

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS]

VOL. XVI. NO. 33.

ROCHESTER N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 813.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.  
**HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,**  
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

**SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:**  
F. BARRY, C. DEWEY, LL. D.,  
H. T. BROOKS, L. B. BANGWORTHY,  
T. C. PETERS, EDWARD WEBSTER.

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

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, tugging 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 what 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:—1st. 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 crowded by its neighbors, that started from just

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 springs 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 thenceforward 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, why not likewise adapt the gun as a farm implement? The juvenile class of farmers would welcome this as a happy idea. If they were quick to learn how to 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 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 rifle 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 I 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.

## Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

### 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 1803, by Col. DAVID HUMPHREYS, 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, 1803, 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 Portuguese soldiers. On the tenth of April last, they were embarked in the *Tagus*, on board the ship *Perseverance*, of 250 tons, Caleb Coggeshall master. In about 50 days 21 rams and 70 ewes were landed at Derby, Connecticut, they having been shipt at New York on board of a sloop destined 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-foundland."

Col. HUMPHREYS kept these sheep carefully separate from all other families, breeding them in-and-in, down to the period of his death. The flock 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 survives 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 HUMPHREYS' 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, because 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 perfection. 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. HUMPHREYS 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, Negretillas, Acqueirres, Montarcos, Escurials, Gandoloupes, &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 Benthuyssen'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.

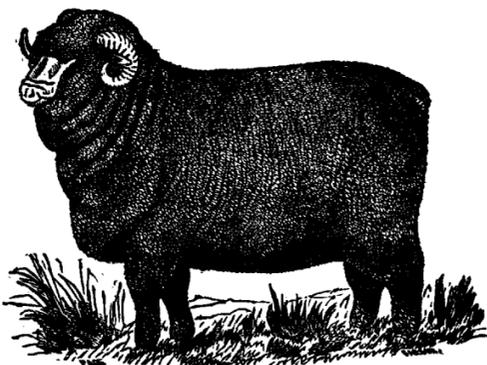
the industry of the United States of America":  
"Not guarded Colche's gave admiring Greece  
So rich a treasure in its golden fleece."

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 woolled 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. 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

\* 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 sheep? Did the American Ambassador take for 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, the mercenary traffickers, 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 refuse 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 license to export sheep from Spain, but that the Spanish Minister intimated to him "that he wished to take them out on abstraction 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 weightier reasons, would prevent him from declaring the complicity of any Spanish subject in the transaction. We are inclined to think that Humphreys was the first individual under the rank of a crowned head who obtained even an informal permit to export Merinos from Spain; and if the rigid, formal, unbending government of that country winked also at the action of such Spaniards as aided him, there can be no doubt that a public avowal of their complicity in a *high legal crime* would place them, especially if men of rank, in a very awkward situation. This fully explains Col. Humphreys' silence in regard to names and details, and it offers a better reason for his not mentioning the cabana from which he obtained his sheep, than the one rendered in the first paper of this series of articles. We have had a recent opportunity of conversing with a gentleman who visited Spain with the expectation of buying Merinos. He was introduced by the American Minister to a number of the principal flock masters at Madrid. He found those of the highest rank approachable and obliging. One immediately offered him the services of his *mayoral*, to act as his guide and informant, if he chose to visit Estremadura. The offer was accepted. The *mayoral* was written to, and met our traveler on the confines of Estremadura and thenceforth accompanied him. He would have selected sheep for him if he had wished to buy. Did Col. Humphreys receive less attention? The probability is that his sheep were selected from some celebrated cabana, owned by one of his acquaintances. We fancy his "most respectable" agent was a *mayoral*. We even doubt whether he was permitted to pay for the sheep. Everything had changed when Jarvis and others purchased their flocks a few years afterwards. The Spanish monarchy was overthrown. Foreign and civil war was raging. They bought the cabanas of four traitor Spanish nobles, which cabanas were confiscated and sold out of the country by the Spanish Junta, who had no other means of raising money.



MR. REMELEE'S RAM TEG "ARIES."

WILLIAM R. REMELEE of Middlebury, Vt., writes to us:—"It is well known that Messrs. HAMMOND & HALL purchased a lot of pure blood Infantado ewes of STEPHEN ATWOOD of Conn., in 1844. They bought together, but divided the sheep on their return home. In 1845, I purchased a half interest in Mr. HALL'S

flock; and additional purchases were made of Mr. ATWOOD. In 1845, Mr. HALL and myself dissolved partnership and divided the flock. Since that period I have bred alone. "Aries" was ten months old when drawn by Mr. PAGE. He was got by Mr. HAMMOND'S "Silver Mine" out of one of my pure blood Infantado ewes."

experiment—in his public account of his importation 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 LASTETRIE, who we then believed, and still believe, is the best authority extant in respect to the early Spanish sheep:

"The Escorial breed is supposed to possess the finest wool of all the migratory sheep. The Cradoclopes have the most perfect form, and are likewise celebrated for the quantity and quality of their wool. The Paulars bear much wool of a fine quality; but they 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 Negretts are the largest and strongest of all the Spanish traveling sheep."—[Læstetrie 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.

in a few generations. We have seen it stated on 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, Negretts, &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 closer-horned 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. CHAMBERLAIN'S Silesian sheep, which are a cross between Infantados and Negretts.

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

4. Twenty-one years ago Dr. SAMUEL AKERLY of Richmond Co., N. Y., who was intimately acquainted with Chancellor LIVINGSTON, informed us that either LIVINGSTON or HUMPHREYS, 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 agriculture,\* 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 Paulars; 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. 188-214.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

CREOSOTE IN HOOF-ROT.—B. F. KESSENER, Dansville, 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 disease 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 violent pain for a few moments like nitrate

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 through 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 Merinos 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 Cotswolds, and were just a year old when sheared, and they averaged 7½ 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 dab 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 treatment.

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 circumstances. It is often used in cases of fever on the human subject. It comes less into play with sheep, but still we have thought it worth mentioning.

Rural 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 half-blood."

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 alkalis 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 soap-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 kept 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.—N. H. Jour. of Ag.

Agricultural Societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1865.

Table listing agricultural exhibitions for 1865 across various states including California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Columns include location, dates, and exhibition details.

Table listing agricultural exhibitions for 1865 in Canada West, including locations like South Ontario, East York, Scarborough, and others with their respective dates.

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 considerably more than an average. As a friend says—"The farmers have not only Alled 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.

CRYSTALLIZED 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, crystalline sugar, exhibiting well-formed, 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 crystallize, 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 refused 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 slices 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 imitating the Post, though always disposed to "mete out justice," even before becoming a magistrate.

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 RURAL dated New Orleans, Aug. 3, Dr. B. F. WAREHET says:—"I was a resident of Onondaga Co., N. Y., for 25 years, and a constant reader of your RURAL 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 good condition as yours—and there is no reason why it may not be now under the superior tillage that it will get from northern emigrants who settle among us—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 13th, green peas; April 13th, ripe plums; May 1st, ripe tomatoes; May 2d, ripe blackberries; May 23th, 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 Delavan, Wis., writes to the RURAL thus of a rare specimen of the bovine race:—"I have a cow that gave 1,496½ 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 23 lbs., the least 19½ lbs. The June after said cow was 7 years old she gave 1,334 lbs. milk from which was made 68 lbs. of butter. She is said to be one-fourth Durham."

PROLIFIC CLOVER ROOT.—Mr. M. C. PECK, of Benson, Vt., writes to the RURAL:—"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 SCRORES.—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 Longiflorum*.—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 Rochester 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 the beautiful, delicate, yet brilliant Japan Lilies. In addition to their beauty, these lilies are exceedingly fragrant and as hardy as any of our common 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 magnificence.

*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 glorious lily at comparatively low rates. Autumn is the best time for planting lilies. They flower better if allowed to remain in the ground for several years without removal.



LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

SAVING PEAR TREES FROM BLIGHT.

NOT 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 shaved 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. E. M.

GRAPES IN SPRING.

In the middle of last March, there were very perfect Isabella Grapes, as fresh as if just picked, upon our exhibition tables. The specimens were 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 Spilings (*Sesia pelagica*) which may be seen hovering over flowers during the day time like humming birds. The fly deposits a single egg in the body of the caterpillar. This egg in due time hatches into a worm or maggot, and feeds upon the caterpillar,

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 Monitor, 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, known 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 continued growing much later than the dwarfs: that the wood was more succulent and conse-

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 branch 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 World*.

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 soil and making the soil loose and spongy, and the clons (the last year's growth) that were large enough for grafting, have nearly all been removed yearly for more than forty years.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Horticultural 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 second from the parent plant, bearing two fine ripe strawberries and plenty of blossoms. It is of the Agriculturalist variety.

APPLES ON SANDY SOILS.—Will you or some of your contributors give through the columns of the RURAL, a few varieties of long keeping apples, best adapted to light sandy land?—H. M. MYGATT, *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 is a very early apple; for cooking will remain good till fall. No. 3, a late fall or winter apple.—JOHN MORLEY, *Pine City, 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 please 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.

KEBONESE 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., *Otsello, 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 23 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, 299 quarts of berries, or 9 bushels and four quarts—or more than a quart to each plant. Mr. GRUBB is an aged gentleman and an invalid, and made this bed his special care. The plants were kept in hills, all the runners were plucked 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.—E. G. DAVIS, *Saugertown, Crawford Co., Pa.*

Domestic Economy.

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 CAKE.—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 soda, 1 do. cinnamon, ½ 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.

BLACK CAKE.—Two pounds currants, 2 do. raisins, 1 do. citron, 1 do. scorching flour, 1 do. sugar, 1 do. butter, 12 eggs, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ do. cloves, ½ do. of mace. Brandy and wine to your taste.

GINGER CRACKERS.—One cup of molasses, 1 do. sugar, 1 do. butter, ½ 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 jelly 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.

Horticultural Advertisements.

250,000 PEAR TREES. 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 trees. 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 FROST & CO., Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FROST & CO., GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Offer an immense stock of well-grown STANDARD and DWARF FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., &c., for the AUTUMN of 1865. 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. Nos. 1 & 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits and Ornamental Trees. No. 3—Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen, Dealers and others who wish to buy in large quantities. Address FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR FALL OF 1865.

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.

ROSES, Tree and Herbaceous Pæonies,

Including a fine collection of STANDARDS three to five feet high. A great collection of new and beautiful varieties. BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS, &c.

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 pre-paid to applicants who inclose stamps, as follows: Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 3, five cents; No. 4, three cents. No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruit Trees. No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c. No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring. 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 Mount Hope Nursery. Address Box 88 Canton, Fulton Co., Illinois. 812-t

GREAT AGRICULTURIST STRAWBERRY!

Great Reduction in Price of Plants.—From the 25th of August, J. KERR, of Waterloo, N. Y., will sell the Agriculturalist plants, of the very best quality and warranted genuine, 15 for \$1, postage paid and well packed, 100 for \$4. Russell's and Buffaloes at \$2 ½ per 100 or \$5 ½ per 1,000. Now is the time—send in your orders with the cash. 812-t J. KERR, Waterloo, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Great Inducements Offered to Dealers and Planters in Trees. 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 Quinces; Standard Plum, Peach, and Orange Quinces. Also a splendid stock of Horse Chestnuts, and 50,000 Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Gooseberry, Currant and other stocks, 40,000 Grape Vines of the best kind, from 1 to 3 years old. All for sale cheap for cash. JAYNE & PLATTMAN, Benton, Yates Co., N. Y.

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushels of Black Mazzard Cherry Pits, 25¢ per bushel, for sale by O. J. WELL & CO., Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK.—I will exchange Nursery Stock, raised in Wayne county, for houses and lots on farming lands. Address JOEL H. FRESCOTT, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. 808-2t

THE PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY. BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Apparasus, and Rhubarb Plants. Send for Catalogue gratis. 810-4t WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushels of Mazzard Cherry Pits for sale. E. F. CLARK, Danville, N. Y., July 24, 1865. 811-3t

## Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## NIGHT.

BY LIZZIE M. DYER.

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 showing  
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 pining,  
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 lullabies.

Ward 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;  
Eyes 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 out 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 briars 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 DEVON, 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 battle-field, 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-mothered 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 God'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 paper:

"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 so white and still over the church-yard where they would lay him. And, too, who so well as

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, reeking 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 Commander-in-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 WILHELM."

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 hoe-cake; 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 their husbands. These are matters which a single man would notice. There are pleasanter qualities, which can be discovered on close acquaintance.

## FEMINE 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.

COUNT ALBERT DE REVEL has, according to a Parisian correspondent of the Athenaeum, 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 golden 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 two thousand pounds a year with him.

## Choice Miscellany.

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 hath some memory of the past,  
To love and call it own."

Be 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 beautifies 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 causes 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 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 tiara haunted the imagination of

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

But even the great and good CLARENDON and the wary and cautious WALPOLA 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 WALPOLA, though it did not meet the same fate as Dunkirk House, was as ruinous to its founder. It is said of WALPOLA 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 prematurely.

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 Moralists*.

## DO IT WITH THY MIGHT.

FORTUNE, success, fame, position, are never gained but by pliously, 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 you 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. It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful. Never fear.

## CHANGE CHIPS.

PUNS 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 up.

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.—*Premises*.

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 a downright fight.

## Sabbath Musings.

"BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US."

BY MRS. ELIZABETH AKERS.

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.

Last of the laborers, Thy feet I gain,  
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  
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;  
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,  
And staid and toiled till it was dark and late—  
Yet these are all my sheaves!

Fall well I know I have more stalks than wheat;  
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered  
leaves;  
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at Thy feet  
I kneel down reverently and repeat,  
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily  
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,  
Can claim no value or utility—  
Therefore shall fragrant 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 fall, ripe ears be sadly few,  
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

BY L. MCG.

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 do 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 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 CHRIST 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 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.

**Educational.**

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 as 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, over-exercised with formulae, 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 left 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 pale-faced 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 influencing, 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, unwholesome reading and 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 contented spirit, always hopeful and glad, will 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 peevish 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 does it with this or that which some one, equally ignorant, suggests, keeps it in the house because it is so delicate, and pampers it with



PLAUTT'S IMPROVED SELF-SETTING TRAP.

The value of the fur trade on this continent 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 martlet 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

leaping up on the edge of the trap, at A. The 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

pass through the door, E, they emerge into a 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.*

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 are sorry to say, has crept into this institution, is a murderous one, and we will not hesitate to condemn it wherever found.

Then, again, comes the college training, with its continued series of cramming, 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:

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, advance, 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 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 truths would deepen the lucid lustre of the eye,

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 our race.

**Various Topics.**

**AN ARIAN 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 height, 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-

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 valley of Djowf. 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 passing to and fro on their various avocations gave cheerfulness and animation to the scene.—*London Spectator.*

**A REMARKABLE CONFIRMATION.**—Sir Henry Rawlinson has been distinguished for his success in deciphering the arrow-headed 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 have thrown so much light upon Scripture history.—*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 developments 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 FEEDING ONE ANOTHER.**—M. de Bousanelle, 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."

STERN 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."

**Reading 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 marry us."

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 courtiers 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 assiduity."

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-ld." "Save the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Flow 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 other source 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 Despair.* "God is where he was." "Heaven helps them." Follow implicitly these precepts, nothing can hinder you from accumulating.



List of New Advertisements.

Sherman and his Campaigns - C B Richardson & Barry. Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Fall of 1885 - Ellwanger & Barry. Great Prize Distribution - T Benton & Co. Agents Wanted - American Publishing Company. Frost & Co., Genesee Valley Nurseries - Frost & Co. Watches and Jewelry - A H Bowen & Co. New Patent Animal Traps - Joseph Briggs. Agents Wanted - E B Treat. \$20,000 Pear Trees - Frost & Co. \$100 Per Month - Page Brothers. New Importation of Italian Queens - L L Langstroth & Co. Webb South-Downs - George H Brown. Important to Inventors - Albert L Rice. Patents Obtained by J. Fraser & Co., Patent Solicitors. Go South - G B Stacy. Asthma Cured - S C Upham. Dairy Farm for Sale - A G Wheeler. Freckles, Tan, &c., removed - S C Upham. Agent to be Wanted, \$100 a Month - Raymond & Co.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Hall's Vegetable Silician Hair Renewer - R F Hall & Co. Protect the Tocs. 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. SURRETT'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 eschew treason in future.

The keeper of the San Francisco dog pound has been fattening hogs with the carcasses of the dogs, and selling the canine pork to the butchers.

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.

SIMON 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 paid.

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 Museum.

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 Miramar.

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 grievous and most censurable blunder.

TEN 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.

ASTHMA CURED. - Relief Guaranteed. AT TEN MINUTES, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of long ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price \$1. Sent, post-paid, for five cents. S. C. UPHAM, 21 West 14th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 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:

100 Gold Hunting-Case Watches, each \$135  
500 Silver Watches, each \$20 to \$35  
10,000 Gold Pens and Silver Cases, each \$5 to \$3  
And a large assortment of Jewelry of every description for ladies' and gents' wear, varying in value from \$1 to \$25 each. The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows:  
Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, and mail mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to each address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2.  
Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Address: R. W. ALLEN, P. O. Box 4270, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE SECRET SERVICE, the FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, N. Y. Tribune Correspondent. 70,000 COPIES SOLD IN 60 DAYS!

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; tracing the life of the secret service of the Tribune, at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling adventures, his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in striking 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 incidents of the six years' struggle, than does the unpretending narrative of Mr. Richardson."

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. Send for circulars. Address: AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. SCRANTON & BURE, AGENTS. 814-47

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS: BY Col. S. M. Bowman and Lt.-Col. R. B. Irwin. 1 Vol. 8vo. 500 Pages. Cloth, \$3.50.

With Eight Splendid Steel Portraits, and Maps, Plans, &c.

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

No other Official and Authentic History of this great Army will be published, for no other writers can have access to the private and confidential papers of the several commanders. All such information is furnished for this work exclusively. The following letter from Gen. Sherman shows the official character of the work: LANCASTER, Ohio, July 31, 1865.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Esq., 610 Broadway, N. Y.: Sir - Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1838, and more recently in the service of the U. S., has had access to my Order and Letter Books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my Life and Services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can interest the general reader.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General. The volume is illustrated with splendid STEEL PORTRAITS of Major-Generals SHERMAN, SCOTT, HOWARD, SCOTT, LOGAN, BIALEK, DAVIS, and KILPATRICK, and with carefully prepared Maps and Diagrams, furnished by General O. M. Fox, Chief-Engineer of the Army, and finely engraved on stone, any capacity, in these brilliant campaigns, the work will be invaluable, while to all who have had relatives or friends so engaged, it will be of absorbing interest and value. It is a record of brilliant achievements in which every citizen will feel a life-long pride.

The Work is Sold only by Subscription. AGENTS WANTED in every county. Send the Alleghenies. Exclusive territory given, and liberal inducements offered. Agents will find the sale of the book universal, for every reading man will want a copy. For full particulars address, with stamp, C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, 610 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. C. F. VENT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. New England Agents will address, W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.

BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS. For particulars see illustrated advertisement in the Rural of July 8, page 219. LEWIS C. TOWER.

\$5 A MONTH. - Agents wanted to call earn \$5 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp, 812-47. E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Pennsylvania, NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. The Second Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, and continue five months. For announcement, address as above. 812-24. E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D., Sec'y.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. - A returned soldier is desirous of obtaining employment - writes a fair hand and is not afraid to work - can bring good references - has the means of support - is a native of such a land? Please address J. H. BOSS, Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

\$75 A MONTH. - Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses or give large commissions. Address, 812-47. D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SHEEP WANTED. - I wish to purchase 2,000 head of sheep to stock an Illinois farm. Will be taken in lots of 200 and upwards. Persons wishing to sell will give full description with price. L. F. BOSS, Lewistown, Illinois.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Fowell's Great National Picture of the Congress who passed the Constitutional Amendment. Through Agents clear \$150 to \$200 per month. Send for Circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 21 Bible House, New York.

GOOD BOOKS. - The Complete Farrier, a guide for the treatment of horses in all diseases. The best book on the subject ever printed; 64 pages fine type. - Only 15 cts, post-paid. H. HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

VALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, N. Y., for the term which opens August 15th, 1885, offers board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, for \$48.00. Common English \$30.00. Other solid branches from \$1 to \$2, higher. For Circulars or Brochures, address J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

VERY SUPERIOR FAHNS. - For sale, a very superior Fahns, containing 50 acres. The soil is of the very best quality, and in the highest state of cultivation, being now filled for the raising of garden seeds. It has good buildings, good orchard, and is thoroughly underdrained. The falling height of the owner induces the proposed sale. For particulars, inquire of ROBERT W. WILSON, the owner, in the premises, or of S. D. PORTER, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Reynolds' Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. (814-17)

WANTED, AGENTS. - \$100 per month, or five dollars free, or samples sent, charges paid, for 50 cents, warranted world wide times the cost. Address C. L. VAN ALLEN, 124 Washington St., N. Y.

TO WHEAT GROWERS!

A WHITE WHEAT, as early as the Red Mediterranean, has been - since the wheat mill, or steam mill, is applied - the great want of wheat growers. The "DIESEL SELECT WHEAT," an entirely new variety, and offered for the first time to the public, is a choice variety, and yields at least one-third more. For samples and further information, send six cents in stamps to the subscribers, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by choice, in bulk, at every mill, or by mail, to F. BISSELL, Toledo, Ohio, and by HUGHES, DAVIS & ROCKEFELLER, or ourselves in this city. Cleveland, Ohio, July, 1885. T. J. & J. T. SELLERS. 81-112

FOR SALE. - The residence of the late JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y. This very desirable property is situated in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, and contains sixty-three (63) acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, mostly underdrained, and in a high state of cultivation. The House, which is large and commodious, stands on rising ground 1 mile north-east of the post-office and railway station, and commands a delightful view of the Lake and part of the village. The Garden and Orchards are well stocked with choice fruits, and the immediate surroundings of the house, is a fine GROVE of about 15 acres. The land is admirably adapted to Nursery purposes, as shown by several acres at present under cultivation. For sale on easy terms and on a long term, apply personally or by letter, to Mrs. RANKIN, 81-15 Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.

FLANDERS' NEW BEE BOOK. - "Nature's Bee-Book," a complete guide to the Apian. Every Bee-keeper should have one. Second new edition just out. Sent, post-paid, for 25 cents, address: W. A. FLANDERS, 814-10

LADIES' FEMALE SEMINARY, AT Abundant, Mass. ten miles west from Boston. For beauty, health, &c., location not excelled. Superior facilities for Music, French and Painting. Can accommodate fifty. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING. 810-47

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. - A good Church or other Bell, for one cent per pound. For valuable information upon the subject of BELLS send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of this description of Bell in this country. For the best of the kind, either in this country or Europe. AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty street, New York. 810-47

ALFRED UNIVERSITY AND ALFRED ACADEMY, Located at ALFRED, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y., on the line of the N. Y. & E. R. R. The location is rich and fertile, and the soil is of the best quality. The Academy and University are situated on a beautiful hillside, and the buildings are of the most modern and substantial character. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the successful pursuit of science and literature. The Academy is a complete school, and the University is a complete college. The Faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers. The students here enjoy all the advantages of a large and permanent school. The Academy and University are both well adapted to the

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

WHAT might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite,
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light in the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrong,
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
Ere said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

The Story Teller.

MARK MERIDEN:
OR, MARRIED AND SINGLE.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

"COME, Mark Meriden! don't settle down
into an old grandfather before your time—a
pretty wife's a pretty thing, Mark, and a pretty
house is a pretty thing, but hang it! one must
have a little of life."

Mark Meriden stood at his desk, giving a last
look at his books, while Ben. Sanford—the
roughish—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, rognish 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 walk 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 out-
side 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. Ev-
erything 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-toned—the fashionable ex-
change, the promenade of beauty and wealth,
who came there to be enlightened as to the ways
and means of disposing of their surplus reve-
nué—to see and be seen. So attentive, polite
and considerate was Mark, so profound his bows,
so bright his eyes, so unexceptionable his whis-
kers, that it might have proved a dangerous
resort for the ladies, had not a neat, tasteful
house going up in the neighborhood been cur-
rently 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
pardon for having as good again an opinion of
himself for having been fortunate enough to
secure her.

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 consti-
tuted, 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-
self with a small account book, with which he

intended to live in habits of very close acquaint-
ance, and in this book he designed to note down
all the savings consequent upon the retrench-
ment 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 gutters of the German.
However, when he came in sight of his parlor
windows, through which a bright fire was shin-
ing—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 allurement
whatsoever, and thought himself about the hap-
piest fellow on earth.

The evening passed off rapidly by the help of
music, reading and little small talk of which
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 bach-
elor frolics in existence.

Late in the afternoon, Ben. Sanford lounged
in to ogle a few of the ladies, and above all to
rally Mark on losing the glorious fun of the
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 uncom-
mon 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 con-
sider 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 tal-
ents, 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 accomplish-
ments always secured to him a welcome recep-
tion. 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 con-
tented with his old maxim, "the world owes me
a living," forgetting that the world can some-
times 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 aforementioned, 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
fellow, do join us in our trip to G—s" and
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 unques-
tionably 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 bril-
liant, 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 con-
siderable. 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
Mrs. Meriden, and spoke to a gardener to send
some elegant flowering exotics, for which he

had heard her express an admiration some
evenings before.

That same evening came in Ben. Sanford, as
he expressed it, "in the very depths of indigo!"
for young gentlemen whose worldly matters
invariably go on wrong end foremost will some-
times be found in this condition, however ex-
uberant 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 bilious 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 years—
you 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
luck in the money line"—and Ben. kicked his
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, waiting till such
a luckless scapegrace as I can give her a home
and husband. I wish to my soul, for her sake,
I could afford to be married, and have a home of
my own; besides, to tell the truth, I am tired of
this rambling, scrambling, out-at-the-elbow,
slipshod 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—hey?
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 dis-
cretion and forthrightness!" and Ben. laughed—
but 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 yester-
day 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 bilious attacks, you
know where to send for medicine." Ben. an-
swered only by a fervent grasp of the hand, for
his throat felt too full for him to answer.

Mark Meriden'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;
and, in conclusion, as this is a lady's story, we
will just ask our lady readers their opinion in
one point, and it is this:

If Mrs. Meriden had been a woman who un-
derstood what is called "catching a beau" bet-
ter 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 with-
out 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, with-
in 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.

Epithets are not always veracious, but
they are more truthful than the labels of the so-
called foreign perfumes now sold in this market.
Don't be duped by these printed fables. They
are counterfeit presentments, covering counter-
feit articles. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cere-
us" is, on the other hand, precisely what it pur-
ports to be, a pure, unimpeachable staple of the
toilet. Sold everywhere.

Wit and Humor.

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. Verysoph, the
visitor, bolted!

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

"I donno," replied the urchin! "gess he'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 character-
istic suggestion:—"If he faithfully and truly per-
forms 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 individ-
ual certainly seemed to realize this fact."

JUDGE RYAN of Buffalo recently said, in re-
sponse to a remonstrance against his ruling:—"I
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 wag-
gish acquaintance at a ferry, "I wish you would
loan me two quarters to cross the ferry; I haven't
got a dollar in the world." "Well, I would like
to know," was the reply, "what difference it
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, 18, 8 is a town in Ohio.
My 21, 19, 20, 3, 16, 2, 3 is a county in Michigan.
My 6, 23, 18, 8, 19 is a cape on the coast of Scotland.
My 18, 19, 15, 6, 2, 3 is a town in New York.
My 17, 3, 17, 4 is a county in Arkansas.
My 9, 1, 30, 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. S. M. & B.
Answer in two weeks.

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

A MAN while travelling from Grand Ledge to Lan-
sing, 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 dis-
tance he had then traveled be added the cube root of
the distance yet to travel, the sum would be equal to
the distance which he had traveled. Required the
distance from Grand Ledge to Lansing.
Oneida, Mich. D. S.
Answer in two weeks.

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

RZEHT saw a nam ni mhcondr nowt,
Nad kneesmy mace of an imh,
Eh blunc up of het nmichye pot
Dan saw htye meast of brag mhi;
Os eh ogt nowd no 'rhitoes dise,
Dan neth heyt 'dntinoe dmf mah;
Eh dore sa salf sa eh dluoc dire,
Dna veern dooket dthban 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. ALIDA.
Answer in two weeks.

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

Answer to Geographical Enigmas:—A fool uttereth
all his mind: but a wise man keepeth it till after-
wards.
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 unfeeling record kept—
These things shall never die.
Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—42 oxen.

GOOD BOOKS.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

ORANGE JUDD,

AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHER,

41 Park Row, New York.

Publishes and supplies Wholesale and Retail,
the following good Books:

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Any of these Books will be
sent Post-Paid, to any part of the country on receipt
of the annexed price.

Table listing various agricultural books and their prices, including titles like 'American Agriculturist', 'Allen's (L. L.) Rural Architecture', 'Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book', etc.

THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY
DR. J. W. POLLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

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

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis,
Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections gen-
erally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney
Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding
Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and
Bladder, Gravel, and other
Complaints.

For Piles and Scoury it will be Found very Valuable.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and
tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.
GEO. W. SWETT, M. D.,
Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
BURNHAM & WELLS, Agents, No. 100, NASSAU ST., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
807-6500 General Agents for the West.

TWO FARMERS AND
LUMBER DEALERS.

Scribner's Log and Lumber Tables,
Issued in small pocket form at the low price of 30 cents,
contains the most complete and reliable Tables for meas-
uring Logs, Scantling, Boards, Plank, Wood, and
Lumber of all kinds, ever published, also quite a number
of other useful tables, for farmers, mechanics, and busi-
ness men.
This is the only book of the kind now published, and
has had a larger sale than all other books ever published
on that subject. The calculations made give to the far-
mer just what belongs to him by mathematical measure-
ment. Over three hundred of these copies have already
been sold. In all new LUMBER REVENUE this book will
be found invaluable. The book is sold by booksellers
throughout the United States and Canada. Sent by
mail, post-paid, on receipt of 30 cents.
Address GEO. W. FISHER, Publisher,
Rochester, N. Y., July 11, 1885. 809-3toam

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING
Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Three Dollars a Year.—To Clubs and Agents as
follows:—Five copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one
free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$25;
and any greater number at the same rate—only \$2.50 per
copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as
many different Post-Offices as desired. As we pre-pay
American postage on copies sent abroad, \$2.70 is the
lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$3.50 to Europe,—but
during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or
Subscribers remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own
specie-paying banks will not be charged postage. The
best way to remit is by Draft on New York, (less cost of
exchange),—and all drafts made payable to the order of
the Publisher, MAY BE MAILED AT HIS RISK.
The above Terms and Rates must be strictly ad-
hered to as published—and we trust there will be
no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those
who remit less than specified price for a club or single
copy, will be credited only per rates. Persons sending
less than full price for this volume will find when their
subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address
label—the figures indicating the No. of the paper to
which they have paid being given.