the head, legs, and some of the parts underneath.

We are not left alone to the kind of evidence above, referred to. A public sheep shearing took place at Parke, Indiana, May 27th. It is stated in the Prairie Farmer that the wool was carefully weighed, scoured in a neighboring woolen manufactory, and weighed again, with the following results:

	Age of Sheep.	Wt. of Sheep.	Gross wt. of wool.	Net weight.	ı
Nos.	Years.	Ds. oz.	Ds. oz.	Ds. oz.	ı
1,	I	78 —	10 6	4 2	ı
2	1	80 8	10 7% 10 11%	4 3	1
8	2	126	10 11%	4.6	1
4	2	96 —	15 1	4 5	1
Б,	1	74 —	8 834	3 1	ı
[6,	4°	107 8	9 1834	3 15	ı
7	1	67 —	8 1	2 15	ı
8,	4	162 8	15 814	4 121/	ı
9,	1	70 8	14 5%	3 7%	ı
10	1	50	8 7	3 9	ı

We find a certificate signed by SAMUEL LAMB & Co. of the Fort Ann Woolen Mills, N. Y., published in the Country Gentleman, June 22d, stating that a fleece had been (recently) cleansed by them belonging to Messrs. BAKER & HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, N. Y.; that it weighed 23% pounds in gross, and 7 pounds after cleansing. The owners state the fleece was just a year old to a day.

Here we have American Merinos producing almost twice as much scoured wool as King GEORGE's flock of Imported Negretti's - and more scoured wool than the average flocks of Spain, or even the select flocks imported from that country into the United States, yielded of washed wool!

Yet we do not consider the Indiana fleeces at all extra in the amount they yielded of scoured wool. We confidently expect to see them excelled in weight by lighter sheep, when the Committee appointed by the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association to award the premium on scoured fleeces, prepares its report. (This has been delayed by the illness of two members of the Committee.) We presume that the weight of the above scoured ram's fleece will not be exceeded, if for no other reason, because, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, most of the heavy fleeced rams present at the N. Y. Fair were not sheared on the ground, and none of the heaviest fleeces were entered for the scouring premium. Be all this as it may, we are willing to "rest the case on the showing already made.

MR. MEECH'S INFANTADO EWE "SUSAN."

EZRA MEECH of Shelburne, Vt., writes us The ewe Susan (a cut of which accompanies this) was got by Mr. N. A. SAXTON'S ram Prince out of a ewe bought of Mr. Hammond in 1861. Prince was got by Mr. SAXTON'S America out of a Hammond ewe. America was bred by Mr. HAMMOND, and got by Sweepstakes. Susan's two first fleeces weighed respectively 13 pounds and 14 pounds, being clipped each year, on the 2d of May. I sheared at the last named date two ewe tegs, which yielded 12 pounds and 1214 pounds. One was dropped on the 22d, and the other on the 28th of March, 1864. Both were out of Hammond's ewes by my Everett ram, who is brother of Prince above named. I have now about one hundred ewes bought or bred directly from Mr. HAMMOND's stock."

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

Samples of Wool, Weights of Fleeces. - A specimen of teg wool forwarded to us by our old friend Gen. MARSHALL of Wheeler, Steuben county, N. Y., is 25 inches long; of fine style, and just about the right quality for profit; yolk not very abundant and of a pale golden tinge; weight of fleece 10 lbs. 7 ozs. The teg was got by the ram "Compact," belonging to Messis Marshall & Stickney. His stock is giving high satisfaction.

T. S. STEELE, Sirushan, Washington Co., N. Y., sends us a sample of wool from the 2 year old ewe shown by him at the State Sheep Fair at Canandaigus. She was shorn May 12, when the fleece lacked a day of a year's growth. It weighed 16 lbs. 2 ozs. Carcass after shearing 70% lbs. The sample is 2% inches in length, of good style and quality, and is well charged with golden yolk, with dark end. Altogether it is a very choice specimen of American Merino wool.

George Snyder, Rhinebeck, N. Y. No.'s 1 and 2, specimens of Infantado teg wool, about one year old, each 2% inches long; style and quality good, yolk medium: samples too small for proper examination. No. 3, Silesian and French ram, 8 years old; wool 1% inches long, quality and style superior, yolk abundant and yellow.

H. TALCOTT, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, sent us a nice specimen of ram teg's wool, but we have mislaid it.

. HENRY PERCEY, Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y., sends us three samples of wool. No. 1, from a four year old Paular ram owned by LIONEL SHERWOOD of Phelps, Ontario Co., and A. G. PERCEY of Arcadia, Wayne Co N. Y. Wool a trifle over two inches long, good fair quality and style, very heavily charged with bright golden yolk. His fleeces have been as follows: first 8 lbs.; second, 14 lbs.; third, 11 months growth, 20 lbs. 4 ozs.; fourth, just a year's growth, 29 lbs. 8 ozs. He was got by the GARDNER ram out of a ewe purchased by J. C. TAFT of West Bloomfield, N. Y., of the Messrs. Rich of Richville, Vt. The GARDNER ram was got by the LUTE ROBINSON ram. No. 2, the property of A. G. PERCEY, got by No. 1. Weight of fleece when 13 months and 10 days old 8 lbs. 13 ozs.; length of wool 2% inches; quality and style good; but little yolk. No. 8, the property of HENRY PERCEY, got by No. 1. Weight of fleece 12 lbs. 4 ozs.; length of wool 2% inches; quality and style good; good medium amount of golden colored yolk.

S. D. SHORT, Honsoye, Ontario Co., N. Y., sheared a two year old ewe, brook-washed, age of fleece 11 months 15 days, weight of fleece 15 lbs. 4 ozs.

The pedigree of the mixed Paular and Infantado ram exhibited and shorn at the Canandaigua Fair by J. C. & S. T. SHORT of Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., is as follows: He was bred by WM. R. PITTS, Honeoye, N. Y.; was got by Cub, dam by the Woos TER ram. Cub was got by Old Dick, dam a ewe got by the PROK & LEACH ram out of a ewe bred by J. T. & V. Rich. Old Dick was got by the old Robinson ram. The first fleece of the Mesers. Shorts' ram was 19 lbs. 12 ozs.; second, at 11% months' growth, 25 lbs. 4 ozs.; third, 11 months 28 days' growth, 28 lbs. 4 ozs. -making an aggregate of 78 lbs. 4 ozs., and an annual average of 24 lbs. 6% ozs. (Will the Messrs. Short send us specimens of wool from the shoulder, thigh, bosom and belly of this ram containing what they believe to be the average amount of yolk on those parts.

W. Cook, Battle Creek, Mich., three samples from 1% to 3% inches long. Nos. 1 and 2 fine. No. 2 of excellent style. Yolk faintly yellowish, and not very

Aural Spirit of the Press.

The Best Way to Cure Grass for Hav.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury says that about fourteen years since, Gen. Thompson of that town, "who does his own thinking," reflecting upon the mode of hay making, was led to inquire why it could not be cured as old ladies cure herbs, it certainly being as important in one case as in the other, to preserve the juice. He accordingly experimented, and soon adopted his present system:

On a good hay day he cuts his grass, leaving off about 91/2 o'clock A. M. His men then devote themselves to spreading, turning and stirring up the hay, that the air may pass through it, and all the external moisture be thoroughly dried. After dinner this is done again and continued till about 5 o'clock, when the hay is raked into winrows, pitched on to a cart, and stored in the barn. Of course if the day is not a good one, the hay is cocked and left till the next good day. Nothing is done to prevent heating, tho' salt, about four quarts to the tun, is sometimes thrown over it, from the idea that cattle will better relish the hay; often no salt is used, and the General does not consider its use at all essential. This is the simple process. The result is that in the spring of the year we have seen clover in his barn, cut the previous summer. the heads blushing as if just mown, and breathing as delicious an aroma as when taken from the field. Of course the grass is not cut until it is fully developed—we do not mean dried up. We have full faith in Gen. Thompson's method, because its excellence has been thoroughly

Pitching Hay into a Window with a Horse-Fork.

To be able to use the horse-fork in pitching hay into a window, set a pole, in front, as high as the top of the window, and distant the width of a load of hay-say 14 feet. Fasten a pulley at the top of the pole, and one at the bottom of it. Nail on two braces, or stay-pieces, from the top to the side of the building to keep the post erect and firm. Now let the rope pass around the pulley, at the bottom of the post, thence over the pulley at the top, thence under a pulley at the bail of the fork, thence in at the window and over a pulley at the opposite end of the loft. thence back to the bail of the fork, where it is made fast. The fork, with its load, will rise as high as the window, and then move off horizontally, to the other side, or end of the loft; or its load may be dropped at pleasure. It will make no difference where the inside pulley is, if it be only placed higher than the window, and severa) feet directly back from it, so that the rope will not draw in one corner. When the window is in the end of the barn, let the pulley be attached as far back as it can be conveniently, and considerbly higher than the top of the window. Windows should not be less than 41/4 feet square, in order to admit a forkful freely. Let these directions be followed out to the letter, and any one can put up: this arrangement correctly, even if he has never seen it done before. We once put up a horse-fork rigging, with which hay was carried horizontally 20 feet, and then after rising 10 feet over a beam, was carried onward 40 feet further. -American Agriculturist.

TEACHING HOGS TO DESTROY TRISTLES,—We copy the following from an Irish journal:—Tramp on the buds of a goodly number of the largest plants in the spring, and place on the buds a teaspoonful of salt; then turn your hogs on them. They will eat the roots of the salted plants first, and will thus acquire a fondness for them daily as long as they can be found. If but them daily as long as they can be found. If but one hog be educated in this way, he will teach the whole herd to eat them, and they will exterminate all on the farm.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE GROWING CROPS. - Our reports concerning the growing and maturing crops continue of the most cheering character from all parts of the country. There is scarcely an exception of any consequence from Maine to Minnesota and Canadatto California,and certainly we have not, at this season, received such universally encouraging reports for a decade of years. The labors of having and harvesting are progressing finely in many sections, with faborable weather and good yields, and the war being over, there is no reason why the Americans People should not unitedly rejoice andtake courage.

AN EXPLANATION .- Hon. T. C. PETERS writes us that his letter to Messrs. Dow & Fowler relative to the Yankee Mower, (published as a special notice in our last issue,) was private and not intended for publication. Mr. P. promised one of the firm to give the Mower a trial and report the result, but "had not the remotest idea that the letter would be published;" and he adds-"I am exceedingly sorry that it should have been published, and particularly so at this time, for I think the President of the State Ag. Society has no business to recommend any machine or implement that is likely to be a competitor at any of our shows, or any other for that matter."

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR. - It is announced that the following topics are to be taken up at the next State Fair at Utica, and it is to be hoped that those attending will be prepared to join in their dis-

1. Tuesday Evening, Sept. 12th. — "Ought Pastures for the Dairy to be kept permanently in Grass, or to be renewed by Plowing and re-Seeding?" X. A. Willard, Esq., of Little Falls, will open the discussion.

2. Wednesday Evening.—"Best time for cutting grass, and best method of preparing grass for hay." Hon. J. Stanton Gould to open the discussion.

3. Thursday Evening.—"Best method of cultivating and curing tobacco; lands best suited for its culture; its value as a crop." T. G. Yeomans, Esq., to open the discussion

THE WOOL MARKET.--From WALTER BROWN'S WOOL Circular of July 1st we quote the following:-"We may-report for the month of June a moderate trade. Manufacturers have bought for their immediate wants, and have also secured some choice lots of old wool in advance, by purchases that could not now be duplicated. Prices have been without much variation; early in the month some concessions were made, but the subsequent advance in gold, and the ascertained scarcity of finer grade old wools, tended to steady the market. During the past week trade has been fairly active, with rates for some lower grade and pulled wools rather favoring buyers | for the qualities prices remain unchanged. The unsettled state of the care rency will probably induce a cautious trade during the season. On the whole, we consider the unexcited state of the market satisfactory. Farmers and holders in the West will no doubt in due time meet the current demand at fair prices, and it is better for all that, without speculation, the business should pursue its legitimate channels. As yet there is no movement of consequence in the growing districts, although we hear of some purchases in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, at 40@45; in New York and Michigan at 45@50; and in Ohio at 50@60c. We wish at this time again to call attention of growers and buyers to the fact that manufacturers refuse to buy unwashed fleeces and heavy buck fieeces except at a deduction of one-third."

OHIO WOOL PREMIUMS .- In compliance with a resolution passed at the last State Agricultural Convention, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture offer the following Premiums-with a view to ascertain the amount of shrinkage in unwashed wool:

For the heaviest fleece of scoured wool produced

The fleeces to be sent in an unwashed state to the Agricultural Rooms in Columbus previous to August 1st, accompanied by a pedigree of the sheep which produced them, and affidavit setting forth the time and manner of shearing in 1864 and 1865, that the fleece presented is the production of one sheep in that time, the weight of sheep after shearing, condition of the same, and manner of keeping for the past year. With the fleeces of Ewes, parties will be required to state whether they have suckled lambs the present seasonwith aged ewes, if they did so in 1864. In making awards, due regard will be paid to the per centage of wool produced, compared with the live weight of the animal. The Committee will carefully weigh and number each fleece, sending them to be scoured without the name of the owner. The awards will be made and the fleeces exhibited at the State Fair, Sept. 12th and 15th, after which they will be returned to their respective owners.

CICADA SEPTENDECIM, AGAIN. - Facts Wanted .-The buzzing, drumming Harvest Fly, has the above scientific name, when correctly written. Much has been published on its history and peculiarities. Does it in any way injure vegetation? This is the question which needs now to be determined. That the Cicada does not eat leaves or limbs of trees, is settled. The destruction of the extremities of the twigs in which their eggs are deposited, are said not to be injurious at all by many whose trees have been used freely by the Cicadas, while others suspect that much injury must be effected in this operation. This matter ought to be examined into carefully in this and the next two or three years or more. Some trees must have lost much more foliage than others, and, if actually injured, will have the indelible proofs. As the pups (grub) lives so many years under ground, and from its large, full growth, finds abundant food, some maintain that the grabs feed on the roots of trees. At the late Horticultural Meeting, a member stated on this particular point, that in New Jersey the owners of the orchards which the seventeen-year Cicadas frequent, expect no or few apples in the two years preceding their appearance, while the seventeenth year abounds in fruit in the same orchards. In our vicinity no such results have been announced: Persons who can make relisble statements on the facts, will, it is hoped, feel the obligation of making them public. A word to the

THAT FOAM-COVERED INSECT. - This insect, alluded to last week, is named Aphrophera - Foam-bearer. There are several species in the country. This may be, says an entomologist, Aphrophera spumaria, the Foamy Foam-bearer, a name the offensive creature well deserves.

STONE PUMPS. - In addition to those already published, we have several responses to inquiry about stone pumps. All speak in their favor, and we consider it unnecessary to give the replies, as there seems to be no chance for argument.

A CONTRACTOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

THE Summer Meeting of this Society was largely attended, as we stated last week, though there did not seem to be much disposition to enter upon business with energy. This is not unusual at the Summer session; and these midsummer meetings are mainly devoted to conversation and the examination of fruits. The President took the chair at 11 o'clock, and appointed Messrs. Downing, MACRIE, HOOKER, Brooks and Fisher a committee to prepare subjects for discussion, and Messrs. HOAG, SEELYE and HERENDEEN a committee to examine fruits on exhibition.

Dr. TRIMBLE of Newark, N. J., being called upon stated that he came to hear and learn. He knew of no insect injurious to the strawberry. The Triomphe de Gand seemed to be an excellent variety for this locality, but it did not do as well east. New York city was now mainly supplied with strawberries from New Jersey. Camden and Atlantic counties furnished these in large quantities, mostly the Wilson. Dr. T. also alluded to a remarkable cherry of great size, raised by a French gentleman in his neighborhood. In regard to the Cedar bird, it is true that they take some cherries, but they also eat the canker worm, and if it was not for the birds our trees would be stripped of foliage by this worm, as is the case in case New Haven.

The Committee appointed to name subjects reported, and the meeting discussed them as

1. What are the best varieties of Strawberries for Family use?

H. E. HOOKER preferred Large Early Scarlet to Jenny Lind. Triomphe de Gand sustains its well-deserved reputation. Russell's Prolific resembles McAvoy's Superior. Requires plenty of staminate plants as a fertilizer. Good for family, but too soft for market.

CHARLES DOWNING preferred the Jenny Lind to Early Scarlet as a table berry.

Mr. ELLWANGER agreed with Mr. HOOKER as to varieties, and would add the Red and White Alpine for family use; and also Burr's New Pine, on account of its quality.

Mr. FISHER, of Batavia, said the Wilson, Triomphe de Gand and Hooker were the principal varieties cultivated in his neighborhood.

H. T. Brooks thought we should discard varieties that have no other merit than size and productiveness. We should seek high quality. We can grow strawberries cheaper than sugar. His choice would be Triomphe de Gand, Early Scarlet and Hooker.

Mr. CRANE, of Lockport, spoke highly of Burr's New Pine.

Mr. Downing said the only objection to it was its small size. It was desirable to have berries of good size on account of the labor of picking.

Mr. Barry said earliness was a very important point, either for the table or market. The first dish of strawberries not only tasted the best, but sold for the highest price. Would not give up the Early Scarlet. Jenny Lind is

sweeter, but not quite so productive. Mr. Bronson, of Geneva, was somewhat disappointed with the Russell. It produces prodigious crops, but the berry is too soft, and this wet season begins to rot before it is fully ripe. It required a staminate variety to fertilize it. Thought high of the Triomphe de Gand. The Agriculturist is a variety of great promise.

prove a valuable berry, of high flavor, great size and productive.

Mr. Hoag, of Lockport, was somewhat disappointed in the Russell. It is a pistillate and needs a fertilizer. It is not the same kind, but closely resembles, McAvoy's Superior. The quality of the berry is good, but it is too soft. Named Triomphe de Gand, Hooker, Wilson, Early Scarproductive as Triomphe, and is of large size.

It was agreed that a ballot should be taken for the best six varieties of strawberries for family use. Thirty-three votes were given with the But they never eat anything while above ground. following result:

Triomphe de Gand,..... 30 Wilson, 23 Russell, 28 Hooker, 22 Hovey's Seedling, 8 Victoria, 5 Agriculturist, 8 Crimson Cone,..... Buffalo, 2 Austin, 2

Red Alpine, White Alpine, Cutler's Seedling, Jacunda, Snow Flesh, Jenny's Seedling, Elias Seedling, Autumn Garland (Alpine,) Genesee and La Constante received one vote each.

Which are the best Strawberries for Market? Mr. KEECH, of Waterloo, liked for market an

early berry, and as good as possible. The Early Scarlet was the earliest berry he was acquainted with. Had fruited the Agriculturist one season. Thought well of it, as it was large, very early and productive. It was said by some to be earlier than Early Scarlet.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Rochester, who had considerable experience with strawberries, preferred Wilson, as the best; next, Triomphe de Gand, on heavy soil. Some growers preferred it to the Wilson.

Which are the best six vix varieties of Raspberries or general cultivation?

H. E. HOOKER named Brinkle's Orange, Hudson River Antwerp, Fastolf, Knevitt's Giant, Hornet, Black Cap. This secures a good assortment and a long season.

would not include the Philadelphia.

Mr. Hooken understood the Philadelphia was not equal to the varieties named, but was grown in the neighborhood of Philadelphia on account of its hardiness. The finer varieties did not succeed in that section.

Mr. Downing named the Orange, Franconia. (for cooking,) Hudson River Antwerp, Clarke, (a new variety, originated, we believe, at New Haven,) Vice President French, and Fastolf. Philadelphia is similar to the Purple Cone raspberry.

The President asked Mr. Downing what variety was most extensively cultivated for the New York market.

Mt. Downing replied the Hudson River Antwerp. He knew of one town near where he resided which sold \$110,000 worth last year. A raspberry plantation will last for ten years, and is more profitable than the strawberry.

Mr. Thomas said a large raspberry grower told him that the labor of covering the canes in winter, pruning, &c., was fully equal to the labor required in setting out new strawberry beds, and that the latter was fully as profitable as the raspherry. He made this statement as received, without vouching for its correctness.

Mr. Hooker thought there was no small fruit as valuable for family use as the raspberry. In this opinion Mr. Downing concurred.

Is there any practicable remedy for the Currant Worm?

Dr. TRIMBLE was called upon, and said he had never seen the worm.

Mr. CRANE succeeded in killing them with helibore powder.

Mr. Thomas succeeds with white helibore.

Mr. EDW. FROST mixed powdered lime with the helibore. Used the lime for the better distribution of the helibore. Blew it on the plants with bellows constructed with a tin on the spout, such as painters use. In twenty-four hours after use not a worm was to be found.

Mr. BARRY used helibore in solution, with good results. Half a pound to a pail of water. Put on with a syringe.

Mr. HARRIS said he believed he was the first person who recommended helibore to this Society. He thought the worms might be kept under by going over the bushes early in the season, and killing the flies and eggs. At first the flies deposited the eggs on the suckers and lower branches.

Mr. SALTER and Mr. LANGWORTHY pursued this method with success. Others thought the labor excessive, and relied upon the helibore. What insects and diseases are Grapes liable to be attacked by during the summer?

Mr. Downing said his grapes were troubled with the thrip, and would like a remedy.

Dr. TRIMBLE exhibited the leaves of grapes eaten by a caterpillar, and also specimens of the insect. It is a serious enemy in cities where there are no birds. A strong solution of tobacco would destroy the thrip. Had observed that a very hot day would destroy them-once in particular, with thermometer at 100°, thousands were killed and the vines cleared.

Mr. FISHER said that last year he had fine Delaware vines that promised abundance of fruit, but the vines were so affected with the thrip that he did not get a bunch.

JOSIAH SALTER said what was called "thrip," was better known as "fritters"—a small whitish fly. Tobacco smoke will kill them where it can be confined. A solution of tobacco and whale oil soap is also an effectual remedy-applied with a sponge.

Is there any NEW light on the subject of Pear Blight? On this subject there was certainly no new Mr. Downing thought the Agriculturist would light. Indeed all seemed to be darkness as to the cause and cure.

> Do the Seventeen-year Locusts attack Fruit trees? H. T. Brooks said that he was informed they had destroyed the leaves of apple trees near an oak forest, where they appear to be most numerons.

Mr. Thomas said they were very numerous near Union Springs. Kept up one continual, let and Jacunda. The latter appears to be as uniform roar. They never eat leaves. They puncture the twice of trees for the m positing their eggs, and when the twigs are small the hole which they make kills the twig.

> Dr. TRIMBLE confirmed this statement, but thought they injured trees by sucking the sap from their roots.

> Mr. Thomas did not think they did any harm. Knew one instance where an apple orchard was cut down shortly after their appearance last time, seventeen years ago. This year they came up as well as though the trees remained. Knew of another case where oak trees were cut down, and now they came up all around the stumps. This shows they do not need roots to subsist upon.

> Is the man who allows the Caterpillars to multiply in his Apple Orchard a good neighbor?

> To this there was a general response in the negative. Dr. TRIMBLE said he would go further than the question contemplated. Such a man was not only a bad neighbor, he was a nuisance, and should be so declared by public sentiment and law.

> Report of Committee to Examine Fruits. The Committee appointed to examine the Fruits on exhibition found a fine display of well grown Strawberries.

> Moore Bros., of Brighton, presented 43 dishes of Seedlings, nearly all of fine appearance, and several of them of decidedly good quality. The Committee were particularly pleased with Nos. 92 and 99. No. 92 is a cross with Triomphe de Gand and unknown variety. The quality is very good, form irregular, flattened-very firm, and said to be very productive. No. 99, very largefirm-quality best. A very vigorous grower and very productive-thought to be the best in the collection. Nos. 47, 88, 97, 100, 103, also appeared very promising. The Committee are highly pleased with the interest and skill manifested by Messrs. Moore Bros. in the produc-

Mr. LANGWORTHY inquired if Mr. Hooken | tion of these seedlings, and trust they will be able to make some valuable additions to the stnadard sorts.

> Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited 15 varieties of finely grown strawberries, several of them being presented here for the first time. A dish of Triomphe de Gand was particularly attractive. Among the new sorts the Committee were pleased with Belle Arterienne, Bonte de St Julienne and La Constante.

BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER-6 varieties of strawberries and a dish of Gov. Wood cherries. H. E. HOOKER & Co.,-6 varieties of strawberries, among which were Buffalo Seedling and

French's Seedling, I. H. BABCOCK-2 varieties of shell grown Austen Seedling and Wilson's Albany.

H. N. LANGWORTHY-3 dishes Russell's Prolific. IRA N. McCall-a dish of Wilson's Albany. Dr. TRIMBLE, of N. J., -a few Doolittle, Black Cap and Hudson River Antwerp raspberries.

ABOUT TOMATOES,

DURING a ramble about the city the other day, many gardens were noticed in which tomato plants were growing. Some were well developed, so much so as to have fallen over upon the ground - others in a less advanced stage, and still erect. The plant should not be suffered to grow without something to support it in an erect position. If planted near a fence a good and sufficient support is supplied by driving stakes along in front of the row of plants and nailing slips of boards upon them, upon which they can lean as the plants become heavy. If an old barrel is knocking about the premises-and few houses or yards are destitute of this species of rubbish - remove the hoops carefully and split each of the staves into two or more pieces. Set four of these in a circle around the plant, sufficiently remote from the center to allow a hoop to encircle the top and rest there. This hoop will support the plant sufficiently to keep it from falling to the ground, as it will do other-

The advantages of this method are :-- An increased quantity of fruit; an earlier and more perfect maturing of it, and the prevention of loss by rotting, as a large portion of the crop does when the plants are large and suffered to fall upon the ground. The tomato is a healthful, savory vegetable when ripe and properly prepared for the table. Pickled, when green, and put down with spices and vinegar, it is no bad substitute for the cucumber as a pickle. This plant receives less attention from farmers than its merits deserve.

THE ART OF PRUNING,

GRAFTING, budding, pruning, are all arts that must be acquired, like any other art or work of skill. A pruner must understand why he prunes, and never cut a limb, without first being fully aware of the effect. Yet pruning is mostly done at random-a limb here and a limb there is cut away, the top lessened and that is all. The fruitfulness of the tree is not improved, and it looks as a systematic work, such as nature builds, most decidedly injured. It is idle for any man of common sense to employ an itinerant pruner. They are often ignorant of the first principles of the art, and generally do more harm than good. If you doubt it, ask the question of one when he is to cut off a limb:-"What for?" If he can answer that to your satisfaction, he possibly understands his business, provided you can answer the question yourself. Never cut away a limb without first asking and answering that question—what for?

If you understand the art you may have trees of any desired form, and always of handsome shape. The right time to prune is in the growing season-the time when wounds heal the most readily. The time to begin is the first year's growth in the nursery; not to trim up sprouts to grow whip-stalked, but to shape the trees just as nature intended the particular species to grow. If an apple tree, a short bole with a round, symmetrical head; if a pear tree, a somewhat longer bole, with a top shaped like a wellformed slim hay-stack. As a general rule in pruning, study symmetry; it is the first law of beauty; if you cannot see it otherwise, try it upon yourself, lop off a right ear, or a left eve. a right hand, and so on, just as some pruners do the symmetrical beauties of a tree. In pruning all sorts of fruit trees, keep "What for?" constantly before your eyes.

There is a tendency to over-prune among all amateur fruit growers, and more particularly among all who are just beginning to grow shurbs and trees. There is no practice that needs reform more than this one. There is no quicker way of spoiling such trees than this injudicious over-pruning. There is not one forest-tree in ten that will bear the eternal clipping to which some are subjected. Autumn seems to be the most favorite time for this sort of vandalism. There is nothing like the let alone system, and ahove all, for all sorts of evergreen trees. With very little assistance, nature will do all the pruning that is required. Of evergreens, do not cut away the lower limbs till you make your tree like a big broom with the handle stuck in the ground. In all pruning of fruit or ornamental trees, or shrubs or vines, do not make a cut till you think what for, with what object, and what will be the effect. This is always necessary to prevent over pruning.

Never prune an apple tree in the months of March, April or May. All the borers in the world do not commit half the havoc in our orchards that the pruning knife and saw do, applied at the wrong season of the year.

"I am an advocate for pruning young trees in summer with the thumb and finger, or a pocketknife, so constantly and regularly that they will need the saw. If that must be applied let it be in mid-summer. With me that course is the most

FRUIT IMPROVED BY THINNING.

An article in the Journal of Horticulture has the following very judicious remarks on the propriety of thinning fruit:

The flavor of fruit, barring extreme sunless seasons, is entirely under the control of the gardener. A clever man can command flavor; a dull man, when he finds his fruit flavorless, makes idle excuses, which should never be listened to. If a tree trained to a wall be allowed to ripen, say ten dozen of fruit, when five or six dozen only should have been left, they, although they may be of a fair size and color, suffer in flavor to an extent scarcely credible. How often has the gardner had occasion to complain of his pears not being good, although produced on fine trees trained against walls? He complains of the season; but it is in most cases owing to the trees being allowed to bear just double the number they ought to have done. The following ought to be inscribed on every wall, and in every orchard house: - By thinning, you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad. If very fine and high flavored fruit is wished for, a tree capable of bearing three dozen of medium sized peaches, should be allowed to bear only twelve or fifteen. This thinning is terrible work for the amateur. It is like drawing a tooth, and every fruit that falls to the ground creates a pang; but it must be done. A small sharp pen-knife is the best instrument to employ, and is much better than tearing off the fruit with the finger and thumb. A well-formed peach or nectarine tree, be it bush or pyramid, with its fruit properly thinned and nearly ripe, is one of the most beautiful articles the skill of the cultivator can produce.

Let any one who is raising fruit, try the experiment this sesson, by thinning the fruit on a single tree of apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c., where the fruit is too abundant, and he will next year treat all his trees in the same way.

OLD FRUIT TREES RENOVATED,

THERE were old apple trees in profusion, with nearly a hundred pear trees of superior vigorous growth, but utterly neglected, and reported as yielding small crops of indifferent fruit. The out-going seller of the farm had intended to cut them down. He knew the market value of pickles, but the pear culture was a sealed book. The buyer, educated in a different school, believed that there was yet a high money value in these trees, and that they could be resuscitated. We stood among them and debated the question. He thought that here was a foundation to begin upon, and that an investment of money in reviving them would yield a far quicker return than in waiting for the product of a newly planted orchard. Among other facts and experience, reference was made to the memorable account recorded in this journal, nearly twenty years ago, of the complete renovation of two outcast pear trees. Like all these, they had once borne excellent crops of fruit, but for several years had produced only worthless specimens. The owner was told that the trees-for there were several in like condition-had exhausted the proper element in the soil, and that it must be reintro duced by artificial means. That autumn he carried out the suggestion, and scraped off all the rough outer bark from two trees, then coated them with soft soap, cut out about one-third of all the poorest branches, and shortened the head of the tree one third by cutting back the principallimbs, paring the wounds and covering them with the shellac solution.

The preparation being made, a trench was dug around each tree, three feet from the same, four feet wide and twenty inches deep, the soil being carted away. In making this trench, about a third of the roots were cut away. The trench was then filled with soil from a good pasture field, there being added at the time of filling, two bushels of refuse scoriæ from a blacksmith's forge, two of well broken charcoal, and two pounds of pulverized potash. All these were thoroughly intermingled after the trench had been filled, by frequent overturnings with the spade.

The result of this cheap and simple operation was manifest the following summer. The luxuriance and vigor of the foliage were surprising, for the newly formed roots were wandering into fresh and wholesome pasture. The next year there was a moderate bloom, but every blossom produced fruit. The third season there was a fine crop, the two trees producing six bushels of year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, superb fruit. It was convincing evidence that the failure of old established pear trees to produce good crops is owing to a want of proper nutriment in the soil, and that instead of being cut down when they cease to bear, they should be taken in hand and renovated.—Horticulturist.

Horticultural Aotes and Queries.

A GOOD WORK .- Trim your Shade Trees .- A good work is in progress along East Avenue among the shade trees. Their lower branches are being lopped off, thus allowing persons of ordinary stature to pass freely along the walks without the necessity of stooping to prevent the displacement of one's head gear. There are many other streets in the city along whose walks the branches of the trees are so low as to make them a nnisance-especially in rainy weather. By removing the lower branches the difficulty is obviated, and the appearance of the streets and walks much improved. Let the saw and ax perform their offices in all parts of this city (and other cities and villages,) where a superabundant foliage invites their interven-

A word more. There are a great many door-yards or lawns in this city, and probably in other places, so densely covered by trees and shrubbery as to render the dwelling, and everything around it, damp both day and night. Shade, in summer, is a good and pleasant thing, and "greatly to be desired," yet the free circulation of air is equally desirable and neceseary, but impossible of attainment when the dwelling is compactly shut in by the interlacing branches of thickly robed trees and shrubbery. "Cut off and thin successful."-From Solon Robinson's New Book. out "should be the order of the day.

Domestic Gronomy.

VARIOUS RECIPES.

FOR THE SICK ROOM .- Any one having become chafed from a long illness can be made quite comfortable, in a few days, by applying the yolk of an egg beaten with a few spoonfuls of good brandy. Apply with a feather twice a

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Get the down of the reed mace—more commonly called cat-tail fry it in fresh lard and apply for several evenings.

Ham Pie.-Make a crust the same as for soda biscuit; line your dish; then put in a layer of potatoes sliced thin, pepper, salt, and a little butter; then a layer of lean ham; add considerable water, and you will have an excellent pie.

ROLLED JELL CARE.—Three eggs; 1 teacup sugar, 1 of flour; 3 teaspoonfuls cold water, 1 of cream tartar; 1/2 teaspoonful sods. Beat the yolk and sugar together, and the whites to a froth; adding this last. Bake in square tins, spread with jell; roll quickly.

My Mother's Nothings.-One gill of sweet cream; 4 eggs; a little salt. Roll very thin, cut in small blocks, and fry in lard. Knead very stiff and smooth before rolling out.

Sour.—Get what is called a good beef soup bone, boil two hours leaving about two quarts of broth; break two eggs into some flour and knead it very stiff; roll out in three sheets to the thickness of wrapping paper; spread them on a table to dry for half an hour; then place them on one another and roll them up as you would jell cake; with a sharp knife, cut very fine strips from the end, not wider than the thickness of a case knife, shake them up to seperate them; drop into your broth slowly, stiring your soup all the while. Boil ten minutes; season with pepper, salt, celery, or a little parsley.

CONE FRAMES .- In place of glue use putty clored with burned umber. The dampness causes glue to crack.

To Color DRAB .- Use green beechwood bark, Set the dye with a little alum. You can color very dark by having your dye very strong. It will dye woolen and cotton goods.

Bluing Fluid for the Washwoman.— Ten cents worth oxalic acid, 10 cents worth Prussian blue, powder them very finely. Put into a large bottle with one quart soft water, set in a warm place; shake occasionally for a week when it will be fit for use. Half a teaspoonful to three pails soft water .- E. M. W., Suspension Bridge.

PRESERVING EGGS. - In order to keep well they must be perfectly fresh when packed. Take a stone pot which will hold from two to three gallons; pack the eggs close, sharp end down; take unslacked lime one pint, salt one pint, dissolve in sufficient water to cover the eggs. When cold pour over. Be sure that the eggs do not float. In this way I keep eggs all the year.

MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One large cup of butter; Scups of white sugar; 4 of flour; 5 eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately; 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar; 1 of saleratus dissolved in one cup of milk.

JELLY CARE.-To 3 well beaten eggs, add one cup of powdered sugar, 1 of flour; stir well, and add one teaspoonful of cream tartar; half teaspoon of saleratus, dissolved in three teaspoonfuls of water. Bake in two pie pans, spread as even as possible. Have ready a towel, and as soon as done, turn the cake on it bottom side up, then spread evenly with jelly; roll up quickly, and wrap in a towel.

SAND TARTS.—One teacup of butter; 1% of sugar; 2 well beaten eggs; ½ teaspoonful of aleratus; 3 teaspoons of water; flour to make them stiff enough to roll out thin, cut them out with a tumbler. Bathe the top with the white of an egg, and sprinkle on sugar. They will keep well for four or five months.—Mrs. I. K. STILL, Mortonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

To Make Blackberry Wine.-There is no wine equal to blackberry wine when properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack that never smacked under similar influences before.—Maine Farmer.

SWEET GREEN TOMATO PICKLES -Peel and slice two gallons of green tomatoes, add five tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, three gills of mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of ground pepper, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful cloves, one pound of brown sugar, three quarts of vinegar. Boil all together until quite done. If you choose, you may use one spoonful ground and a portion of cinnamon bark. Celery tops improve the flavor. These are excellent.

How to GET RID OF MOSQUITOES.-Mosquitoes love beef-blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces of beef on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by those pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef-blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork. - Maine Farmer.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Pepartment.

BABY BY AUGUSTA BELL.

LITTLE baby just beginning Life's old problem sad and sweet, You don't know the heart's you're winning With your tiny hands and feet, With your little mouth and chin, And your dainty rose-leaf skin; With your wondrous violet eyes When their dreamy lids uprise, All your tender helplessness Waking love's most sweet excess.

Happy little one! to be Nestled close to hearts that love you; And I wonder if you see

Your young mother's eyes above you! While each day new life is bringing, Do you hear her sweet voice singing Do you know her hand's fond touch! Oh, so fond, she loves so much! Do you look her in her face, And instinctive feel its grace?

Almost four weeks old, they say-Ah dear baby! Life is long; You'll not know for many a day, How hearts sadden growing strong; Baby's feet are soft and white, And they need not travel yet; Baby's eyes are blue and bright, Seeing nothing to regret. As the flowers get sun and dew. So your life shall come to you, Trust on, sleep on, without fear, Angels guard you, baby dear!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. UNFORTUNATE.

This term is often applied to individuals who having entered into speculations have had Fortune's scales turn against them; to those who have failed in business, whose vessels the winds have wrecked and waves engulfed; to those whose houses have been burned, whose crops destroyed, whose cattle and horses died; and to those whose pigs and chickens have had scurvy and gapes. Some are called unfortunate because they are always cutting their feet and fingers, being run away with by spirited horses, thrown from wagons and getting their legs and necks broken. Others are unfortunate in marrying tyrants for husbands, termagants for wives. or not getting either. Others still, are unfortunate in having ungrateful children, or getting in debt to merciless creditors.

But all these will in some way, from somebody. have a little help or sympathy. But for me there is neither; and of all the creatures on the face of the earth, I, ROXEY ROSALTHIE RILE, am the most unfortunate. I am neither cross-eyed, lame, deaf, rheumatic, tongue-tied, or all-tongue but, what is far worse than all, have the unhappy faculty of expressing myself in such a manner as to have my opinions, belief or sentiments entirely misunderstood and perverted.

Now, some people will say just what they please, in just the way they please, and are called witty, sarcastic, humorous, independent, and its "all right;" but let me, ROXEY ROSALTHIE, say the same thing, and I'm a mark at once. If I differ from the generally expressed opinion; I'm "on the off side;" if independent, "contrary," or "mean." Would I pull a corner of Charity's mantle over somebody's failings? I'm "countenancing sin." Would I deal plainly? I'm "finding fault." I cant uphold the Right, but somehow, in clothing my thoughts in words, I manage to make people think I'm wrong. If I bring proof to my aid, I get it bungled up in such a way as to have the credit of being a "fool," or what's the same thing, they "wonder any one can think so who's naturally so smart."

Why, as sure as you are Mayor, Mr. Moore, I've been called a "rebel sympathizer," because I said I thought we had laws sufficient to support the honor and dignity of our nation, and to deal with disloyalists and traitors, without anybody who chose killing them in the street, or throwing them overboard. Now, what ought I to say? That I wish everybody, individually, would take it upon him to put every other body out of the way who breathed one word of disloyalty, instead of letting the righteous laws of the Government of which we are so justly proud deal with them? This might suit a few, but not me.

Now, I can put up with being called names. but of all mean things, "secessionist" and "traitor" are the meanest; and I wont put up with such epithets peaceably. When would-betyrants in petticoats, or pantaloons, talk of putting me where I'd stay, if they had the power, - and that without reason, - it rouses all the old RILE blood of past generations. Iv'e resolved that if there are such non-comprehensionists about, that so long as I live in this great and glorious land of freedom, thrice bought with the blood of our brave countrymen, I'll speak "common sense" and the truth independently; and if anybody is so wilfully ignorant or contrary as not to understand, why they may flare up and pounce upon me, but I'll free my mind, or my name is not ROXEY ROSALTHIE BELL CLINTON.

Chenango Co., N. Y., 1865.

THE usual custom in Paris is to receive one day in the week all one's acquaintances, and to reserve the remaining days for one's very intimate friends, who take their chance of finding one at home. Princess Mathilde reverses this custom, as she receives every evening whomsoever may have been presented to her, and reserves Sunday evenings for her privileged friends.

A young lady, being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed :- "Oh, that splendid gold watch of his! Give it to me that I may remember him and cherish his dear memory."

"I THOUGHT IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE."

A FRIEND told me, not long ago, a beautiful story about kind words. A good lady, living in one of our large cities, was passing a drinking saloon just as the keeper was thrusting a young man out into the street. He was very young and very pale, but his haggard face and wild eyes told that he was very far gone in the road to ruin, as with an oath he brandished his clenched fists, threatening to be revenged upon the man who ill-used him. This poor young man was so excited and blinded with passion that he did not see the lady, who stood very near to him, until she laid her hand upon his arm, and spoke in her gentle, loving voice, asking him what was the matter.

At the first kind word the young man started as if a heavy blow had struck him, and turned quickly round, paler than before, and trembling from head to foot. He surveyed the lady for a moment, and then with a sigh of relief, he said:

"I thought it was my mother's voice, it sounded so strangely like it! But her voice has been hushed in death for many years." "You had a mother, then," said the lady,

"and she loved you." With that sudden revulsion of feeling which often comes to people of fine, nervous temperaments, the young man burst into tears, sobbing out, "O yes, I had an angel mother, and she loved her boy! But since she died all the world has been against me, and I am lost!lost to good society, lost to decency, and lost forever!"

"No, not lost forever; for God is merciful and his pitying love can reach the chief of sinners," said the lady, in her low, sweet voice; and the timely words swept the hidden chords of feeling which had been long untouched in the young man's heart, thrilling it with magic power, and wakening a host of tender emotions, which had been buried very deep beneath the rubbish of sin and crime.

More gentle words the lady spoke, and when she passed on her way the young man followed her. He marked the house where she entered. and wrote the name which was on the silver door-plate in his little memorandum book. Then he walked slowly away, with a deep, earnest look on his white face, and deeper, more earnest feelings in his aching heart.

Years glided by, and the gentle lady had quite forgotten the incident we have related, when one day a stranger sent up his card, and desired to speak with her.

Wondering much who it could be, she went down to the parlor, where she found a noblelooking, well-dressed man, who rose deferentially to meet her. Holding out his hand, he said:

'Pardon me, madam, for this intrusion; but I have come many miles to thank you for the great service you rendered me a few years ago," said he, in a trembling voice.

The lady was puzzled, and asked for an explanation, as she did not remember ever having seen the gentleman before.

"I have changed so much," said the man, that you have quite forgotten me; but though I only saw your face once, I am sure I should have recognized it anywhere. . And your voice, too, it is so like my mother's!"

Those last words made the lady remember the poor young man she had kindly spoken to in front of the drinking saloon so long before, and she mingled her tears with those which were

falling slowly over the man's cheeks. After the first gush of emotion had subsided. the gentleman sat down and told the lady how those few gentle words had been instrumental in saving him, and making him what he then was.

"The earnest expression of 'No, not lost forever,' followed me wherever I went," said he, "and it always seemed that it was the voice of my mother speaking to me from the tomb. I repented of my many transgressions, and resolved to live as Jesus and my mother would be life;" and thus it is that in purely mental propleased to have me; and by the mercy and ductions, even in those esteemed the most lightrace of God I have been enabled to resist temptation and keep my good resolution."

"I never dreamed there was such power in a few kind words before," exclaimed the lady, "and surely ever after this I shall take more pains to speak them to all the sad and suffering ones I meet in the walks of life.—Sunny Faces.

FEMININE TOPICS.

ECCENTRICITY of dress or manner will double attention: the mistake of vain women is to believe that it doubles attraction.

Dr. Johnson said of a widower who was about to marry, that it was a remarkable case of the triumph of hope over experience.

THE new fashions have been seen in Hyde Park. Long skirts, dragging the dust, with little or no crinoline, in the style of a hundred years ago, have really appeared at last, after all the talk there has been about them.

It is a curious fact that in sacred history the age, death and burial of only one woman-Sarah, the wife of Abraham - is distinctly noted. A woman's age, ever since, appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

CALIFORNIA belles and dames have been among the most brilliant stars of attraction at the series of balls and soirees which have enlivened the society of Washington during the past season? Coming direct from the birthplace of gold and silver, they attract no little attention-and envy.

AMONGST her most favorite treasures and reminiscences of the past (says the Court Jonrnal,) Queen Victoria keeps the brooch which once belonged to Robert Bruce, of Scotland. This relic, a memento of her ancestor's checquered career, was presented to her Majesty during her visit to the late Marquis of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle, in 1842.

Miscellany. Choice

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GENIUS.

BY J. M.

ALONE, alone, With fearful moan, A climbing Systems, I roll The aspirations of my soul To cloudless heights above. In agonies of pulsing leve My panting spirit grasps, And wildly strains, With fainting gasps, And never ending pains; But still, beneath, 'mid struggling gloom I see the starry prizes loom Beyond the awful skies. Why not, poor fool, accept thy doom, And seek no more to rise? Why not? Because within me burns The hope, that, deathless, ever spurns To fold her baffled wings: The hope that still toward the sun Its morning flight with light begun With upward daring springs; The hope that still through restless hours Slept only to refresh its powers Again to Strive and soar: The hope that sees the prize through time In lengthening glories trail sublime

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker HYPOCHONDRIA.

Through space forever more.

BY W. H. C.

We have all read the masterplece of GOETHE, and we know how Dr. FAUSTUS, disgusted with the triumphs of mind and wearled by the toils of life, was persuaded by the Devil to enter into a compact, by the terms of which the Devil was to serve him in this world, and he was to obey the Devil in the next. In accordance with the terms of this agreement, MEPHISTOPHELES carried FAUSTUS back on the path of time to the days of his young manhood, and inducted him into all the pleasures of youth. But FAUSTUS had neglected certain stipulations necessary to happiness. He had retained with jealous care the knowledge and experience acquired through a long life-time, and he had a sure fore-knowledge of his untimely fate in the world to come. So the crafty Devil stood behind his shoulder, and a mighty shadow fell upon every scene of pleasure.

Very few of us, let us hope, have sold ourselves to the Devil for any price, and yet all of us at times have felt the hot breath of MEPHISTO-PHELES upon our cheek, and hearing his insidious whispers, have turned with unutterable loathing from the dearest pleasures of life.

What is this demon that whispers the vanity of all things, that increases tenfold the bitterness of our real sorrows, and mingles its nauseous potion with every cup of joy? It is well known, and in popular language is called the "Blues." Its manifestations are daily, hourly witnessed, and moreover are an interesting study; but owing to their mysterious nature the philosophy of the subject is little understood. BURTON, to be sure, has given us a laboriously learned book upon the matter; he has treated it physiologically and psychologically; he has described its symptoms, from a slight depression of spirits, to lunacy and madness. But it is impossible not to feel that Burton is hardly in earnest. Yet if he were not, his own life. diversified with alternate fits of joy and the deepest mental gloom, would give the lie to his levity. The fact is, that a large portion of the life of every man is darkened and made unsatisfactory by certain unhappy humors, which steal upon him unawares, and the causes of which too often entirely baffle solution. Thus it is that, in a certain sense, we all "carry weight in hearted, we often find traces of morbidness for which we can assign no adequate cause.

Let us suppose that you rise some bright morning to your task, cheerful and buoyant. You apply yourself to your duties with more than ordinary gusto. All at once you are conscious of a growing change of feeling, a depression of spirits comes over you; your sky is overcast and Hope is shut out from the horizon.

Such shadows darken almost every page of literature of a certain class. It is probably a question which the genial CHARLES DICKENS cannot decide, before he takes up his pen, whether he shall create a FAGAN or a MICAWBER. Many a passage in DICKENS suggests that it was written under a depression of spirits. Not all his writings are as lively and cordial as the "Cricket on the Hearth." If he was not exempt from this harrowing mental malady, who can be? Surely not Bulwer, who very lamely excuses putting to death all the amiable characters of one of his novels on the ground that such accidents sometimes happen in life. Not Swift. who expresses his fears of "dying like a poisoned rat in a hole." Not BrRON, the demoniac gleams of whese insane exultations, in his later writings, mingled with maudlin execrations against everything good and fair, only reveal the profoundest depths of this mental disorder.

But it is with its effects upon common men upon men in general, that Hypochondria presents to us its, most interesting phases. The general prevalency of the complaint will be admitted by all-let us see how it ought to be treated.

A certain medical gentleman, belonging to the recognized faculty, published a book a few years ago, in which he proved that mankind were dosed too much, that they swallowed too many pills, too much ipecac, &c. Now it has always seemed to us that in highly civilized communities man's moral and religious faculties were upon him.

sometimes "dosed" out of season. There is hardly a question relative to our comfort and well-being, that is not treated under moral and religious prescriptions. Of course, such considerations in life are of the highest importance, but when indiscriminately applied to everything, they sometimes lose their force. If you should tell your friend that it was his moral and religious duty to black his boots, that aspect of the question would only disgust, not convince him but insinuate that he would appear better, and he acts upon your suggestion at once. It seems to be the general opinion that almost all the causes affecting the spirits in the nature of the "blues," arises from trivial and almost insignificant circumstances; and the question whether one shall yield to the influence or manfully resist it, is in most cases one only of expediency, but nevertheless of the highest expediency. You often meet men on the street who go along with their eyes bent upon the ground, their faces hidden beneath their hats, their hands and arms thrust into their pockets up to the elbows, with an air as if they were crushing under their feet the last hopes of humanity—and, withal, as if they rather enjoyed it! At such times these men really believe that they are the most miserable persons alive, and yet they would be at a loss to tell why. In a short time the fit will disappear as mysteriously as it came, and they will be as happy as ever. If you were to treat such a case you would not assail the person on moral or religious grounds, you would recommend a change of scenes, a little lively recreation; and you would kindly intimate that such a state of the feelings was unbecoming, and that if fostered, would eventually lead to serious results.

BURTON humored this feeling, dandled and nurtured it. He sings:

> "When I lie waking all alone, Recounting what I have ill-done, My thoughts on me then tyrannize, Fear and sorrow me surprise, Whether I tarry still or go, Methinks the time moves very slow. All my griefs to this are jolly, Naught so mad as melancholiv.'

But a good and wise man will not do so. We know a person so subject to this disorder that to avoid inducing it, he takes a very circuituous route from his dwelling to his place of business -the cultivated beauty of the longer path, the trees and flowers which line the way, more than atoning for the loss of time. By little artifices like these, for the mind has to be humored as well as the body, we may avoid frequent attacks of this terrible foe to happiness.

There was once a time when it was thought pecoming to wear a countenance severe and sad. It is said the Puritan fathers recommended such an aspect for a Sunday decoration; and young readers of Bynon are affected, for a very different reason, by a malady of similar manifestations. But healthier sentiments are abroad in the world. A man is no longer a fool if he "laugh and grow fat." Religion has begun to identify itself with our common, every-day interests, and the last fatal blow to mawkish sentimentality has been struck by the stern experiences of our war for the Union. We hope and believe that the next foreigner that visits our land, will not find our young men, as described by a recent German traveler, a body of "intensely thoughtful and melancholy-looking youth," but an active, vigorous, and above all, a jolly race.

THE OLD HOMESTEADS.

FATHERS, take care to preserve the homestead. Sons, preserve the old homestand. It will pay yes, if you build another. Think of it. Be slow

Do you doubt it? Go to Quincy. You see the modest abode of the father of the second President of the Union. Near by is the home of his son. Near by, that of his grandson; and not far off that of our present Minister to the Court of St. James. Near by, that of the late J. Q. Adams.

Nor is the old home unprofitable. The skilled owners. But there is a greater profit. There is a retreat from the storms of life. It is safe, It is inspiring—rest.

Said the preserver of an old home in Bristol county, "It does me good to go and review old memories." Is he the only one who has been benefited? Have the homes of the elder Adams and his descendants no power to revive memories? to furnish incentives to great and noble actions?

Keep the homestead. Beautify it. Let the paint be fresh, the halls and rooms attractive. the old libraries cared for, trees flourishing, the walnut, butternut and apple. Every time posterity looks at it, they will think of bygone virtues to be reproduced in children's children, and then produce them. Trees may die. Not family

CHANCE CHIPS.

WHEN men are long indifferent towards us, we grow indifferent to their indifference.

MERCY and peace my be "kissing each other" in some more heavenly habitation, certainly not

THERE is a chord of love running through all the sounds of creation, but the ear of love alone can distinguish it.

Correction does much, but encouragement will do more. Encouragement after censure is like the sun after a shower.

FERVENT love utters loving words in the dissolution of the body, as the melting bell in the burning steeple continues to sound out the hours.

PEOPLE run each other down as though they thought they could make pedestals of their neighbors' characters, and look tall by standing

Sabbath Musings.

THERE ARE NO DEAD.

BY SIR E. B. LYTTON.

THERE is no death! The stars go down ·To rise upon some fairer shore; And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown They shine forever more.

There is no death! An angel form Walks o'er the earth with silent tread; He bears our best loved things away, And then we call them "dead."

Born into that undying life, They leave us but to come again: With joy we welcome them-the same, Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen, The dear immortal spirits tread. For all the boundless Universe Is life-there are no dead.

THE BIBLE.

In every generation, and wherever the light of Revelation has shone, men of all ranks, conditions, and states of mind, have found in this volume a correspondent for every movement toward the Better felt in their own hearts. The needy soul has found supply, the feeble a help, the sorrowful a comfort; yea, be the recipiency the least that can consist with moral life, there is an answering grace ready to enter. The Bible has been found a spiritual world-spiritual, and yet at the same time outward and common to all. You in one place, I in another-all men somewhere, or at sometime, meet with an assurance that the hopes and fears, the thoughts and yearnings, that proceed from, or tend to, a right spirit in us, are not dreams or fleeting singularities, no voices heard in sleep, or specters which the eye suffers, but not perceives. As if on some dark night a pilgrim, suddenly beholding a bright star moving before him, should stop in fear and perplexity. But lo! traveler after traveler passes by him, and each, being questioned whither he is going, makes answer, "I am following your guiding star!" The pilgrim quickens his own steps, and passes onward in confidence. More confident still will he be if by the wayside he should find, here and there, ancient monuments, each with its rotive lamp, and on each side the name of some former pilgrim, and a record that then he had first seen or begun to follow the benignant Star!

No otherwise is it with the varied contents of the sacred volume. The hungry have found food, the thirsty a living spring, the feeble a staff, and the victorious wayfarer songs of welcome and strains of music; and as long as each man asks on account of his wants, and asks what he wants, no man will discover ought amiss or deficient in the vast and many-chambered storehourse.

For more than a thousand years the Bible, collectively taken, has gone hand in hand with civilization, science and law-in short, with the moral and intellectual cultivation of the species -always supporting, and often leading the way. Its very presence, as a believed Book, has rendered the nations emphatically a chosen race, and this, too, in exact proportion as it is more or less generally known and studied. Of those nations which in the highest degree enjoy its influences, it is not too much to affirm that the differences, public and private, physical, moral and intellectual, are only less than what might be expected from a diversity of species. Good and holy men, and the best and wisest of mankind, the kingly spirits of history enthroned in the hearts of mighty nations, have become witnesses to its influences, have declared it to be beyond compare the most perfect instrument, the only adequate organ of Humanity.—Coleridge.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

THE church of Christ was designed to represent him on earth, and to minister to all the tenant makes the soil productive to himself and moral needs of the human race. Her work, then, is not done when she sends out preachers; when she exhibits sacraments and liturgies; when she sets up churches at home and mission stations abroad. She must grope her way into the alleys and courts and purlieus of the city, and up the broken stair case and into the bare room, and beside the loathsome sufferer. She must go down into the pit with the miner, into the forecastle with the sailor, into the tent with the soldier, into the shop with the mechanic, into the factory with the operative, into the field with the farmer, into the counting room with the merchant. Like the air, the church must press equally on all the surfaces of society; like the sea, flow into every nook of the shore line of humanity; and like the sun, shine on all things foul and low as well as the fair and high, for she was organized, commissioned, and equipped for the moral renovation of the world. -Bishop Simpson.

> THE smallest key being put into a music box, rightly made, and rightly turned, may cause that box to go on for an hour, rolling out exquisite tunes. What the box performs is in no proportion to the size of the key. And the size of the truth that winds up a man's experiences and feelings is in no proportion to the breadth of those feelings and experiences. That truth may be simple almost to inanity; and yet, as a key in the hand of God applied to the music box of the soul, it may unfold and develop that which shall fill a whole life. I recognize to this moment that my ministry and character have been shaped by the views that dawned upon me in one single moment; and though those views are often hid as stars by night, they are never wiped out any more than the stars are wiped out.

Time has made our life too long for our hopes but too brief for our deeds.

ENVENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MAY RAMBLINGS .-- NO. II.

BY GULIELMUM.

WE are out on Boston Common in the early dawn, drinking in the refreshing morning air underneath the grand old trees, which, could they speak, might tell tales of those days when the nation was young, and British soldiery held possession of the town. It is as pleasant a walk as I ever enjoyed. The broad avenues, so cleanly swept, and overhung by the arches of the noble elms, drooping so gracefully; the narrow, winding paths, with borders dotted here and there by beds of flowers; and the green lawns, closely shaven; all present enticing features, and are full of beauty. We should realize this, did we view them in rural districts even, and how much more are the beauties appreciable, in contrast with the narrow streets, shut in by brick walls, that constitue the city of Boston.

The Common consists of about fifty acres, situated on and at the south-westerly slope of Beacon Hill. It is beautifully diversified with knolls, avenues, fountains, a pond, flowers, and trees. Many of the latter are interesting relics of Colonial and Revolutionary times. One old elm in particular, standing apart from all others, bears a truly patriarchal appearance. There are marks of decay apparent, and on one side a main branch is entirely gone, thus injuring the shapeliness of the top, while the trunk has been covered with tin, a portion of it, to protect it from decaying still further. It stands within an inclosure, and iron pickets keep vandal hands at a distance. There are some trees, planted in later years, that are of rare species; and many bear labels, for the information of such as are not versed in tree-ology. Entering the Common from the foot of Tremont street, one will not fail to notice the small park shut in by pailings, at the left, in which are several young deer. They are tame, and will come up to the paling and put their delicate noses through to receive the attentions of visitors. They are a pretty addition to the beauties of the place. A little further on, still to the left of the avenue, is the old burying ground, which, like the old trees mentioned, dates back to the Colonial days, Perhaps a search among the head-stones might reward a curiosity-hunter with some gem of obituary literature. I did not investigate, and | the harbor, lined with miles of costly wharves, cannot speak certainly thereof. The principal interspersed with islands, and bounded beyond fountain is near the center of the Common. Its | by the ocean, which stretches away far as the basin is probably a half acre in extent, and is bottomed with paving. It was entirely dry, on the morning of my first visit, but at evening I witnessed a beautiful fountain-display. I judged that the main iet threw to the height of forty feet: and as the last rays of the sun shimmered through the falling spray, an effect was produced than which nothing could be more beautiful, roll-call, for in the very hour that I looked out When the basin was filled, the water was shut from my lofty stand point, ALEXANDER H. off, and what seemed really a shower of pearls ceased all too soon. I should judge by the breadth of the main avenues, and the ample gateways that lead to them, that they were island in the harbor, within my view. I much designed as carriage-ways, but they do not seem to be used for such a purpose. They are hard, smooth, and present a beautiful appearance. Looking up one of them, from its lower end on Charles street, it seems but one magnificent archway, so completely do the elms on either side interlock their top-most boughs.

The Botanic Garden lies just westward of the Common. It is in fact a part of the same, but is separated from it by Charles street. The Garden has not that variety that is so charming in its neighbor, but is laid out with much taste, and presents a tempting display of flowers, scattered about over several acres surrounding the hothouse. The small, miniature lake in the center, may be the same pond on which the boys incidentally mentioned in history were so pestered by the British soldiers, but I suspect if those boys were to see it now they would pronounce boundaries, two very geese-like swans and a small skiff are the ornaments.

The State House surmounts Beacon Hill, and is an elegant structure. A statue in bronze of DANIEL WEBSTER graces the grounds in front of the edifice; and the rotunda within the edifice is hung with flags of State regiments, many of the colors showing that Massachusetts soldiers have done noble service in this war, as in the early days of the nation.

Seeing Boston, without crossing over to Charlestown, sacred in history as the first battlefield of the Revolution, would be much like seeing the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Understand that I make no claim to the originality of this comparison. I am more than suspicious that I have seen the same more than once before. Strangers visiting Boston, visit Bunker Hill; Bostonians, living almost beneath its shadows, rarely ascend it. One gentleman assured me he never had made the ascent, and had lived close by it the most of his life. Familiarity breeds contempt, you know. In this case, it is indifference, rather, for the people by no means consider the monument with contempt. It used to be their boast, but now they talk only of their Great Organ. Street cars take us over to the other peninsula, on which Charlestown is situated. Past Hay-Market Square, over the Charles River on the Warren bridge, up two or three streets, and we alight from the car about thirty rods from the monument. We are at the foot of the Hill, and the street leading up it goes over the same ground that the British marched over on that eventful 17th of June. We think of their brilliant display as they marched up, and of their fatal repulses when our brave boys saw "the whites of their eyes." Our first view of the monument, as we ascend

the sloping street, is a disappointment. It doesn't seem as high as we have always supposed it to be. This idea changes, however, when we make the ascent.

Bunker Hill Monument, as nearly every one knows, stands on Breed's Hill, as that eminence was mistaken for Bunker's Hill when the Americans threw up their fortifications, and the battle was therefore fought there. The summit is thrown up as a terrace, to which steps lead, and is surrounded by a substantial iron fence. The monument is built of granite, and is 220 feet in height, by about 30 feet square at the base. It is ascended from within, by means of a spiral stair-case numbering 294 steps. There are two walls, an outer and an inner one, and these support the stair-case. The outer wall is of course square without, but round within. Entrance can only be had through the little edifice at one side. In this Keeper's Lodge there stands a beautiful statue of the heroic WARREN, who fell on the spot where stands his statue, and whose memory is dear to all lovers of liberty. I had not accomplished two-thirds of the ascent, before I felt seriously inclined to indulge in that clever old song, "Such a getting up stairs," &c. The little loop-holes at intervals let in just light enough to make the darkness perceptible, and continually winding around made me feel as I presume a brute does who treads the powermachine - there is no getting ahead. Weary, at last, I mildly suggested to my companion, who, in advance of me, was "getting upper," that if he would pin the motto of our glorious Empire State to his coat-skirts it would aid my endeavors very materially! My suggestion was not heeded, and I toiled on until the little room at the top was reached. This will hold a dozen persons, and from it there are four look-outs, one on each side of the monument. The view here obtained is a splendid one, and the eye never tires of gazing upon it. At our feet lies Charlestown, a small village when the British fired it on the morning of the battle, now a city of some twelve thousand inhabitants * Its three principal streets, Bunker Hill, Main and Chelsea. form a triangle, and we are directly in the center. On the north side of the peninsula flows the Mystic River, beyond which is Chelsea: Cambridge, celebrated for its venerable university, reaches away to the westward; and the rural town of Roxbury sleeps quietly, on to the southwest. Directly southward stretches Boston, diminishing into South Boston as the eye winds away to the southeast, and still further around in the circle is East Boston. To the eastward is eye can reach, until its blueness mingles with the dim hue of the horizon.

Ah! how that "voice from the Tombs" came to me -- the voice which four years ago proclaimed that ROBERT TOOMBS would, in a short time, "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill." Events seemed hardly to favor such a STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the C. S. A., was quietly taking prison accommodations over in Fort Warren, which reposed on the little desired to visit the Fort, but circumstances forbade -

Returning from Charlestown, I visited Fancuil Hall, the "cradle of American Liberty." My companion recalled an incident that afforded him much pleasure. In the early part of the war, when his regiment was on its way from Maine to the southward, it was quartered in Boston in this Hall, and it was a pleasant tho't to him that before fighting for his country he slept in the "cradle of liberty." The Hall was originally built in 1740, for a town-hall and market-house. Its exterior bears marks of age, though in tolerable preservation, but the interior is in good condition. The audience-room is not large, but has galleries on three sides and will seat several hundred people. Hung against the wall, back of the stage, is the great picture of WEBSTER delivering his celebrated speech in any such statement a humbug. A wail of nicely | reply to HAYNE. The painting is about fifteen cut stone surrounds the water, and within these | by twenty feet in size, and represents the scene in the Hall of Representatives when were delivered the memorable words-"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Other paintings, portraits of early patriots, grace the stage-end of the Hall, among which are those of Washington at Trenton, Commodore PREBLE, and JOHN HANCOCK. Faneuil Hall has rung with the eloquence of many a lover and defender of our country's liberty, and is an interesting relic of the past century.

> I intended writing of the Great Organ, but space will not admit in this number. Of Boston in general I will only add a few words. It is not, as a city, a beautiful one. It is not laid out with reference to any plan, and the streets are the most crooked known. More than this, they are uncomfortably narrow, even the busiest of them. It seems to me Bostonians must acquire very sinuous and narrow characters, from winding about these avenues of travel. They have one merit, however, that of cleanliness. Boston is the most scrupulously elean city I ever tarried in. The streets are well paved and in splendid condition. There are many fine buildings, and some that appear antiquated. One in particular, away up on Washington street, must date back to "the good old Colony days." And this little low two-story structure, with its gable roof, is

*This statement is incorrect, as by the State Census of 1855 the population of Charlestown was over twenty-one thousand.-[EDS.

the literary reservoir from which flows "The

Atlantic Monthly," "Our Young Folks," and

the beautiful blue and gold editions of prose and

poetry that TICKNOR & FIELDS furnish to the

THERE is nobody so abased that he is not tall enough to look down on others.

Various Topics.

WORTH REMEBERING.

THE following article from Dr. Hall's Journal of Health contains practical hints on various subjects that are worthy of attention:

- 1. It is unwise to change to cooler clothing, except when you first get up in the morning.
- 2. Never ride with your arm or elbow outside any vehicle.
- 8. The man who attempts to alight from a steam-car while in motion is a fool.
- 4. In stepping from any wheeled vehicle while in motion let it be from the rear, and not in front of the wheels: for, then if you fall, the wheels cannot run over you.
- 5. Never attempt to cross a road or street in a hurry, in front of a passing vehicle; for if you should stumble or slip, you will be run over. Make up the half-minute lost by waiting until the vehicle has passed, by increased diligence in some other direction.
- 6. It is miserable economy to save time by robbing yourself of necessary sleep.
- 7. If you find yourself inclined to wake up at a regular hour in the night and remain awake, you can break up the habit in three days, by getting up as soon as you wake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring; or retire two hours later, and rise two hours earlier for three days in succession; not sleeping a moment in the day time.
- 8. If infants and young children are inclined to be wakeful in the night, or very early in the morning, put them to bed later; and besides, arrange that their day nap shall be in the fore-
- 9, "Order is heaven's first law," regularity is nature's great rule; hence regularity in eating, sleeping, and exercise, has a very large share in securing a long and healthful life.
- 10. If you are caught in a drenching rain, or fall in the water, by all means keep in motion sufficiently vigorous to prevent the slightest chilly sensation until you reach the house; then change your clothing with great rapidity before a blazing fire, and drink instantly a pint of some hot liquid.
- 11. To allow the clothing to dry upon you, unless by keeping up vigorous exercise until thoroughly dried, is suicidal.
- 12. If you are conscious of being in a passion, keep your mouth shut, for words increase it. Many a person has dropped dead in a rage. 13. If a person "faints, place him on his back
- and let him alone; he wants arterial blood to the head; and it is easier for the heart to throw it there in a horizontal line, than perpendicularly. 14. If you want to get instantly rid of a beastly
- surfeit, put your finger down your throat until free vomiting ensues, and eat nothing for ten

15. Feel a noble pride in living within your means, then you will not be hustled off to a cheerless hospital in your last sickness.

BONAPARTE'S EARLY POVERTY.

M. THIERS, in his history of the Consulate, recites some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte. It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service. by his skill and daring at Toulon. he lived some time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for his dinner, and frequently went without any at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn-out clothes, from his acquaintances! He and his brother Louis. afterwards King of Holland, had at one time only a coat between them, so that the brothers could only go out alternately, time and time about. At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future emperor and conqueror "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Napoleon's face afterwards so famed for its classica; mould, was during that period of starvation harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meager fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of type so virulent and malignant, that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician Corvisart, to expel it, after a duration of more than ten years.

The squalid beggar then, the splendid emperor afterwards-the threadbare habiliments and imperial mantel—the hovel and the palace—the meager food and the gorgeous banquet-the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and terror of the world-an exile and a prisoner. Such are the ups and downs of this changeful life, such are the lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

GERMAN ECONOMY.

GERMAN thrift is proverbial. The Germans in Pennsylvania generally manage to lay by far more than their American neighbors, and the following paragraph from a European letter will show that they inherit these frugal traits:

Each German has his house, his orchard, his roadside trees so laden with fruit that did he not carefully prop them up, tie them together, and in many places hold the boughs together by wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his own corn plot, his plot for mangle wurzel or hay, for hemp, etc. He is his own master, and therefore he and his family have the strongest motives for exertion, In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market. Much fruit is dried for winter use. You see wooden trays of plums, cherries and sliced apples lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from the windows in the sun. The cows are kept up the greater part of the

year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook where the grass grows by the roadside, river and brook, is carefully cut by the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of the kind is lost that can possibly be made of any use. Weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose-grass that covers the waste places, are cut up and taken for the cows. You see little children standing in the streets of the village, and in the streams which generally run down them, busy wasing these weeds before they are given to the cattle. They carefully collect the leaves of the grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things full, gather green leaves from the woodlands.

ITALIAN PROFABITY.

THE Venice correspondent of the Boston Weekly Advertiser gives us a lively description of the beauties of familiar intercourse among the Italians. The following scene occured during a short voyage from Genoa to Naples:

Our friends of the second cabin were chiefly officers with their wives and families, and talked for the most part of their sufferings during the night. They spoke such exquisite Italian that I thought them Tuscans, but they told me they were of Sicily, where their beautiful speech first had life. Let us hear what they talked of in their divine language, and with that heavenly tonic accent which no foreigner ever acquires; and let us for once translate the profanities, Pagan and Christian, which adorn common parlance in Italy:

- "Ah, my God! how much I suffered!" says a sweet little woman with gentle brown eyes, red lips, and blameless Greek lines of face. broke two basins!"
- "There were ten broken in all by Diana!" says this lady's sister.
- "Presence of the Devil!" says her husband
- "Body of Bacchus!" her young brother, puffing his cigar.
- "And you, sir," said the lady, turning to a handsome young fellow in civil dress, near her, how did you pass this horrible night?"
- "Oh!" says the young man, twirling his heavy blond moustache, "mighty well, mighty well!"
- "O, mercy of God! you were not sick?" "I, signora, am never sea-sick. I am of the
- navy.' At which they all cry O, and ah, and declare
- they are glad of it, though why they should have been I don't know to this day.

"I have often wished," added the young man meditatively, and in a serious tone, as if he had indeed given the subject much thought. "that it might please God to let me be sea-sick once. if only that I might know how it feels. But no!' He turned the conversation, as if his disappointment were too sore to dwell upon; and hearing our English, he made out to let us know that he had been at New York, and could spik our language, which he proceeded to do, to the great pride of his countrymen and our own astonishment at the remarkable forms of English speech to which he gave utterance.

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. LINCOLN.

On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, as we learn from a friend intimate with the late President Lincoln, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was able, for the time, to give utterance to his feelings. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped on their knees, and offered, in silence and in tears, their humble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Almighty, for the triumph He had granted to the National cause. The same day, in the afternoon, as we learn from the same source, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said :- "The war is now about over; we have had a long, wearisome four years' siege, and we must travel a little this summer, and recruit. It must be without fuss or display. You must write Bob that he must come home and resign bread. his Captaincy, and go to his books. Let h pare to earn his living as I did, depending on his own hands and brains."

On the morning of the day of his death kindred conversations were held as to the manner of spending a portion of the summer, and what disposition should be made of "Bob" and 'Tad," as he used to call his two sons Robert and Thaddens .- Western Christian Advocate.

'HE'LL NEVER SET THE TEMSE ON FIRE."

VERY few know the origin of this common phrase. Many years ago, before machinery was introduced into flour mills for the purpose of sifting the flour, it was the custom of the miller to send it home unsifted. The process of sifting was done thus, but principally in Yorkshire: The temse, or sieve, which was provided with a rim which projected from the bottom of it, was worked over the mouth of the barrel into which the flour or meal was sifted. An active fellow, who worked hard, not unfrequently set the rim of the temse on fire by force of friction against the rim of the flour barrel, so that, in fact, this department of domestic employment became a standard by which to test a man's will or capacity to work hard; and thus, of a lazy fellow, or one deficient in strength, it was said, "He will never set the temse on fire." The long misuse of the word temse for sieve, as well as the superseding of hand labor by machinery in this particular species of work, may possibly have tended to the substitution of sound for sense, in such phrases as "He will never set the Thames on fire," the North River on fire, or any other river.—Home Journal..

THE great difference between men, great and the insignificant, is energy.

Beading for the Young.

BREAD FOR A SONG.

I WANT to tell a story to the little pouting, scowling, crying children, who are never satisfled with their breakfast, dinner or supper. What! you may say, do these sweet little faces of the children actually put on such looks, when the thousand and one good things do not please them? Yes, indeed, strange as it may seem. I have seen a boy throw away his pie, and scream for fruit cake. I have seen a little girl put all the bread and pie crusts under her plate, and then pout and refuse to eat dinner because she could not have jelly enough for half a dozen. Now, all you plump, rosy-cheeked children, who have nice, fresh bread and sweet milk, with more cake, pudding and pie than is good for you, listen to this little story.

It was one of those cold, chilly days of November, when all seems so dull and dreary. The sky and everything else looked lifeless and cold, and the wind blew around the corners in a flerce way, as though it would whirl you away, if it could; and every now and then a wee little snow fiske, that looked as though it fell before it was half ready, came hither and thither in an uncertain way, just as the wind pleased, you know. But we were safe within doors, and the room was warm as June, and we were chatting merrily around the dinner table, when there came a timid ring of the door-bell. Now, there is something peculiar in the ringing even of a door-bell. Did you ever think of it? Sometimes it is the firm, strong ring of the solid business man, who has all the world on his shoulders, and knows how to carry it; sometimes it is the sharp quick ring of the postman as he goes his rounds. Ah! how men learn to listen eagerly for the signal, or wait his coming with dread. Now it is the professional ring of the doctor, who would not disturb a feeble moaning patient; then the dainty touch of a fashionable lady out making calls; or the noisy repeated peal of the children just coming home from school.

But this was unlike all I have named; it sounded as though whoever touched the bell was but half assured of a right to do so, and so it was. A little child, a boy, perhaps six years old, was waiting with his bare feet on the cold stone steps, and the wind blowing through his torn cap. He wanted to "sing a song for a piece of bread!" "Let him have the bread," said one, "never mind the song."

"No," said another, "let us have the song." So he came into the hall, and down in the dining-room we listened. In a moment a clear. sweet voice began singing, "Who'll care for mother now?" I cannot begin to tell you how sweet it was, as it came ringing and floating down, and yet it seemed to me so pitiful, as though it were full of tears. Poor little wanderer, scarce old enough to leave his mother's knee, who cared for him?

No living hand bathed his thin face with fragrant water when the golden sun came up and he left his wretched bed; no gentle fingers smoothed his tangled curls, or mended the rents in his miserable clothes; no pleasant breakfast table waited for him with silver cup and spoon and nourishing food. So he wandered about like the child Luther, away over in Germany, singing songs for a bit of bread. When his song was ended, his little cold hands were filled with food which he eagerly took and ate, and then went out into the world again. Alas, little wanderer, what will become of him in the bitter cold days and nights that are coming-who will give to him "bread that shall never perish?" And yet, he is only one of a city full, and the world is, oh, so great, and there are so many cities! Children, pity the poor wanderers blown like the snow flakes hither and thither, with no home and loved ones, and when at night you are tucked tenderly away in your soft, white beds, and a dear, good mother leaves you with a good night kiss on your lips, sometimes pray for the poor, neglected boy who sung for a piece of

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

More than a hundred years ago there lived in London the wife of a sea-captain—who were her ancestors, where she was born, or what of her life, no one knows or ever will know. She was early left a widow with a fatherless child; but she feared God, and felt her responsibilities to the child of her love. But in spite of a mother's teachings, he went to sea, and became one of the most profligate of young men; but never, in all his wanderings and dissipations, could he rid himself of the remembrance of the sad, pale and sweet face of his mother, nor her earnest, patient, and loving teachings. She died, but her prayers bound him fast to the throne of God, and John Newton became one of the best of men. His pious conversation was the means of converting Dr. Buchanan, whose work, "Står in the East," led Adoniram Judson to the Saviour, converted Dr. Scott, the commentator; Cowper's plety was deepened, Wilberforce became a changed man, and wrote "A Practical View of Christianity," which converted Leigh Richmond, who wrote "The Dairyman's Daughter," and how many souls that book has awakened and led to the Savior, and will continue to do, only the records of eternity can tell. Mothers! however poor and obscure, and unknown, look upon your boy-child, and remembering what God hath wrought through such as you, take courage, and pray in faith that the same can do by you.

CHARITY.-I could never divide myself from any man upon the difference of an opinion, or be angry with his judgment for not agreeing with me in that from which perhaps within a few days I should dissent myself,-Thomas



- QYENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE SECOND HALF OF **VOL. XVI RURAL NEW-YORKER,** Will Commence July 8, 1865.

ont is, therefore, the Best Time to Re ribe. See Terms on last page. Those whose subscriptions expire with the half volume—next week will and No. 806 printed on address labels.

ADDITIONS TO PRESENT CLUBS MAY BE MADE FOR SIX MONTES OR A YEAR AT CLUB RATES.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPAPTMENT.



"LET bells in every tower be rung,
And bonfires blaze abroad;
Let thanks from every loyal tongue
In thunder rise to Gon.
The doom of Rebeldom is sealed,
The conquering sword of Mars
Alone the patriot can wield—
Goo bless the Stripes and Stars."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 8, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Post special of June 29, says the Military Commission met at 11 o'clock this morning, in secret session, and the members agreed on their verdict in the conspiracy cases. The nature of the verdict is not known. It will be announced as soon as the President acts upon it.

The Internal Revenue officers of Virginia, Louisians, Alabama and Georgia have been appointed, and they will immediately enter upon their duties.

The rush for pardons on the part of repentant rebels is very great. They increase every day. Secretary McCulloch has, on his own responsibility, directed the issue of five cent notes to cease, with a view of bringing into circulation the nickel coin, now so plenty.

Gen. Meade took leave of the Army of the Potomac on the 28th ult. He had been its commander just two years. The several corps of the Army of the Potomac will each be reduced to a division, the whole to be commanded by Major Gen. Wright, headquarters at Martinsburg, Va. This army (numbering at one time 300,000 men) will be reduced to 16,000.

Gov. Parson Brownlow is in Washington, on a visit to his old friend and companion, President Johnson. He gives a very favorable account of the affairs in Tennessee.

The subscriptions to the national loan on the 29th ult. amounted to \$2,531,000.

It has been ascertained that there has, as yet, been no consultation by the Executive branch of the Government as to when, how and where Jeff. Davis is to be tried.

The colored people in and around Washington have raised seven thousand dollars for the erection of a monument to President Lincoln.

Post-offices are to be re-opened immediately in all the important places of the South, and lines which have done most toward paying their expenses heretofore, will be generally resumed.

The President has issued a proclamation removing the restrictions on internal, domestic and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river.

The heat was so intense in Washington on the 30th ult., that a number of soldiers, while marching, were prostrated with sun-stroke.

The President was quite ill several days last week. He was unable to do business or receive 1865. The price of gold started at 5 cents prethe week. President Johnson's application to it was 20 cents; June 15th it was 22 in notes for his mind and body rest from the cares of State, he will be more seriously affected.

The President had granted, up to June 30th, about 125 special pardons to the rebels. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, (Trenholm,) recently arrested and confined in Fort Pulaski, are among those lately liberated.

The only prisoners of war now remaining in the Old Capitol Prison above the rank of Captain, are the rebel Major-General Johnson and one Lieut.-Colonel of a Virginia regiment.

By an order of the Post Office Department. all mail documents covered by internal revenue stamps, are directed to be sent to the Dead Let-

Soldiers who have deserted during their term of enlistment, whether they have returned under arrest or voluntarily, will not receive the unpaid Government bounty.

The President has appointed Benjamin F. Parry of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State.

Frederick Seward was able to leave his chamber on the 26th ult., for the first time since he received his injuries. He rode out on the 28th.

A Government Flying Meahine.

THE Albany Argus condenses from a New York journal the following acount of a new airship:—The late Professor and General, Mitchell. the eminent astronomer, invented a flying machine. It was an old and familiar principle in natural philosophy, but it was never before, if we remember rightly, applied to this purpose. The invention is simply the application of the familiar principle of screw propulsion to ærial navigation. He believed it would work in the air almost as well as in the water, and his chief

point was to demonstrate the lifting power of a ing slavery, on the 29th ult-215 to 96. The of speed.

This was actually demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner, the different experiments proving that a fan with blades of twenty feet diameter, revolving at a certain rate of speed would raise six tune, and have some power to spare. We learn from the Journal of Comnerce, which paper states these facts, that one of Professor Mitchell's machines is in process of the grave of every one who could be identified. construction at Hoboken, for the United States Government. It was intended for ærial use in recommoitering; and, though its completion was delayed beyond the duration of the war, it is now to be finished.

It is a cigar-shaped canoe, built of copper, with iron ribs, and has an engine in the centre to afford power for working the screw fans, of which there are four, one above and one below the engine, and one at each end, the upper and lower fans are worked together to produce an ascent, and the terminal fans are made to revelve together, or separately in the same direction, or in opposite directions for the purpose of propelling the craft horizontally. Its whole weight is six tuns. The Government has confidence in it.

The New Constitution of Missouri.

THE following is a synopsis of the leading features of the new Constitution of Missouri, which has just been adopted:

It declares Missouri a free State forever. It establishes the equality of all men before

the law. It prohibits legislation interfering with the

personal rights of men on account of their celor. It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.

It excludes from the ballot-box and from office traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrilla maranders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.

It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and O. A. K's. It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympa-

thizers, to avoid militia duty. It provides for an efficient registration of votes, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal

votes. It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.

It invites immigration from Europe, by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have, more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.

It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.

It prohibits lotteries.

It forbids the Legislature making compensa tion for emancipated slaves.

It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.

It prohibits the creation, renewal or extension of the charter of any bank of issue.

It protects the interests of the people by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations.

It secures an efficient system of common schools for the free education of the children

of the State. It gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.

The Depreciation of Rebel Currency.

F. C. BARBER & Son of Augusta, publish in a paper of that city a list of prices of gold for Confederate notes from Jan. 1, 1861, to May 1, visitors. No Cabinet meetings were held during mium. Dec. 15th it was 30 cents; Jan 1st, 1862, business has been most intense, and although he | \$1 in gold; July 15th, 1863, it was \$10 for \$1 in is now improving, it is feared that unless he gives | gold. This was just after the battles at Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Jan. 1st, 1864, it took \$21 in notes to buy \$1 in gold, went down to \$18 for \$1 in gold May 15th, and then went up to \$20 in notes for \$1 in gold July 15th-after Gen. Grant reached the James. Dec. 31st, after Gen. Sherman reached Savannah, it was \$51 in bills for \$1 in gold; Jan. 1st, 1865, it opened at \$60 for \$1 in gold, and went down, Feb. 15th, to \$46 for \$1 in gold; March 20th it was \$50 for \$1 in gold, and immediately after Lee's surrender it was \$100 in notes for \$1 in gold. It then rose one and two hundred dollars a day until May 1st, when the last sale was made at \$1,200 in Confederate currency for \$1 in gold!

News Summary.

THE 4th of July, (as we learn June 30,) is to be celebrated in South Carolina in a real old-fashioned way. Gen. Gillmore has issued an order that all business not absolutely necessary to be done on that day, be suspended.

Gov. Clark (rebel) of Mississippi, has been arrested and sent to Fort Pulaski.

New York city has furnished (according to a report just published) 141,000 soldiers during the rebellion.

General Grant's monthly pay, income tax deducted, is \$1,062.70. This is exclusive of certain expenses of his position of nearly as much more.

Gov. Bramlette of Ky., addressed the citizens of Louisville on the 29th ult., in favor of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, He very earnestly urged the people of Kentucky to go to work immediately and overthrow the 'peculiar institution."

The House of Assembly of New Hampshire

screw fan, moving horizontally at different rates | Senate, it is thought, will pass the ratification resolution almost unanimously.

It is thought that by the middle of this month the Associated Press will be able to resume telegraphic communication with Southern editors. The work of properly interring the remains of our soldiers lying exposed on the Wilderness battle-field has been completed, and a board giving name and regiment placed at the head of

THE PLAGUE TRAVELING WESTWARD. - A letter has been received at the Custom House in New York, addressed to the State Department by one of our foreign Consuls, announcing that the Russian plague is extending westward more rapidly than is generally supposed. He advises that all cargoes arriving from Russian or Turkish ports be rigidly scrutinized before landing. The disease is said to be the same as that which visited London a century ago.

The State Department has sent circulars to all of our cities announcing that this disease is extending westward with great rapidity, and suggesting precautionary measures.

FROM MEXICO. - Late Advices from Mexico report the defeat of the Republicans in an attack on Matamoras, with 700 killed and 2,000 taken prisoners. Juarez is said to be buying up old arms in the United States. Ten rebel soldiers stationed at Brownsville lately fired across the river at a Juarez party, and came near killing a member of Gen. Mejia's staff. The General informed the rebel commandant, but his complaint received no attention.

NASSAU - That nest of pirates during the war, has been abandoned by nearly all of its transient population - many of them entirely ruined in purse, as they deserved to be. Had that miserable island (New Providence) sunk at the commencement of the war, the rebellion would have collaped years before it did-thus saving the lives of hundreds of thousands.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

An Englishman is arguing in the London Post that the Southern States will pay the Confederate bonds, and advises the holders of them not to sell.

During the past thirty days the Quartermasterat Fertress Monroe has discharged from the government employ one thousand vessels of all descriptions. GREAT destitution is reported to exist among

the people of Southwestern Missouri. Many of them are now living on greens, slippery elm bark and roots. PREPARATIONS are being made at Toulon for

the trial of a new electrical infernal machine, by which it is alleged iron-clad vessels can be easily destroyed.

JENNY LIND appeared recently at a concert in London, in aid of a blind pianist. She is said to have sung with all her old-time force and beauty of melody.

THE freedman's Bureau have prepared a list of abandoned lands of Virginia, and submitted it to the President for his approval. The last embraces 30,000 or 40,000 acres.

Dan Rice, the showman, has just had a monument erected at Gerard, Pa., to the memory of the Erie county soldiers who have fallen during the war. It cost him five thousand dollars.

GEN. HARTSUFF, commanding at Petersburg, has issued an order forbidding the planters to hold any more meetings to fix the price of negro labor, or to make any distinction prejudicial to their interests.

THE traitor Breckinridge and his fellow fugitives from Justice are still at Havana. They are receiving considerable attention from the wealthier citizens, and inducements to have them stay are held out.

PLATT & Co.'s iron works at Black Rock with the New York Central railroad bridge adjoining the Niagara Falls branch, were destroyed on the 27th ult., by a fire kindled by a passing tug. Loss \$150,000.

GEN. TERRY, commanding at Richmond, declares obsolete all State or Municipal laws restraining the liberty of negroes. The testimony of colored persons will be received in the military courts of his department.

One Flavius Kingsley has abandoned the com munity of Shakers at Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., after a membership of over forty years. He was a rich man when he joined them but returns to his home penniless.

GOTTECHALK is enjoying a great success in California. His concerts are crowded, and he is encored after every piece. Miss Lucy Simmons also creates a great sensation, and is regarded with as great favor as Gottschalk himself.

A NOTE from Cyrus W. Field says that the Great Eastern will sail from Valencia, with the Atlantic cable, on or about the 10th of July. All the arrangements are very complete and perfect, and great confidence is felt in the success of the enterprise.

THE question of importing South American jerked beef as a substitute for beef is now being discussed. It is claimed to be perfectly good, and as nutritious as when fresh. The price is low,-it can be shipped from Buenos Ayres at three cents a pound.

L. P. WALKER, Jeff. Davis' first Secretary of War, who, in 1861, at Montgomery, Ala., at the time Jeff. was appointed President of the Confederacy, made a speech declaring that in less than three months from that date the rebel flag would wave from the dome of the Capitol at Washington, is en route to that city to make ratified the Constitutional amendment abolish- special application to the President for pardon.

List of New Advertisements.

The Nation-Joseph H Richardson.
Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
White Pine Compound—Geo W Swett, M D.
\$10 to \$20 per day—Miller & Dial.
Notice to Tile Drainers—W H Stiles.
Agents Wanted—A M Pardy.
1000 Farms in Kansas—Smith, Bramhall & Co.
The Brinkerhoff Churn—Jacob Brinkerhoff.

SPECIAL NOTICES. One Thousand a Year Realized - L. L. Todd & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Onions grow wild in Nevada.
- A hotel is being built at Bull Run.
- Cincinnati's valuation is \$48,525,000. - Kirby Smith was at Galveston May 80th.
- Natchez, Miss., has a population of 15,000.
- Gen. Fremont has arrived in Washington. - There are thirteen daily papers in Chicago.
- There are again rumors of cabinet changes.
- Crops and fruit in New Jersey promise well. — Springfield, Mass., has a population of 22,038.
- Connecticut furnished 54,468 men for the war.
- Gov. Blaisdell of Nevada is 6 feet 4 inches tall. - An anti-meat club has been formed in Hoboken.
- Mildew is ruining the grapes around Cincinnati. - The city of New York supports 12,758 soldiers'
- families. - The French Emperor has returned from his Algerian tour.
- 6,879 bales of cotton were received at New York last week.
- Boston boot-blacks have reduced their prices to five cents.
- A native banker at Bombay, India, has failed for \$2,500,000. - There are fifty-six patients in the Incane Asylum
- of Oregon. - The Rebel General Albert Pike has arrived at
- New Orleans. - Six out of eight of Queen Victoria's grand-chil-
- dren are boys. - Strawberries in California at last accounts were
- \$1.75 a pound. - The Cocheco (N. H.) Manufacturing Co. divided 7 per cent last year.
- Howell Cobb has been paroled, in order that he may visit his family.
- In central Illinois corn is 22@28c per bushel, and butter 12@14c per lb.
- Breckinridge and his accompanying fugitive rebels are still at Havana.
- John Mitchell took out his naturalization papers in Washington in 1860.
- The Savannah and Ogeechee canal is soon to be repaired and put in order. — The par capital of the existing petroleum compa-
- nies is about \$600,000,000. - The Boston banks except "The Traders" have
- become national institutions. - A Hebrew free school, the first of the kind, has been established in New York.
- Over 8,000 persons were released from various Government prisons last week.
- Ex-Governor Aiken of South Carolina, is visiting at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county. - The amount of gold now in existence is \$4,862,
- 000,000; of silver \$5,700,000,000. - Out of ten thousand rebel prisoners only one in
- eight was able to write his name - The Mayor of Boston has ordered all liquor deal-
- ers to close their bars on Sunday. - A highway robber was caught by a mob at Coun-
- cil Bluffs, Iowa, lately, and hung. - A woman 86 years old is in the Rhode Island State
- Prison for poisoning two husbands. - J. Rosse Brown, the famous traveler, was at Vir-
- ginia City, Nevada, the 24th of May. - The California State Fair is to be held at Sacra-
- mento, commencing the 11th of Sept. - Four hundred and thirty rebel prisoners were re-
- leased at Johnson's Island on Sunday last.
- Titusville boasts of about thirty hotels, and still is not supplied in proportion to the demand. - The Pacific railroad is now in running order as

far as Kangville, Mo., 287 miles from St. Louis. Special Notices.

\$1,000 A YEAR can be realized putting up the Crystal Door Plate. Stock and Tools for \$20. Circu-L. L. Todd, & Co., New York.

Employ the Wounded Soldiers.

ALL PERSONS in Rochester or its vicinity who are disposed to employ Wounded Soldiers, are requested to call at this Office, where a list of such is kept—descriptive of name, age, nativity, former occupation, in what manner disabled, reference, &c. It is especially important that the returned wounded men of our own gallant regiments have an opportunity to earn what they can toward the support of themselves and their families, and it is hoped our city business men, and farmers, horticulturists, etc., in the surrounding country, will give them employment so far as is con-D. D. T. MOORE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Rochester, June, 1865. 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

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

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH. WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheun, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WERES & POTTER, 179 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

In Chili, on the 16th of June, of consumption, SARAH M., daughter of Harvey W. and Margaret Andrews, aged 20 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Alarkets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, }
ROCHESTER, JULY 3, 1865.

THE market continues dull and inactive. Wool holds firm at last week's prices; there have been no large sales yet. Dairy products are scarce in the market; but small quantities of butter and eggs offered for sale. Hay has declined from \$2 to \$8 per tun.

Wholesale Prices Current.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton, 43@44c for middlings. FLOUR.—Superfine State \$5,00@5.53; extra State, \$5,00@5.50; uperfine Western, \$5,00@40; common to medium extra do, \$5,70@5.96; common o good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$6,35@40; trade brands, \$8,65@7.65. Canadian flour is dull, at \$2,850.70.

to good shipping brands extra round hoop Dhio, \$6.356, 550; trade brands, \$6,550; 550. Canadian flour is dull, at \$5.750, 770.

GRAIN.—Wheat, No. I Chicago spring, \$1.2501.28; smber Milwaukee, \$1,28; amber Michigan, 1,4261,44; winter red Western, \$1,30. Rye steady, at 87c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn, sales at 850,76c for mixed Western,—Oats 73,675.

PROVISION.—Pork, \$24.376,25.00 for new mess; \$23.006, 200,000 for mess; \$18,756,200,00 for prime. Shoulders, 116146.

Hams, 18919c. Lard, 15,4819c. Butter, 256,25c. for Ohio, and 276,25c for State. Cheese, 94.15c. Hops 15,645 for common to prime. Clover seed \$10,126,15c. Timothy seed \$26,50. Flax seed \$262,20.

ALBANY, July 1.—Flour, city brands \$8@9.75. Corn meal, \$100 bs. \$1.75@1.87%. Wheat, sales white Michigan \$1.85. State. \$1.00@1.45. By \$8.365c. Corn. 75c.—Barley no sales. Oats 57@70c. Hope 25@28c.

TORONTO, June 30.—Flour, \$4,4026.00. Fall wheat, at \$1.0021,10 \$\times\$ bushel; spring do. \$0.025,00. Fall wheat, at \$1.0021,10 \$\times\$ bushel; spring do. \$0.025,00. Barley, 50255c. Peas, 50265c. Oats, 42245c. Butter, 15218c. Cheese, 11 212. Eggs, 112124c. Ham, 134,014c. Bascon, 12218c.—Lard, 122134c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$4,502 6; dried do, 10c \$\times\$ n. Potatoes, 42247c \$\times\$ bush. Carrots, 30c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 75c. Onions, \$1,50. Beef, 102, 124c. Mutton, 7210c. Dressed hogs, 542654c. Measpork, \$22; prime, \$18. Shoulders, 92124c. Hay, \$9213. Straw, \$22: prime, \$18. Shoulders, 92124c. Timothy seed, \$2,7523. Hides, trimmed, \$22.83.50 \$\times\$ 100 bs. Calckins, 7c. Sheepskins, \$121,90.—\$6006.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 27—The market is quiet with only moderate sales. The Quotations remain unchanged: 6367c for Native and & derines; 6767c for % and & dering; 6767c for Saxony; 6466c for No. 1 pulled; 6867c for superfine; 70672c for extra dering; 6262c for common unwashed California, and 4244e for fine Foreign—Chillan unwashed 33640c; Entre Rios washed 4544c; Crodova 5566c; East India 25693/4c; African 30640c; Mexican 30636c; Smyrna 25645

BOSTON, June 28.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations: — Saxony choice, 762750; Saxony fleece, 702730; tuil-blood Merino, 862700; three-quarters do, 852670; thaif do, 852600; common, 8028; western mixed, 502600; California, 202500; Canada, 50220; pulled extra, 752500; superfine, 702750; No. 1, 552680.— Smyrna, 282520; Buenos Ayres, 252400; Cape Good Hope 842400; Chillan, 26250; Peruvian, 352680; African, 202500; East India, 352650.

ALBANY, July 1.—Buyers are holding off, expecting lower rates. The present range of prices is 52c for choice, 58c light medium, and 40@45c for native to one-quarter blood.—Journal.

BUFFALO, June 30—Wool quoted at 45@59c for medium to prime.—Courier.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—The following are the quotations for wool at different points in Michigan, up to June 2ist.—Ypsilanta 50c; Detroit 45@55c; Adrian 42@59c; Hilladale 45@50c; Battle U.eek 45@50c; Marshall 45@50c; Sturgis 45@50c; Coldwater 45@55c; St. Johns 50c; Tecumsch 50c; Jonesylle 45@55c; Three Rivers 50@55c; Kalamazoo 46@50c; Ionia 40@50c; Flint 50@60c; Dexter 50@55c; Hudson 45@55c; Pontiac 45@55c; Grand Rapids 45@55c.

TORONTO, June 30.—Less offered; quoted at 40@43c * b for good fleeces.—Globe.

WOOL IN CANADA.— We take the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe of June 30; London, 43644c. Hamilton, 41645c. Galt, 41642c. Barrie, 30635c. Guelph, 43645c. Dundas, 35c. Belleville, 48645c. Brantford, 35637%c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

MEW YORK, June 27.—Beeves received, 5,645 against 4,276 last week. Sales range at 11@18c. Cows, received 106 against 100 last week. Bales, at \$40@90 each. Veal calves, received, 2,627 against 2,901 last week. Sales range at 7@11c. Bheep and Lambs, received, 13,829 against 12,623 last week. Sales at 4%@8%c. Swine, received, 14,640 against 15,008 last week. Sales at \$9,26@10,25 W cwt.

st 7@7%c. Hogs, sales at 8@9%c. BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, June 28. — Beeves, range at \$8,4618. Oren, \$1506300 \(\text{P} \) pair. Milch Cows, \$35 (25. Handy Steers, \$40690. Veal Calves, \$469 each.—
Two-year olds \$22625. Three-year olds \$31640. Sheep and Lambs, 4,4686 \(\text{P} \) B. Shoaks—Wholesale 124,616 ets; retall 14617c; suckers, 226 25c; large, coarse shoats 126 12c; fat hogs 106104c, live weight. Hides 768c \(\text{P} \) B. Tallow 668c. Caliskins 25c. Pelts \$1,5062,00.

ALBANY, June 27.—Beeves range at \$4,50@9,25. Sheep.

TORONTO, June 23.—First class cattle, from \$6,00,36,00 \$100 Bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,506,5,00; inferior, \$8,00 \$3,50. Calves, \$5,26 each, large quantity in market. Sheep \$4,005,00 each per car load. Lambs, \$2,25,50. Yearlings \$3,24,50.—Globs.

New Advertisements.

BY ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THISTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a balf 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.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN. - Persons M. Wishing to test this Churn with a view to purchase territory, will, on application, have a Churn sent to them or be called upon by an agent. For testimonials see RUBAL of June 8d. Address JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Auburn, N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED. Thirty Acres of Straw-berries, including all the new and valuable sorts. Plants for sale invo. especially to those desiring to plant largely. Agents wanted to take orders, to whom the most liberal terms will be allowed. Hand-bills, Circulars and terms, sent on application. Address

A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana.

NOTICE TO TILE DRAINERS.—Wanted, an estimate, price per rod, 3c inches deep from a person familiar with this work, for digging and laying it. Work to be prosecuted this summer, fall and whier, as long as the season will permit. Considerable work to be done if terms can be agreed upon. Address W. H. STILES, 52 & 64 Murray St., N. Y. For the contractor to furnish Tile.

1.000 FARMS IN

KANSAS From 40 to 3,000 acres each, as desired. Best Farm lands in the State. Terms easy. \$3,50 TO \$7,50 PER ACRE.

SMITH, BRAMHALL & CO., 87 Pearl Street, New York.

Company of the Compan

To \$20 PER DAY.—Wanted an active energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive Right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the attor cord or tyings of any kind, patented June 19th, 1853. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are new clearing from \$10 to \$20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1,000 to \$,000 in a county. Inclose getic man can sell from 1,000 to \$,000 in a county. Inclose the county of the c

MHE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY DR. J. W. POLLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis,
Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Reynedy for Kidney
Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding
Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and
Bladder, Gravel, and other
Complaints.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be Found very Valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, CHICAGO, ILL JOHN D. PARK, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Steo General Agents for the West. 807-6teo

THE NATION.

#A WEEKLY JOURNAL for the discussion of the political and social topics of the day; the illustration and maintenance of true democratic principles; the consideration of the condition of the freed people, and the duty of the republic towards them; the support of popular education as a political agent: the diffusion of information regarding the condition and prospects of the South : and for the sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art, with entire independence of all sects and partles

Will be Published July 6, 1865.

It embraces among its regular er occasional contributers the following names:

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER,

SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-President Trinity College,

Professor TORREY, (Harvard,) -Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, (Oxford,)

Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER,

Professor CHILD, (Harvard,)

CHARLES E. NORTON,

"Judge BOND, (Baltimore.) EDMUND QUINCY,

Professor W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,)

Professor D. C. GILMAN, (Yale.) Judge DALY,

Professor DWIGHT, (Columbia College,

Judge WAYLAND,

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK,

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Two Dollars. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

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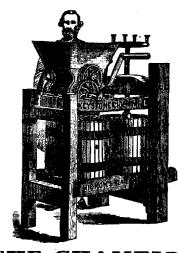
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MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

BY CHARLES J. DUNPHY.

Life is but a fleeting dream, Care destroys the zest of it a Swift it glideth like a stream-Mind you make the best of it! Talk not of your weary woes, Troubles, or the rest of it; If we have but brief repose, Let us make the best of it!

If your friend has got a heart, There is something fine in him : Cast away his darker part, Cling to what's divine in him. Friendship is our best relief— Make nó heartless jest of it; It will brighten every grief, If we make the best of it.

Happiness despises state: 'Tis no sad experiment, Simply that the wise and great May have joy and merriment; Rank is not its spell refined-Money's not the test of it, But a calm contented mind, That will make the best of it.

Trusting in the Power above, Which, sustaining all of us In one common bond of love, Bindeth great and small of us. Whatsoever may befall-Sorrows or the rest of it-We shall overcome them all, If we make the best of it.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. MY RIVAL.

BY B. C. D.

My life had ever been peaceful and happy until LUCELLA KING crossed my path. I had lived almost since my first recollection with Uncle and Aunt Browning, who had taken me when my parents died, and loved me as they would have loved their own child, if they had had one. They lived a short distance from the village of Rosedale.

Our nearest neighbors lived just across the street. Their family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. OSBORNE, and their only son ANDREW, who was about two years older than myself and my acknowledged friend and protector since my first school days began, when we had trudged down the dusty road together to the village school. As we grew.older, Andrew did not, as most boys would have done, grow ashamed of our friendship; but our mutual feeling of regard seemed to grow and strengthen as years went by. Andrew was a bright boy with an original, independent mind; or, at least I, who had never known another so well, thought so. His parents, who were staid, proper people of the old school, did not sympathize with many of his ideas; they were shocked at any departure from the good old way, even in thought, - and to me ANDREW would turn, and never failed of my sympathy. Andrew was, besides, an active boy, fond of fishing and other out-of-door sports; and as for me, I had no young lady primness which led me to despise him merely because he was a boy. I went to him as freely to get my hard sums worked out, or for any other assistance I needed, as if I had a perfect right. In the absence of other society, our minds had gradually taken up the same likings and trains of thought.

What enjoyment we had the summer that I entered my sixteenth year! We attended the village academy every term; and that season an young men and girls, would start out in quest of specimens of plants. There was a dark, old swamp a mile or so from my uncle's, and we usually directed our steps that way, for we think it is time we came to an understanding. found many rare plants there hid away in the Is all this grief caused by my deserting you this shade of the tall old hemlocks, or smiling afternoon for that little, insipid coquette? I brightly in the marshy meadows

When ANDREW saw our classmates approaching, he would run across the graveled path up to our door and call out, "Come, KATE, give me your book and basket; they are almost here," and out we would go together, alike indifferent to the significant smiles and glances of our school friends, or the old people at home. I at least, was quite unconcerned as to what other people thought about our friendship. I was so secure of Andraw's always being to me what he then was, that I took the unmerciful rallying of my friends coolly, and they soon settled it that there wasn't any use in trying to teaze KATE, as she had a way of her own. It had got to be almost a matter of course for Andrew to come in every evening, and if he had a new book he read it to me while I worked, and Aunt SARAH knit and Uncle HENRY nodded over his paper; and if a day passed without a friendly greeting from him it seemed cheerless and sad to me. Thus joyously had passed the time up to the summer of which I write.

One beautiful afternoon when the scholars came along as usual, to my great surprise I saw that LUCELLA King had laid aside her habitual indolence, and appeared among them. The sight of her sent a thrill of pain through my heart that I would not notice at the time. I knew that it was with some deliberate design she had come. She had always been a schoolmate of mine, and if there was a person in the world whom I disliked it was she. I knew her to be thoroughly pert, vain and envious; she had nothing but her good looks to recommend ber. She was always behind hand in her studies, and even in her childhood had been content to sit quietly through our joyous recess for fear of soiling her clothes, or getting her pretty black ringlets out of curl. She had heretofore loved

sions, and we all knew that something besides the love of science had brought her out that day.

On arriving at the edge of the swamp, we began to make our collections of the beautiful plants around, all agreeing that Botany was the most delightful study in the world. All, I say: but I must except LUCELLA KING, who, helpless, or pretending to be too helpless to walk over the bogs that bridged the wet places, and keep her station on the dry clumps of grass and bushes that grew here and there, had appealed so successfully to Andrew's chivalry to guide her, that he became apparently oblivious to everything else but herself. She rewarded his civilities with looks of gratitude, and pouted prettily to think the other girls should be so unkind as not to wait for her. It some way happened that when we came back into the meadow to start for home, she and Andrew were so far behind that we started on without them. Everything went wrong with me by that time. I called myself vexed, but by the time we reached home, the thought that perhaps Andrew had really fallen in love with Lucella's pretty face, together with little things I could not help remembering which seemed to confirm the dreadful fear, had wrought in me a dreadful fit of jealousy. That Andrew, whom I had come to love, though words had never given me that right, should grow tired of my plain face and seek, of all others, Lucella King, whose insipidity was a by-word with us girls! -how could I ever bear that?

I had seated myself at the window on my return, full of these thoughts, and by this time, as miserable as possible. It seemed a long time that I sat there before she and Andrew came along; and then the look of disdainful triumph which Lucella gave me, destroyed what little self-control I had left. How beautiful she looked though, with some of the brilliant cardinal flowers twined in her hair, and her cheeks flushed with the unwonted exercise! Andrew was carrying her collections and book.

"Don't you feel well," kindly inquired my aunt, who noticed my pallid looks, and became alarmed.

"No, I will go out," I said; and taking my bonnet I rushed from the house to hide myself and my grief from sight.

My tears burst forth, and I walked up and down under the maple trees weeping with all the passion an undisciplined mind shows under its first sorrow. All the childish troubles I had ever known came rushing to my recollection, and I lived them over again, - the longing for a great love, which I had known since my orphanhood began, until Andrew's friendship had come to form so large a part of my life, filling my heart. In my inexperience I thought I could have endured any other trial but the one that seemed to hang over me-to be second in Andrew's heart. Oh! the thought seemed like death. Thoughts of my uncle and aunt came up; I called to mind their claims on me for their kindness. I had ever promised myself to be a dutiful child to them in their old age; but how bleak and barren would seem the way without Andrew by my side!

I had often read of deserted heroines who rallied their pride to their aid and bade defiance to the betrayers of their affection; but I felt that if I had been deceived, either purposely or otherwise, by Andrew, I could not hide my grief. I seemed incapable even of making an effort to do so.

At last, exhausted by the violence of my emotions, I seated myself beneath a gigantic maple and leaned my head against the rough bark, trying to forget that here had been the favorite play-ground of Andrew and myself years ago, and a favorite retreat always, when I heard footsteps approaching and a voice which made my enteprising Botany class was organized, and heart bound, calling, "KATE, KATE, where are every Saturday afternoon a dozen or more of us, | you?" and in a moment more Andrew had seated himself by my side.

"KATE, dear KATE," said he," is it possible that you do not know how well I love you? I eally could not avoid being thing, she was so much out of her sphere, but I had no idea it would hurt your feelings so. I meant to have everything made right, and get the consent of our parents for our engagement before I go away next winter; but I did not know just how to begin, you and I have been so much like brother and sister. Now, KATE, just be as frank as I have been and let me hear you say, 'I love you,' and there shall never come another shadow between our hearts so long as we live."

Perhaps I was a foolish school girl and outraged all the rules of propriety in not concealing my feelings, but I did not attempt it. I let him see how strong a hold he had on my heart, but I told him in justification of my feelings that day, that although he had been associated with all my dreams of future happiness, I had never really known it until the shock of the thought came that he might be lost to me forever.

"Dear Kate," said Andrew, "promise never to doubt me again;" and Andrew knew how sincere my words were when I did so.

I have been told that it is not wise for a woman to allow even her husband to feel secure of her love, or it will arouse the tyrant in him to take advantage of it. It is a slander on true manhood. That cannot be genuine love that needs such careful management. At least, though ten years have passed since, - our three years engagement over-I became Andrew Os-BORN's wife, I have never repented my frankness towards him on the occasion above related. If he had taken advantage of my evident grief to coquet with her whom I thought my rival, or otherwise tantalized my feelings, I should not feel a tenderer throb of affection for him when I recur to that hour, as I do now. I think, be- Reindeer, Leopard, Sheep, Elephant, Swine, Tigress, her ease too well to accompany us on our excur- I sides, that I am saying something for my good I Lion, Wolf.

disposition, when I assert that after I found myself re-assured of Andrew's affection, I never bore LUCELLA KING any malice for her evident efforts on that day to interfere with my happiness. Poor girl! She was at that very time engaged to a young man in Rosedale, whom she has since married. But I am sorry to say that their worldly affairs are not prosperous, nor do they seem to entertain for each other that abiding love which alone can render the marriage relations blessed.

WIT AND HUMOR.

An Ohio politican was boasting, in a publ speech, that he could bring an argument to a pint as quick as any other man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker," replied a Kentucky editor.

"MOTHER," said Jemima Spry to her venerable maternal relative, "Sam Flint wants to come courting me to night." "Well, you jade, what did you tell him?" "Ob, I told him he might come; I wanted to see how the darned fool would act!"

"So you are going to teach a school?" said a young lady to her maiden aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children." "I should prefer that life myself," was the quiet reply; "butwhere is the widower?"

"THE times are so hard I can scarcely manage to keep my nose above water," said a husband the other day to his wife, who was importuning him for a new dress. "No," she replied with some asperity, "but you manage to keep it above brandy easy enough."

COLERIDGE was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through the street, he was accosted by a would-be wit:-"I say, do you know what happened to Balaam?" Came the answer sharp and quick:-"The same as happened to me. An ass spoke to him."

WHEN Sheridan, by the assistance of his friends, was installed in a house in Saville row, he boasted to one of his relations how carefully and regularly he was living - so much so that everything went on like clock work. "Aye! aye! exactly," he observed, "the whole goes on tick /"

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

I am composed of 26 letters.

My 26, 19, 24, 12 is essential to preserve life.

My 14, 20, 24, 26, 24 is a place of some importance in Nebraska Territory. My 25, 4, 24 is what most ladies are fond of.

My 7, 17, 4 was the cause of the death of two persons spoken of in the Bible. My 10, 24, 12 is what all are obliged to do.

My 18, 6, 11,-9 is a part of speech.

My 1, 17, 8, 10 is what it is pronounced blessed to do. My 24, 5 is an abbreviation. My 6, 20, 5, 24 is a girl's name.

My 16, 15, 21, 28, 7, 18 is the name of a popular political writer. My 22, 8, 5, 4 is seldom seen now-a-days.

My 12, 2, 9, 21, 11 is a river in Italy. My whole was the patriotic expression of one who was an ardent lover of the American Government. HERMON J. BENNETT. Shawnee, N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

A RIDDLE.

I Am a king, my palace low, yet rule I with extensive sway;

Great kings had Egypt long ago, but yet I reigned before their day;

To epicures my reign I owe more than to any other thing,

Though guillotine I undergo, it keeps me not fron being king. With head cut off I am a king; with neck cut off and

head left on, will be king, yes, I'll be king, though head and neck

should both be gone; If head and foot I both should lose, a blood relation

For then a kin I would disclose-now tell, I pray, what king am I?

Answer in two weeks.

you'd capy:

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

OHHOLIDDO, weste dan nynus coldindon. Whii sti slarsec shoutgstel rai; Kile het andterv nadletg dlowowid, Daterinun yb het dhan fo race. Ese ti ggnniispr lal nudoar us. Ldag ot onwk, nda ukqci ot elnar, Gikans notisquus htat dounoinc su, Chgnaite sonsels ni sti utnr. Northville, Erie Co., Penn. CREESTIA N. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 805.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma :- Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will

Answer to Puzzle:

When time a shadowing veil has cast O'er many a year, flown fast away, And memory of the joyous past Sweetens the bitter of to-day;-Is there a thought sad sorrow healing, Which can awhile your grief suspend? Yes! there's a sweet, a holy feeling, 'Tis the remembrance of a friend.

Answer to Auagrams of Animals: - Porcupine, Bloodhound, Zebra, Wild Horse, Squirrel, Beaver,

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A NEW HALF VOLUME of the Rural New-Yorker commences this week-July 8th. Agents, subscribers whose terms expired last week, and all persons wishing to subscribe, will note that NOW, IS THE TIME for renew-

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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 violeded 188,856,135 bushels of Indian corn; 33,371,173 bushels of wheat; and 24,273,751 bushels of outs-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 Grain-Stock Raising.

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