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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

BROADCAST SOWING VS. DRILLING.

THE time is near at hand for sowing wheat, the most important of our grains-and premising that the preparation of the soil is, or will be made complete, we will consider some of the methods of putting the seed into the ground.

The first mode, when the forest had just been removed, or the centuries-old prairie sod broken, and the land was yet obstructed by stumps, stones, grubs, hollows, &c., was obviously the simplest one-that of sowing broadcast with the hand, and covering it roughly and imperfectly with the "crotch drag." It was toilsome work, lugging a heavy load of grain all day long over soft ground ahead of a smart-stepping team, with the responsibility weighing on the mind that as it was scattered so it would grow, and the "streaks" and crowded spots would show to all observers the carelessness of the sower. Then if the weather was not settled-if long streaks of ominous haze, or heavier masses of black clouds overcast the sky-it was apt to make a sharp farmer nervous to think that some of the long storms that he terms "line storms," might set in and catch a good deal of his grain above ground. Even if he gave a timely finish to his job, dragged it down both ways, and cut the water furrows, when he walked over the field after the rains he would see plenty of nice seed on top that the birds might eat, or that might rot for all the good it would do him.

Extraordinary fertility in the soil will atone for many defects in cultivation. Hence when the country was first tilled, and there were but few enemies to the wheat plant, the luxuriant yield of grain satisfied the growers with this method of raising it. But as the yield decreased. and greater obstacles were found to contend with, among other means tried to restore it again, were different and improved ways of sowing the seed. And there are now three methods, namely:-lst. Sowing by hand and dragging it in. 2d. Sowing broadcast and covering with plows; and 3d. Drilling.

Broadcast sowing machines relieve the farmer from the labor of carrying the grain; they also scatter it more uniformly than is commonly done by hand, and they likewise deposit with far greater precision the exact amount which he wishes to sow per acre. Many of them are arranged with a gang of teeth, or small plows, behind, so that the whole operation is performed at once and by the same team. This is the highest perfection in broadcast sowing; the job is finished at once, the seed is all put under the surface, and as the grains are placed well apart many contend that this is superior to any other method. It is, however, no change in the principle of hand sowing. It only does the work better. The farmer means to scatter the seed uniformly—the machine ought to do it without fail. The farmer cannot afford to waste the seed which the drag does not cover; and the plows put it all out of sight. But it is not all covered to an equal depth. Some of it is far down where it can only struggle up, a weak and sickly stem, to the sunlight, to find itself overtopped and

the right depth. And some again is so near the surface that a heavy rain will lay the first roots bare, a drouth will stunt it, and winter frosts will heave it dead to the surface.

The method of putting in wheat with a suitable drill is not subject to these defects, while it has advantages in addition which we believe render it superior to all other means of seeding. The grain is put in at one depth uniformly. The depth can be regulated with great exactness. With properly prepared ground there is no excuse for its being covered too deep or too shallow, and thus it all has an equal start and chance in growth. In view of the mischances which may befall this crop, it is very important that the seed be not planted too shallow, and at the same time it is well known that too deep a covering, such as the plow is liable to make, is nearly ruinous. These mischances are a fall drouth, and freezing out in winter.

When the grain sprouts in the earth it first sends downward a slender tap root, which draws its subsistence from the kernel. Presently the secondary roots appear, springing from near the juncture of the tap-root with the stem, and they spread laterally through the earth, and thence forward are the chief sources of nourishment to the plant. Now if these lateral roots are too near the surface they may be laid bare by heavy rains, if drouth comes on they are stunted, and the plant gets weak, and the winter finishes it. Severe drouths are frequent, directly after the time of sowing, throughout a large extent of country where wheat is grown; and at this critical period, before the roots have had time to extend far, they derive their supply of moisture from two sources. If deep enough they turn downward and extract it from the subsoil. If too near the surface they turn upward-for they have a sort of natural instinct that directs them to the nearest supply—to where the descending dews meet the ascending moisture of the earth. Thus the first disadvantage of being too shallow is increased, and they become fixed in a position where winter freezing is sure to kill them.

As there are several varieties of drills offered for sale, it is well to keep in view the principles that should guide the farmer in selecting one. There should be but one row of teeth, and the covering should be done by the dirt closing in upon the grain, after it has passed through the tube into the ground. This leaves the surface of the sown field in the best possible shape to withstand winter freezing. The ground is thrown into little ridges and hollows, with the wheat rows along the hollows. These ridges afford admirable protection against the bleak winds, and they cause light snows to lodge on the wheat, while their own crests are bare. When the ground is alternately freezing and thawing in the spring, the dirt settles from them towards the plant, and keeps it firmly rooted. This is, likewise, one important advantage which drilling has over broadcast sowing, even when the latter is done in the completest manner.

However perfect in other respects, if a drill did not leave the surface in this condition we should reject it. As to the facility of throwing the machinery in and out of gear, adjusting the depth of the drills, evenness and precision in sowing, these are matters which should be without fault, or the machine is not worthy the name of a drill. A grass seed attachment is very convenient, and when timothy seed is sown in the fall before rains harden and crust over the ground, it is sure to catch. There is no doubt about that. An apparatus for depositing fine manure along with the seed is not so important. It increases the weight and draft of the machine, and besides it is not always beneficial to place special and powerful manures so close to the seed. It is better to harrow them in some time previous to sowing.

FARM NOTES.

Now that the war is ended and we are figuratively turning our swords into plowshares, the bayonets to pruning hooks, why not likewise adapt the gun as a farm implement? The juvenile class of farmers would welcome this as a plow, and to sow and reap, so they would be swift to learn skill in the use of this more fascinating tool. The use of arms should be familiar in every farm-house - not made so by the hunting down of the birds that enliven our homesteads by their songs and presence, but rather crowded by its neighbors, that started from just | by the destruction of rapacious birds of prey,

and animals that are harmful to the interests of the farmer. We notice inquiries how to get rid of the woodchucks. Give the boys a good rific and the job will be done and they will have splendid fun besides. Skunks, weasels, cats and other depredators thin out the young broods in the poultry yard—the rifle will sharpen the boys' wits to catch them. In the fall squirrels are fat, and they often make it from your corn-field, in which case the boys would be justified in procuring a delicate dish of game for the table. The coons pull down the ears and destroy a good deal of corn; coon hunting at night is an exciting and innocent amusement. Your woods are full of fat quail and partridges; surely the boys are as much justified in a days' sport after them. and you in eating them, as the "city gent" who will surely be out after them.

But perhaps your taste don't run to the use of novel implements, and you can't just see the relations they bear to good farming. If you must have a more practical reason before you can be induced to buy a gun for the boys, I will tell you one. It is the best implement you can devise for destroying worms' nests on your apple trees in the spring. Not long since heard a farmer, whose well-kept orchard yields him hundreds of barrels of fruit yearly, recommend a gun as the best means he ever tried for ridding the trees of this pest. In the spring, when the worms first began to enlarge their nests, he took his gun and hunted in his orchard. A heavy charge of powder and a paper or cotton wad swept the nests clean from the limbs without injuring them. Picking them off by hand was a tedious job, burning them hurt the bark and foliage, but shooting them was safe and effectual—and rather pleased the old gentleman. He regretted one thing, however, which was an inconvenience to his method. His own eyes were getting old, and his hand unsteady, and unfortunately his boys were rarely at home, being all adopted ones - chosen, of course, by his daughters.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, IJ. 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.

THE TERMS PAULAR AND INFANTADO.

[FOURTH PAPER.]

THE history of the family of Merino sheep in the United States which are at the present time pretty generally termed "Infantados," does not embrace very extended details, nor are the facts now the subject of much, if any, dispute.

This family traces its origin to an importation made from Spain in 1802, by Col. DAVID HUM-PHREYS, then the American Minister in that kingdom. The following narrative of the facts appears in his "Dissertation," addressed to the Massachusetts "Society for Promoting Agriculture," August 25, 1802, published in his works, p. 349 ·

"Convinced that this race of sheep, of which, I believe, not one had been brought to the United States until the importation by myself.* might be introduced with great benefit to our country, I contracted with a person of the most respectable character to deliver to me at Lisbon, one hundred, composed of twenty-five rams and seventy-five ewes, from one to two years old. They were conducted with proper passports across the country of Portugal, by three Spanish shepherds, and escorted by a small guard of Portugese soldiers. On the tenth of April last, they were embarked in the Tagus, on board the ship Perseverance, of 250 tuns, Caleb Coggeshall master. In about 50 days 21 rams and 70 ewes were landed at Derby, Connecticut, they have ing been shifted at New York on board of a sloop des tined to that river. The nine which died were principally killed in consequence of bruises received by the violent rolling of the vessel on the banks of New

Col. HUMPHREYS kept these sheep carefully separate from all other families, breeding them in-and-in, down to the period of his death. The happy idea. If they were quick to learn how to lock was then sold in parcels to various purchasers, and most of these parcels became extinct as pure blood Merinos, or were amalgamated with other families of Merinos, within a few years.

* It may scarcely be necessary to say that Col. H. was mistaken in this particular. Four importations of Merinos preceded his.

In 1813, STEPHEN ATWOOD, of Connecticut, purchased of him one full blood ewe for the sum of \$120. Atwood put this ewe to a ram that Younglove Cutter bought of Colonel HUMPHREYS in 1807, and he put their descendants to rams raised from Col. HUMPHREYS' sheep in his neighborhood, and known to him to be such, until about 1830, when he commenced using rams of his own raising, or, in other words, breeding in-and-in within the limits of his own flock. He yet servives and has continued his flock pure to the present day; and his sons, grandsons and some of his neighbors have established pure blood flocks from this parent source. We shall offer nothing, at present, to support these statements, as they rest on the distinct and positive assertions of a man of conceded veracity, and have been so substantiated by the results of investigation that we are not aware that they are now disputed by any living man.

A branch of Mr. Atwood's family of Hum-PHREYS' Merinos was established in Vermont, which has become much more numerous than his own. The prominent founder of this new family was EDWIN HAMMOND of Middlebury. An account of his purchases of sheep of Mr. ATWOOD in 1844-1846, has been published in the Practical Shepherd, (p. 29,) and does not require repetition here. Mr. HAMMOND has kept the HUMPHREYS blood absolutely pure down to the present day; and so have a considerable number of other Vermont breeders, some of whom purchased also wholly or part of Mr. ATWOOD, but by much the greater number of whom purchased of Mr. HAMMOND.

So far we do not understand that there is any dispute whatever as to the facts. The only question at issue is, "was Col. HUMPHREYS' sheep pure Infantado Merinos?" We have already expressed our utter indifference in regard to this fact, in itself considered. In Fine Wool Husbandry, we stated that there were "a number of scattering hints and circumstances which had led us to the opinion that the sheep were from the cabana of the Duke of INFANTADO" (p. 25); that we were "almost inclined to dub them the American Infantado" (p. 50); and we subsequently remarked in a note:

"I have no wish to impose a new name on the public for the 'Atwood Sheep,' as they are commonly termed, but I adopt this designation myself, first because I believe it to be the correct one; second, be cause it is convenient and proper to have a family name for these well known sheep; and thirdly, because I can see no propriety in giving them permanently the name of an individual, who, if he deserves (as he undoubtedly does) great credit for preserving their blood unmixed, and effecting considerable improvements on the Spanish stock, neither imported them nor brought them to their present high degree of perfaction. If they are to be named after any man that man should be Col. Humphreys."*

The name Infantado appearing to be acceptable to a large proportion of the owners of the highly improved sheep of this family, we repeated it in the Practical Shepherd: and we will now proceed to give the "scattering hints and circumstances" which led to its adoption.

1. We assumed there could be no doubt that Col. HUMPHREYS procured the first class of Merinos in Spain. There was intrinsic evidence of this fact. They proved themselves to be of as good quality and as susceptible of improvement as any other stock ever imported. We have already quoted Mr. JARVIS as saying that they unquestionably were pure blood Transhumantes." and in another letter he repeats this assertion, and alluding to the region from which Col. HUMPHRETS obtained them, he adds:-" As no other than the Leonesa Transhumantes are found in that part of Spain, there can be but little doubt they belonged to that race."† No reader needs to be informed that the migratory Merinos of Estremadura and Leon, classed collectively under the above designation, were regarded as the choicest in Spain, and included the cabanas of Paulars, Infantados, Negrettis, Acqueirres, Montarcos, Escurials, Gaudaloupes, &c., &c. Finally, Col. HUMPHREYS was a proud, high-toned, public-spirited man, with abundant wealth at his command, ambitious to be useful and ambitious of distinction. His motives in making his importation, and the degree of importance he attached to it, are very plainly shown in the following lines from his poem "On

* Van Benthuysen's edition, p. 54.

+ See his letter to L. D. Gregory, republished in part in Morrell's American Shepherd, pp. 71-75, and entire in (Albany) Cultivator, 1844, p. 127. In a letter to L. A. Morrell, Mr. Jarvis said Col. H.'s sheep "were purchased in lower Leon, or upper Estremadura."—Am. Shep. p. 389.

the Industry of the United States of America": ' Not gnarded Colche's gave admiring Greece So rich a treasure in its golden fleece.

Oh, might my guidance from the downs of Spain, Lead a white flock across the western main : Fam'd, like the bark that bore the Argonaut, Should be the vessel with the burden fraught!"

Is it probable that the author of these lines. and a gentleman of Col. HUMPHREYS' showy and expensive habits, sent round his "most respectable" agent to pick up second-rate sheep?when a hundred prime Merinos could have been bought in Spain for a less price than many ordinary American farmers have paid, at home, for half a dozen, within the past twelve months!*

2. We assumed there was no doubt that the

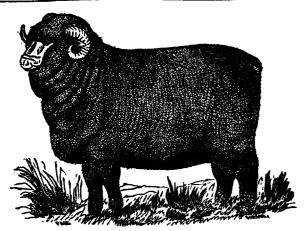
HUMPHREYS sheep were from a single cabana. Here, too, there was decisive intrinsic evidence. No Spanish flock or parcel of sheep ever imported into this country exhibited a more marked uniformity in appearance, quality and subsequent breeding. They were, in farmers' phrase, "as like as two peas!" Again, it was the settled custom of Spain to breed each cabana in-and-in, and keep it wholly separate from all others. Col. Humphreys was an accomplished soldier, scholar and gentleman, but he had at the time of this purchase but trifling practical experience in rural affairs, and none whatever with fine wooled sheep. He had resided a number of years in Spain, and there picked up what knowledge he possessed of Merinos Would such a man, under such circumstances, be likely to have the foundation of his own future breeding flock selected in a way which violated every principle of Spanish breeding, or, if we can suppose the matter was left to him, would his "most respectable" Spanish agent have been likely to take such a course? The selection of so small a number of sheep from different flocks or cabanas would have been considerably more troublesome and less economical. If in the face of all these facts different cabanas were resorted to for sheep, it must have been from some particular motive, and that motive must have been a pretty strong opinion that a mixture of cabanas would tend to some kind of advantage. If Col. HUMPHREYS entertained such an opinion and acted on it, would he not almost, as a matter of course, if not as a matter of duty, have mentioned the fact—called attention to his proposed

course, if not as a matter of duty, have mentioned the fact—called attention to his proposed

*Col. Humphreys was a favorite of the Court of Spain, and was on terms of acquaintance with those great grandees who owned the principal flocks, and nearly all of whom resided at Madrid. Who then advised him in the selection of his agent and of his advisers petty and mercenary traffickers? We have formerly expressed the opinion that he could not have been indebted to the proprietor of a cabana for a selection from his flock, or for any other particular favor in the premises, because had such been the fact, Col. H.'s old school ceremonious courtesy, as well as his tastes and ideas in some other particulars, would have led him to acknowledge his obligations publicly. Not to put too fine a point on it, we believed that had the Duke of Infantado, for example, offered him sheep from his own flock and the services of his mayoral (head shepherd) to select them, Col. H. would have appreciated the honor far too highly to leave it unmentioned. But in forming this conclusion we had forgotten a circumstance named by Jarvis in the previously quoted letter to Gregory, namely, that Col. H. applied for and failed to obtain a royal ilcense to export sheep from Spain, but that the Spanish Minister intimated" to him "that if he wished to take them out no obstruction would be thrown in his way." Here then we have an explanation of his reticence in regard to all the particulars connected with his obtaining his sheep. Etiquette, and probably even weightler reasons, would prevent him from declaring the complicity of any Spanish euglect, by name, or otherwise, in the violation of an "auctent and rigorously enforced law of that kingdom, which was punishable with "transportation to the mines or on thement to the galleys for Hife." [Sep Jarvis' letter to us, Dec. 22, 1841, Transactions N. Yirš. Ag. Soc; 1841, Pransactions of the rounding government of that onutry winked also at the action of such Spaniarh so a dolling crime would place them, esp

SECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



MR. REMELEE'S RAM TEG "ARIES."

writes to us: - "It is well known that Messrs. Mr. ATWOOD. In 1845, Mr. Hall and myself HAMMOND & HALL purchased a lot of pure dissolved partnership and divided the flock. blood Infantado ewes of STEPHEN ATWOOD of Since that period I have bred alone. "Aries" Conn., in 1844. They bought together, but was ten months old when drawn by Mr. PAGE. divided the sheep on their return home. In He was got by Mr. HAMMOND'S "Silver Mine" 1845, I purchased a half interest in Mr. Hall's out of one of my pure blood Infantado ewes."

experiment - in his public account of his im- in a few generations. We have seen it stated on portation from which we have made extracts? Mr. JARVIS twice states, in published letters, that he never could learn from what "flock" HUMPHREYS obtained his sheep. He does not appear to dream they came from different flocks. And he would have been very likely to express that conviction if he entertained it, by way of pleading the example, or at least noting the coincidence, because in one of the same letters he explains why he mixed his own Merino families many years afterward.

3. Thirty-five years ago we became the owner of a flock of pure blood Humphreys Merinos, and we kept them uncrossed with other families for a number of years. We studied their "points" with the ardor of a young beginner,* and picked up all the information which came in our way in respect to the characteristics of the parent flock. We found the following description of the different Spanish cabanas in Las-TRYRIE, who we then believed, and still believe. is the best authority extant in respect to the early Spanish sheep:

"The Escurial breed is supposed to possess the finest wool of all the migratory sheep. The Guadeloupe fact e the most perfect form, and are likewise celebrated for the quantity and quality of their wool. The Paulers bear much wool of a fine quality: but ther have a more evident enlargement behind the ears, and a greater degree of throatiness, and their lambs have coarse, hairy appearance, which is succeeded by excellent wool. The lambs of the Infantados have the same hairy coat when young. The Negretti are the largest and strongest of all the Spanish traveling sheep."-[Lasteyrie on Sheep, p. 23.]

Col. HUMPHREYS' own flock, and our sheep descended from his, exhibited a "hairy coat" when young, and they lacked the "enlargement behind the ears," and the "throatiness" which distinguished the Paulars.

Mr. Atwood's sheep, too, when we first knew them, were as a whole considerably less "throaty" than the Vermont Paulars. We never saw the new born lambs of his flock, but we have owned sheep of his family and been familiar with them in the hands of others, and the lambs at birth have exhibited the characteristic hairiness. Almost every prime lamb of the family is covered with thick glossy hair on the belly, and those which are ultimately to carry the thickest and heaviest fleeces, usually have more or less of hair on the upper portions of the body. Vermont experience concurs with our own in this particular. As eminent a breeder as there is in that State writes to us:-"I think two-thirds of the lambs that came from the .ATWOOD ewes, when I got them, had more or ·less hair on them. Some had hair nearly all over them." All the breeders of Vermont who ever bought sheep of Mr. ATWOOD, whom we have conversed with on the subject, have made similar statements.

This characteristic continues still to present itself in all the so-called Infantado flocks of Vermont of unquestionable purity of blood. It certainly does in that of EDWIN HAMMOND. He informs us that "nine-tenths of his lambs at the present time have a sprinkling of hair all over them (at birth,) and most of them have a perfect mat of it on the belly." He adds :- "We like to see this class of lambs, as they generally have good length and thickness of fleece all over them." We purchased the choice of all of Mr. Hammond's ram lambs in 1863. The one selected was unusually fine fleeced, and he was from fine fleeced parents. Nearly every one of his lambs last spring were coated over with hair -some of them were almost as hairy as pigs! We again purchased the choice of all of Mr. HAMMOND's ram lambs in 1864. The wool of the one chosen is of medium quality. The few lambs he was permitted to get were all hairy on the belly, legs and head, and nearly all of them were more or less so on their backs and sides.

We have attached the more importance to this hairiness, as an indication of a family or cabana because we have in the course of our lives bred fine stocks of Merino sheep which we believed represented different cabanas. At any rate, they were obtained as such; and they had visible distinctive peculiarities which were steadily reproduced in their offspring. But two of these families—viz., the Paulars and Infantados—have ever produced progeny which were hairy on the back and sides.

We will mention another coincidence of characteristics, which we lay less stress on, however, because we cannot cite by name any responsible authority for it, and because it embraces a fact which might be materially changed by breeding,

*"Young beginner" with Merinos we mean. We have owned sheep since we were less than a year old.

WILLIAM R. REMELEE of Middlebury, Vt., | flock; and additional purchases were made of

some authority which at the time we considered trustworthy, that the ancient Infantados of Spain were closer-horned—i. e., that their horns took a direction nearer to the sides of the head-than those of the Paulars, Negrettis, &c. This also used to be said among early "sheep men," of the rams of a cargo of Infantados brought into New London, Conn., in 1810 or 1811. We used to hear it said by those who preserved traditions of the HUMPHREYS flock that "they were closerhorned than LIVINGSTONS' or JARVIS' sheep.' Our own early flock of their descendants certainly were. According to our recollections. Mr. Atwood's sheep exhibited the same peculiarity when we first saw them. We have heard Mr. HAMMOND say that they did, when he first visited the flock in 1844 - and that the rams "Old Black" and "Old Matchless," bred by Mr. ATWOOD, which figure so extensively in Mr. HAMMOND's pedigrees, both had horns of that description. The same is usually true of the present "ATWOOD" and "Hammond sheep" of Vermont, unless in flocks where the peculiarity has been intentionally or incidentally bred out. It is also true of Mr. CHAMBERLAINS' Silesian sheep, which are a cross between Infantados and Negrettis.

There are a few other minor facts and traditions of old date which had some slight influence in producing our conclusion that the Hum-PHREYS sheep were Infantados. But viewed separately they would be pronounced unimportantand perhaps it is not worth while to take up space in mentioning them.

4. Twenty-one years ago Dr. SAMUEL ARERLY of Richmond Co., N. Y., who was intimately acquainted with Chancellor Livingston, informed us that either LIVINGSTON or HUM-PHREYS, we cannot positively remember which, told him that the sheep imported by the latter were Infantados. We have been under the impression that Dr. AKERLY subsequently repeated or alluded, to this statement, in a letter to us still in our possession. But we are unable to find such a letter. Dr. A. never had, so far as we know, anything in particular to do with Merino sheep, but he was a farmer as well as a physician, fond of sgriculture,* fond of natural history, curious and well versed in the history of domestic animals. He was also a man of science, and was precise, accurate, and careful in investigation and statement. If he obtained his information in regard to the family of HUMPHREYS' sheep from Livingston, we cannot now say how he declared that Livingston obtained his knowledge of that fact; we merely know that the impression left on our mind, at the time, was that Dr. AKERLY had sufficient reason to believe that the information he received was entirely reliable. We made no written note of the fact. The subject of cabana had even less than its usual interest with us from the circumstance that we had then crossed our HUMPHREYS sheep with other Merinos.

There is a circumstance which weighs against the preceding testimony. In a letter from STEPHEN ATWOOD to L. A. MORRELL, published (1845) in the American Shepherd, p. 427, he says: "I have made, agreeably to your request, diligent inquiries respecting the varieties of Merinos imported by Gen. HUMPHREYS, but can learn nothing definite on the subject. I was seventeen years old at the time of their arrival in this country, and think Gen. H. called them Panlars: but of this I cannot be positive." We have no doubt whatever of the entire sincerity of this statement, but we remember that in comparing Mr. Atwood's vague recollections with Dr. AKERLY's then recent statements - made to us but the year before—we did not hesitate to decide that the latter contained by far the most positive and conclusive evidence; and this too without the corroboration of the various other circumstances to which we have called attention. We shall conclude these papers in our next.

*He was author of an elaborate article on the Agriculture of Richmond Co., (N. Y.,) which is published in Transactions of N. Y. State Ag. Society, 1842, pp.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

CREOSOTE IN HOOF-ROT .- B. F. KERSHNER, Dans ville, Liv. Co., N. Y., on seeing Dr. Nash's suggestion in these columns to apply creosote in hoof-rot, writes to us:-"I have had some experience with that disase for about ten or twelve years. About four years ago I commenced using creosote. I mixed it with alcohol, using equal parts of each; and then found it to be sufficiently caustic for any case, and a sure cure for any curable case if properly applied. When thus diluted with alcohol, it can be applied freely with a swab without any bad effects except that it causes the sheep visient pain for a few moments like nitrate N. H. Jour. of Ag.

of silver, and other active caustics, when applied to exposed surfaces. It is harmless to the operator except that it hardens and toughens the ends of the fingers if it comes in contact with them. From its great power to penetrate almost any substance and retain its odor. I was led to think it might act as a preventive of the disease; but it is not so any more than vitriol or other caustics. In this respect I think Dr. Nash mistaken. It hardens the surface of the hoof quickly, and is the best remedy I know of where one wishes to hurry thrugh and turn out the sheep immediately. But if I had a heavy job of hoof-rot to dispose of I should resort to blue vitriol and your mode of applying it, viz., by having the sheep stand for some minutes in a vat or trough containing a saturated solution of it."

COTSWOLDS .- P. MACY, Indiana, says the Merino have been introduced into his region, but he prefers the Cotswolds. He thinks the latter "as profitable sheep as can be raised;" they "are pleasanter to shear;" and he has noticed that some of them "have turned out heavy fleeces-from 14 to 16 lbs." Mr. M. admits the wool of the Merino "is a little finer and will make finer cloth," but he "can't see why it is not better to have wool that will hold its own and not wash away." His own flock are not full blood Cots. wolds, and were just a year old when sheared, and they averaged 7% lbs to the fleece. He says "it looks strange to one that preference should be given to such insignificant looking animals as the Merinos which have been brought there from the East." He wishes to know if the latter are as good mutton sheep as the Cotswolds ?"

Snuffles.-"J. P. A.," Chazy, N. Y., asks what will cure the snuffles in sheep? The disease is the result of a cold. The regular treatment would be to administer a purgative, but this is rarely done. Some farmers daub the face with tar, or tar and grease, and put something like a gill of it down the throat. Others, when the mucus begins to dry about the nostrils, clean it away and blow a little snuff up into the head through a quill. But more persons do nothing for it in summer, and only shelter a little more carefully from storms in cold weather. A sheep of good constitution and general health rarely requires any treat-

APPLICATION FOR AN INDOLENT ULCER.—One of the best possible applications for an indolent ulcer on a sheep, a horse, or a human being is Calomel and gum Arabic in equal parts and thoroughly pulverized. It may at first be applied daily, and afterwards once in two or three days, according to circumstaces. It is often used in cases of feversore on the human subject. It comes less into play with sheep, but still we have thought it worth mentioning.

Aural Spirit of the Press.

Carrots-Sow so as to Mow the Tops.

LYMAN HARRINGTON, of Bennington Co., Vt., writes to the Agriculturist:--"Many who raised carrots cut the tops off with a knife, which takes much time. To avoid this the ground should be made very smooth when sown, and kept so, and no stones left on it. When ready to dig, let a good mower cut one swath (say 4 to 6 rows,) rake off the tops, bearing heavily on the rake. All remaining uncut will be drawn, or leaned one way. Then having his scythe very sharp, he can easily cut what remains, by sliding the point of the scythe close to the ground by the side of each row. A skillful man, used to it, can cut and dig from 50 to 100 bushels per day. I have practised it for many years, with much saving of time."

Purity of Italian Queens.

EDWARD HARRISON of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, writes to the Ohio Farmer as follows:

"Italian workers are marked by three bright yellow, or golden bands; a less number indicate impurity. The worker progeny of an Italian queen that has met a native drone are by no means uniform in appearance; many are marked like the full blood Italians, while others exhibit only one or two bands of yellow. I once owned a half-blood queen, a cross between an Italian queen and a native drone, which produced workers, all of which were bright and uniform in marking, but the third band was wanting. No reliance is to be placed on the appearances of queens or their drone progeny; even the best bred queens vary greatly in brightness, and the drone progeny of a queen may be pure Italians, while her worker progeny are only halfblood.'

Cattle Stick-Chewing.

Some years ago my cattle contracted the habit of stick - chewing, licking and lapping boards saturated with chamberlye, around the doors and sides of the barn, and after getting all the salts and alkalies from the surface, trying the teeth to dig out what could not be reached by the tongue. Thinking that their health and constitution demanded what they so persistently sought after, I made it a practice to give them one foddering a week of straw or meadow hay saturated moderately with either chamberlye or soan-suds. They ate it with avidity, and I soon found that it was having a salutary effect, not only in quieting their gnawing propensities but in the general appearance and thrift of the animal. They became more quiet and ruminating -less inclined to rub and tear about. Probably every farmer has noticed how greedily cattle will devour straw that has been in a bed, also how some cattle will chew old rags, bed quilts, &c. This is undoubtedly to satisfy the craving for the same elements they obtain from soap-suds and chamberlye. I would rather have my stock, in winter, lack salt than soap or its equivalent. and I would say the same about summer management if they are kent in an old pasture without access to sprout land or woods. At this season of the year, whether lousy or not, there is no better practice, according to cost, than to wash the entire bodies of neat stock with soap-suds in the morning of some of our sunny days. It washes out the dirt and dandruff that makes cattle rub or lick continually. Let those farmers who have suffered from chilblains think of the suffering of neat stock tied for days together where they can neither lick, rub nor scratch.-

Agricultural Societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1865.

STATE, PROVINCIAL, &C.	
American Institute, New York, Sept. 12 to Oct	. 1
California, Sacramento, Sept. 11	
Canada, Upper, London, Sept. 18-	-2
Canada, Lower, Montreal, Sept. 26-	_9
Illinois, Chicago Sept. 4	
Indiana, Fort Wayne, Oct. 2	_
Iowa, Burlington, Sept. 26	_0
Kentucky, Louisville, Sept. 12	_;
Michigan Adrian Sent 10.	_6
Michigan, Adrian, Sept. 19 New England, Concord, N. H., Sept. 5	
New York, Utica, Sept. 12	٦,
Ohio Columbus	-;
Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 12	—Ÿ
Pennsylvania, Williamsport, Sept. 26	-2
WISCOURIN, Janesville, Sept. 27	
Wisconsin, Janesville, Sept. 27. National Horse Show, Kalamazoo, Mich. Oct. 8-	_

COUNTY AND TOWN FAIRS - NEW YORK. Albany and Rensselear, near Albany,.... Cattaraugus, Little Valley,.... Albany and Avenueurar, men and Albany, Castaranghs, Little Valley, Cayuga, Auburn, Chantauque, Westfield, Chenango, Nerwich, Duchess, Washington Hollow, Essex, Elizabethtowh, Gorham, Reed's Corners, Gerease Ratavia. Gornam, Reed & Collects, Genesee, Batavia, Jefferson. Watertown, Manlius and Pompey, Manlius Village,
Moriah, Port Henry,
Oneida, Rome Sept. 26—28
Sept. 28—29
Sept. 28—29
Sept. 19—21
Oct. 3—5
Sept. 19—21
Oct. 4—6
Sept. 26—27
Sept. 26—27
Sept. 26—27
Sept. 26—27
Sept. 26—27
Sept. 26—27
Sept. 27—28
Sept. 27—28
Sept. 27—29 Oneida, Rome,
Oswego, Mexico,
Otaego, Cooperatowa,
Ontario, Canandaigua,
Oxford, Oxford,
Putnam, Carmel,
Queens, Flushing,
Rushville, Rushville,
Saratoga, Saratoga Springa,
Suffolk, Riverhead,
Susnuchannah Valley, Unadille Onelds, Rome Susquehannah Valley, Unadilla, Ulster, Kingston, Washington, Salem,

MAINE. Franklin, Farmington,.... Hancock, Elsworth,... York, Biddeford,... VERMONT.

MASSACHUSETTS. Rarnatable. Barnstable,.... Bristol, Taunton. Rerkshire, Pittafield. Essex, Lawrence. Franklin, Greenfield. Essex Lawrence.
Franklin, Greenfield.
Housatonic, Great Barrington,
Hampshire, Amherst.
Hampshire Union, Northampton,
Hampden, Springfield.
Hampden, Springfield.
Hampden, Springfield,
Hampden East. Palmer,
Highland, Middlefield,
Hoosic Valley, North Adams,
Middlesex, Concord,
Middlesex, Concord,
Middlesex, South, Framingham,
Middlesex North, Lowell,
Martha's Vinevard, West Tisbury,
Nantucket, Nantucket,
Norfolk, Dedham,
Plymouth, Bridgewater,
Worcester, Worcester,
Worcester West, Barre,
Worcester West, Barre,
Worcester South, Sturbridge,
Worcester South, Sturbridge,
Worcester Hort., Worcester,
CONNECTICIPT.

sept. 21 Sept. 19 Sept. 26 Sept. 26 Sept. 28 Oct. 5 Sept. 28 Sept. 28 Sept. 28 Sept. 28

CONNECTICUT. Fairfield, Norwalk,..... NEW-JERSEY. PENNSYLVANIA.

Bucks, Newtown.

Doylestown, Doylestown.
Rast Pennsylvania, Norristown,
Glenwood, Glenwood,
Mt. Pleasant, Hickory, Sept. 26-27 Oct. 3-5 Sept. 19-21 Sept. 20-27 OHIO. Ashtabula, Jefferson,

Ashtabula, Jefferson,
Athens, Athens,
Belmont, Belmont,
Botler, Hamilton,
Clarke, Springfield,
Delaware, Delaware,
Franklin, Columbus,
Franklin, Columbus,
Fulton, Ottokee,
Geauga, Burton,
Greene, Xenia,
Hancock, Findlay,
Harrison, Cadlz,
Highland, Hillsboro,
Lake, Painesville,
Madison, London,
Marion, Marion,
Morgan, McConnelisville, marion, Marion.
Morgan, McConnellsville,
Morrow, Mt. Gilead,
Portage, Ravenna,
Putnam, Ottawa,
Stark, Canton,
Stark, Canton, Sept. 27—29 Oct. 8—6 Oct. 4—6 Sept. 20—22 Stark, Canton,
Trumbull, Warren,
Warren, Lebanon,
Wayne, Wooster,
Wyandot, Upper Sandusdy,

MICHIGAN. Berrien, Niles,
Caes, Cassapolis,
Calhoun, Marshall,
Genesee, Flint,
Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Horse Show, Kalamazoo, Ionia, Ionia, Ingham, Mason, Kent, Grand Rapids, Kent, Grand Rapide,
Livingston, Howell,
Ottawa, Lamont,
Shiawassee, Owosso,
St. Joseph, Centerville,
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor,

Hendricks, Danville,.... Laporte, Laporte, Sept. 27—29
Posey, New Harmony, Sept. 26—29 ILLINOIS. Boone, Belvidere, Sept. Bureau, Princeton, Sept. Sept. Bureau, Princeton, Sept. Case, Virginia, Aug. Coles, Charleston, Sept. DeKalb, DeKalb, DeKalb, Sept. DuPage, Wheaton, Sept. DuPage, Wheaton, Sept. Faiton, Lewiston, Sept. Faiton, Lewiston, Sept. Faiton, Lewiston, Sept. Faiton, Lewiston, Sept. Sept. Jackson, DeSoto, Sept. Kandail, Bristol, Sept. Kandail, Bristol, Sept. Kandail, Bristol, Kandail, Bristol, Kandail, Bristol, Kandail, Bristol, Sept. Kandail, Bristol, Kandail, Bristol, Sept. Laka, Libertyville, Sept. Lake, Libertyville, Sept. Lake, Libertyville, Sept. Lake, Libertyville, Sept. Macoupin, Carlinville, Sept. Macon, Decatur, Madison, Edwardsville, Aug. 29, Sept. Mercer, Millersburg, McDonough, Macomb, Sept. McDonough, Macomb, Sept. McDonough, Macomb, Sept. McDonough, Macomb, Sept. McLinland, Olney, Sept. Stark, Toulon, Sept. Stark, Toulon, Sept. Stark, Toulon, Sept. Stark, Toulon, Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Stark, Toulon, Sept. S

INDIANA.

 8t. Clair, Bellville,
 Sept. 22—30

 Stephenson, Freeport,
 Sept. 22—29

 Stark, Toulon,
 Sept. 26—29

 Stark, Toulon,
 Sept. 26—29

 Winnehago, Rockford,
 Sept. 12—29

 Warren, Monmouth,
 Sept. 19—21

 Whiteside, Sterling,
 Sept. 19—22
 IOWA. Cedar, Tipton,
Clinton, Lyons,
Dubuque, Dubuque,
Guthrie, Guthrie Center, Jasper, Newton, Scott, Davenport, Van Buren, Keosauqus,

CALIFORNIA.

| Oct. 10-11 | Oct. 10-11 | Oct. 10-11 | Oct. 10-20 | Oct. 19-20 | Oct. 19-20 | Oct. 19-20 | Oct. 10-20 | Oct. 10-20 | Oct. 10-20 | Oct. 10-12 | Oct. 11-12 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 15

 South Ontario,
 Sept. 27—28

 Peel,
 Oct. 3—4

 East York,
 Oct. 5

 Scarborough,
 Oct. 6

Scarborough,
North York,
Otty of Toronto,
East Durham, Port Hope,

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—Since our last the weather has been cool for the season - the evenings and mornings so frigid as to bring overcoats into requisition hereabouts. Our reports in regard to staple crops, except fruit, continue favorable from most sections of the country, far and near. The apple crop is likely to prove a failure in Western New York, as in many other sections. We shall have enough for the use of farmers, but little or no surplus probably. An uncommon breadth of winter wheat will be sown the ensuing fall. The crop has not been as abundant in Western New York in many years as it has this. It is thought corn will be an average crop, unless injured by early frosts. Hay, oats and barley have yielded considerable more than an average. As a friend says— "The farmers have not only filled all out doors, but put quite a surplus in their barns." Farmers ought to make fine exhibitions of grain at the coming Fairs, as well as of other products. By the way, we hope all our readers are "making ready" for the Annual Rural Festivals—the shows of State, County and Town Agricultural Societies.

CRYSTALIZED MAPLE SUGAR. - A curious exhibition of natural crystals from maple sirup, was shown us recently by Mr. L. D. MITCHELL, of Pittsford, in this county. In March, 1863, he put up a two-gallon jug of maple sirup; this summer the jug got cracked, and after saving what had not been lost, he found the bottom covered nearly two inches thick with a perfectly pure, transparent, crystaline sugar, exhibiting wellformed, rhomboidal crystals—while the sirup was high colored like common molasses and of the usual flavor of maple sirup, and the sugar entirely devoid of that flavor and only pure sweet.

This production was new to us, not being advised of such an instance before. Although all of the cane sugars can, by a very nice process, be made to crystalize, and is known as rock candy, yet this is the first instance within our knowledge that it has been produced in this natural and simple manner. The specimens before us exhibit, except in hardness, all the appearance of milky quartz, in fracture, luster, and color. If this appearance is known to any of our readers, we should like to be advised of the fact.

COURTESY AND CREDIT. — Perhaps the editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker refuses to credit Madeline upon the no trust principle, but his honor the Mayor of the city of Rochester, being a magistrate, ought to mete out justice. The Saturday Evening Post is easily abbreviated into Sat. Eve. Post. Besides the publishers are liberal men, and deserves credit for elices from their "Kitchen Cabinet."—Madeline, in Saturday Evening Post.

In reply to the above we beg simply to state that not a line has ever been copied, direct, into this journal from Madeline's department of the Post. If any item or article of hers, therefore, has ever appeared in the RURAL, it has been copied from an exchange, where it was uncredited and its paternity unknown. We have received the Post in exchange ever since the RURAL NEW-YORKER was established, and have seen many uncredited articles in the former which originally appeared in the latter, yet never thought of indicting the Post, though always disposed to "mete out justice," even before becoming a magistrate.

-In this connection we will again state that our desire and practice is to always give credit for articles copied into the RUBAL whenever possible to ascertain their origin.

THE SOUTH FOR NORTHERN MEN.—Here is another item that contains information of interest to those of our readers who are considering the advantages of moving to the South. In a note to the RUBAL dated New Orleans, Aug 3, Dr. B. F. WRIGHT says :-"I was a resident of Onondaga Co., N. Y., for 25 years, and a constant reader of your RUBAL from its first issue till coming here. Am still a great admirer of your State and its institutions, though I find advantages in the South which Northern people now will not be likely to overlook. One and the most important to your readers is the long growing seasons we have at the far South. Nature is so lavish with her sunshine in this latitude that we have at least 4 months longer growth than in Central New York-so much less time to throw out from barns. If our soil is ever in as ood condition as yours—and there is no re it may not be now under the superior tillage that it will get from northern emigrants who settle among ns-I see no reason why Nature here will not get produce over New York just in proportion to our superior growing season. I have kept an accurate list of the first fruits found at our Vegetable and Fruit markets in this city, which I give as follows:-April 7th, ripe strawberries; April 12th, green peas; April 18th, ripe plums; May 1st. ripe tomatoes; May 2d, ripe blackberries; May 28th, green corn and ripe muskmelons: June 9th, ripe apples; June 11th, ripe figs; June 15th, ripe peaches; June 20th, ripe pears and grapes; July 26th, ripe and green oranges on same tree; ripe fruit last season's growth."

A GOOD COW.-Mr. JOSEPH BROWN of Delayan, Wis., writes to the RURAL thus of a rare specimen of the bovine race:-"I have a cow that gave 1,496% lbs. milk during the month of June last, from which my wife made 66 lbs. of butter. Said cow was 13 years old last spring-received no feed during the time, except what she got from a good pasture-has always been kept in good condition and milked regularly. Each milking was weighed during said month; the most she gave at any one milking was 28 lbs., the least 1916 lbs. The June after said cow was 7 years old she gave 1,834 lbs. milk from which was made 62 lbs. 7 oz. butter. She is said to be one-fourth Durham."

PROLIFC CLOVER ROOT .- Mr. M. C. PECK of Benson, Vt., writes to the RUBAL :- "I have just found a curiosity in a clover root—one root from which grows 42 stalks and 752 blossoms, all matured. When growing in the field the plant measured 4 feet 5 inches in diameter from the extremities of the branches as they spread out on the ground. Who can beat my clover ?"

A GREAT Success. - The American Publishing Company, of Hartford Ct., have sold of Albert D. Richardson's book, entitled "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," nearly 70,000 copies, and the sales are still increasing. Their presses are running night and day to fill their orders. See advertisement in another column of Agents Wanted.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE LILIES.

EVERY lover of the beautiful will emphatically endorse the saying of one far wiser than Solomon, who stated that even this luxurious king, when decked in his most costly robes was not arrayed like one of the lilies of the field. There is the Lilium Canadense, or Nodding Meadow Lily, that so finely embellishes our meadows in June. This Lily is worthy a place in the garden, and is much improved by cultivation. The bulbs can be taken up in August or September, and transferred to the garden in safety. The largest will flower the next season. L. Philadelphicum is another good native lily, though hardly worthy of being transferred to the garden, as we have better sorts, somewhat similar in character.

Lilium Candidum,- the old White Lily, although somewhat common, is not half enough so. It is a real beauty—the emblem of whiteness - truly "lily-white." A bunch of these lilies will perfume the garden or the house. This lily flowers about the first of July.

L. Candidum flore pleno - the Double White Lily - is curious and desirable, but not so much so as the single variety.

Lilium Longistorum.—This is a splendid lily, from five to six inches in length, trumpet-shaped, white as snow and fragrant as mignonette. It is perfectly hardy, increases fast, and is one of the most desirable lilies we have. A strong bulb will throw up two or three stems, nearly two feet in height, each one bearing half a dozen or more of these splendid large white flowers. It blooms in July when flowers are somewhat scarce. A few weeks since we expressed our surprise to one of the best Rechester nurserymen and florists that this lily was not more generally cultivated. He stated that the people were not acquainted with it or it would be universally planted. This being the case, we thought our readers could not be better served, than by having an engraving of this beautiful lily. Taking a plant from our garden we placed it in the hands of the artist, and the result is an engraving showing the flower of the natural size.

Lilium Umbellatum is a strong growing light orange lily, slightly spotted. A very good showy variety, flowering latter part of June.

Lilium Tigrinum-the old Tiger Lily, quite common in our gardens, and a good hardy showy lily.

Lilium Martagon. - This is a very pretty class of lilies. The petals are very much reflexed, and hence they are commonly called Turk's cap Lilies. There are several varieties, red, purple and yellow. They flower in June and abundantly, when the bulbs get established and strong, especially in a rich soil.

Lilium Chalcedonicum, in form of flower resembles the martagon, and we think should be classed with them. It is of a most vivid scarlet, and shining as though varnished - a brilliant beauty.

Lilium Excelsum - A beautiful delicate buff lily, with very light red spots. Exquisitely fragrant and delicate. Grows three feet in height, and bears immense clusters of flowers in June. This is one of the best lilies.

Lilium Venustum - A dwarf variety seldom reaching more than a foot in height. Flowers, fine light red, transparent, and keeps in bloom a long time. Commences flowering in July.

Lilium Brownii is the largest and best of all the trumpet shaped lilies. Flowers from seven to eight inches in length, purplish on the outside, clear white inside. A monstrous flower and very fragrant. Scarce yet both in this country and Europe.

Lilium Lancifolium .- Among the many truly valuable flowers that have been introduced into this country and Europe from Japan and China, during the past twenty years, nothing exceeds autiful, delicate, yet brilliant Japan Lilies. In addition to their beauty, these lilies are exceedingly fragrant and as hardy as any of our commom lilies. Strong bulbs send up flowering stems from three to four or five feet in height, and begin to bloom about the middle of August. Each flowering stem will have from two to a dozen flowers, according to strength of bulb. There are four pretty distinct varieties -Lilium lancifolium rubrum, white ground, shaded and spotted with crimson; L. lancifolium roseum, shaded and spotted with rose; L. lancifolium album, pure white, the spots projecting from the surface, as in the other varieties, but white; L. lancifolium punctatum, pure white, the raised spots pink. No description can do anything like justice to these flowers, or show the beautiful frost-like white of the surface, glistening like crystals and diamonds, or the rubies that stand out on the surface. After all that can be said, the cultivator will be surprised at their magnifi-

LILIUM AURATUM is the new great Lily from Japan, sometimes called the Golden Lily. This is the King of Lilies, and as Dr. LINDLEY truly remarked, "if ever a flower merited the name of glorious it is this, whether we regard its size, sweetness or exquisite arrangement of color." The flower is from eight to twelve inches across, composed of six delicate white ivory petals, each being thickly studded with crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through its center; as the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size, and upwards of a dozen are produced on a single stem. These lilies are yet scarce and high priced. Our florists will, however, increase them rapidly, and before many years we shall obtain this giorious lily at comparatively low rates. Autumn is the best allowed to remain in the ground for several

years without removal.

THE RESERVE



LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

SAVING PEAR TREES FROM BLIGHT.

Nor long since I called attention through the columns of the RURAL, to a method of saving pear trees by slitting the bark of those trees in which signs of blight appeared, and you gave an opinion that it would not save them, but that it could do no harm to such as were affected, upon the principle, I suppose, that you cannot spoil a rotten egg. Now, Mr. Editor, I claim this as nearly an invaluable discovery, which I have practiced for the last twenty years with perfect success. Therefore it is hard to remain quiet when it is ridiculed or spoken slightly of. I cannot allow myself to doubt that if the many pear trees that have gone to destruction this summer, had been examined by a practiced eye last spring, say May or June, they would have been found injured by the heat of last summer. and had those spots where the injury appeared been slitted, and the outside bark of those spots where it had become crusted hard, had been shaven off, so as to relieve the binding pressure and allow the sap to resume its wonted course, those trees would at this time have been well and healthy. All I ask is a fair trial.

August 10th, 1865.

GRAPES IN SPRING.

In the middle of last March, there were very perfect Isabella Grapes, as fresh as if just picked, pon our exhibition tables. The specimens wer from Mr. John Cole, Staten Island, who stated his process as follows:--"Select a clear day to cut the fruit, when every berry is perfect. Provide a box made water tight, with the top lid to project over one inch all around to keep water out, then lay in the bunches carefully so that they will not touch one another, until the bottom of the box is filled; then place some strips across the box so as to just clear the bunches. and thus fill up the box. Put the cover on tight to prevent the water from getting in, and place the box in the driest part of the garden, down below the frost." Mr. Cole tried stone jars but did not find them to answer as well as wooden boxes. The grapes would doubtless have kept much longer.—American Agriculturist.

ANOTHER INSECT FRIEND.

THE scales which Mr. F. A. Crampton of Coal Valley, found on his apple trees some time ago proved to be what we expected they would. On the 14th of last month, they each developed an Ichneumon fly, about one-third of an inch long, and rather more than half an inch across the expanded wings. The head and the fore part of the thorax are black, the rest of the body light brown, and the wings of a transparent smoky brown.

Not knowing the name ourselves, we sent a specimen to E. T. Cresson, Secretary of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, and it proved new to him. It is a species of Rogas, a genus of Braconides. The caterpillars on which they preyed were, from all appearances, the larva of one of our clear-winged Sphinges (Sesia pelasgus) which may be seen hovering over flowers during the day time like humming birds. time for planting lilies. They flower better if The fly deposits a single egg in the body of the caterpillar. This egg in due time hatches into tinued growing much later than the dwarfs: a worm or maggot, and feeds upon the caterpil. I that the wood was more succulent and conse-

lar, which continues to feed and grow, but instead of becoming a chrysalis, it fastens itself firmly to a twig and resigns itself quietly to its fate - lingering awhile a "life in death."-a "worm within a worm." Such is the law of Nature! the very worm which was to produce a moth to multiply and produce other worms, is made to nurture a deadly enemy to its own species: and when we consider that two out of every three of these worms are attacked by this fly, we can well imagine what a friend indeed it is to us, and that our orchards would soon be completely over-run by the worms did no such flies exist .- Prairie Farmer.

A REMARKABLE TREE.

THE Moniteur, in giving an account of the Emperor's recent visit to the Jardin d'Acclimation at Algiers, stated that his majesty was much struck with the rapid growth of the Eucalyptus Resinifera, or Australian tree, which has attained a height of thirty feet and a diameter of six inches in two years. This remarkable tree, in its native soil - Australia - sometimes reaches the height of 340 feet, and has been found more than nineteen feet in diameter at about a yard from the ground. It often yields planks 200 feet long without a single defect. The wood, notwithstanding its rapid growth, is harder and heavier than oak. It also presents beautiful colors, and is consequently well adapted for cabinet work. An astringent gum, know in commerce as kino, is obtained by making incisions into its bark. The eucalyptus is an evergreen; its leaves have nearly the same shape as the laurel. The development of its lateral branches is no less wonderful than its stems. They are small until the trunk attains the height of about 100 feet, when they shoot out almost horizontally, sometimes to the length of ninety feet, giving the tree the appearance of an enormous umbrella. The seed, strange to say, is very small, and not unlike that of the tobacco plant. The flowers are white, of a most agreeable smell, and much liked by bees, which extract from them a most delicious honey. It is also remarked in Australia, that the ague is almost unknown in districts where this tree is abundant .- Paris Letter.

HARDINESS OF PEAR TREES.

It has been widely confirmed by observation that in the same districts of country, and under equal degrees of severity of cold, the same varieties of the pear have been killed in some instances and have entirely escaped in others. Novices have been puzzled to account for contradictory results of this kind-but they are easily explained by an examination of the soil, cultivation or other influences which increase or retard growth, or variously favor the ripening or perfect maturity of the wood. A contemporary states that last winter several hundred fine, healthy looking standard pear trees were destroyed by the severe cold, while dwarfs of the same age, variety and exposure, in adjoining rows, received no injury. There is no doubt that if the owner had examined the growth he would have found that the standards had con-

quently more liable to injury. We have known instances just the reverse of this-where standards had remained uninjured while dwarfs were killed. We mention these facts to show the importance of caution in arriving at conclusions, and the necessity of observing all the influences which bear upon them. For this reason a large number of observations is required to establish the degree of hardiness of any one variety.-Country Gentleman.

THUMB AND FINGER PRUNING.

This is the best of all pruning. It does not disturb nature. It is, in nearly all cases, done judiciously. It must be done when the shoots are in a soft and succulent state. It is done to regulate the growth, the form of the tree. If a branca grows too rapidly—is likely to usurp too much space, it must be pinched back to allow the rest of the tree to come forward. Every tree can be made symmetrical and perfect in form by a little care in pinching in, if done when the tree is young. Every one can prune in this way. It requires no practical skill - only the exercise of a little common sense. The finest standard pear trees we ever saw, had never had a knife or saw about them. The thumb and forefinger had only been used. The trees belonged to Wm. Saunders, of Germantown, Pa., one of the first horticulturists in the country. He has now charge of the Government Gardens at Washington. Rub off all unnecessary buds that grow in a tree—and remove as they appear. This keeps the tree clean, and the growth in the proper channels. It is easily done. - Rural

TO PRESERVE ORCHARDS.

NATHAN SHOTWELL, Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., thinks the cause of the present appearance of decay and death in so many orchards is owing entirely to neglect and bad management. He thinks a majority of orchards in this country have that neglected appearance; some are not pruned at all, others are carelessly haggled and large limbs left with protruding stumps that cannot heal over. Orchards are plowed and the roots torn, and many farmers who have access to leaves, muck, saw dust, etc., never mulch their trees, nor remove the rough bark which furnishes a harbor for insects. It should be scraped off with a hoe, and the tree washed with strong ley. An old orchard planted by my father, and still in vigorous growth and bearing, has not been plowed for thirty years. It has generally been pastured with swine until apples begin to ripen. Manure frequently put to the roots of the trees destroying the toughness of the sod and making the soil loose and spongy, and the cions (the last year's growth) that were large enough for grafting, have nearly all been removed yearly for more than forty years .- N. Y. Tribuns.

Morticultural Notes and Queries

STRAWBERRIES IN AUGUST.—We have received from O. J. WEEKS, of West Webster, N. Y., a strawberry plant formed from a runner this season, and the sec ond from the parent plant, bearing two fine ripe strawberries and plenty of blossoms. It is of the Agriculculturist variety.

APPLES ON SANDY SOILS.—Will you or some of your contributors give through the columns of the RUBAL a few varieties of long keeping apples, best adapted to light sandy land?—H. M. Mygarr, Kalamazoo, Mich. Will not some one who has the necessary experience

answer the above?

APPLES FOR NAME.—Please inform me through the RURAL what the names of the apples are which I have sent. No. 1 is an early apple. Tree an upright, compact grower. No. 2, a very early apple; for cooking will remain good till fall. No. 3, a late fall or winter apple.—JOHN MORLEY, Fitnt Otty, Mich. No. 1 is Red Astrachan. No. 2, a variety known in

some sections as Striped Harvest. No. 3 is quite immature, but has the appearance of the Rhode Island Greening.

Grape Growing.—Will you or any of your readers blease to inform me through the Rural which kind of soil is the best to set grapes in, and also if the soil wants to be manured and what time of year is the best to set them. A little instruction on the subject would be very gratefully received.—W. T. C. Jr., Riceville, Pa.

If we wished to grow grapes we would plant them in the best soil we had, and if not moderately rich would make it so with manure. The fact is, the man who takes good care of his vines will succeed. and think he has the best soil for the grape, no matter whether it is sandy loam or a heavy clay. Plant either in the Spring or Fall.

Kerosene for Bugs.—Some time ago I noticed in the Rural some sharp attacks upon a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, with reference to his receipt for ridding vines of bugs, by applying kerosene. At that time our vines were almost wholly destroyed. We tried the remedy with the few remaining ones, and every bug left in hot haste. But we did not apply it to the vines, only to the hills. We soaked two good sized feathers in the oil, and stuck them up in the hills. Those vines are now the nicest we have.—G. S. M., Ottelic, N. Y.

In trying all remedies for the destruction of insects care is necessary. It requires something powerful to drive them away, and this power without proper care acts injuriously on what we are desirous to save. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of fine fruit trees have been destroyed by the free use of salt, yet a little is beneficial.

GREAT PRODUCTION OF STRAWBERRIES. - TOBIAS GRUBB, Esq., of this village, had a bed of strawberries this season, so wonderfully productive that I think it is worthy of public notice. His bed is 29 feet square and he set his plants on the 7th of May, 1864, 17 plants each way-making 289 plants in all. From these plants were picked, this summer, 292 quarts of berries, or 9 bushels and four quarts-or more than a quart to each plant. Mr. GRUBB is an aged gentle man and an invalid, and made this bed his special care. The plants were kept in hills, all the runners were pinched off as soon as they appeared, and the whole bed kept as clean as possible. The plants were of the Wilson variety. If any body can beat this, I would like to hear of it.-B. G. DAVID, Saegertown Crawford Co., Pa.

Domestic Gronomy.

A BATCH OF GOOD RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Thinking some good recipes might be acceptable to you, I send some that I know are excellent, as I have tried them all. Would like to know if there is any one among your subscribers who knows how to can peas; if there is, and will favor me with the recipe through the columns of your paper, I shall be very grateful. Also, does any one know how to make good wine jelly?

FRENCH LOAF CARE.—Three cups of light" dough, taken out before you mix your bread the last time; 2 cups sugar, 1 do. butter, 3 eggs, 1 small teaspoon sods, I do. cinnamon, 1/4 nutmeg and 1 cup of fruit if you wish.

CIDER COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, 1 do. butter, 1 do. hard cider, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda mix soft as can roll.

BLACE CARE.-Two pounds currents, 2 do. raisins, 1 do. citron, 1 do. scorched flour, 1 do. sugar, 1 do. butter, 12 eggs, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/4 do. cloves, 1/4 do. of mace. Brandy and wine to your taste.

GINGER CRACKERS .- One cup of molasses, 1 do. sugar, 1 do. butter, 1/2 do. water, 3 teaspoons of soda dissolved in the water, 1 tablespoon of ginger; mix very soft.

STEAMED PUDDING .- Make the crust as you would for soda biscuit, and roll out the same, then spread your fruit over it, and roll up as you do one kind of jell cake; put in a cloth and lay on your steamer, and steam until done. To be eaten with sweetened cream.

Rock Stream, N. Y. MRS. MARION WARD.

Korticultural Advertisements.

250.000 FFIAR TPREIES.

We have an immense stock of first quality Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, suitable for transplanting in Orchards and Gardens. Also, an extensive stock of second and third sizes, suitable to transplant into Nursery rows and grow 2 to 3 years to form fine and extra sized tress. Any of which will be sold by 100 or 1,000 at the lowest rates for the same quality. For description and prices, address with stamp enclosed

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Offer an immense stock of well-grown STANDARD and DWARF FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., &c., for the AUTUMN OF 1863.

Nearly Four Hundred Acres are occupied in their cultivation. The public are solicited to examine the following Catalogues, which give full particulars of their stock, prices, &c., and will be mailed, pre-paid, to all applicants on receipt of 5 cents for each.

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ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure of offering their usual large and complete stock of STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES, GRAPES,

Both Hardy and Foreign -old and new varieties. STRAWBERRIES

And other Small Fruit—all varieties worthy of cultivation.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, &c.

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Including a fine collection of STANDARDS three to-five feet high.

Tree and Herbaceous Pæonies, A great collection of new and beautiful varieties.

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The stock is vigorous, well-grown, and in every particular first class.

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers are invited to inspect the stock personally, and to examine the following Catalogues, which give full particulars, and are sent prepaid to applicants who inclose stamps, as follows:

Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 3, five cents; No. 4, three cents.

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No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every Autumn. ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—First class Osage Orange Plants may be procured at the Mound Nursery. Address OVERMAN & BUSHNELL. Box & Canton, Fution Co., Illinois.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST

STRAWBERRY! Great Reduction in Price of Plants—From the 25th of August, J. KEECH, of Waterloo, N. Y., will sell the Agriculturist plants, of the zery best quatty and warranted genuine, 15 for \$1, postage paid and well packed, 100 for \$4.

Russell's and Buffaloes at \$2 \$100 or \$5 \$1,000.
Now is the time—send in your orders with the cash.
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We offer for this Fall and coming Spring, a large stock of Standard Apple Trees, 3 to 5 years old; a good stock of Standard and Dwarf Pears; Standard and Dwarf Cherries; Standard and Dwarf Cherries; Standard and Dwarf Cherries; Standard and Dwarf Cherries; Standard Jum. Peach and Orange Quince. Also a splendid stock of Horse Chestnuts, and 560,000 Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Gooseherry, Currant and other stocks. 70,000 Grape Vines of the best kind, from I to 3 years old. All for sale cheap for cash.

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MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushels for sale by O. B. MAXWELL & CO. B. MAXWELL & CO. 811-8t Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

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THE PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Asparagus, and Rhubarb Plants. Sead for Catalogues gratis. 810-4t WM, PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushels
Mazzard Cherry Pits for sale.
Dansylle, N. Y., July 24, 1866.

811-81

Padies' Department.

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

BY LIZZIE M. DYER.

THE PARTY OF THE P

NIGHT upon the grim Sierra On the snow-capt peaks that rise 'Till their summits bleak and dreary Blend them with the purple skies

Where, magnificently towering, Sway the fir and cedar trees; In the fresh'ning night-wind show'ring Odorous balsam on the breeze:

Where the wind is sadly sighing 'Mid the pine trees far away, Rising, swelling, surging, dying, Like a soul's impassioned lay,

Pouring out its bitter plaining, All the garner'd store of years In a mournful dirge, bewailing Sorrows all too deep for tears. Night, too, on the valley, sleeping

Calmly 'neath the starry skies; And where shining waves upleaping, Chant their soothing lullabys. Wierd and ghost-like, neath the gleaming

Of the vague and shadowy light, Nature slumbers,—dreaming, dreaming I gaze upon the stars to-night. Now I watch the moon slow-climbing O'er the pine-clad mountain's brow.

And bethink me that its rising Gladdened other eyes but now; Eyes whose lightest glance could ever

Thrill with rapture kin to pain; Eves whose glance shall never, never Look within mine own again. Never 'till we re-awaken

In His likeness who hath blest, Saying, "all ye heavy laden Come, and I will give you rest." Carson, Nevada, 1865.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ETHAN GRAY'S FURLOUGH.

> > BY SUE BROWNE.

PRIVATE ETHAN GRAY had been detailed for hospital duty. Not that he was really invalided, but he had not been strong for several weeks, and was incapable of keeping at the front with his comrades, so he was held for reserve duty, a few miles in the rear, and proved a very skillful and efficient nurse. This duty was not his choice. He would much rather have shared the toils of the march and the danger of the battle field with his companions in arms, than to spend the days in dealing ont quinine powders to the poor invalids under his care-men a few days ago so strong and brave, now so weak and helpless. His free, masterful spirit chafed under this forced restraint; and yet his hand was quick and tender to provide, so far as his means allowed, for the wants of those under his charge.

He was thinking of these things, standing in the door of his hospital tent, rubbing together the palms of his strong, brown hands, and fretting like a caged tiger against his prison bars. He was thinking, too, of his home away up in the Northland, of the low-eaved brown cottage, hid away among the hills in the dear old Empire State, the gnarled and knotted cherry trees before the door, the few acres of cleared meadow land and the many acres of bushes and briers that, but for the country's call, which could not be disregarded, should have been ready for tillage ere now; for with his strong arm and the help of DEVOE, his sturdy little son by adoption-quite his son, by the love he bore him—the farm would soon have been under good cultivation. And then the true hearted, loving wife, who had given him her blessing when he left home, and the dear children she had borne him-little MILEY, his only son, the pet of the household, and Eva, the wee baby-all claimed a part in his thoughts; till the march and battlefield, tent and hospital were alike forgotten, and something glittering in the moonlight very like a tear, stole down the rough brown cheek and lost itself in the uncut beard.

In the space before the tent, an eager knot of men were gathering around a new comer, impatient to receive tidings from home; for the mail had arrived and, weary of the dull monotony of their camp, they longed with intense earnestness for a message of hope, a word of love from the dear ones they had left behind.

"A telegram for ETHAN GRAY." With a quick intuition of dread, GRAY sprang forward and almost snatched the paper from the man's hand. A sharp, half-smothered cry of pain, as though he felt the stunning blow of a bullet, and ETHAN GRAY turned upon the bystanders a face almost as ghastly as they remembered faces looking skyward from the bloody and trampled sward, after the battle was over. It was one short sentence, three little words, that sent the blood back to the heart of the brave soldier, who had looked upon scenes of carnage and blood, where men lay stark and cold with the tender, peaceful smile a gunshot wound always leaves, when the features are not disfigured, resting upon their faces, as though Gon's benediction had fallen at the last upon his patriots. And this man, whose courage had never forsaken him then, paled now, holding before his eyes that scarcely sullied piece of

"MILEY is dead!" His eyes were blurred. The letters swam and blended strangely. A mist was before him. This for a moment—then an eager, insatiable yearning to look once more upon the little face and form, a part of himself, before they hid it away under the snow-shroud he knew was lying se white and still over the church yard where they would lay him. And, too, who so well as I two thousand pounds a year with him.

himself could comfort the stricken mother, in this her first bereavement?

Gen. MEADE's headquarters were not far, and he had heard-yes, the carrier averred, that the great and good man, whom a nation loved and mourns, was with him at sundown. GRAY's determination was at once taken. He would see the President, and from him receive permission to look his last upon his boy.

It was near midnight, when his horse, recking with foam, brought him to the house occupied by the General and, before an uncurtained window, two figures which he at once recognized, gave new life to his flagging hopes, for in his excitement he had not stopped to consider that he had probably come on a fruitless errand. He was admitted to the presence of the Commanderin-Chief of the armies and navies of the United States. GRAY never knew in what words he told his simple story, but when he had finished, and laid before him the message he had received, LINCOLN drew slowly and deliberately towards him paper, pen and ink, and wrote a few lines.

"Here is your leave of absence," he said, handing GRAY the paper, "and from my heart I am sorry for you."

Perhaps ETHAN GRAY wished at that moment that it were no sin to fall down at the feet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and worship him. But military rules are strict, and he had been well trained; so he merely made a soldier's salute to his superior officer and turned away. With an air and tone, half of apology, LINCOLN said to MEADE, as the soldier retired:

"This boy was as dear to him as my WIL-

The bearded lip trembled and the sentence was never finished.

Just as the bier passed beside a new grave, a tall, swart soldier knelt with the kneeling group around it, and the little coffin was again opened that ETHAN GRAY might look once more upon his boy. Half an hour later and the earth would have shut from his sight forever the precious remains.

When the golden grain ripens in the fields, and the fruit hangs mellow and ripe in the orchard, ETHAN GRAY will return to his family, and scenes of war and strife will grow dim and far away in his memory; but ever, in his heart of hearts, will he cherish that name that every true American reveres.

TWO HOURS PROFITABLY SPENT.

A YOUNG lady, residing in the English metropolis, writes to a friend in the provinces thus: -- "My friend, fashionable Madame de R., tells me that, whatever are her engagements-however numerous may be the guests in her house, it matters not—she always devotes two hours a day to the perusal of current literature, and by this means she has everything at her finger's ends. If a subject is started, she knows the antecedent circumstances, and is not obliged to ask some tiresome preliminary question, or appear ignorant. In the country you read or not, as you like; but in London you must read-I do not say deep books, or even big books; but, happily, our periodical literature gives us the cream of thought with only the labor of skimming the surface.

THE WOMEN.

WHEN even the women, (says the Evening Post,) have lost their tender sympathy for weakness and admiration for heroism, what can be expected of the society which depends on them for refinement? They seem wrapped in selfishness. Some of them are fortunate enough to attract "Yankee beaux," and a few officers have married them. The girls are pretty and pert: they can play, sing and dance; boast that they cannot make any bread, except pone or hoecake; and show much spirit, or, as some would say, temper, by telling how "Sherman stole their spoons." If they do not dip snuff, they are certainly of the aristocracy. Some of the women in the country can spit as straight and as far as gle man would notice. There are pleasanter qualities, which can be discovered on close ac gaintance.

FEMININE TOPICS.

THE more women look in their glasses the less they look to their houses.

THERE is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her.

BEAUTIES without fortunes have sweethearts plenty, but husbands none at all.

BEAUTY in women is like the flower of spring. but virtue is like the stars of heaven.

Women grown bad are worse than men, because the corruption of the best turns to the worst.

A MAN with a scolding wife when inquired of in relation to his occupation, said he kept a hot house.

THERE are some things, which, though they may diminish young women's chances for marriage, will make them, if the worst comes to the worst, most incomparable old maids.

COURT ALBERT DE REVEL has, according to a Parisian correspondent of the Athenæum, been left two thousand pounds a year, by an eccentric uncle, on the condition that, within two years, he shall marry a tall, slim lady, of "harmonious proportions," with long and thick gelden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, a well made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs; she is to be full of grace, and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetic languor. Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his

Choice



Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. FADED FLOWERS.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

- "THERE'S not a heart, however rude, But hath some little flower To brighten up its solitude, And scent the evening hour.
- "There's not a heart, however cast By grief and sorrow down, But nath some memory of the past, To love and call its own."

Bu still! be still! sad Memory! Why comest thou to me With visions of departed joys And echoes of old glee? It needeth not the bright Spring bloom. Or Summer's shining wing, To take me back to those dear days When every simple thing,

From meadow-buttercup, to rare Sweet roses on the lawn. Was clothed with halcyon loveliness, Fairer than all the dawn; My joy was then the glad impulse Of an unclouded life, And every hour was borne along, With fullest pleasure rife.

Gladness grew up within my heart Like some sweet child of light; I lived within her smile all day, And dreamed of her at night: And with those days is woven in Full many a little flower Whose scent lies sweet upon the gale This wintry, evening hour.

And oh! these memories of the past Are still my very own; They teach my heart sad melodies That thrill me with their tone; Forgotten! no, they cling to me In all my lonely hours, And bless me with the faint perfume Of tender, little flowers

There was the flower of friendship, nursed Amid the sunny bowers Of school-girl life; ah me! how soon Went by those happy hours; And there the flower of innocence Wet with a mother's tears,-It grew and gave bright promise back, To charm away her fears:

Young love, the brightest of all flowers The sweetest at its birth, The one immortal, fadeless flower That beautifles our earth: And all the radiant blossoms, that Were born of faith and trust: To think how we have trampled them Down in the bitter dust!

Down in the bitter dust! Alas! Sweet Memory, hold thy peace ! I cannot brook remembrance now, So bid thy song-birds cease Leave me to my pale solitude, Bereft of song and scent; I'll live on in forgetfulness And be with that content. Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE DWELLINGS OF ROYAL FAVORITES.

BY E. D. L.

There are no more curious or suggestive facts in human history, than the vain conceits and capricious conduct of those who, basking in the smiles of sovereign power, have risen to the dangerous eminence of royal favorites. The influence of these creatures of the king's favor forms several distinct epochs in modern history. Though many of them rose from utter obscurity to a height which cast a shadow even upon the throne itself, they seldom proved themselves capable of bearing prosperity with equanimity but, from various causes, soon fell into disgrace and were shorn of their ephemeral splendors.

One of the active causes of their downfall was that they invariably made themselves odious to the people. Conspicuous among the cause which awakened this odium, was the folly they evinced in constructing palaces so splendid and luxurious that they vied in beauty and grandeur with those of sovereignty itself. To such a degree does the love of show delude its victims that these characters were often guilty of the greatest blunders and inconsistencies. The most wary and cautious favorites were not above this silly passion for display, and thus paved the way for their downfall.

Cardinal Wolsey, the favorite of HENRY VIII., proud and inflated with the honors and princely wealth heaped upon him by his indulgent patron, constructed many magnificent palaces. His revenue was equal to that of his capricious master, and he squandered most of it in this manner. The peculiar regard that the people entertained for this pampered prelate is clearly shown by verses written at that time, in which are to be found many bitter allusions to to his birth and his follies. One sample will furnish the sentiment of all:

" Has the Cardinal any gay mansions? Great palaces, without comparison : Most glorious of outward sight And within decked point device; More like unto a paradise. Them an earthly habitation. He cometh then of some noble stock? His father could match a bullock. A butcher by his occupation."

But envy kept close upon the heels of the proud Cardinal, and he was compelled to relinquish Hampton Court, his favorite residence, to the King, and accept the favor of "keeping the King's palaces." In this manner only could the most powerful subject England ever had live in security in his own house.

A similar folly committed by BUCKINGHAM, was the cause of the downfall of that Prince. The Roman tiars haunted the imagination of a downright fight.

WOLSEY, and the pride of having outwitted RICHELIEU excited the passion for display in VIL-LEIRS; and they were drawn into extravagances which they would have otherwise avoided.

But even the great and good CLARENDON and the wary and cautious WALPOLE committed the same error. Dunkirk House, the folly of the former, exists only in history; for it was torn down, a sad fulfillment of a deserved fate. The people believed it was built with money received from the sale of Dunkirk, a trophy of the Revolution. The expense connected with building so grand a structure compelled CLARENDON to surrender it to greedy creditors; and he retired with safety, if not with honor, to the Continent, and there devoted himself to literary pursuits. Houghton, the residence of WALPOLE, though it did not meet the same fate as Dunkirk House, was as ruinous to its founder. It is said of WALPOLE that, in early life, contemplating this folly of ministers, he remarked that it was an act of great imprudence in them to construct palaces. But, at the height of power, he forgot all this, and reaped the fruits of his forgetfulness in the public obloquy heaped upon him by an indignant and outraged nation.

Thus it seems that neither the good nor the cautious man can always withstand the seductive influence of the love of show and the pride of pomp.

NOTES ON OVERWORK.

Unwise above many is the man who considers every hour lost which is not spent in reading, writing, or in study, and not more rational is she who thinks every moment of her time lost which does not find her sewing. We once heard a man advise that a book of some kind be carried in the pocket, to be used in case of an unoccupied moment-such was his practice. He died early and fatuous. There are women who, after a hard day's work, will sit and sew by candle or gas-light until their eyes are almost blinded, or until certain pains about the shoulders come on, which are almost insupportable, and are only driven to bed by physical incapacity to work any longer. The sleep of the overworked, like that of those who do not work at all, is unsatisfying and unrefreshing, and both alike wake up in weariness, sadness, and languor, with an inevitable result, both dying prema-

Let no one work in pain or weariness. When a man is tired, he ought to lie down until he is fully rested, when, with renovated strength, the work will be better done, done the sooner, and done with a self-sustained alacrity. The time taken from seven or eight hours' sleep out of each twenty-four is time not gained, but time much more than lost; we can cheat ourselves, but we cannot cheat Nature. A certain amount of food is necessary to a healthy body, but if less than that amount be furnished, decay commences the very hour. It is the same with sleep; any one who persists in allowing himself less than nature requires will only hasten his arrival to the madhouse or the grave .- The Mor-

DO IT WITH THY MIGHT.

FORTUNE, success, fame, position, are never gained but by piously, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing, living, to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through, if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportion, and vou will become a hero. You will think better of yourself-others will think better of you. Of course they will. The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever vou undertake. Consider vourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful. Never fear.

CHANCE CHIPS.

Pons are unpopular. Men with one idea are perplexed with a double meaning.

WHEN one ox lies down, the yoke bears hard upon him that stands un.

WHY is a petroleum dealer like an epicure? Because he lives on the fat of the land.

To describe a character by antithesis is like painting a portrait in black and white—all the curious intermixtures and gradations are lost.

NEXT to making a child an infidel is the letting him know that there are infidels at all. Credulity is the man's weakness, but the child's strength.

As for ourselves, we can say that night-fancies have long ceased to be afflictive. We confess an occasional nightmare, but we do not, as in early youth, keep a stud of them. - Prentice.

A YOUNGSTER while perusing a chapter of Genesis, turning to his mother, inquired whether the people in those days "used to do sums on the ground." He accounted for his question, by reading the passage, "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

IF you don't want to fall in love with a pretty girl, don't commence flirting with her, for this courting for fun is like boxing for fun. You put on the gloves in the utmost good humor, with the most friendly intentions of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself insensibly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict, until some unlucky punch in the "vesket" decides the matter and the whole affair ends in

Musings. Sabbath

BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US."

BY MRS. ELIZABETH AKEES.

THE time for toil is past, and night has come, The last and saddest of the harvest eves; Worn out with labor long and wearisome, Drooping and faint the reapers hasten home, Each laden with his sheaves.

Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves, That I am burdened not so much with grain As with a heaviness of heart and brain; Master, behold my sheaves! Few, light and worthless—yet their trifling weight

Last of the laborers, Thy feet I gain.

Through all my frame a weary aching leaves; For long I struggled with my hapless fate, And staid and tolled till it was dark and late— Yet these are all my sheaves!

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat; Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves:

Wherefore I blush and weep, as at Thy feet kneel down reverently and repeat, "Master, behold my sheaves!"

know these blossoms, clustering heavily With evening dew upon their folded leaves, Can claim no value or utility-Therefore shall fragrancy and beauty be

The glory of my sheaves! So do I gather strength and hope anew; For well do I know Thy patient love perceives Not what I did, but what I strove to do And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few, Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

THERE are certain truths which we never ought to discuss or dispute about. They are those truths which we believe by virtue of the gift of faith.

It will be seen that, in order to carry on a course of reasoning to a conclusion, we must first comprehend and establish the propositions on which that conclusion depends. It will be seen too, that in every conclusion on truth wherein the expression of it involves the infinite, the argument on which it depends must likewise contain a proposition of a similar character. To believe such a truth or conclusion, or such a proposition, the exercise of faith is indispensable. So in an argument to maintain such a truth, we must continually be begging the question. We must ask our opponent to admit just what he is attempting to disprove.

Let us see the effect of an attempt to establish by a course of reasoning, for instance, that "the blood of CHRIST cleanseth from all sin." The argument might be, Everything that CHRIST said was true; CHRIST said His blood cleanseth from all sin; therefore, it is true. But, says the unbeliever, "I de not admit your premises. Prove to me your proposition that 'everything that CHRIST said was true.'" The argument for this might be, "The Son of God could say nothing but what was true; CHRIST was the Son of God, therefore everything He said was true. But the unbeliever says, "I do not admit that CHRIST was the Son of God." In every argument of this kind, one of the propositions on which the conclusion depends will not be susceptible of proof by reasoning. So the attempt to establish these truths by a course of reasoning becomes useless.

And, too, if we are fair, when we enter into a discussion or argument, we must give weight to the reasoning of our opponent. Is there any benefit to be derived from a discussion where either party is pre-determined, whatever the argument may be, to remain of the same opinion? Has a Christian the right to place his belief in CHRIST in the balances of his own reasoning powers? How came he by this belief? Did he arrive at it through a course of reasoning? Certainly not. It is through the faith that is given It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, him by Christ. If the Christian cannot rest his belief in the vital truths of Christianity on the results of his reasoning, (and we believe no Christian can.) he has no right to argue and dispute about them with unbelievers who attempt to disprove them. By vital truths we mean all those a belief in which demands the exercise of Christian faith as, for instance, such truths as "CHRIST is the Son of God," and "CHRIST will save all who come unto Him in faith."

As we may never get at these truths through any other source than revelation, we may not expect to uphold them by reasoning. CHRIST never attempted to convince men by argument that He was the Son of GoD. He spoke to men in parables; and to whom He would. He gave the power to understand them and believe His statements. And when Thomas would not believe the LORD had risen till he had put his hand in His side, CHRIST did not attempt to convince him by a course of reasoning. PAUL. after he had tried disputation with unbelievers. determined to know nothing among the disciples save CERIST and Him crucified.

We cannot make ourselves believe more fully in the power and efficacy of CHRIST's death by disputation, nor can we establish, by argument, simply, any truth which demands the exercise of faith. Let argument and reasoning, then, be confined to those questions in our religion which are matters of argument, and let faith reign supreme in her own sphere.

GREATNESS.—There is a greatness before which every other sinks into nothing; one which, when clearly seen in its true dignity, produces the clearly seen in its true dignity, produces the most thrilling emotion of the heart. It is moral greatness—that undeviating rectitude of action, which leads men to seek the best interests of others, that integrity of soul which binds man under every circumstance to truth and duty, and rears for him a monument encircled by that eternal radiance which issues from the throne of God.

Gancational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

BY L. JARVIS WILTON.

THERE are three essential parts of our nature which are mutually dependent upon each other. These are the moral, mental and physical. We cannot become perfectly developed in character by the culture of one part of our nature at the expense or neglect of another. And there is no one thing upon which the character of a man depends, on which his value in the world las a thinker, a worker, a creator, a man depends, so much on as the physical development. Mental and moral attainments are dependent upon health. No illustrations are needed to prove the fact. The observation of every thinker is sufficient. The poet has said:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

It has been said, too, that the pristine beauty of the human species consisted in perfection of development, physically, mentally and morally. If so, then the species must have deteriorated. We will not discuss the question, but proceed to deal with realities and facts, which must be patent to every observer.

The ancient Greeks and Romans saw beauty and strength in the human form, and cultivated the powers of the body to a high state of perfection. They regarded man as the highest order of created being, and only inferior to the gods themselves. In their literature we find their warriors, counsellors and heroes compared to the gods. A beautiful and virtuous woman was said to be like a goddess.

We, too, pleased to be called "but a little lower than the angels," delight in the culture which elevates us to a higher rank in the scale of being. The ancients cultivated with a zeal almost reaching to worship the form which incases this divinity of being. We make the opposite mistake, and cultivate and worship the spirit, regardless of the form, or of the culture of the casket which holds and nourishes the spirit. We cultivate the mind and intellectual faculties, seek to promote moral development and reforms, by all means which we can make use of, forgetting that the highest mental and moral development is dependent upon the physical condition and education. One portion of our bodies we educate, and that too much. The brain is over-fed with facts and theorems, overexercised with formulæ, and over-worked with analyses and deductions, or merely, as is often the case, over-fed with a multitude of books, isms and ologies without a proper exercise of its powers of digestion; while the body, perhaps over-fed in the same way, without proper exercise and care, is lett to its own growth. A symmetrical growth of mind or physique seems to be out of the question; and yet nature meant that all our faculties should grow together to a perfect and harmonious beauty. But we find one person all mind, with a weak body, a palefaced nervous creature, who is sure sometime to show an unsymmetrical character from this nervous organization which study and mental habits have induced; for a healthy mind cannot exist in an unhealthy body, and sooner or later out of a deranged or diseased physical system grows a diseased mental system. Another aims only at physical culture, and becomes powerful in frame, robust, athletic, but is almost as uncultivated in heart and intellect as a savage. A true culture regards the body as the casket of the soul, and while beautifying mind and heart with the highest culture and most ennobling virtues and graces of character, will consider the body as something to be cared for, kept healthy and beautiful as thereby enhancing the mental and moral beauties, of the soul which is so intimately related to it.

We are too apt to forget that in our own physical and mental habits of culture we are influence ing, to an untold extent, the mental and physical development of our race for ages to come; that our habits of mental and intellectual labor, late hours, improper diet, powholesome re amusements, late suppers, stimulating food and drinks, excitements and a thousand causes which induce in us indigestion, nervousness, languor and an unconscious habit of looking upon the dark side of life, will certainly be transmitted by us to the succeeding generations, and appear again, exaggerated into physical deformity or weakness, mental deterioration or an innate immorality and inborn devilishness, which may manifest itself in crime. A cheerful, happy and exert a pleasing spell of magnetism upon all with whom it may come in contact, imparting its own buoyancy and healthy vigor, as well as giving its possessor a healthy and happy state of bodily development.

Let us briefly glance at some of the causes which operate to undermine our health and, through it, the faculties of mind which determine our rank of manhood and superiority to the brute creation.

Many of them begin in the nursery from which a fond, but ignorant or unthinking mother banishes the best invigorator and exhilarator, the pure air. Then, often, she wraps the child in so many garments as to compress the chest and abdomen, and prevent a free movement of the limbs and muscles, as well as to preclude a free perspiration. Perhaps the child is of a delicate constitution, has inherited from the mother's habits of mind an apprehensive fear and distrust, a pecyish fretfulness and irritability, an unhappy and unpleasant mind. She does not know that this is the child's nature, derived from her own habits of mind, the broodings and depressions to which she yielded herself perhaps years before its birth, but she imagines the poor thing is sick and doses it with this or that which some one, equally ignorant, suggests, keeps it in the house



PLAUTT'S IMPROVED SELF-SETTING TRAP.

THE value of the fur trade on this continent | leaping up on the edge of the trap, at A. The | pass through the door, E, they emerge into is enormous, and annually increasing. If trapping animals was reduced to something like certainty, the yield of "pelts" would be very much enlarged. In the engraving published herewith, we have shown a new self-acting trap for catching animals. That is to say, when one animal is caught he immediately sets the trap again; so that "one more unfortunate" is in a short time brought to share his captivity.

The sagacious fox seen in the back ground peering into the depths of the trap-the marten looking up to it with awe, and the fitch on the tree inspecting the already caged individual below him, will soon, individually and collectively, be brought to join him, for with animals as with

human nature, curiosity is a predominant trait.

In this trap the animal gains an entrance by sugar-plums, tea, coffee, rich cakes, biscuits, pastry, and whatever its morbid appetite may crave. At five or six years of age it is sent to school, learns easily, is stimulated to study by the flattery and praises of fond friends, or the prospect of prizes. Perhaps at Sabbath School it is required to learn and recite thousands of verses a year, to read the Bible through once a year, or to do something equally as difficult to the young mind. We would not say one word against the Sabbath School and its noble work. But this system of mental cramming, which, we

condemn it wherever found. Then, again, comes the college training, with its continued series of crammings, indigestions and dyspepsia. Everybody must be educated, these days, at a college or boarding school. We will glance over some of the work done there and see its effects upon the physical character. Here is a schedule of studies:

are sorry to say, has crept into this institution,

is a murderous one, and we will not hesitate to

Three pages of Algebra in advance, the same in review. One page, at least, is of problems. Three Propositions in Geometry, advance, three in review. Eight pages Outlines of History, adce, the same for review.

As pupils advance they are supposed to increase their capacities in proportion to the time they have studied. A more advanced class will have perhaps ten lines or fifteen of Virgil, advance, as much in review, a lesson in Latin composition, fifteen pages Evidences of Christianity, in advance, as much in review; four propositions of Conic Sections, advance, review four. These are not estimated lessons, but such as we have actually known. For these three contented spirit, always hopeful and glad, will lessons a day, at least eight or ten hours of study were necessary. Three hours were spent in recitation, three in meals and social recreation. two in writing abstracts and preparing essays, writing letters, &c. The remaining eight, when by chance eight hours remain, must suffice for

sleep and physical exercise. Who can wonder that girls, subjected to such a course of mental discipline should be weak, nervous, excitable and unsymmetrical in character as in health and physical development! So much must be learned in so little time, that a sacrifice must be made somewhere; and the poor body, which was designed to be an ornament, as well as a casket for a beautiful soul, grows ugly with disease and induced deformity. Disease, nature's fearful avenger, induces morbid desires and passions which result in downright depravity. And by disease, thus induced. we become more ugly, really deformed, less vigorous in mind as well as in body. We have given that to nourish the brain which ought to nourish both body and brain, and now a reaction must occur, for the laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. We have endeavored to cultivate the mind and render it beautiful. We imagined, perhaps, that Thought would be the sculptor who should chisel lines of beauty upon face and form, that noble purposes and because it is so delicate, and pampers it with truths would deepen the lucid lustre of the eye,

interior looks so inviting that he incontinently jumps in. Therein lies his error, for in alighting the animal strikes the triangle, B, which is merely a treadle hinged so as to trip the catch, C, which holds the cover, D, up; the cover then falls and shuts him out from the world forever. All is darkness inside, save at one point where a little light shows through. To the entrapped animal this light appears a way of safety to some favored spot, and he therefore noses his way into the promised land through the door, E. This door is connected with a series of catches, F, on the side, that liberate the trap door, D, and cause it to rise again, and thus set the trap for another animal. The weight, G, holds the trap door, D, by the aid of the escapement wheel, so that it cannot be raised from the inside. As the animals

the roseate tinge of the cheek, and the expressive lines of the features; but Disease is a sculptor too, and with his powerful allies works mercilessly against art and beauty. We cannot expect a beautiful, rich-tinted and fragrant flower from a diseased plant, lacking sunlight, air and moisture. Nor can we expect a child to grow into a noble, perfect, symmetrical man or woman, in person, or character, without sunlight, pure air and water, exercise and sleep.

If in our systems of education we were to inculcate a taste and desire for physical beauty and health; if we were to teach our girls especially, how to beautify themselves in heart, mind and person by a faithful adherence to, and understanding of the laws of health, teaching them how to care for themselves in order to promote the highest degree of health and physical perfection, how to rear their children properly when they shall become mothers, and how to educate them for the highest and truest enjoyments and duties of life, we should do a more glorious work than most of our schools, reforms and missionary labors are now accomplishing for

Various Topics.

AN ARIBIAN CITY

THE sun was yet two hours' distance above the western horizon, when we threaded the narrow and winding defile, till we arrived at its further end. Here we found ourselves on the verge of a large plain, many miles in length and breadth, and girt on every side by a high mountain rampart, while right in front of us, at scarce a quarter of an hour's march, lay the town of Hayel, surrounded by fortifications of about twenty feet in height, with bastion towers, some round, some square, and large folding gates at intervals; it offered the same show of freshness and even of something like irregular elegance that had before struck us in the villages on our way. But this was a full grown town, and its area might readily hold 300,000 inhabitants, or more, were its streets and houses close packed like those of Brussels or Paris. But the number of citizens does not, in fact, exceed twenty or twenty-two thousand, thanks to the many large gardens, open spaces, and even plantations, included within the outer walls, while the immense palace of the monarch alone, with its pleasure-grounds annexed, occupies about one tenth of the entire city. Our attention was attracted by a lofty tower, some seventy feet in hight, of recent construction, and oval form belonging to the royal residence. The plain all around the town is studded with isolated houses and gardens, the property of wealthy citizens, or of members of the kingly family, and on the far-off skirts of the plain appear the groves belonging to Kafar, Adwah and other villages, placed at the openings of the mountain gorges that conduct to the capital. The walls and build-

large, well-lighted apartment, H, which is covered with wire net, and they can there roam round and bite each other at pleasure.

At the side of the trap there is another door, I, through which the prey can be removed at any time. Animals caught alive in traps are much more valuable for their fur than when maimed or shot outright.

This is an exceedingly useful and efficient trap, for by the aid of it numbers of animals can be caught at once without the formality of setting the trap for each one, and the trapper may leave it for days and be certain, when he visits it, of finding a goodly company assembled.

This invention was patented Dec. 27, 1864. by J. M. Flautt. For further information, address him at Reedsbury, Wis. — Sci. Amer.

ings shone yellow in the evening sun, and the whole prospect was one of thriving security, delightful to view, though wanting in the peculiar luxuriance of vegetation offered by the vallev of Diowf. A few Bedouin tents lay clustered close by the ramparts, and the great number of horsemen, footmen, camels, asses, peasants, townsmen, boys, women, and other like, all pass ing to and fro on their various avocations gave cheefulness and animation to the scene.-London Spectator.

A REMARKABLE CONFIRMATION. - Sir Henry Rawlinson has been distinguished for his success in deciphering the arrowheaded inscriptions brought to light by the modern explorations of Nineveh and Babylon, though all scholars have not accepted his interpretation. Twelve years ago he read on a Nineveh monument that two Assyrian kings, one of whom was contemporary with Jehu, king of Israel, visited a cave from which the Tigris flows, and there found the inscriptions of the two kings, preserved on the rock till the present time. This remarkable discovery establishes beyond doubt the authenticity of the interpretation of those old writings which tory.—American Messenger.

CIVILIZATION AND THE HUMAN BRAIN .- At a late meeting of the Ethnological Society, Mr. Dunn read a paper on the "Influence of Civilization on the Brain of Man," in which he contended that education and moral culture produce changes in the form and size of the brain, which are manifested by the conformation of the skull. By the influence of civilization he maintained, the skull of the negro may be altered from its original type, and may be rendered equal in its phrenological developemets to the skull of an European. On the table were placed casts of the skull of an individual at different periods of adult life, to show the changes that had been produced in ten years.

Horses Freding one Another. -M. de Boussanelle, captain of cavalry, in the regiment of Beauvillers, relates, in his "Military Observations," "That an old horse of his company, that was very fine and full of mettle, had his teeth, all of a sudden, so worn down that he could not chew his hay and corn; and that he was fed for two months, and would still have been so, had he been kept, by two horses on each side of him, that ate in the same manner; that these horses drew hay from the same rack, which they chewed, and afterwards threw before him; they did the same with the oats, which they ground very small, and also put before him; this" added he. was observed and witnessed by a whole company of cavalry, officers and men."

STERNE used to say, "The most accomplished way of using books is to serve them as some people do lords, learn their titles and then brag of their acquaintance."

Beading for the Young.

THE THREE WISHES.

THERE was once a wise emperor who made a law that to every stranger who came to his court a fried fish should be served. The servants were directed to take notice if, when the stranger had eaten the fish to the bone on one side, he turned it over and began on the other side. If he did, he was to be immediately seized and on the third day thereafter he was to be put to death. But by a great stretch of imperial clemency, the culprit was permitted to utter one wish each day, which the emperor pledged himself to grant, provided it was not to spare his life. Many had already perished in consequence of this edict, when, one day, a count and his young son presented themselves at court. The fish was served as usual, and when the count had removed all the fish from one side, he turned it over, and was about to commence on the other, when he was suddenly seized and thrown into prison, and was told of his approaching doom. Sorrow-stricken, the count's young son besought the Emperor to allow him to die in the room of his father; a favor which the monarch was pleased to accord him. The count was accordingly released from prison, and his son was thrown into his cell in his stead. As soon as this had been done, the young man said to his gaolers:-"You know I have the right to make three demands before I die; go and tell the Emperor to send me his daughter, and a priest to

The first demand was not much to the Emperor's taste, nevertheless he felt bound to keep his word, and he therefore complied with the request, to which the princess had no kind of objection. This occurred in the times when kings kept treasures in a cave, or in a tower set apart for the purpose, and on the second day of his imprisonment the young man demanded the king's treasures. If his first demand was a bold one, the second was not less so; still an Emperor's word is sacred, and having made the promise, he was forced to keep it; and the treasures of gold and silver and jewels were placed at the prisoner's disposal. On getting possession of them he distributed profusely among the courtiers, and soon he made a host of friends by his liberality.

The Emperor now began to feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Unable to sleep he rose early on the third morning and went, with fears in his heart, to the prison to hear what the third wish was to be.

"Now," said he to the prisoner, "tell me what your third demand is, that it may be granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

"Sire," answered the prisoner, "I have but one more favor to ask of your majesty, which, when you have granted, I shall die content. It is merely that you will cause the eyes of those who saw my father turn the fish over to be put out."

"Very good," replied the Emperor, "your demand is but natural, and springs from a good heart. Let the chamberlain be seized," he continued, turning to his guards.

"I, sire!" cried the chamberlain; -"I did not see anything—it was the steward."

"Let the steward be seized, then," said the king.

But the steward protested with tears in his eyes that he had not witnessed anything of what had been reported, and said it was the butler. The butler declared that he had seen nothing of the matter, and that it must have been one of the valets. But they protested that they were utterly ignorant of what had been charged against the count; in short, it turned out that nobody could be found who had seen the count commit the offence, upon which the princess said:

"I appeal to you, my father, as to another Solomon. If nobody saw the offence committed the count cannot be guilty, and my husband is innocent."

The Emperor frowned, and forthwith the ourtiers began to murmur; and then he smiled and immediately their visages became radiant.

"Let it be so;" said his majesty; "let him live though I have put many a man to death for a lighter offence than his. But if he is not hung, he is married. Justice has been done."-Dickens' once a week.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and essiduity."

Be not afraid to work with your hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes,"

Attend to your own business and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled. Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot,

will make a pot-lid." "Save the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plow deep while sluggards sleep,

and you will have corn to sell and keep." Treat every one with respect and civility.

Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." "Good manners insure success." Never anticipate wealth coming from any

othersource than labor; and never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may go a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

Above all things, Never Despatr. "God is where he was." "Heaven helps them," Follow implicitly these precepts, nothing can hinder you from accumulating.



Bural New-Yorker.

E CYCLYT

NEWS DEPAPTMENT.



On every hill-top, from Texas to Maine: Encircle our Union with friendly devotion-Let Peace and Contentment surround us again."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 19, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

It is now believed that President Johnson's health is fully restored.

Gen. Terry has been made a Major-General in the regular army by brevet.

A military commission is engaged trying prisoners confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

The Freedmen's Bureau is about establishing free schools for colored children in Washington. Mosby has been released from arrest and has gone home. He said he came to Alexandria to be admitted to the bar.

Texas has been divided into three military districts-Gen. Turner commanding the Galveston district, relieving Gen. Granger.

From the 3d to the 8th inst., fifty-six regiments and batteries were mustered out of the U. S. service by order of the Secretary of War. Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, who ran for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Douglas. has been pardoned, it is said, through the influence of Mrs. Douglas.

The rebel Gen. Hill, who was committed to the workhouse in Washington for indecent and disorderly conduct some time since, has been released, two merchants having paid the fine.

Friends of deceased soldiers are going to Washington at great expense, and return disappointed, in endeavoring to obtain bodies of dead soldiers. There are to be no bodies disinterred until the first of November.

The Attorney-General has decided that a military commission, like the one before whom the assassinators of President Lincoln were tried, is perfectly legal—the laws of war and the laws of nations make it so.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has accepted a proposition from a Quaker society in Philadelphia, to establish industrial schools among the Nevajas, free of expense to the Government.

The War Department has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Roll of Honor," giving the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, and were interred in the National Cemetery in the District of Columbia from Aug. 3, 1861, to June 30, 1865. The entire number is 20,727.

News Summary.

A LARGE number of steamers, tugs and sailing vessels belonging to the Government, were sold at auction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 10th inst.

There are ten thousand freedmen in the vicinity of Vicksburg, who are behaving themselves admirably, and doing much better than before

The cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent at Malta. Great apprehensions are felt, and the strictest quarantine regulations are being enforced.

Dealers in small wares are beginning to complain that they have too many nickel pennies. Next in order will be the advent of small silver

A railroad train broke through a bridge at insworth. Iowa, on the 10th. thrown into the chasm. Four persons were killed and several injured.

N. P. Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue, who died suddenly in Cleveland a few days since, committed suicide. It appears that he is a defaulter to the amount of from \$60,000 to \$140,000.

GEN. DUNCAN, in command at Wilmington, Del., has issued a general order forbidding the enforcement of the old State law which disarms negroes. He further says :- "All arms hitherto taken from the colored people will be immediately restored by the officers of the police companies, or sent to these headquarters, with labels attached, showing by whom, from whom, and when each piece was taken."

In the great base ball match on the 10th, between the Athletic of Philadelphia, and the Actives of New York, the Philadelphians were beaten. The score stood, Actives twenty eight; Athletics thirteen,

There were very heavy storms throughout Wis consin and Minnesota on the 8th and 9th inst. In many places the wheat crop is badly damaged. There was also a severe hail storm in Sank, Crawford, Richland and Iowa counties, Wis. last week, destroying large fields of wheat The loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island make no distinctions in suffrage on account of color.

General Meagher made a speech to the Irish which he took ground in favor of negro suffrage.

The Chilian Congress has been a fortnight considering Article 5th of the Constitution, which makes the Roman Catholic the religion of the Republic, to the exclusion of the public exercise of any other.

Fortress Monroe, is soon to be resumed. The vessel had been raised some two weeks ago, and was being towed to the shore, when the pumps, which had to be kept working, suddenly got out of repair, and the "Congress" again sunk.

On the 11th of June last, there was a great and bloody naval battle on the Parana river between the Brazilian fleet, on one side, and eight Paraguayan steamers and eight floating batteries, on the other. The Brazilians claimed the victory. The Paraguayans lost about 2,000 men and the Brazilians about 200. Nearly all the commanders of the Paraguayan vessels were among the dead. Three steamers and one floating battery were sunk. One steamer and five batteries surrendered.

The internal revenue officers in Boston, one day last week, visited the leading hotels in that city and seized all the stock of cigars for violating the revenue laws, and took them to the Marshal's office.

A letter from Newbern, N. C., of Aug. 10, says the wealthy leaders of the late rebellion, who expected to control the coming State Convention and the political affairs of North Carolina, have for the past five weeks been giving dinners in many of the counties of the State to the returned members of the late rebel armies. Committees were appointed, and funds raised, and a day designated for a like display at the county seat of this county. As this looked like a public exhibition of approbation to the rebel soldiers for their attempt to overthrow the government, it was suppressed by the military authorities.

A defalcation to the amount of \$275,000 has been discovered in the Phœnix Bank of New York. The teller, (Jenkins,) the book keeper, (Earle,) and two other persons, have been arrested. The book keeper confessed to having abstracted \$100,000. He committed suicide in prison the day after his arrest.

There are no rebel prisoners at Eimira now except a few sick in the General Hospital.

One of the largest hotels in the country is to be built at Newbern, N. C. Gold closed on Saturday, the 12th, at 141%.

Dreadful Lake Disaster.

A COLLISION occurred between the steamboats Pewabic and Meteor on Lake Huron about half past eight o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst. The vessels were six miles from shore. The Pewabic was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot-house, and sunk in three or four minutes. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart.

When approaching they exchanged signals and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic.

A number of passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of her timbers. A few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck.

One hundred and seventy-five or two hundred passengers were on board the Pewabic at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-five of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be nearly one hundred.

The Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of wreck, but none were found.

The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor and carried to Detroit. The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

The Pewabic was built last year, and valued at \$100,000, - insured \$60,000.

We learn from Detroit, Aug. 12, that the propeller Meteor (the vessel which collided with the Pewabic) took fire on Friday morning, the 11th, while in the St. Mary's ship canal basin, and was destroyed and sunk in twelve feet of water. The passengers lost all their effects. No lives were lost. Both vessels were owned by S. T. Whiting & Co. of Detroit.

South-western Items.

FROM Cairo of August 11, we learn that one thousand eight hundred and eleven bales of cotton arrived there the 10th, and ninety-three bales passed for St. Louis.

The army worm is threatening the destruction of the entire cotton crop in Texas. Near Houston, one field of 200 acres was destroyed in a single night.

Bands of thieves still infest the interior of Texas, driving off stock and stealing whatever is of value to them.

Receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending August 8th, 19,465 bales. Stock on hand 66,534 bales.

The steamer Star, with 309 bales of cotton was burned on the Red Bayou, a tributary of the Red River, two weeks since.

A schooner wrecked on Yazoo bar was a total loss. The crew were saved.

During a storm at Natchez, July 81st, several coal barges were sunk, one containing 22,000 bushels of coal belonging to the Government.

Tennessee and Kentucky Elections.

TENNESSEE. - The Congressional election Immigration Society, at St. Paul, last week, in The returns are still extremely imperfect, but in Tennessee took place on the third inst. there is enough to show that Taylor in the first district, Maynard in the second, Stokes in the third and Cooper in fourth, all supporters of the Administration, are elected, as are Campbell in the fifth and Thomas in the sixth, both opponents of the Administration. In the eighth, the The work of raising the "Congress" near contest was very close, with the chances in

favor of Mr. Leftwich, Administration. The seventh district has not been heard from. The fifth district is the only one from which returns, approximately full, have been received. Thus far, Carter (Adm.) has 1,374, and George W. Campbell (Opp.) 4,079. This is the Nashville district. The papers seem to think that the delegation will be equally divided in politics.

KENTUCKY .- Returns from this State thus far show that of the anti-slavery candidates for Congress, Yeaman of the second district, Rousseau of the fifth, Smith of the sixth, Randall of the eighth, and McKee of the ninth, are elected. Of the pro-slavery candidates, Trimble of the first district, Harding of the sixth and Shanklin of the seventh, are elected. The third is the only district yet to be heard from.

The Disbanding of the Army,

THE Herald's Washington special says:-We have ascertained from official sources, that on the 1st day of last May there were 1,050,000 in the army and on the pay-rolls. Since that date there have been discharged a little over 700,000: leaving in round numbers about 350,000 still in the army and on the pay-rolls. Of the number discharged, about 300,000 are en route and at their several rendezvous to be be paid off and mustered out. The funds, sufficient to meet this demand, are in the hands of the paymasters, and are being paid out as fast as possible. The others who have been discharged, over 400,000, have been paid off and mustered out. The rapidity with which this part of the work is performed, may be inferred from the fact that official figures in the Departments at Washington show that there have been paid off and mustered out during the last thirty days, 260,-000 men.

The recent order of the War Department will probably muster out about half of Gen. Sheridan's troops, and paymaster Wilson has started with nearly \$5,000,000 to pay them off.

The Atlantic Cable.

THE latest dispatches from the Great Eastern to Wednesday morning, 2d inst., reported all going on well, and 1,200 miles payed out. On Wednesday evening the following was received:

"Valencia, August 2d, 8 P. M.

"Signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon. No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information has been received. The cause was unknown and at the closing of this summary nothing additional had transpired."

[As we go to press we have a report by telegraph that everything is again in order on board the Great Eastern—that the cable is being again successfully payed out.]

A Discovery.

Some laborers who were excavating in Lockport a few day since, found a mineral substance which is pronounced to be sulphuret of antimony, a mineral which enters into a great many preparations of medicine, and is extensively used in the arts. It enters into many of the most valuable alloys; with lead and copper it forms type metal. With lead it forms a compound on which music is engraved; with tin and copper it forms the finest pewter. It also enters into the metal of which teapots are made. With iron it forms a compound which has a star-like appearance. This star was much admired by alchymists, who considered it a mysterious guide to transmutation. All the antimony in commerce comes from France and Germany.

Foreign Emigration.

LATE foreign papers show that the rush of emigrants to this country from the north of Europe, is setting in with more than usual vehemence. Fifteen thousand Polish exiles are making arrangements with the Swiss Government for transportation to the free soil of the States.

From Norway, the exodus of the most valuable parts of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are ndeavoring to check it.

Nor is the emigration movement confined exclusively to the northern countries of the Old World. We may soon expect to see our canals and railroads swarming, as before the war, with the "down-trodden" of all nations seeking quiet homes in the "Far West."

Special Antices.

PROTECT THE TOES.

By the use of COPPER TIPPED SHOES for children the annoyance and expense of buying new shoes every two or three weeks is avoided. Sold everywhere.

Honesty is the best Policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPA-RILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation

for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIG-

INAL COLOR. It will keep the hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the first medical

authority. Ask fer Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renew er, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists. 818-eow 8t

The News Candenser.

- John Bell has taken the amnesty oath.
- Peaches are plenty and dear in Boston.
- The capital invested in oil is \$869,594,000.
- Guerrilla outrages in Texas are numerous.
- There are again rumors of Cabinet changes.
- The belle of Newport this season has \$235,000. - The army worm is eating up the cotton crop in
- Texas. - John A. McDonald has been made Premier in
- Canada. - The Eric railroad counts an earning this year of \$15,000,000.
- Texas is in want of agriculturists and all kinds of mechanics.
- Gen. Sherman is in Lancaster, Ohio, at the home of his boyhood.
- Three negroes were found murdered in Dauphin
- Co., N. C., lately. - Blackberries sell at two and a half cents a quart
- Brig.-Gen. Meagher has been appointed Secretary of Montana Territory.

at Madison, Indiana.

- Four thousand soldiers were buried at Fortress Monroe during the war. - It is stated that each of the Siamese twins gave
- a son to the rebel army. - Rains in North Carolina have been frequent and
- heavy and the heat intense.
- At all the watering places the ladies are grieving over the scarcity of young men. - Jeff. Davis' health is rapidly improving under the
- influence of his open air walks. - Maj-Gen. Burnside since his resignation has gone into business in Rhode Island.
- The Washington National Era is about to be revived on a negro suffrage basis.
- The venerable Dr. Breckinridge is in Washington to ask pardon for his rebel son.
- Crops in Canada have been badly damaged by late rains, particularly the wheat crop.
- It is reported that the 15th and 16th New York
- Artillery are soon to be mustered out. - Four Irishmen were buried alive while loading a
- gravel train near Pittsford, Vt., lately. - Government expenses are reduced to about onethird of what they were during the war.
- Dr. Nott, the venerable President of Union College, now aged 93 years, is rapidly failing.
- A brother of Stonewall Jackson recently fell overboard from a vessel at Mobile, and was drowned.
- A young man named Irwin brutally murdered his father and mother at Deertown, Canada, last week.
- It is said that Jake Thompson has abandoned his rebel associates in Canada, carrying the funds with
- The government property at Elmira is being sold and the military establishment reduced to a peace footing.
- Gen. Terry is about to appoint municipal officers for Richmond from a listefurnished him by Union citizens.
- A broker has disappeared from Philadelphia with \$26,000 and a woman. Both were another man's property.
- the State Capitol at Austin, Texas amid great popular rejoicings. BY THE DOZEN, HUNDRED OR THOUSAND.

— On the 4th the stars and stripes were floated over

STANDARD APPLES, Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Standard Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspherries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Scotch and Austrian Pine, Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Japan

Lilies, Angers Quince Stocks, &c., &c. All inquiries for Nursery Products promptly attend-Address, with stamp, 810-tf MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED.

CANCERS CURED without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors, White Swellings, Goitre, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated. Circulars de-

scribing treatment sent free of charge.

Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON, No. 27 Bond Street, New York.

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, 176 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail, For sale by all druggists.

Markets. Commerce. &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } Rochester, August 15, 1865.

THE market continues firm and with slight change. Red wheat has advanced 5c. Mess Pork has declined \$1 Butter is 2c higher. Eggs 2c lower and a drug in the market. Cheese is also ic lower. Hay has fallen \$1 per tun. New straw has appeared in market at \$8@9 per tun-not plenty yet. Wool has advanced a little but is very quiet, holders are firm and waiting for higher prices.

Wholesale Prices Current.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Ang 12.—Cotton, 44@446 for middlings, FLOUR.—Superfine State 85,90@6.15; extra State, \$5,90@, 55; choice State, \$6,90@,63; superfine Western, \$5,90@,15; common to medium extra do, \$6,55@6.90; common co good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$7,00@,30; trade brands, \$3,35@9,65. Canadian flour is dull, at \$6,66.89.

\$6.60,25. "Wheat, Chicago spring \$1,44@1,45; Milwaukee Club \$1,44@1,45; choice amber Milwaukee, \$1,45@1,46; winter red Western \$1,85@1,95; amber Michigan, \$2,06g. 207. Rys 97c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn, sales at \$5@91c for mixed Western. Oats 65@65%c. Pacvisions—Pork, \$2,76@88,50 for new mess; \$29,50@81,00,60r mess; \$24,00@25,00 for prime. Shoulders 15@17c.—Hams, 20@23%c. Lard, 19@24c. Butter, 23@23c. for Ohio, and 30@25c for state. Cheese, 10@15c. Hops 10@35 for common to prime.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Flour, city brands \$839,75. Cora mesl, \$100 bs, \$1,7631,87. Wheat, no sales. Eye quiet. Corn, \$80. Oats \$60. Mees and clear pork, \$33942. Hean 246226. Lard, \$3296. Butter \$73930. Cheese 14316 for new.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Flour, sales of XX Indiana and spring wheat at \$4.75@4.00; Minnesota at \$1.25. Grain—Wheat, No. I Chicago and Milwalkee \$1.25; white Causda \$1.75. Corn. 78@78c. Oats. 55@57c. Barley, 750@51. Rye, 85c. Feas \$1.15@1.20. Beans \$1.15. Provisions—Fork, \$25.20@83.00 for mess and light.—Hams, 22@36. Shoulders, 17@17c. Lard. 24%@35c. Salt \$2.20@2.25. Butter 25@28c. Cheese 15@16c.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—Flour, 34,506.00. Fall wheat. at \$1.0061.10 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ brashel; spring do. \$1.0061.06. Barley, 75.600. Peas, 606.30c. Oats. 426.45c. Butter, 196.22c. Cheese, 104. 61114. Ergs, 126.18c. Ham, 146.15c. Bacon, 114.6124c. Lard, 146.15c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$4.50c. Lard, 146.15c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$4.50c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 75c. Onions, \$1.50. Beef, 26c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 75c. Onions, \$1.50. Beef, 26c. Oliota, \$1.50. Beef, 26c. Mess pork, \$22; prime, \$18. Shoulders, 104.6114c. Hay \$468. Straw, \$10.50. Hides, trimmed, \$3.61.09 \$1.00 Bs. Calfakins, 76.95c. Sheepskins, \$161.50. Sheep pelts, 156.25c.—Lambskins 256.35c.—Globe.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Ang 8.— Beeves received, 5,224 against 6,132 last week. Sales range at 9,217c. Cows, received 125 against 125 last week. Sales, at \$9,217c. Cows, received 125 against 125 last week. Sales, at \$9,200,210 each. Yeal calves, received, 1,240 against 2,250 last week. Sales range at 7,217 art week. Sales jat 5,210c. Swine, received, 7,177 against 10,350 last week. Sales at \$10,75,211,50 % cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 9.—Beeves, range at \$6613. Oren, \$1506300 \(\text{ pair}. \) Mich Cows, \$25 (100. Handy Steers, \$40690. Veal Caives, \$6610 each.—Two-year olds, \$25600. Three-year olds, \$37644. Sheep and Lambs, \$4660 \(\text{ p.}. \) Shoats—Wholesale 18618 cents; retail 12616c; suckers, 20625c; large, coarse shoats 126 126; fat hogs 126124c, live weight. Hides 7680 \(\text{ p.}. \) Tallow 668c. Caliskins 16618c. Pelts 37c681.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Beeves range at \$4.50@9.25. Sheep, sales at 7@8c.; Lambs, 7%@8%c. Hogs, sales at 11@12c. TORONTO, Aug. 11.—First class cattle, from \$5,00@5.50 100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,00@4.50; inferior, \$5,00 25,50. Catves, fair supply at \$44,7 each. Sheep \$5,50@4 each per car load. Lambs, \$2@3,00. Yearlings \$3@4,50.— *Globe*.

WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—There has been only a moderate demand for both Domestic and Foreign fleeces during the week, but as the stocks light prices have advanced and at the close favor the seller. We quote as follows:—60g02c for Native and & Merinos; 68g65c for % and & de; 70g27cc for full-blood do; 78g77c for Saxony; 60g02c for No. 1 pulled; 68g67c for superfine; 68g70c for extra do; 26g27c for common unwashed Galifornia, and 40g2c; for fine. Foreign — Chilian unwashed 32g38c; Entre Rios washed 40g32c; Cordova 45g47c; East India 35g45c; African 30g40c; Mexican 30g35c; Smyrna 25g45 — N. Y. Post.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75,280c; Saxony fleece, 72,275c; full-blood Merino, 52,270c; three-quarters of, 64,27c; half do, 65,27c; half do,

New Advertisements.

THETY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Nortues (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1;— Diffusities, same length, 50 cents. Rach additional line Scents. Marriage and Obtusry notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

DAIRY FARM of 15? acres, new and rich, lying six miles south of this city, for sale at a low figure. Apply to A. G. WHEELER, Attorney, Rochester, N. Y. VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—Send stamp for description, price, &c. Address A. G. HENNES-SEE, Real Estate Agent, Eastville, Va. 818-5t

PATENTS OBTAINED BY J. FRASER & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS.—We have an Agent in ■ & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS.—We have an Agent in Washington, who secures prompt attention to our business at the Patent Office. Address us at our offices either in ROCHESTER OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

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great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cts.
and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
818-12t EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

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GO SOUTH."—Farm for sale in Virginia, 36 miles from Richmond, on the Danville R. R., 400 acres suitable for grain or Grazing. Well watered and timbered. A good variety of fruits. A good dwelling and necessary outbuildings; will be sold cheap. Possesion anytime, Address G. B. STACY, Box 566, Richmond, Va. Refers to FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

I MPORTANT TO INVENTORS,—The undersigned, having correspondence in all the principal cities and towns in the Northern States, offers his services to Inventors. I will manufacture their articles, or sell on commission. I shall exhibit articles at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, and American Institute New York ext month. References given.

ALBERT L. RICE, Boston, Mass.

WEBB SOUTH-DOWNS.

TWENTY-FIVE EWE LAMBS. TWENTY RAM LAMBS and YEARLINGS, the get of Archbishop, for sale this Fall.

GEORGE H. BROWN, Millbrook,
Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THIRTY EWES,

NEW IMPORTATION of ITALIAN QUEENS.
We have this season imported Queens, direct from
the District in Italy, where, according to the last German Bee-Keepers' Convention, this variety is found in
the highest purity. We are prepared to furnish gueens
bred from this importation, or our previous ones from
Dzierzon guaranteeing their PURITY AND SAFFARSIVAL
BY EXPRESS. For prices, etc., send for Circular to
L. L. LANGSTROTH & SON,
S18-4t. Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.

\$150 AGENTS WANTED in every County and State, to seit the Bartlett Shwing Machine, price \$25; fully licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. We will pay a monthly salary and expenses, or allow a large commission on sales. For particulars, illustrated catalogue, territory, &c., enclose a stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, sole Agents for United States, 221 Summit St., Toledo, C.

AGENTS WANTED.—In every Township to sell GRANT and SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS; by Hon. J. T. Headley, suthor of "Washington and his Generals," &c., comprising popular Biographies of prominent Generals, of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of Battles, Sieges, Adventures, &c.; with numerous steel Portraits and Battle Scenes. SOLIO DALY BY AGENTS. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once with stamp. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 180 Grand St., N. Y. 815-4t

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ever offered. Price within reach of all. Several thousands ready for delivery. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular and prices to
JOSEPH BRIGGS, 335 Broadway, New York.



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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

an and his Campaigns – CB Richardson, and Ornamental Trees for Fall of 1865 – Ellwanger Sherman and his Campaigns—U Britis and Ornamental Trees for Fall of 1893—Eliwanger & Barry.
Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
Azents Wanted—American Publishing Company.
Frost & Co., Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co.
Watches and Jeweiry—A H Rowen & Co.
Watches and Jeweiry—A H Rowen & Co.
New Patent Animal Fetters—Joseph Briggs.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat.
250,000 Pear Trees—Frost & Go.
\$130 Per Month—Page Brothers.
New Important of Italian Queens—L L Langstroth & Co
Webb South-Downs—George H Brown.
Important to Inventors—Albert L Rice.
Frost & Go., Patent Solicitors.
Go South—G B Sizty.
Astama Cured—S C Upham.
Astama Cured—S C Upham.
Agen ts Wanted, \$150 a Month—Raymond & Co.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Hall's Vegetable Silician Hair Renewer—R P Hall & Co. Protect the Toes. Protect the Toes. Ayres' Medicines.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The news from Alabama show a great improvement in public sentiment. The planters express their confidence in the success of free labor.

MRS. SURRATT'S counsel did not work for nothing. Before she was hung, they had a claim of three thousand dollars fastened upon her property.

GEN. RUGER has permitted the Salisbury (N. C.) Banner to resume publication-its editors promising to behave themselves and eachew treason in future.

THE keeper of the San Francisco dog pound has been fattening hogs with the carcases of the dogs, and selling the canine pork to the

THE Detroit Advertiser says that there is a great rush of emigration to the northern counties of Michigan, particularly in the region about Grand Traverse.

THE Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., has refused permission to establish colored schools there, and Gen. Schofield has granted it. The blacks will have their schools.

SIMEON DRAPER, of New York, has lately paid \$5,500,000 in gold into the United States Treasury, the receipts for the government cotton sold at auction at New York.

THE post band at Fortress Monroe is giving a series of minstrel concerts, to raise funds for the Lincoln monument. One of these entertainments recently yielded \$100.

THE Everett statue fund is so large that probably both a statue by Story and a bust by Thos. Ball, will be erected at Boston, the latter to be placed in the public library.

GEORGE B. LINCOLN has been re-appointed Postmaster of Boston. He originated the "rail-splitter" title of the late President. A worthy officer and true gentleman.

THE Canadian Parliament assembled at Quebec the 8th. In his address, the Governor-General expressed a hope that the plan of Confederation will yet be adopted by all the Provinces.

THE story that the wife of Jefferson Davis is in poor circumstances, is bosh. She lives in seclusion at a hotel at Pulaski, Ga., but her bills, which are not small ones, are regularly

Six beautiful Circassian girls, with fabulous heads of hair, are on their way to New York, under an engagement by Barnum, who is about to open his curiosity shop at the Chinese Mu-

THE following is the new Canadian Cabinet: Sir Narcisse Belleau, Premier and Receiver-General. Honorable John A. McDonald, Minister of Militia; and the Hon. Mr. McDougall, Minister of Education.

THE Baptist church at Petersburg, Va., burned by lightning last week, was riddled with shells during the siege. When our boys occupied the city they found its cellar stored with whiskey and other "goodies."

THE Paris correspondent of the London News, usually very well informed, throws out a hint that Napoleon is preparing to take up the Mexican question on his own account as soon as Maximilian returns to Miramir.

Another case of insane impulse has just occurred at Washington. A young lady armed herself with a pistol of the same pattern as that used by Miss Harris, and deliberately shot a soldier who had become an inconsistent lover, severely, if not fatally, wounding him.

HENRY S. FOOTE has written to Governor Brownlow an application for pardon. In the course of his letter, he says he has been aware, ever since reaching Richmond in 1860, that in entering the Secession movement, he committed a orievous and most censurable blunder.

THE cholera is ranging in Jerusalem. Several cases have appeared at Malta. A circular has been issued by the British Privy Council to the various port officers of the Kingdom, setting forth the danger of a visit from the disease, and ordering a rigid pursuance of precautionary measures.

It has been proposed to change the bed of the Potomac river to the north side of the flats, now occupying hundreds of acres, thereby enabling vessels to approach Washington along its entire river front, and destroying the malarious agencies which for years have rendered portions of the city so unhealthy.

AT Brooklyn, last week, while several lads were bathing, an enormous shark made after them. He was about snapping at a small boy, when a large hook with a piece of pork was thrown him, which he took, and was drawn ashore. He measured six feet in length, and weighed over 200 pounds.

A LARGE number of Tennessee soldiers are now being mustered out of service, and after receiving their share of greenbacks, depart for their homes, in most cases carrying their arms with them and vowing that bushwhackers and guerrillas shall not live in their localities.

New Advertisements.

STHMA CURED. - RELIEF GUARANTEED IN TEN MINUTES, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its in-fluence. Price \$2. Sent, post-paid, to any address by S. C. UPHAM, & South Eight St., Philadelphia, Pa. ET Circulars sent free.

\$1.000.000 WORTH

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

you are to receive:
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches.....each \$125
506 Silver Watches.....each \$20 to \$55
10,000 Gold Pens and Silver Cases....each \$5 to \$8
And a large assortment of Jewelry of every description for ladles' and genta' wear, varying in value from \$5
to \$35 each. The method of disposing of these goods at
OWE DOLLAR each is as follows: tion for ladies' and gents' wear, varying in vasue from \$2.0 \$2.0 to \$30.0 to \$30.0

GENTS WANTED

THE SECRET SERVICE, the FIELD, THE

DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE. BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON N. Y. Tribune Correspondent. 70,000 OOPIES SOLD IN 60 DAYS!

The most intoresting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years: traveling through the South in the secret service of the Tribune, at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his eccape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident, and romance of the war than any other work yet published. Horace Greeley says of it:
"A great many books will yet be written concerning this war, in addition to the many already in print; but not one of them will give, within a similar compass, a clearer, fuller, more readable account, entirely from personal observation, of the nature, animus, purposes, tendencies, and instrumentalities of the slaveholders' rebellion, than does the unpretending narrative of Mr. Richardson."

ilon, than does the unpretending narrative of mr. Ancardadon."
Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it pecularly adapted to their condition. Send for circulars. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Hartford, Coan. SCRANTON & BURR, AGENTS.

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This work — written by Col. Bowman, Gen. Sherman's personal friend, and Lt.-Col. Irwin, one of our ablest military writers—is the complete official history of this grand army as a whole, and mail its details. Every Corps, Division, Brigade, and Regiment is awarded its full share of credit and praise, the routes of march are carefully followed, the battles and skirmishes are described with the viviness of actual participation, and the whole narrative is enlivened by the countless incidents, both sad and mirthful, that were an inevitable accompaniment of such campaigns.

No other Official and Autheratic History of this great Army will be published, for no other writers can have access to the private and official papers of the several commanders. All such information is furnished for this work exchasively.

The following letter from Gen. Sherman shows the official character of the work:

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 31, 1855.

ficial character of the work:

LANCASTER, Ohio, July S1, 1855.

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Mark Meriden stood at his desk, giving a last look at his books, while Ben. Sanford - the roguish - the merry - the song-singing - the Ben. of all Bens., was thus urging on him the claims of a projected frolic that evening. Now Ben, was precisely the messenger for such an embassy - there was fun in the twinkle of his blue eyes, and a world of waggery in the turn of his head, and a pair of broad, roguish dimples that went merrily dodging in and out of his cheeks every time he spoke, and he laid hold of Mark's arm to drag him away. But Mark shook off his hand, and finished summing up a column of figures - put the blotting paper into the book, and the book into the place, wiped his pen — and, at last, turning to Ben., said:

"I think I won't go this time."

"Now, why not?" said Ben., eagerly. "Because - because," said Mark, smilingly; "because I have an odd fancy that I should like the pleasure of Mrs. Meriden's company better this evening."

"Hang Mrs. Meriden - beg pardon, Mark hang myself for saying so - but one don't like to see a fine fellow buried alive! - come, take a real wake up with us."

"Thank you, Ben., but I haven't been asleep, and don't need it. So I'll go home and see my wife," and thereat turned a resolute step home ward, as a well-trained husband ought.

"Now," says one of our readers, "who was Mark Meriden?" You would not have asked, good reader, if you had lived in the town of when his name first appeared on the outside of one of its most fashionable shops, "Mark Meriden," surrounded by those waving insignia of grace and fashion that young belles need to have their eyes turned off from beholding. Everything in the tasteful establishment told of well-arranged business, and Mark himself, the mirror of fashion, faultless in every article of costume, quick, attentive, polite, was every day to be seen there winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people." Mark's shop became the resort for high ton—the fashionable exchange, the promenade of beauty and wealth. who came there to be enlightened as to the ways and means of disposing of their surplus revenue - to see and be seen. So attentive, polite and considerate was Mark, so profound his bows. so bright his eyes, so unexceptionable his whiskers, that it might have proved a dangerous fellow, do join us in our trip to G-'s" and resort for the ladies, had not a neat, tasteful house going up in the neighborhood been currently reported as the future residence of an already Mrs. Meriden; and in a few months the house, neatly finished and tastefully furnished, received a very pretty lady who called herself to that effect. She was as truly refined and lovely a woman as ever formed the center flower in a domestic bouquet, and Mark might justly be pardoned for having as good again an opinion of himself for having been fortunate enough to

Mark had an extensive circle of business and pleasure acquaintances, for he had been one of the social, companionable sort, whose money generally found its way out of his pocket in very fair proportions to the rate it came in. In short, he was given to clubs, oyster suppers, and now and then a wine party, and various other social privileges for elevating one's spirit and depressing one's cash that abound among enlightened communities.

But, nevertheless, at the bottom of Mark's heart, there was a very substantial stratum of a certain quality called common sense, a trait which, though it was never set down in any chart of phrenology, may very justly be called a faculty, and one, too, which makes a very striking difference among people as the world goes. In consequence of being thus constituted, Mark, when he found himself in love with, and engaged to, a very pretty girl, began to reflect with more than ordinary seriousness on his habits, ways and manners of life. He also took an accurate survey of his business, formed an average estimate of his future income on the soberest probabilities, and determined to live a little even within that. He also provided him-

intended to live in habits of very close acquaintance, and in this book he designed to note down all the savings consequent upon the retrenchment of certain little extras, before alluded to, in which he had been in the habit of pretty freely indulging himself.

Upon the present occasion it had cost him something of an effort to say "no," for Mark was one of your easy "clever fellows" to whom the enunciation of this little syllable causes as much trouble as the gutterals of the German. However, when he came in sight of his parlor windows, through which a bright fire was shining - when he entered and found the clean glowing hearth, the easy chair drawn in front, and a pair of embroidered slippers waiting for him quite at their leisure, and, above all, when he read the quick glance of welcome in a pair of very bright eyes, Mark forgot all about Ben. Sanford and all bachelor friends and allurements whatsoever, and thought himself about the happiest fellow on earth.

The evening passed off rapidly by the help of music, reading and little small talk of which luck in the money line" - and Ben. kicked his newly married people generally find a supply, and the next morning found Mark at early busi ness hours with as steady a hand and as cool a head as if there had been no such things as bachelor frolics in existence.

Late in the afternoon, Ben. Sanford lounged in to ogle a few of the ladies, and above all to | and husband. I wish to my soul, for her sake, rally Mark on losing the glorious fun of the | I could afford to be married, and have a home of evening before.

"Upon my word, Mark," he began, "we must have you put up for Selectman, you are becoming so extremely ancient and venerable in your ways; however, you are to be excused," he added, "circumstances considered - female influence! - ah! well, it's a fine affair, this marriage!"

"Better try it, Mr. Sanford," said a bright, saucy girl, who, with her laughing companions, were standing close by while Ben. was speaking.

"Ah! madam, the wherewithal!" said Ben. rolling up his eyes with a tragic expression. "If some clever old fellow would be so obliging as to die now, and leave me a few thousand-then, ladies! you should see."

"But, speaking of money," said Mark, when he saw the ladies busy over some laces he had just thrown on to the counter-"what did your glorious fun' cost you?"

"Pooh! - nothing! - only a ten-dollar bill: nothing in my purse, you know?"

"Nothing in your purse? - not an uncommon incident after these occasions," said Mark, laughing.

"Oh! hang it all," said Ben., - "too true! I can get no remedy for this consumption of the purse, as old Falstaff says; however, the world owes me a living, and so, good morning!"

Ben. Sanford was just one of that class of young men of whom common report goes, that they can do anything they please, and who consider this point as so well established that they do not think it necessary to illustrate it by doing anything at all. He was a lawyer of good talents, and would have had an extensive run of business had he not been one of the class of people never to be found when wanted. His law books and law office saw far less of him than certain fashionable places of resort, where his handsome person and various social accomplishments always secured to him a welcome reception. Ben. had some little property left him by his father, just enough, as he used laughingly to quote, "to keep him in gloves and cologne water," and for the rest, he seemed vastly contented with his old maxim, "the world owes me a living," forgetting that the world can sometimes prove as poor a paymaster as the most fashionable young gentleman going.

But to return to Mark. When he had settled his account at night, he took from a pigeon-hole in his desk the little book aforenamed, and entered as follows: - "to one real wake-up, \$10," which, being done, he locked his desk and returned once more to Mrs. Meriden.

Days flew on, and the shop of Mark became increasingly popular, and still from time to time he was assailed by the kind of temptation we have described. Now, it was "Mark, my dear now, "Come, my old fellow, let us have a spree at F---'s;" now, it was the club, now the oyster supper-but still Mark was invincible. and as one or another gaily recounted the history of the scene, he silently committed the amount of expense to his little book. Yet was not Mark cynical or unsocial. His refusals, though firm. were invariably good-natured, and though he could not be drawn abroad, yet he was unquestionably open-handed at home. No house had so warm a welcome - no dinner-table could be more bountiful or more freely open for the behoof of all gentlemen of the dining-out-order no tea-table presented more unexceptionable toast, and there was no evening lounge more easy, home-like and cheerful, than on the sofas in the snug parlors of Mark Meriden. They also gave evening parties, where all was brilliant, tasteful and well-ordered; and, in fine, notwithstanding his short-comings, Mark was set down as a fine, open-handed fellow after all.

At the end of the year, Mark cast up the account in his little book, and was mightily astonished at it, for with all his ideas of the power of numbers, he had no idea that the twos and fives, and tens and ones, which on greater or smaller occasions, had found their way into his columns, would amount up to a sum so considerable. Mark looked about him-the world was going well-his business machinery moving in exact touch and time-his house-where was there a prettier one? - where a place more replete with every home-drawing comfort? Had he lost anything in pleasure the year past? Mark thought not, and therefore, as he walked homeward, he stepped into the bookseller's and ordered some books of superb engravings for

had heard her express an admiration some evenings before.

That same evening came in Ben. Sanford, a he expressed it, "in the very depths of indigo!" for young gentlemen whose worldly matters invariably go on wrong end foremost will sometimes be found in this condition, however exuberant may be their stock of animal spirits.

"Pray, Ben., what is the matter?" said Mark. kindly, as the latter stretched himself at length, in an arm chair, groaning audibly.

"Oh! a billious attack, Mark - shoemakers bills! tailors' bills! boarding-house bills! - all of them sent for New Year's presents! - hang 'em all!"

"Mark was silent for a few moments, and Ben. continued, "Confound it, Mark! what's the sense of living if a fellow is to be so very poor? Here you, Mark, born in the same town with me, and younger than I am by some two yearsyou have a house as snug as a man need ask - a wife like an angel-peace and plenty by the bushel, and all comes of having a good run of slippers against the andiron most energetically.

What has become of Emily P---?" asked Mark, after a pause.

"Poor soul!" said Ben., "there she is yet, with all sweetness and patience, wating till such a luckless scapegrace as I can give her a home my own; besides, to tell the truth, I am tired of

this rambling, scrambling, out-at-the-elbow, slip-shod life. "Why don't you get married?" questioned

Mark.
"Why don't I? to be sure—use my tailors' bills for fuel, and my board bill for house rent, and my shoes bill for bread and butter-hev? Would you recommend a poor girl to try me, Mark-all things considered?" said Ben., bit-

terly.

Mark reflected a while in silence, and then drew out his book - his little book, to which we before alluded.

"Just look at this account, Ben.," said he; "I know you hate figures, but just for once." Ben glanced at it impatiently-laughed when he read over the two or three first items, but his face lengthened as he proceeded, and Mark detected a sort of whistle of astonishment as he read the sum total.

"Well, Mark!" he exclaimed, "what a very old gentlemanly, considerate trick is this of yours - to sit behind your counter so coolly noting down the 'cost and come to' of all our little frolics-really it is most edifying! How much you must have enjoyed your superior discretion and forethought!" and Ben. laughedbut not with his usual glee.

"Nay, you mistake," said Mark. "I kept this account merely to see what I had been in the habit of spending myself, and as you and I have always been hand-and-glove in everything, it answers equally for you. It was only yesterday that I summed up the account, and I assure you the result surprised myself; and now, Ben. the sum here set down, and as much more as you please, is freely at your disposal, to clear off old scores for the year, provided you will accept with it this little book as a New Year's gift, and use it twelve months as I have done; and at the end of that time if you are not ready to introduce me to Mrs. Sanford, I am much mistaken."

Ben, grasped his friend's hand-but just then the entrance of Mrs. Meriden prevented his reply. Mark, however, saw with satisfaction that he put the book carefully in his vest pocket, and buttoned up his coat with the air of a man who is buttoning up a new resolution.

When they parted for the night, Mark said with a smile, "In case of billious attacks, you know where to send for medicine," Ben, answered only by a fervent grasp of the hand, for his throat felt too full for him to answer.

Mark Mariden's book answered the purpose admirably. In less than two years Ben. Sanford was the most popular lawyer in ---, and as steady a householder as you might wish to see; will just ask our lady readers their opinion in one point, and it is this:

If Mrs. Meriden had been a woman who understood what is called "catching a beau" better than securing a husband-if she had never curled her hair except for company, and thought it a degradation to know how to keep a house comfortable, would these things have happened?

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A curious incident lately occurred in a French criminal court. A young woman, carrying a child less than a year old in her arms, was arraigned for having stolen three gold ten-franc pieces from the house of a lady where she called on business. The prisoner stated in her defence that her baby snatched the coins from a table without her knowledge, and carried them home in its hand; that she had just discovered them there, and was preparing to go back with the money when she was arrested. The defence was thought most improbable, owing to the child's age; but the president, in order to test its possibility, ordered one of the ushers to lay three gold pieces on the ledge of the dock, within the baby's reach. The moment the little thing saw the money it clutched the pieces firmly and attempted to put them in its mouth. This experiment satisfied the tribunal that the woman had told the truth, and she was in consequence acquitted of the charge.

Epitaphs are not always veracious, but they are more truthful than the labels of the socalled foreign perfumes now sold in this market. Don't be duped by these printed fables. They are counterfeit presentments, covering counterfeit articles. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is, on the other hand, precisely what it pur-Mrs. Meriden, and spoke to a gardener to send | ports to be, a pure, unimpeachable staple of the self with a small account book, with which he some elegant flowering exotics, for which he tollet. Sold everywhere.

Wit and Kumor.

A CANDID URCHIN.

"What did mother say my little man? Did you give her my card?" asked an inexperienced gentleman of a little boy, whose mother had given him an invitation to call upon her, and whose street door was accordingly opened to his untimely summons by the urchin.

"Yes, sir," quoth the urchin, innocently, and mother said if you were not a natural fool, you wouldn't come on Monday morning, when everybody was washing."

At this juncture, mamma with a sweet smile of welcome, made her appearance at the end of the hall, when to her surprise Mr. Verysopht, the visitor, bolted!

"What in the world does the man mean?" inquired ma.

"I donno," replied the archin! "guess be's forgot sumthin."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Tribune says :-- "Gen. Butler one day sent a man of the name of Curtis, who had been a pilot on the James river, and who professed to know the position of the torpedoes, to Admiral Lee, with the characteristic suggestion:-"If he faithfully and truly performs his duty, and answers all queries, return him to me at Bermuda Landing; if not, hang him at the yard-arm." This was dictated in the presence of Curtis, to whom the General then remarked: - 'Now, my good man, go; you have your life in your own hands.' The individual certainly seemed to realize this fact."

JUDGE RYAN of Buffalo recently said, in response to a remonstrance against his ruling :-- "! have no law for it. I gave it as the opinion of the court, based upon common sense. I am no lawyer. I never read a law book in my life, and I never will, for the reason that I see so many -fools who have read law, that I dare not venture the experiment."

An elderly gentleman being ill, one of his friends sent a messenger with the usual inquiry, which, however, he had not pronounced with due emphasis:-"I'll thank you to take my compliments, and ask how old Mr. W. is." The messenger departed on his errand, and speedily returned, saying, "He is just sixty-eight, sir!"

"My friend," said a seedy individual to a waggish acquaintance at a ferry, "I wish you would loan me two quarters to cross the ferry; I havn' got a dollar in the world." "Well, I would like to know," was the reply, "what difference if makes to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world, which side of the river he's on!"

Corner for the Young

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

I am composed of 22 letters. My 19, 8, 15, 13, 18, 8 is a town in Ohio. My 21, 19, 20, 3, 16, 2, 2 is a county in Michigan. My 5, 22, 18, 8, 19 is a cape on the coast of Scotland. My 18, 18, 15, 6, 2, 3 is a town in New York. My 17, 2, 17, 4 is a county in Arkansas. My 9, 1, 20, 17 is an island in the Gulf of Mexico. My 12, 19, 10, 18, 3 is a lake in Russia.

My whole is a true maxim. Near Guilford, Ohio.

Answer in two weeks

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

A MAN while traveling from Grand Ledge to Lansing, stopped and inquired the distance. He was answered that if to the cube of the square root of the distance he had already traveled be added the square of the cube root of the distance yet to travel, the sum would be equal to three times the distance he had already traveled; but if to the square root of the disand, in conclusion, as this is a lady's story, we will just ask our lady readers their opinion in the distance yet to travel, the sum would be equal to the distance which he had traveled. Required the distance he had yet to travel, and the whole distance from Grand Ledge to Lansing.

Oneida, Mich Answer in two weeks.

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

REEHT asw a nam ni miheoned nowt Nad kneesys mace ot anb imh Eh blmuc up ot het nmichye pot Dan asw htye meatn ot brag mhi; Os eh ogt nowd no 'rhttoe dise. Dan neth heyt 'dntluoc dinf mih; Eh dore sa saft sa eh dluoc dire,

Dna veern dookel dibben mih. Spring Farm, N. Y. LOUISE J. HARPER. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A RIDDLE I am in your heart, but not in your mind.

If you look for me, you surely will find That I am in happy, though not in joy, Also in Albany, but not in Troy. Reeds Corners. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 811.

Answer to Geographical Enigma: - A fool uttereth all his mind: but a wise man keepeth it till after-

Answer to Anagram: The cruel and the bitter word,

That wounded as it fell: The chilling want of sympathy We feel, but never tell; The hard repulse that chills the heart Whose hopes were bounding high, In an unfading record kept-

These things shall never die. Answer to Arithmetical Problem: -42 oxen.

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