

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### THE SEASON, CROPS, WEATHER.

THE most severe drouth we have had for years, accompanied by very hot weather, was followed by a series of dashing, soaking rains, without, however, much change in the temperature. The first half of September has been remarkable for its heat. As a result, pastures and meadows have changed from the dull brown or yellow hue of the burnt-up herbage, to a color of deep green, with exceeding rapidity. Grass has grown beyond expectation. And this unlooked for event is very fortunate for farmers. Had cold weather succeeded the drouth, fall feed would have been scant. Stock, already pinched, would have had no chance to have gained flesh before winter, and farmers would have been compelled to fodder earlier and more liberally than usual.

Those who have had their farms overstocked, or to phrase it different, stocked up to the full capacity of a growing and favorable season, will lose money by their tergiversity. Pastures that are kept continually as short as an old-fashioned roadside, must form one of the sharpest stings that prick the guilty conscience of their owner, when the sun scorches and dries up the scant herbage to the very roots. Then the advantage of letting the grass have a good start, of having the rich, damp hollows well matted, and patches in the field where a good swath of hay might be cut, becomes apparent. This dried up grass will keep up, and even improve the flesh of stock, although cows will decrease in the flow of milk. Those who have kept their pastures in this condition have now a favorable prospect for bringing their stock handsomely up to the gates of winter.

Wheat is being sown somewhat late in this section. The drouth rendered the working of the land slow and unusually laborious, and many, after getting ready, waited for rain before they ventured to put the seed into the ground. The rain came suddenly and copiously, and the land was too wet. A good deal of wheat, however, was sown by the fifteenth. A long storm from the north-east set in on the evening of the 17th, which delayed further sowing till about the 20th. These heavy rains have compacted the ground, and made it unfavorable for covering the grain well, unless it is drilled. The advantages of drilling over broad-cast sowing are very apparent when the crop is got in late and the surface is hard. The drill puts the grain deeper and covers it better, and it will not freeze out in winter so easily.

The potato crop will suffer most from the weather. Neither the drouth, nor the heavy rains and hot weather attending them, were favorable for it. The vines of the early varieties are withered, and they will probably rot badly. Late varieties will do better, but they will have to "hurry up" to grow sizable potatoes. In the parts of Western New York where the crop is grown largely for market, the yield will probably be light. If the vines were not diseased there might be a fair yield in spite of the dry season. As it is, it must be otherwise. As a whole, however, the crop in the country is estimated to be good.

### SOW TIMOTHY SEED.

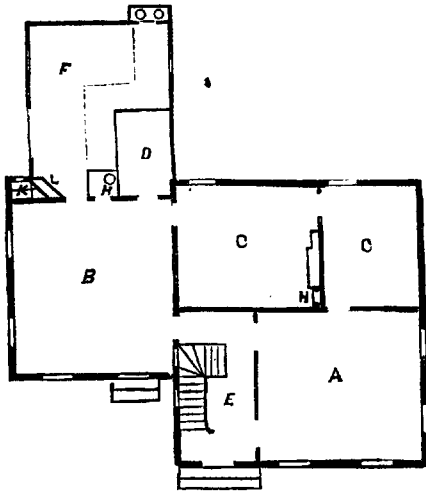
THIS is the favorable season above all others to sow Timothy seed. As soon as possible after the grain is covered, let it be scattered on the top of the ground. Where a drill is used a grass sowing attachment is very convenient and valuable. We prefer it arranged behind the teeth, so that the grass seed shall be deposited on the surface without covering. Of course such an attachment is not necessary, but we believe no implement or part of one pays better interest on the investment. The cost of one is ten dollars, and one on a drill does not create any perceptible increased draught. Then your seed is sown evenly, without any fail,—the amount per acre that you wish is measured exactly,—and it is put on the ground before any rain falls on it to crust it over, so that it will germinate quickly and surely. And it saves labor. If you are sowing twenty acres of wheat, the grass seed attachment sows the Timothy seed without any additional expense for labor; whereas, if it is sown by hand the cost of the work would pay large interest on the investment of ten dollars.

But, at any rate, sow grass seed. If you neglect it you run the risk of total failure in laying your land down to grass. The spring may be unfavorable and the seed will not germinate, or long drouths in the summer may dry it up and destroy it. Many spring-seeded fields this year were ruined by the severe drouth of summer, and another year will afford but little satisfaction or profit to their owners. They will be mottled with bare spots or colored with masses of sorrel. Fall-sown Timothy gets so strongly rooted as to defy dry weather, and it has this additional advantage that it will furnish a heavier crop the first season of mowing or pasturing than spring-sown.

This subject is well understood by farmers, but many fall in the right practice. When there are two seasons for doing a work, it is apt to be deferred to the last one. A heavy and thick stock of grass, however, adds materially to the wealth of the country.

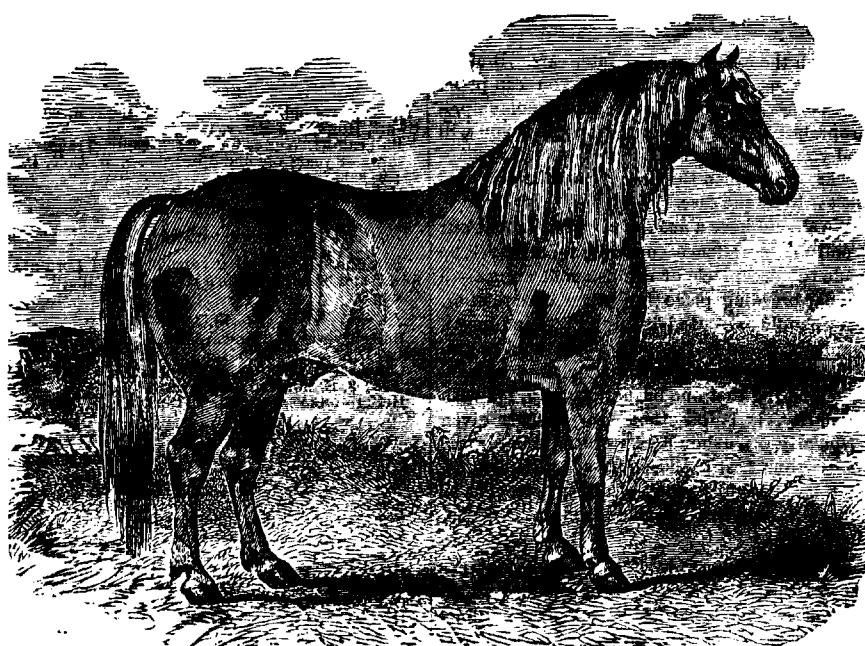
### RURAL ARCHITECTURE; OR, HOME AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

ONE of the most interesting and important of all the social relations as connected with Rural Husbandry and home comforts, is Rural Architecture. Home is the place where we should spend most of our lives, and of all places it should be made most comfortable and pleasant. This can only be done by the exercise of a good degree of judgment in the location and construction of our dwellings without, and a careful observance of the rules of convenience, comfort and kindness within.



The upright part is 22x26; kitchen L 16x16—wood-shed 14x16; A, Parlor and Sitting Room, 14x16; B, Kitchen, 16x16; C, C. Bed-Rooms, 11x13 and 9x12; D, Pantry, 5x8; E, Hall, 7x14; F, Woodshed, 14x16; H, H. Chimneys; K, Sink, L, Dish-cupboard, with draws below.

It is no great work to construct a great dwelling of stone, brick, or wood, where there is a large fund at hand; but it is a good and tasty work to build a neat little cottage, with artistic beauty and loveliness without and within—combining the essential requisites of a pleasant and comfortable home. First of all make the house convenient; many a good housewife has worn herself out traveling from one end of the house to the other, day after day, and year after year, making miles of unnecessary travel for no other reason than a want of knowledge in construction to convenience. The plan I herewith



A SUFFOLK STALLION.

OUR engraving portrays the horse which was awarded the first prize at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor, in 1851—a representative animal from a breed of horses esteemed in certain portions of England. The breed is known as the *English Modern Suffolk*, which retains many of the best points of the celebrated "Suffolk Punch," though the height and size of the animals have been increased by admixture with the Normans and Yorkshires. In Norfolk and Suffolk, two of the finest agricultural districts of the "fast anchored isle," the "Suffolk Punch" has long been celebrated for power, performance and endurance. Those farmers who are cognizant of their qualities, maintain that they possess the combination of strength, compactness and activity, more highly than any other breed. It is impossible to trace the origin of this breed of horses; but they have been cultivated in Suffolk for very many years, and were probably once employed for other pur-

poses than those of agriculture. These horses are, for the most part, of a chestnut color, though sometimes sorrel and bay, which uniformly shows that the breed has been kept tolerably pure. They are distinguished by roundness of barrel and compactness of form, generally combined with great activity. They are exceedingly staunch to the collar, free from any redundancy of hair on the legs, and are by no means coarse about the head. They are rarely of a large size, but usually range from fifteen to sixteen hands. The most inferior kinds have ragged hips, and *goose rumps*. It speaks highly in favor of this breed, that, at one meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, they carried away the majority of the prizes. As these horses are inclined to be small, size should be attended to and encouraged as much as possible. It should be observed that they are rather more liable to strains of the sinews and the joints than most other breeds.

send you will be found to possess all the conveniences and comforts that can be combined about the *industrial department* of the most expensive mansion.

This plan is drawn to face the east, to bring the kitchen on the south side, so as to receive the sun all day in the short days of winter, which makes it healthy, saves fuel and makes it warm and pleasant for the cultivation of flowers, &c. The pantry, stove, sink, dish-cupboard and wood-shed are all on one side of the kitchen, and of easy access. Upon the other side is the entrance to the bed-room, hall and cellar stairs. The whole house is of easy access from the kitchen. At present prices, this house can be built, one and one-half stories high, and neatly but plainly finished, for \$600.

In connection with Rural Architecture comes Rural Husbandry in the artistic formation and management of home surroundings, in the laying out of lawns, walks, parks—the propagation of fruit and flowers. No occupation can contribute so much to the health and happiness of man—to the full development of his finer organism as a social being—as a Rural life. There can be nothing more pleasant for the laboring man than to devote his leisure hours and moments about home and its surroundings—the ornamenting and beautifying of it to a degree that shall make home a "sweet home." In order to secure a place of admiration and beauty, a location *naturally charming* should be selected. Man's disappointment has often attested to one thing—that *artistic arrangement* can never supply deficiencies in natural beauty of scenery. An elevated situation for buildings is always desirable; this gives us a view of the walks, lawns, and fruits and flowers which we could not get below them—which "lends enchantment to the view," by giving us natural glimpses of the flowers as they unfold themselves to the sun in their beauty and loveliness. It is pleasant to have the land fall away rapidly in rear of the buildings, down which a drive or walk may be made by which we could sweep around some curve, and be out of sight of the buildings, where we could stroll around in the arms of romance until we ascend another elevated position, on which should be a rustic bower, for

meditation and rest, where we could regale ourselves a few moments in the shade, admire the scenery around us, and gather strength to pursue our rambles. The walks and drives in front of the buildings should be laid out in curved lines, to avoid lineal stiffness and give beauty and harmony to the trees, shrubbery and flowers in every part of the fields. Straight lines, except for marginal entries and stations, are purely unnatural and out of order.  
L. I. P.  
East Jaffrey, N. H., August, 1865.

### A CHEAP AND GOOD SMOKE-HOUSE.

A WESTERN New York farmer publishes his plan of a small, cheap and good smoke-house, which, as it may contain some practical hints for our own readers, we append it:

No farmer should be without a good smoke-house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from center to center, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the center, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. This arch is much more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smoke-house. Good corn-cobs or hickory wood are the best materials to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smoke-house as I have described is about \$20.

## 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.

### NEW ENGLAND AG'L SOCIETY'S FAIR.

WE were compelled by unavoidable circumstances to decline a kind invitation, received from the President, to attend this Fair. We learn with great satisfaction that it was a decided success. The receipts it is said amounted to nearly \$25,000. The first day (Sept. 5.) was principally consumed by an address from its accomplished President, Dr. LOHRING, and by trials of speed between horses. In the evening there was a discussion on "Fruit Culture." On the second day, the general exhibition took place, and some horse trotting; 12,000 persons were on the ground. Evening discussion on "Breeding." On the third day the general exhibition was continued, accompanied by "grand cavalcades," trials of animals, trots, &c., &c., closing up with a race, said to have been witnessed by from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. On the fourth day there was a grand possession of Governors, officers, spectators, prize stock, &c. (The Governors of New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut were present.) The following excellent resolution was adopted by the Trustees:

*Voted*, That the Society memorialize the President of the United States to take such measures by quarantine or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary to guard against the very malignant and contagious disease which has recently appeared among cattle in England.

The number of entries, says the New England Farmer, though not definitely ascertained, is supposed to be about as follows:—Entries of cattle, 332; of horses, 204; of sheep, 187; of swine, 11; of poultry, 124; of agricultural implements, 1,581. This statement, it must be remembered, does not express by any means, the entire number of animals exhibited.

The awards of prizes on sheep were as follows:

*SHEEP—Merino Rams—Sweepstakes Premium.* First premium, Society's Medal, to Wm. R. Sanford, Orwell, Vt. Bucks, one year old—The two 1st premiums of \$25, to Wm. R. Sanford: two 2d premiums, \$20, to M. C. Roundy, Springfield, Vt., and S. E. Wheat, Putney, Vt. Bucks, 2 years old—A 1st premium, \$25, to Josiah Cowles, New Haven, Vt.; 2d, \$20, to F. B. Sawyer, Webster, N. H. Bucks, 6 years old—A 2d premium of \$20 to Isaac N. Sawyer, Salisbury, N. H. Buck lambs—The two 1st premiums, \$20, to L. P. Mead, Cornwall, Vt., and Cushing & Boynton, Woodstock, Vt.; the two 2d premiums, \$15, to Nelson Richards, Vergennes, Vt., and Lester Fish, Ira, Vt.

*Long Wools.* Bucks, 3 years old or over—The two 1st premiums, \$25, Burditt Loomis and Henry Jordan, Keenebunk, Me.; two 2d premiums, \$20, Geo. C. Rice, Worcester, Mass., and David Boynton, Pepperell, Mass. Bucks, 2 years old—The two 1st premiums, Burditt Loomis and W. W. Cheney; two 2d premiums, Burditt Loomis and David Boynton. Bucks, 1 year old—The two 1st premiums to Burditt Loomis and Henry Jordan; two 2d premiums to David Boynton and J. T. Hoyt of East Concord, N. H. Ewes, 3 years old and over—1st premium, Burditt Loomis; two 2d premiums, George Davis, E. Montpelier, Vt., and Gage, Porter & Co., Fisherville, N. H. Ewes, 2 years old—1st premium, Burditt Loomis; 2d, J. T. Hoyt. Ewes, 1 year old—1st and 2d premiums and diploma, to Burditt Loomis; a 1st and 2d premium to Byron Loomis, Suffield, Conn. Ewe lambs—The two 1st premiums to Byron Loomis and Burditt Loomis; two 2d premiums to Richard Bradley, Brattleboro', Vt., and Henry Jordan. Sweepstakes, Bucks, 2 years old—1st premium, Society's medal, Burditt Loomis. Sweepstakes, yearling ewes—1st premium, Society's medal, to the same.

The N. E. Farmer, from which we cut this list, intimates that it may not be entire. If so, we shall be happy to fill up any omissions hereafter.

### GLENN & BROTHER'S SHEEP.

"CRAPE DEFIANCE," a cut of which is given on next page, was bred by EDWIN HAMMOND of Middlebury, Vt., dam one of six ewes purchased from Mr. HAMMOND in the winter of 1861-2, by GEORGE CAMPBELL of West Westminster, Vt. He was purchased of Mr. CAMPBELL, when a lamb, by J. MCD. GLENN & BROTHER of Nobles-town, Allegany Co., Pa. He is three years old, and the weight of his fleece the present season,





GLENN & BROTHER'S RAM "GRAPE DEFIANCE."

was 20 pounds—the wool being of good style and 2 1/2 inches long. The weight of his carcass after shearing was 110 pounds. He is proving himself an excellent sire ram.

GLENN & BROTHER have a very superior two-year old ram, "Young Gold Drop," got by HAMMOND'S Gold Drop. He yielded 18 pounds of wool to 104 pounds of carcass. They have purchased five full-blood ewes of THOMAS GORBY of Randolph, Ohio, (one of them being the dam of Mr. GORBY'S celebrated ram "Hannibal") and ten full-blood ewes of HENRY S. RANDALL of New York. These sheep have already been described in an article copied into these columns, (August 12th,) from the Ohio Farmer.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

SHEEP ON THE PRAIRIES.—JASON YURANN, Leavenworth City, Kansas, writes that he is about to commence sheep raising on the prairies of that State. They will be herded by day and corralled (or yarded) by night. His plan is for each 1,000 sheep to build a yard of three acres, approaching a square form; to run a wide lane through the middle of it containing nearly an acre; and then to divide the enclosures on each side of the lane into five pens, each containing one-fifth of an acre. These are all to open into the lane. Each pen is to have a shed, and in the center of the lane is to be a granary. "When the sheep are brought in at night," says Mr. Y., "they will be turned into the large lane and then in smaller flocks of 100 each into the different pens." He asks "our opinion of this style of sheep fold." Our opinion is that the necessity of dividing the flock each night in summer into ten about equal parcels, to occupy ten different pens, would be found inconvenient in practice. The mere division would be attended with no little trouble, and, without thoroughly trained dogs, would require more than one person to accomplish it. But a greater difficulty would arise when the lambs ran with their dams, in their getting separated from the latter in penning. This might be partly obviated by building the lower parts of the pens so lambs could run through them. But even then it would probably usually require about an hour for all the lambs to find their places, and in the mean time there would be a noise and confusion nearly equal to "Bedlam broke loose;" and the ewes would rush wildly about, trampling their feed under foot. It would be necessary to yard the sheep considerably earlier each day to allow this dividing out process to be completed before night. In our opinion this system would never do.

Communications, Etc.

BE SYSTEMATIC.

PROBABLY there is no business which is generally conducted with so little system as farming; and yet, without it, no man can expect to be permanently successful. A systematic rotation of crops, is indispensable to thorough cultivation of the soil. Nobody in these days expects to raise wheat after wheat with profit—neither is it considered wise to plant corn after corn, although it is sometimes done with profit. A systematic manuring of the land, in the various ways within reach of the farmer, is of the greatest importance—notwithstanding our "sucker" friends think so lightly of the manure question.) We can see the consequences of a neglect of this matter in the diminished yield of wheat in Western New York—the once famous "Genesee Country."

We should be systematic in our cultivation. Our furrows should be straight, well turned over and as deep as the crop and soil require. The soil should be well pulverized and fitted for the seed by the most approved implements. The worst article a man can have on his farm, is a poor implement. It is worse than Canada thistles or Quack grass. We should have a habit of bringing our implements to the toolshed when not in use. Show me a plow or cultivator rusting in the field, and I will show you a poor farmer.

We should be systematic in the use of good seed. Men that sow ches, cockle and rye with their wheat, are doing a very foolish thing, and that without a particle of excuse. A good fanning mill, rightly managed, will make seed perfectly clean, as easy as a poor one will half do it. Many a farmer never saves seed corn, but plants right from the crib, and then wonders why his corn does not come up—perhaps lays the fault to the wire-worm, or some other cause. Be systematic and pick your seed before you cut up your corn, selecting the ripest ears. If you wait till husking time, it will be impossible to dis-

tinguish the early from the later ears. Braid it up and hang it in a dry place; you can plant that corn with safety; it will always come up, if properly planted, and in a few years you will find your corn ripening a few days, and perhaps weeks, earlier than the first. I have tried it and know it to be the case.

We should have a habit of cleanliness about our premises. Our fence corners should never be made the receptacle of rubbish and stones—a regular breeding place for briars and thistles. They should be seeded down to grass and mown regularly, if not in pasture. We should be systematic in the feeding of our stock and teams—remembering that one bushel of grain, fed with regularity, is better than two bushels given irregularly. We should be systematic in our own habits—our health and success in life depend upon it. Irregular hours of eating, sleeping or labor, will soon wear out the strongest constitution.

Finally, (although I have by no means exhausted the subject, if I have your patience,) by a systematic reader and thinker. "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Take nothing for granted without the test of experience, and do not even follow my advice, unless it commends itself to your better judgment.

September, 1865. P. P. B.

GUNS FOR FARMERS' BOYS.

YOUR esteemed correspondent CHIEL, in his "Farm Notes," recently recommended that farmers' boys should learn the use of the gun. I must confess to not a little astonishment upon reading this, never having supposed that the gun was ranked among agricultural implements, nor seen any account of this branch of the peaceful art of husbandry.

Perhaps I am an "old fogy," but I was sorry to find such an article published in a journal sustaining a character so highly moral and salutary as the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Paternal instructions early impressed upon my mind the idea which has been largely strengthened by observation during a lifetime of forty years, that the gun, the shooting match, the dram-shop, the poison cup, gaming cards, cigars, fast horses, idleness, debauchery, and poverty nourish each other and are often found in company; and this commencing precisely in the way which CHIEL recommends—a gun and ammunition for the boy who soon learns to play truant from work and school to go on a hunt with idle, probably worse than idle companions, to spend a day in fatigue and fasting, taking the life of harmless birds and little animals or wounding them with untold tortures; and all without profit or advantage—practicing heart-hardening lessons of cruelty and disregard of life which none but God can give. From this to the sportsman's gala day, the shooting match on Christmas, is an easy and a fatal transition. Go and see who are assembled there with guns in hand. Dram-drinkers, profane swearers, Sabbath breakers, coarse and boorish brawlers, thieves, fist-fighters, roughs and rowdies; every one of them graduates of the bar-room and the grog-shop. Think you I should like to see my boy among them? Are these the characters we desire our boys to imitate? Is it not true that the majority of those who make hunting a practice are of a low and disreputable class of citizens, too lazy to earn money and too shiftless to save it? May we hope to see genuine and substantial farmers and business men, and respected and useful citizens spring from such materials as these? The few who make hunting profitable, do so by exiling themselves in distant and unfrequented haunts of the forests and mountains, far from the pernicious influences I have mentioned; nor did CHIEL make any allusion to hunting as a livelihood.

I feel somewhat personally interested in this matter and felt the greater regret at seeing CHIEL'S "Notes" on this subject, from having recently experienced a slight trial in attempting to dissuade our "boy," now getting well into his teens, from the purchase of an old gun for which the repairs and ammunition would certainly cost more than ten times the value of, and damage caused by all the coons, woodchucks, squirrels, cats, skunks, owls and weasels known to have inhabited our farm for the last twelve-month. A "delicate dish" of such "fat" and tender meat could not compensate for the loss of one-fourth the time spent in such a pursuit. Moreover who shall restore the blind eyes, the maimed limbs, the haggard wounds and brains

blown out, all caused by innocent gunpowder and an old shot gun? Who has not known of scores of just such amusements, many of them the fruits of carelessness no doubt, and want of skill in the use of powder and guns; but how shall we be warranted that no more such accidents shall take place? How shall we be compensated for the jeopardy of life and limb to which we may be exposed by guns and powder in our houses? From such "splendid fun" for our "boys," good Lord deliver us.

Burr Oak, Mich., 1865. F. L. W. REMARKS.—We think F. L. W. has the best of the argument, and endorse his sentiments in the main. The article of CHIEL, though well intended no doubt, was hardly orthodox, and has called out, as we anticipated, such a response as we trust will be headed by both farmers and their boys.

PREMIUMS AWARDED ON STOCK, &c., AT N. Y. STATE FAIR, UTICA, SEPTEMBER, 1865.

CLASS I—CATTLE—SHORT-HORNS. Bulls, 3 years old and upwards—2. M. B. Ritter, Fayette, \$15. Two years old—1. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, 20; 2. Sam'l Thorne, Washington Hollow, 10; 3. Wolcott & Campbell, New York Mills, Trans.

Two years old—1. Walter Cole, Batavia, 20; 2. J. Swart, Hoffman's Ferry, 10. Bull calf—1. Walter Cole, 5; 2. same, Trans. Cows—3 years old and upwards—1. W. Cole, Dip & 20; 2. same, 15. Half—2 years old—1. W. Cole, 20. Heifer—1 year old—W. Cole, 15.

Two years old—1. Walter Cole, Batavia, 20; 2. J. Swart, Hoffman's Ferry, 10. Bull calf—1. Walter Cole, 5; 2. same, Trans. Cows—3 years old and upwards—1. W. Cole, Dip & 20; 2. same, 15. Half—2 years old—1. W. Cole, 20. Heifer—1 year old—W. Cole, 15.

Best Short-Horn Bull, 2 years old, "3d Lord of Oxford," and best Short-Horn Heifer, "Lucilla," to Ezra Cornell.

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Bulls 3 years old and upwards—1. E. Corning, Jr., Albany, Dip, & 20. Cows—3 years old and upwards—1. E. Corning, Jr., Albany, Dip, & 20; 2. E. Corning, Jr., Albany, Dip, & 20. Heifer—1 year old—1. E. Corning, Jr., 15.

Bulls—3 years old and upwards—1. Wolcott & Campbell, Dip, & 20. Two years old—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 20; 2. J. F. Converse, Woodville, 10. Bull calf—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 5. Cows—3 years old and upwards—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 20; 2. same, 15. Half—2 years old—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 20; 2. J. F. Converse, 10; 3. Wolcott & Campbell, Trans. One year old—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 15. Heifer calf—Wolcott & Campbell, 5.

Bulls—3 years old and upwards—1. B. G. Morse, Red Falls, Dip, & 20; 2. W. W. De Angola, Holland Patent, 15. Two years old—1. B. G. Morse, 20. One year old—1. R. H. Pomeroy, Mohawk, 15; 2. J. Butterfield, Utica, 10; 3. B. G. Morse, Trans.

Cows—3 years old and upwards—1. R. H. Pomeroy, Dip, & 20; 2. B. G. Morse, 15. Half—2 years old—1. B. G. Morse, 20; 2. B. G. Morse, 10. Heifers—1 year old—1. B. G. Morse, 15. Heifer calf—1. E. Corning, Jr., 5.

Cows—1. John Shaw, Deerfield, Dip, & 20; 2. J. A. Sherman, Utica, 15. Half—2 years old—1. A. F. Wood, Woodville, 20; 2. Jno. Thomas, Frankfort, 10; 3. Henry Dodge, Washington Mills, Trans.

Best yoke over 5 years—1. Taylor Hanselkne, Litchfield, 15; 2. S. W. Mason, Hartford, 10. Best team from any town of not less than 10 yoke—J. Butterfield, 20. Four years old—1. D. Bryden, Clinton, 15; 2. L. D. Pease, New Hartford, 10; 3. E. Palmer, Trans.

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Pen of five ewes, 2 years old and upwards—1. Chas. B. Eastman, Woodville, 10. Long Woolled, not Leicester—Rams, 2 years old and upwards—1. E. Gazley, Pleasant Plains, 10; 2. Cooper Sayre, 8; 3. E. Gazley, Shep. Rams under 2 years old—1. E. Gazley, 10; 2. S. W. Gunn, Kirkland, 8; 3. E. Gazley, Shep. Pens of 5 ewes, 2 years—1. E. Gazley, 10; 2. Cooper Sayre, 8; 3. P. E. Buell, Britzville, Shep. Pens of five ewes under 2 years—1. Gazley, 10; 2. Cooper Sayre, 8; 3. E. P. Buell, Shep. Pen of 3 ram lambs—1. Cooper Sayer, 5; 2. P. E. Buell, Shep. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—1. E. Gazley, 5; 2. P. E. Buell, Morrill.

MIDDLE WOOLED, SOUTH-DOWNS. Rams, 2 years and upwards—1. P. Lorillard, West Farms, 10; 1. R. H. Avery, 8; 3. E. Griffin, Shep. Rams under 2 years—1. Samuel Thorne, Foughkeepsie, 10; 2. same, 8; 3. same, Shep. Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. G. H. Brown, 10; 2. R. H. Avery, 8. Ewes under 2 years—1. Samuel Thorne, 10; 2. E. Griffin, 8; 3. same, Shep. Three ewe lambs—1. R. H. Avery, 5; 2. John Butterfield, Morrill.

Middle Woolled, not South-Downs—Shropshire-Down Ram—1. P. Lorillard, \*10. Pen of 5 Shropshire-Down Ewes—1. P. Lorillard, 10. Hampshire-Down Ram—1. E. Lorillard, 10. Pen of 5 Hampshire Down Ewes—1. P. Lorillard, 10. Middle Woolled Ram of other breed—1. P. Lorillard, 10. Pen of 5 Ewes Middle Woolled of other breeds—1. P. Lorillard, 20.

GRADE SHEEP BREED FOR MUTTON. Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years and upwards—2. C. P. Eastman, Woodville, 8. Under 2 years, same, 8. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—2. C. P. Eastman, Morrill.

Bred with especial view to fineness of wool. Best Ram, 2 years old and upwards—Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, 10. Best Ewe, 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10; 2. Carl Heyne, Red Hook, 8. Pen of 3 ewes, 2 years old—1. Carl Heyne, 10; 2. Wm. Chamberlain, 8. Under 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10; 2. G. F. Halenbeck, Hoosick, 8.

Bred with especial view to weight of fleece—Rams 2 years and upwards—1. C. Short, Livonia, 8. Under two years—1. Bennett & Beecher, Livonia, 10; 2. J. C. Short, 8. Pen of 3 ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. H. M. Boardman, Rushville, 10; 2. Bennett & Beecher, 8. Under 2 years—1. J. M. Thomas, Cuba, 10.

Bred with especial view to form of body (or constitution) and keeping—Rams 2 years old and upwards—1. A. J. Jones, West Cornwall, Vt., 10; 2. Bennett & Beecher, 8. Under 2 years old—1. Bldgett & Boardman, Rushville, 10; 2. N. E. Wheeler, Middlebury, Vt., 8. Pen of 3 ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. D. W. Percy, North Hoosick, 10; 2. Bennett & Beecher, 8. Under 2 years—1. H. M. Boardman, 10; 2. N. E. Wheeler, 8.

The Committee recommended that premiums be awarded on Lambs as follows: Ram Lambs—1. D. W. Percy; 2. E. Townsend, Pavilion. Ewe Lamb—1. H. M. Boardman. Young Ram Lamb—1. Bennett & Beecher.

Bred with special view to fineness of wool, weight of fleece, and weight of body—Ram 2 years old and upwards—1. W. H. De ong, West Cornwall, Vt., 10; 2. Bennett & Beecher, 8. Under 2 years—1. N. E. Wheeler, 10; 2. J. A. Hill, Cornwall, Vt., 8. Pen of 3 ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. Bennett & Beecher, 10; 2. G. Brown, Whitney's Crossing, 8. Under 2 years—1. E. Townsend, 10; 2. J. P. Ray, Honeyo, 8.

Pen of 3 Ram Lambs—1. E. Townsend, 5; 2. L. G. Burgess, Morrill. Pen of three Ewe Lambs—1. N. Burgess, Jr., North Hoosick, 5; 2. J. S. Pettibone, Manchester, Vt., Morrill.

GRADES OR CROSS BREEDS. Pen of 5 Ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. W. Chamberlain, 10; 2. J. M. Thomas, 8. Under 2 years—1. A. M. Brown, Whitney's Crossing, 10; 2. A. L. Thomas, 8. Three Ewe Lambs—1. A. L. Thomas, 5; 2. J. M. Thomas, Morrill. Shepherd's Dog—1. Carl Heyne, 5. Fine Wool Sheep and their Fleece—Best Ram—1. W. H. De Long, West Cornwall, Vt., 20.

Best Boar, 2 years old and upwards—1. A. C. Clark, Henderson, 10; 2. John Butterfield, 5. One year old—1. A. C. Clark, 10; 2. same, 5. Under 1 year—1. A. C. Clark, 8; 2. same, 4. Breeding Sows, 2 years old and upwards—1. E. P. Huffstater, Watertown, 10; 2. Wm. Pittman, Utica, 5. One year old—1. A. C. Clark, 10; 2. same, 5. Under 1 year—1. Jas. Brodie, Rural Hill, 8; 2. Jas. Brodie, 4.

Best lot of pigs, not less than 5, under 10 months—1. H. D. Jacobs, Adams, 8; 2. S. P. Huffstater, 4. SMALL BREED SWINE. Best Boar over 1 year old—Robert Bell, West Brighton, 10. Breeding Sow, 1 year old and upwards—Amos S. Wood, Woodville, 10. Under 1 year—1. C. B. Eastman, 8; 2. R. Bell, 4.

POULTRY. White Dorkings—1. M. D. Lapham, Paris, 3; 2. Heffron & Barnes, Utica, 2. Gray or Speckled Dorkings—1. C. Spratt, 3; 2. Heffron & Barnes, 2. Black Spanish—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3; 2. William Knight, Watertown, 10. Black Pouter—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3; 2. same, 2. Golden Pouter—1. do. 3; 2. same, 2. Bolton Grays—1. do. 3; 2. same, 2. Game—1. do. 3; 2. same, 2. Fine Pair of Game Fowls, Warren Baker, Schuyler, 8. Dorking Bantams—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3; 2. T. Savage, New Hartford, Disc. Back Java—1. W. F. Allen, Utica, Disc. Braamah Pouter—1. G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, 8. White Bantams—Heffron & Barnes, 2.

TURKEYS. Best pair—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3; 2. same, 2. DUCKS. Muscovy—1. Heffron & Barnes, 5; 2. O. Howland, Auburn, 2. Aylesbury—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3. Black Cayugas—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3; 2. O. Howland, 2. Top-Knots—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3. Rouen—1. Heffron & Barnes, 3.

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Best Farm Wagon, J. E. Morgan, 5. 2. J. H. Wilson, Whitesboro, 3. Best Ox Yoke, J. P. Kenyon, Morris, 5. Best Farm or Road Scraper, J. S. & M. Peckham, Utica, 2. Best Farm Wire Fence for farm use, A. C. Betts, Troy, 5. Best Wood Fence, J. A. Symonds, Batavia, 3. HAND TOOLS, &c., AND DAIRY IMPLEMENTS. Best collection of Agricultural and Gardening Tools and Implements, 20. Best Grain Cradle, Remington Ag. Works, 3. Best Hay Forks, B. Sanford, North Pitcher, 3. Best Scythe Snaths and Scythes, Remington Ag. Works, 3. Best 6 Manure Forks, B. Sanford, 3. Best 3 Hand Hoes, Remington Ag. Works, 3. Best Dog Power Churning Machine, Horace L. Emery, Albany, 5. Best Churn, J. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, 3. 2. B. Wright, Cardiff, 2. 2d Cheese Press, Horace L. Emery, 2.

DISCRETIONARY. Thomas J. Thorn, churn, Trans. J. Nourse, Boston, round pot hoe, Trans. J. P. Adams, Whitney Point, butter worker, Trans. C. M. & G. Richards, Harpersville, animal churn power, Trans. P. Sanford, North Pitcher, six straw forks \$3. Taylor & Bro. Fulton, collection of tools, 3. Wm. H. Hone, Port Jackson, Howe's combined churn power, Trans. Wadsworth, Graffenburgh, patent spurs, Trans. Howard Tilden, Boston, four and salt lift, Trans. J. C. Plumber, Portland, Me., improved hoe, Trans. W. F. Runder, Genoa, hand pitch fork, Trans. H. W. Pell, Rome, one case wrenches, Dip. N. Halseed, Blossvale, patent broom, Trans. J. N. Wallace, Fleming, 2 pair patent shears, Dip. Albert Buntz, West Winfield, patent churn, Trans. W. G. Tuttle, Geneva, cross-cut saw, Dip.



HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Autumn Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York was held at the Court House in the city of Rochester, on Thursday, September 21. The attendance was large, much more so than usual at the Autumn Meetings, and the display of fruit better than ever before made by the Society.

The President, P. BARRY, Esq., took the Chair at 11 A. M., and appointed Messrs. BRONSON of Geneva, HOOKER of Rochester, and BEADLE of St. Catharines, a Committee to report subjects for discussion; Messrs. OLMSTED of Genesee county, HERENDEN of Wayne county, and SHARPE of Niagara county, a Committee to examine fruits on exhibition.

The Committee on subjects made their report promptly, and the Society proceeded to their discussion.

DISCUSSION ON GRAPES.

On the subject of mildew there seemed to be a marked unanimity of opinion. Plenty of air and sun is the only preventive, and this must be secured by judicious pruning.

Mr. CHAINES of Lockport, said the poorest variety for shipping was the Concord. Isabella and Diana are good. Rogers' Nos. 4, 19, 15, ships well. Hartford Prolific ships well in small boxes, so as to sell without dividing, but they will not bear handling.

Mr. LITTLE of Rochester—The objection to Concord is partially overcome by allowing them to wilt somewhat before packing.

Mr. CLARK of Naples, packed many tuns of Isabellas. Allowed them to wilt for eight or ten days before packing. Packed in round boxes holding about four pounds. Sold in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thought if Concord was well packed there would not be much complaint.

Mr. BABCOCK of Lockport, found the Concord too tender for shipping. The berries crack badly even in picking from the vine. Wilted would not cure this fault. Delaware, Isabella and Diana were good shipping varieties. Hartford Prolific very good.

H. E. HOOKER thought the period of ripening might have some influence on the value of the grape for shipping. The Isabella ripened after the hot weather was over, and this may be the reason why it is so good for shipping.

The Committee explained that by new varieties was intended those which had been introduced since Diana, Delaware and Hartford Prolific.

Creveling.—The President asked the opinion of members respecting the Creveling. He was very much pleased with it. Believed it to be one of the best early grapes. Very prolific.

HOOKER—It hangs well on the vine even until early frost, and promised well.

BRONSON—The vine is very healthy—never saw it affected with leaf-blight or any disease.

Mr. CLARK of Naples, had a good opinion of this grape.

Mr. LITTLE—The bunches get more compact each year as the vines obtain age. Very promising.

Mr. HOOKER had been informed by German wine makers that it was the best native grape for wine.

Iona.—Mr. BRONSON had seen it fruiting at several places in Geneva. It proved earlier than Delaware. Mr. DOWNING informed him this was the case in his vines. It was a rich, sweet, early grape, free from disease of every kind. Other members expressed opinions somewhat similar, though not many had seen the vine in fruit, having only examined specimens on exhibition.

Adirondac.—C. W. SHELLEY, Rochester, saw Adirondac 18th of August very nearly ripe.

D. W. BRADLEY said one of his neighbors had fruited it for two years. It was perfectly ripe the 1st of September. Thought it ripened about as early as Hartford Prolific.

BENJ. FISH said a gentleman who had grown this variety informed him at the State Fair, that it mildewed more than any other variety.

Mr. HOOKER saw it in bearing in Rochester this season,—some fifty bunches on a small vine, very much over-cropped. The 1st of September it was ripe, quite as early as Hartford Prolific. The fruit was mildewed somewhat, but it was in a bad place, where Isabella and everything else, except Delaware, were spoiled with mildew.

Rogers' Hybrids.—Mr. CHAINES thought most of 4, 15, 19, 39. No. 15 in particular is a very fine grape, no pulp, sweet to the center, very rich. Mr. HOOKER had learned that Nos. 4 and 15 had given good satisfaction to growers here.

Isabella.—Mr. BRONSON thought the Isabella very promising, a close, compact bunch, berries adhere well, good in quality and earlier than Hartford Prolific.

Rebecca.—The general expression in regard to the Rebecca was "the finest white grape."

Mazatlan.—C. W. SHELLEY exhibited very fine specimens. Thought it a very promising grape. Healthy and hardy.

Mr. CHAINES planted 5 by 9 for Delawares on trellises, running north and south.

J. J. THOMAS—Mr. FARLEY plants his vineyard 8 by 12. He had concluded that was too near. DR. UNDERHILL also believed that the vine required more room than was usually allowed.

Mr. CLARK planted Isabellas and Catawbas 15 or 16 feet apart each way. Liked vines thin so that they could be seen through.

Mr. HOOKER was in favor of wide planting.

D. W. BRADLEY liked planting pretty wide because it allowed the sun to reach the earth and keep it in good condition.



POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

DR. DAKE of Irondequoit, had a vineyard on the top of a hill, and the product was \$1,200 per acre. Another on the side hill only yielded \$900 per acre. Soil the same, sandy, clay subsoil.

J. H. BABCOCK, Lockport, preferred side hill on account of better circulation of air, and more sun.

H. N. LANGWORTHY preferred side hills. Saw Isabellas ripe on side hill three weeks ago.

J. J. THOMAS thought there was little difference in the heat of side hills and level ground. Sheltered side hills have an advantage.

E. MOODY of Lockport, thought grapes grown on clay soil made the best wine. On sandy ground the grapes look well, but the wine is watery.

DR. MOORE of Lockport, put out a vineyard, part on clay and part on sandy soil. At first, thought the sandy soil did the best, but later the vines on clay bore the best, and produced the richest wine. Believed a good heavy soil best for grapes, either for the table or wine.

DISCUSSION ON PEARS.

DR. SPENCE of Penn Yan, said the Bartlett and Flemish Beauty had proved with him the most profitable.

J. J. THOMAS—The Bartlett has borne abundantly, but stung badly. The Howells have produced a good crop, clear and fine. If the Howell does as well other bad seasons, it will be a very valuable variety.

W. P. TOWNSEND, Lockport, said the Bartlett and Duchess d'Angouleme had proved the most profitable this season.

H. N. LANGWORTHY—Bartlett and Duchess d'Angouleme.

H. E. OLMSTED—Duchess had done the best. Beurre Diep cracked.

L. A. WARD of Rochester, said the Sheldon as standards had proved the best; Beurre d'Anjou, fine. Duchess d'Angouleme unusually good this season.

BENJ. FISH said the Bartlett had proved excellent both in dwarfs and standards. Duchess d'Angouleme good.

MR. BRONSON—Bartlett, Sheldon Lawrence, Beurre Diep, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Duchess d'Angouleme, all good. One Bartlett tree in his neighborhood produced fruit that sold for \$30.

MR. JASON SEWARD thought much of the injury done to pears and charged to the curculio was the work of ants.

ISAAC BUTTS said with him Duchess d'Angouleme had fruited well. The Beurre Hardy had also borne excellent specimens.

MR. BARRY thought Duchess d'Angouleme, L. Bonne de Jersey and Seckel had proved most profitable with him. The Seckels were a little spotted on the lower part of the trees.

MR. BARRY—The most subject to disease, the Virgalien.

BENJAMIN FISH said with him the Virgalien was better than for many years. Flemish Beauty and Seckel somewhat injured.

MR. BRONSON found that thinning out the fruit helped the tree to resist the mildew.

L. A. WARD said the only varieties injured in his grounds were the White Doyenne and Flemish Beauty.

DISCUSSION ON APPLES.

J. W. CLARK of Naples, found Twenty Ounce the best this season.

DR. SPENCE of Yates Co., said the Roxbury Russet was bearing best in his neighborhood.

J. J. THOMAS—The Rhode Island Greening this year takes the lead. Early Sweet Boughs have borne well.

W. P. TOWNSEND—Greening, Roxbury Russet, Northern Spy and Baldwin are proving most productive.

J. H. BABCOCK—Baldwin and Roxbury Russet.

H. N. LANGWORTHY—Twenty Ounce, Tompkins Co. King, Baldwin and Roxbury Russet.

E. FROST—Roxbury Russet, Baldwin and Spitzenburg.

D. W. BRADLEY—Golden Russet and Baldwin, the best but the crop small.

C. W. SHELLEY—Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet.

E. MOODY—Baldwin.

E. FROST had a good many varieties in Dutch Stock, large trees now, and these gave a good crop every season.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

The Committee on Examination of Fruits beg leave to report:

PEARS.—Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY exhibit 160 varieties of very fine specimens of pears. Among the new varieties, the Committee think highly of the Edmonds as a highly flavored table pear. Also, twelve varieties of extra fine specimens.

GRAPES.—Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY exhibit 25 varieties of grapes. Among their very fine samples, the Committee found specimens of Delawares of high flavor, and well filled bunches. They also noticed a seedling of their production, known as No. 19, a seedling from the Delaware. The Committee would place it in quality with the best new varieties. They also had a large display of Rogers' Hybrids.

FROST & Co. exhibited 14 varieties of grapes, among which are fine specimens of the Rebecca. GODFREY ZIMMERMAN of Buffalo, had on exhibition seven varieties of grapes, among which the Committee find very well ripened and fine specimens of Dianas, Delawares and Concord—the latter the best on exhibition.

J. W. CLARK of Naples, exhibited unusually fine specimens of Isabellas and Catawbas, well ripened and large clusters—the finest on exhibition.

F. W. LITTLE exhibited six varieties of well ripened grapes.

J. SMITH of Le Roy, presented six varieties of well ripened grapes, among which the Committee find the best ripened Dianas on exhibition.

BRONSON, GRAVES & SLOVER of Geneva, presented a seedling claimed to be earlier than the Hartford Prolific and equally as good.

MOORE BROTHERS of Brighton, had on exhibition six varieties of their own production. Among these the Committee would mention a cross of the Diana and Black Hamburg, of excellent flavor, known as the Diana Hamburg—large sized berry and clusters. The Committee would place it high on the list of new varieties.

P. BENNETT exhibited six varieties—fine samples.

J. KEECH of Waterloo, had on exhibition ten varieties, among which were fine specimens of Annas.

C. W. SHELLEY exhibited ten specimens of grapes, among which was a fine sample of Max-

atweays, and the largest clusters of Dianas on exhibition.

P. C. REYNOLDS exhibited six varieties of good quality.

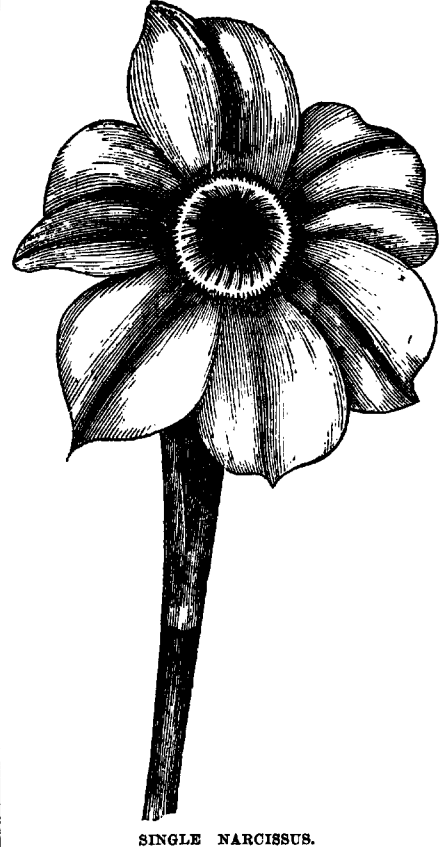
The Committee would report, in conclusion, that the exhibition of pears and grapes was very fine and highly creditable to the exhibitors. If they should take the liberty of specifying any variety of grapes for general cultivation, they would designate the Delaware.

H. H. OLMSTED, E. D. HERENDEN, B. SPENCE, } Com.

THE NARCISSUS FAMILY.

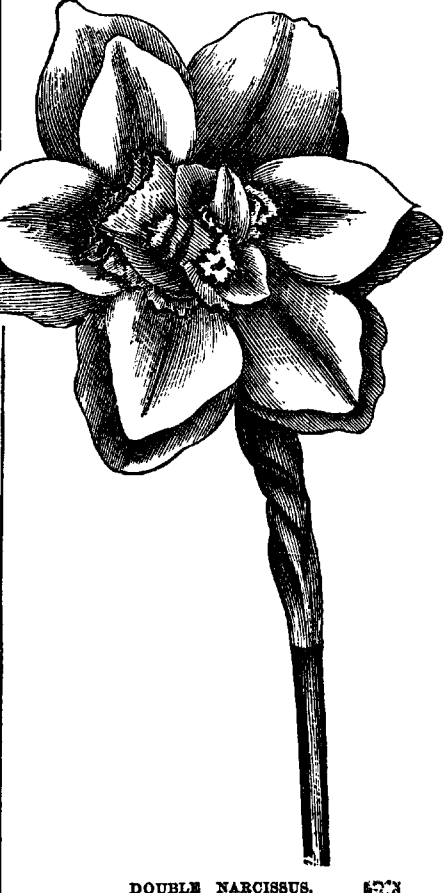
THE NARCISSUS is a very fine class of early blooming flowers, including the well known Daffodil and Jonquill. Most of the varieties are hardy, and should be planted in the autumn, like the Hyacinth, but may remain in the ground a number of years, after which they will become so matted together as to make a division of the roots necessary. Some of the varieties are double and showy, and the single are delicate and beautiful.

The engraving will give a very good idea of the form of the Single flowers, and the central cup, which being of a different color from the six petals, makes these flowers exceedingly attractive. Some have the petals of a light yellow and the cup orange; others have the petals white and the cup yellow; while the Poet's Narcissus, (Narcissus poeticus,) sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, is snowy white, the cup cream color, with a delicate fringed edge of red, which gives its latter name. The Double varieties are very desirable. The common Daffodil is well known under that name, though not so well by its true one, Van Sion. Orange Phoenix is sometimes called Butter-and-Eggs, as the large petals are creamy yellow and the short ones orange. The engraving shows this flower.



SINGLE NARCISSUS.

The most beautiful class of the Narcissus family, however, is the Polyanthus Narcissus. The flowers are produced in clusters or trusses of from half a dozen to three times this number. The engraving, which we had taken from a cluster of medium size, shows the habit. Like the others, they show every shade of color, from the purest imaginable white to deep orange; the cup of the white varieties being yellow, and of the yellow sorts orange. These are not as hardy as the other varieties, but are sufficiently so for culture in this latitude in a well drained soil, if covered before winter with leaves or straw, as recommended for Hyacinths.



DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

The Narcissus is excellent for winter flowering, in pots or glasses.

The Sweet-Scented Jonquills, both double and single, are not excelled in delightful fragrance by any flower that grows, and we recommend them to our readers both for the house and outdoor culture.

For the beautiful illustrations accompanying this article we are indebted to VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BULBS.

BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY PLANT.

Now is the time to layer the canes of the Black-Cap Raspberry, to get new plants. If you have a stock in your garden and wish to enlarge it, you can easily do so. Look at the extreme tips of the canes and you will see they are of a reddish color, pointed and bare of leaves. These tips should be stuck in the ground just deep enough to keep from springing out, or being blown out by the wind. Next spring you will find a finely-rooted plant on the end of each cane buried. Only one plant should be made from a cane, and that from the extreme tip. The bushes from which you propagate should likewise be but one year old. Plants can be grown from older bushes, but they are not considered as good. You should calculate to renew your Black-Caps every two or three years.

Horticultural Advertisements.

300,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS—Selected, for sale by TUTTLE, SON & CLARK, Baraboo, Wis.

GARDEN SEEDS—GROWTH 1865. THOMAS MCKEY'S Trade Catalogue of FOREIGN SEEDS is now ready. Write for it. EUROPEAN SEED GROWER AND IMPORTER, Sept., 1865. 71 Pine Street, New York.

TREES! TREES!—For Nurserymen and Tree Dealers.—We are prepared to furnish a general assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., packed in the best manner, delivered at Fairport Station, or Rochester, on the shortest notice. McCARTHY & FLOWER, Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

100,000 APPLE TREES, 4 year old, first class, leading varieties at \$65 per 1,000; 20,000 5 and 6 year old, do. at \$40 per 1,000. Also a fine stock of standard and Dwarf Pear Trees and Plum Trees, 2 and 3 years old. Cherry Trees, 1 year old, together with Small Fruits, Evergreens, &c. Also Mazzard Cherry Seedlings, Apple Seedlings, and Angers Quince stocks. Mazzard Cherry Pits (in sacks) for sale at the Faulkner Nurseries, Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y. JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO. Danville, N. Y., Sept., 1865. 819-Steo

200,000 RASPBERRY & Black-Cap Berry Roots.—Doolittle's BLACK-CAP, immense size and very profitable for marketing \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000. MIAMI BLACK-CAP, same size except keeps in better red fruit, very profitable for marketing, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100, \$20 per 1,000. GOLDEN-CAP, same size except a beautiful golden color, \$2 per doz., \$3 per 100. PEARL CANE—the most immense bearer of all, yielding enormous crops of a delicate red fruit, very profitable for marketing, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. CATAWISSA—the best "Everbearing" Raspberry grown, yielding immense crops of a delicate red fruit from the middle of September until frost comes, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100. Neither of the above send up "suckers" and neither has ever winter killed—notwithstanding the thermometer has stood at 25, and our winter very dry. Also, New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000. Dorchester High-bush, a week earlier than Lawton, a magnificent and delicious fruit, and bears immense crops, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100. Isabella, Clinton, Concord and Catawba Grape, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., Delaware, Diana and Hartford Prolific, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100. HOUGHTON SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY—Never mildews, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. CHERRY AND WHITE GRAPE CURRANT, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Charges pre-paid on any of the above except at the 100 and 1,000 rate. CRANBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 per 1,000, \$30 for 10,000. STRAWBERRY PLANTS—30 cts. each, an immense stock, very low" indeed to planters and dealers. GRAFTED APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet, very fine, \$12 per 100; 1 to 5 feet \$8 per 100. No charge for packing. Set any of the above sent to order securely packed on receipt of price. Also a general assortment of nursery stock. Send for price list. A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana.

THE KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.—Having fully sustained its previous promise, after four years' thorough trial under my own observation, in a variety of soils, is now offered the public, with full confidence of its being the best Blackberry extant. For testimonials, &c., send stamp to 58-59 E. WILLIAMS, Mont Clair, New Jersey.

GRAPES AND STRAWBERRIES.—Iona, Isabella and Adirondac, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100. genuine stock, \$1.50 each; the three to one address, \$4.00. Agricultural 15 for \$1; Brooklyn, Scarlet, Col. Elsworth, Monitor, Another Seedling, Russell's Prolific 75 cts. per dozen. The above sent to order securely packed on receipt of price. Also a general assortment of nursery stock. Send for price list. R. L. HOWARD & CO., Holley, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES, Grown from single eyes of well matured wood, in the open ground. They have substantial woody roots full of fibres, and are well adapted to vineyard or trellis culture. Such plants have given entire satisfaction wherever tried, and can therefore be recommended with confidence.

PRICES.—No. 1, \$30 per 100; \$250 per 1,000. No. 2, \$20 per 100; \$1.00 per 1,000. No. 3, \$15 per 100; \$125 per 1,000. Iona, Isabella, Adirondac, ALLEN'S Hybrid, Concord and

A few thousand 4 year old DWARF AND STANDARD PEAR TREES, at low rates. J. W. HELMER, Lockport, N. Y.

HEDGE SEED.—OF THE OSAGE ORANGE, from Texas, by OVERMAN, MANN & CO., Box 100, Normal, or 600 Bloomington, Ill.

EXTRA FINE PEAR SEEDLINGS.—500,000 large, extra fine Pear Seedlings for sale, raised on a strong clay loam, trenced to a depth of eighteen inches, which gives them strong, stocky roots. These seedlings are free from blight; also, very healthy, and to all appearances will hold their leaves and grow until frost comes. For price list, and other information, address HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

STANDARD PEARS, 3 to 4 years—very strong and fine—good assortment of varieties. Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years, very stocky and strong. ALLEN'S Hybrid, Dwarf, thirty. CHERRIES, 1 and 2 years. PLUMS, 2 and 3 years. PEACHES, one year. SMALL FRUITS—Agriculturist and other Strawberries. EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c.

We have paid special attention to the cultivation of the new LARBY GRAPES, and offer strong, well-grown plants of Iona, Adirondac and Isabella, by the 100 or 100, at low rates. Also, Diana, Concord, Delaware, Rebecca, ALLEN'S Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, Rogers' Hybrids, Creveling, and nearly all the valuable kinds. Also, a splendid lot of Delaware and Diana layers, many of them with 6 feet of bearing wood. Address, with stamp, for Price List. BRONSON, GRAVES & SLOVER, 814-104 Washington St., Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—First class Osage Orange Plants may be procured at the Mount Nursery, Address: O. F. BURNETT & SONS, 812-1/2 Box 88 Canton, Fulton Co., Illinois.

THE CHAMPION! HICK'S PATENT PORTABLE Keystone Cider and Wine Mill.

This admirable Machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1865, and is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a Machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. I also make two sizes of a superior press for berries, &c., &c. Send for one of our circulars, or send for one to the manufacturer. W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

DAIRY FARM of 123 acres, new and rich, lying six miles south of this city, for sale at a low figure. Apply to A. G. WHEELER, Attorney, Rochester, N. Y.



## Ladies' Department.

## ABOUT HUSBANDS.

BY JOHN G. BAKE.

"A MAN is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table, than when his wife speaks Greek."—SAM JOHNSON.

JOHNSON was right. I don't agree to all  
The solemn dogmas of the rough old stager;  
But very much approve what one may call  
The minor morals of the "Ursa Major."

JOHNSON was right. Although some men adore  
Wisdom in woman, and with learning cram her,  
There isn't one in ten but thinks far more  
Of his own grub than his spouse's grammar.

I know it is the greatest shame in life;  
But who among them, (save, perhaps, myself)  
Returning hungry home, but asks his wife  
What beef—not books—she has upon the shelf?

Though Greek and Latin be the lady's boast,  
They're little valued by her loving mate;  
The kind of tongue that husbands relish most  
Is modern, boiled, and served upon a plate.

Or if, as fond ambition may command,  
Some home-made verse the happy matron show him,  
What mortal spouse but from her dainty hand  
Would sooner see a pudding than a poem?

Young lady!—deep in love with Tom or Harry—  
'Tis sad to tell you such a tale as this;  
But here's the moral of it: Do not marry;  
Or, marrying, take your lover as he is—

A very man—with something of the brute,  
(Unless he prove a sentimental noddy),  
With passions strong, and appetites to boot—  
A thirsty soul within a hungry body!

A very man—not one of nature's clods—  
With human fallings, whether saint or sinner;  
Endowed, perhaps, with genius from the gods,  
But apt to take his temper from his dinner.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## FASHIONABLE PEOPLE.

BY LIZZIE ST. CLARE.

I DISLIKE precise and fashionable people. Just as though it makes any difference, if I go out in the street dressed comfortably and becomingly, whether I'm just in the tip of fashion! Suppose my bonnet is not a "perfect little beauty," or does not happen to be trimmed in the latest fashion, or that I don't wear a short saque, or Balmoral skirt, will I not live just as long? If I am black as night, am I going to dress in blue, because it is the fashion?

When people come to see me I want them to come and spend the day. I hate these fashionable tea parties. I hate to sit, putting on airs, dressed in my best "bib and tucker," conversing on literature, &c., and entertaining those who will laugh at me the minute I'm out of sight. Glorious fun this is, it is not, of keeping on "woman's everlasting smile" whether you feel like it or not? Who knows or cares how badly my new Balmoral shoes pinch (although they are number six,) and how I long to leave that gossiping circle of friends, and rush out in the air once more? I am from the country and rather inclined to be countryfied.

I like to see people have a mind of their own and know how to use it. Two-thirds of the people of this world think and act just as the other third sets the example. Every thing has to be strictly regulated by the fashionable rule. For instance, must not my new dress (the latest fashion of course), be made fashionably, and sweep the sidewalk with a trail or drag a few inches long? It makes no difference if the clouds have just burst asunder, and great puddles of water are left lying on the sidewalk. So I pick my way along as best I can, thinking of the graceful figure I cut and the many spots and stains on my light gray silk, which I am obliged to wear for fashion's sake, because that happens to be the color of walking dresses at that time of evening; and if I am fashionable I shall have to do as fashionable people do.

But the soiled dress is not all. The shower which damaged that, ruined my love of a hat with blue ribbons and white feathers. And, moreover, just as I was hurrying, with all my might to reach a place of shelter, up came a "great, awful man" and planted his best heel, with two hundred pounds above it, right square on my skirt. And then the everlasting "Excuse me, Madam," sounded in my ears. "Excuse him!" As I looked down at my torn and soiled dress I was ready to cry with vexation. But I didn't cry, it wouldn't be fashionable, you know; but I did look at him. Such a look!

I do hope that fashion will some day take a sensible turn, and permit people to wear what is comfortable and becoming. Mrs. CHILD counts a good deal, in this matter, on the death of the Empress of the French, who is the present leader of feminine frivolities in dress. But that will help little, for some other Queen of Fashion will arise to perpetuate the evil. I see that a writer in one of the London journals complains that there is a tendency among the Englishmen of this generation to disregard what he calls the "amenities of life." He complains that they will not submit to array themselves in dress coats for dinner, but will appear on that august occasion in hunting jackets, etc. He says nothing about having observed a similar tendency among the ladies. Not a bit of it. I once saw a lady come to dinner in a morning dress, and I loved her for it, because I thought that she at least was independent of fashion. But she subsequently made her appearance at breakfast in full dress, and I hated her, for I then knew she was only ignorant.

But is there then to be no end to the abominable follies of fashion? Well, I suppose not. Divines may preach against the sin of extravagance in dress, and physicians disclose the terrible maladies which fashion entails on its

victims, and some women, indeed, chafing under restraint, run counter to public prejudice, and appear in a garb which makes them ridiculous in the eyes of the world; but just so long as there is some one to point the way, or in other words "lead the fashion," just so long the majority will follow, as blindly and as recklessly as the flock follows the bell-wether. But what's the use of talking about it? None at all. I have not a single suggestion to make concerning a remedy, but I would like to have some of you ladies think over the matter.

## THE WIFE'S DIAMONDS.

THERE was a fleshy duke of the last century who took his wife's diamonds to a pawn-broker to aristocrats in difficulties, asking him at the same time to make a fac-simile set in false diamonds, which he might place in his lady's jewel case before she returned from the country. The duke lost a little of that high-bred self-possession which distinguished him, when the pawn-broker informed him that the diamonds he had brought were false ones which had been made for the duchess, who had pawned the true set years before, and had never been able to redeem them. In those old days the sums invested in diamonds were enormous. When Mr. Spence took his bride to court we may judge of the value of both by an *ex pede* process: the bridegroom carried thirty thousand pounds' worth of diamonds in his shoe buckles!

## WHY SO MUCH BEAUTY IN POLAND.

"BECAUSE," says Bayard Taylor, "there, girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. Daring childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly dressed, and allowed to run, romp and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with countless frills and superabundant flourishes, so as to be admired for their clothing, nor are rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet-cakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercises and an abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life."

## FEMININE TOPICS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG's daughters are all ballet dancers in the Salt Lake Theatre. It must be the largest troupe of dancing girls known.

THERE is only one "mail contract," says a young lady, that she would care about embracing or embarking in, and that is a promise of marriage.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Saratoga, says that the gamblers' wives are "the best dressed and most lady-like looking women on the stand."

A FRENCH bishop said lately, in a sermon, "Let women remember, while putting on profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

A LADY of a certain age says the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat is that, not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER is soon to proceed to St. Louis, for the purpose of leading to the altar in marriage a wealthy and beautiful widow of that city. Wish them "much joy."

If Brigham Young has upward of a hundred wives, as we are told; and if all those ladies chance to be in the habit of favoring their lord with Curtain Lectures, what, oh, what, must be the nature of "Young's Night Thoughts!"

MILTON was asked:—"How is it that in some countries a King is allowed to take his place on the throne at fourteen years of age, but may not marry until he is eighteen?" "Because," said the poet, "it is easier to govern a kingdom than a woman."

In a Chicago street car, the other day, a pale but pretty young woman gave up her seat to a one-legged soldier, and the gracious act led to the recognition of the man as her husband, long mourned as dead. The scene closes with each in the other's arms.

THE sympathy of the Washington secessionists for Mrs. Jefferson Davis is decidedly substantial in its character. Up to the 13th inst., the amount subscribed in her behalf footed up the handsome sum of six thousand five hundred and ten dollars. The lowest contribution to the fund was ten dollars, and the highest five hundred.

A LEADING Western merchant, addicted to old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up in a room over his store "to sleep it off." On one of these occasions he gave his partner special orders not to allow any one to go into his room. "But," said he, hesitating, "if my wife comes down you may let her in—she's a particular friend of mine!"

THE present fashion of the ladies' head-dresses does not come up to the fashion in France in Maria Antoinette's time. Maria Theresa writing to her, says:—"They tell me that from the root to the top of your hair measures 36 inches, with feathers and ribbons above it." The ladies' will see that they can pile on a foot more without being too top-heavy.

A SARATOGA correspondent writes:—"Opposite to me in the ball room, to-night, sits a stout woman, in a wide-striped silk dress. She is the wife of a legal notability, and was, when young, a circus rider of great repute, renowned chiefly for leaping, unaided, upon a running horse in the ring. Another fine looking couple graduated from Fulton Market—the husband still sells bivalves in that famed locality."

## Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## SONG OF THE FALLING ROCKS.

DASH! dash! dash!  
Thro' foam to the waters below!  
The waters flash,  
As they fall around;  
The waters splash,  
As they reach the ground;  
And circled by spray as white as snow  
We thunder down with a crash.

L. L.

## THE HARVEST MOON.

THE moon has turned to a silvery gold;  
The corn is swaying around the fold;  
The lark is asleep by the plow at rest;  
Day is hushed to the black night's breast.

Thatched like huts stand the slanting sheaves,  
On the broad field strewn with the poppy leaves;  
And the red clouds hang, with a wandering love,  
The wood and the meadow and stream above.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## CONSCIENCE AND HUMAN LAW.

BY A. M.

CONSCIENCE, in its abstract idea, is the unconditioned arbiter of right and wrong; human law is the conditioned umpire of human action. The former relates to man as an individual the latter regards him as a society. The one is theoretically divine, the other is practically human. Which, in case of collision, is entitled to reverence, conscience or human law?

By way of explication, we may here premise that some consciences—like shapeless masses of moistened clay, which can be moulded into either jugs or pitchers at the will of the manipulator—are so excessively plastic as to be affected by every impact of circumstance, and thus render their possessors either knaves or saints, according to the dictates of expediency. These we call prudential consciences. For example, why did the southern clergy vindicate rebellion? For conscience's sake. What justified the barbarous illegality of the trial and execution of CHARLES I.? A distorted conscience. Why do the Mormons so pertinaciously defend polygamy? To satisfy the cravings of a greedy and capacious conscience. And so on, *ad infinitum*.

"Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill,  
Bend the straight rule to their own crooked will;  
And with a clear and shining lamp supplied,  
First put it out, then take it for a guide."

Other consciences, again, through inveterate ignorance or depravity, are incapacitated for distinguishing right and wrong, especially in cases which are involved in much complexity. There are well balanced consciences—so nicely balanced, indeed, that even a feather's weight destroys their equipoise. Now both these species of conscience are discounted by the problem before us. By conscience is meant that healthy, intelligent, infallible judge of right and wrong, which normally belongs to every man's moral constitution, and which the law supposes every voter to possess.

Let me attempt to prove the superiority of conscience to human law, by a course of argument which may be new to most of your readers.

According to the Declaration of Independence, human law, or in other words human government, is instituted for the sole purpose of protecting man in the enjoyment of those "inalienable rights" which have been conferred on him by a beneficent Creator. When, therefore, government becomes "destructive of these ends," either by usurping powers which it has not, or by tyrannically perverting those which it has, the manifest duty of the subjects thereof is to "throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security." Constitutions cannot rightfully warrant either the dictation of religious creeds, the prohibition of religious worship, the prosecution of wars of conquest, the oppression of dependencies, or any other infringement of the "divine rights" of man. Such guaranties are gross interferences with man's obligations to God; and these obligations being superior to those imposed by any human invention whatsoever, it follows that no human invention can justly interpose obstacles to their fulfillment. And this is accordant with the plain teachings of Scripture. "Render unto CAESAR the things that are CAESAR'S, and unto God the things that are God's." This passage, as expounded by WAYLAND, MAYHEW, and others, has direct reference to a collision between man's obligation to human government and to God's; and, taken with its contextual adjuncts, it impliedly declares that when these two duties collide, man is conscientiously bound to stand by his duty to God. In brief, we should always obey God rather than man; for, by so doing, we could never violate sound law.

On the other hand, good government is the "choicest of sublunary blessings," and therefore ought not to be lightly resisted. Indeed, the loyal subject will rather transcend "strict equity" in his adhesion to government. The ligatures of society ought not to be severed,—the dormant elements of revolution ought not to be agitated without a profound conviction of the necessity of a change, and of the possibility of establishing a less oppressive substitute,—which conviction can result only from a radical and comprehensive understanding of the whole exigency, and from mature and earnest deliberation thereon. History is full of significant examples of the fact that it is always difficult, and oftentimes impossible, to found a permanent government on the mouldering ruins of an old institution, recalcitrant vestiges of which can never be thoroughly eradicated. Hence prudential and nicely balanced consciences are wholly unqualified for the settlement of ques-

tions which involve such vast and terrible consequences. And hence, too, the paramount necessity on the part of the people of knowledge sufficient to enable them to form intelligent opinions on matters of state—knowledge which every one can have and ought to have, and which, therefore, no one can be excused for not having. Intelligence and knowledge alone validate the claims of conscience when opposed to those of law.

## THE VINE.

THE vine is one of the most extensively diffused of plants, and in this respect it furnishes a beautiful emblem of the universal spread of the Christian Church. Its early history is involved in obscurity. It is as old as the human race. Its cultivation was probably among the earliest efforts of human industry. It is first introduced to our notice as the cause of Noah's shameful drunkenness, and as one of the articles of provision hospitably offered by Melchizedek to Abraham. It is believed to be originally a native of the hilly region on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea, and in the Persian province of Ghilan. The Jews have a tradition that it was first planted by God's own hand on the fertile slopes of Hebron. Certainly the climate of the hill country of Judah suits it so admirably that we may well believe it to be indigenous there. It was from the Judean valley of Eschol that the spies carried away the gigantic cluster of grapes. Every traveler who has visited this region testifies to the luxuriance of its vines, and the large size and luscious taste of the grapes. Vineyards abound there more than in any other part of Palestine; and the earliest and latest heraldic symbol of Judah, both in the prophetic and evangelical records, is a "fenced vineyard on a hill of olives." From this, its native region, the vine has been gradually introduced into other countries. Its progressive cultivation, and removal by wandering tribes and conquerors from one part of the earth to another, associates it in a very remarkable degree with the history of the human race.

## THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.

THE rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine, a man of sterling independence of principal and scrupulous adherence to truth, is worthy of being engraved on every young man's heart. "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth," he said, "always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and, I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit." And there can be no doubt, after all, the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened conscience.

## CHANCE CHIPS.

WHEN we walk in the sunlight of Fame we are followed by the shadows of Envy.

A COUNTRY editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that "the pen was mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word for "scissors." Jerrold called scissors "an editor's steel pen."

EVERY other quality is subordinate and inferior to wisdom, in the same sense as the mason who lays the bricks and stones in a building is inferior to the architect who drew the plans and superintends the work. The former executes only what the latter contrives and directs.

At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then the scene will close, and the injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

IDOLATORS are not those alone who worship idols of wood and stone. There are idolators of words, men whose sense of the Deity is as much darkened and shut up in verbal simulacra as that of the poor wretches who bow down before more material images. How many, who looked down in fancied superiority upon the fetich of the degraded African, are yet practising a fetichism of words equally pitiable?

INSECTS must generally lead a jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from a human censer! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bedclothes!

WE hate some persons because we do not know them; and we will not know them because we hate them. Those friendships that succeed to such aversions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices in things far more serious than our friendships. Thus, there are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined, and which they will not examine, because they despise.

NEXT to eating and sleeping, the bath may be ranked among the very foremost of the necessities and supports of life. It is of far higher consequence, and of more general utility, than any kind of manual exercise, gymnastic, or sport. It affects the system more powerfully than these, even in the very points wherein their excellence consists; and it is applicable in a thousand circumstances where they are not. It does not supersede, but it ought to come before, these other practices.

## Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## SUNSHINE AND CLOUD.

BY ROSETTE ANNIE ROSE.

LIFE cannot be all sunshine,  
Nor can it be all gloom;  
From out the storms of winter  
Sweet flowers of spring shall bloom;

The birds sing songs of gladness;  
The winds sigh tales of woe;  
The flowers droop in sadness,  
Where laughing streamlets flow.

And ever, through life's journey,  
Must we this lesson learn,  
That joy is tinged with sorrow  
Wherever we may turn.

But do not let us falter  
When clouds obscure our way,  
But let us toll in patience,  
'Till darkness turns to day.

Full soon the clouds will scatter;  
And brighter for their gloom  
Shall be the light that cheers us  
In morning's golden bloom.

Burton, Ohio.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

BY L. MC G.

I ONCE heard a good christian brother telling, in an evening meeting, how his mind had been exercised in thinking of the way he should employ his time in Heaven. It is quite unnecessary to say that the ideas he had formed on the subject were drawn from what he probably regarded as the sources of the greatest happiness in this life. I have no doubt that he experienced much satisfaction in ruminating upon the different modes of employment which he pictured to his mind as the lot of the redeemed. The occupations which he named were harmless, and were not calculated illy to affect the soul. So I do not censure my good brother for doing as he did, but I have frequently queried if the habit were healthy for the christian mind. I am inclined to think it injurious, and that the christian ought to avoid the temptation to speculate upon this subject.

If there were no other reasons for our refraining from an attempt to forecast the details of our Heavenly life, it would be sufficient that they are not imparted to us in Revelation. We may safely infer that whatever Revelation does not tell us of Heaven we do not need to know. It is quite as true that we cannot know anything of God and the future life, except what we may learn from Revelation. It is sufficient for us to know that we will be with our SAVIOUR in the place that He promised to prepare for His disciples. Among His last words, CHRIST said to His disciples that there were many mansions in His Father's house, and if it were not so that He would have told them. He says: "I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also;" and, "whither I go ye know, and the way ye know." Here the SAVIOUR was pleased to end His revelation of the future life. He had told them He was going to prepare a place for them, and He had told them the way thither. These things are known by faith. Reason cannot show us more.

I have before me a book whose presumptuous title is "Life in Heaven." It is an attempt to exhibit the conditions of our Heavenly life. Without expressing an opinion on the subject, it seems not very modest for the author to say that in a former volume he had "endeavored to prove that we will recognize our friends in Heaven." The book treats of our intercourse in Heaven and how our friends and acquaintance there may learn much of those they left behind, "by looking down from the outskirts of the world of glory." This is not the place to review the said book. We have cited it as an illustration of the result of indulgence in the habit of speculating upon the employments of the redeemed in Heaven. It leads the imagination, unassisted by Revelation, to form a Heaven which shall correspond to the highest ideas of each individual. We were shocked, at almost every page that we read in "Life in Heaven," by the audacity with which the author speaks of the things pertaining to the future life; yet such is the result of the course which too many christians take in their religious meditation and conversation.

Our Reason is not to be trusted to determine things which pertain to eternity—how much less is imagination to be relied upon! Let us not strive to anticipate the life in Heaven, but let us rather fix our whole faith on Him who giveth us that life, and trust that whatever He may have prepared for us will be the gift of infinite love and power. This is more satisfactory than to tax our faith with the belief that we shall realize the blessings which our weak, finite minds may imagine.

Listen to the inspired writer in the first epistle of JOHN: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when He shall appear we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."

Let us strive then to contemplate Heaven within the limits of Revelation. Where, in eternity, CHRIST does not bid us walk, that is forbidden ground. Be careful not to merit your God's reproof; and be careful to do all and be all that He enjoins.

In the face of the sun you may see God's beauty; in the fire you may feel his heart warming; in the water his gentleness to refresh you; it is the dew of heaven that makes your fields give you bread.—Taylor.



Various Topics.

ENGLAND IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DAY.

So rapidly were the English growing in the luxuries and vices of other lands, while they retained their native vigor and coarse habits, that the playwrights constantly alluded to the incongruity of the fashions displayed in the dress of the dandies, to their language mixed of all the dialects in Europe, to their aptitude of all kinds of dissipation, to their skill in the sports of all nations, and to the display of antique severity.

"We have robbed Greece of gluttony," says Stephen Gasson, "Spain of pride, France of deceit, and Dutchland of quaffing." But these affectations were only a kind of varnish on the surface of society. The incidents of court gossip show how savage was the life beneath. Queen Elizabeth spat one day in the midst of her nobles, at a gentleman who displeased her. She struck Lord Essex on the cheek. Burleigh often cried at her ill-treatment. The lords wrangled and even drew swords in her presence. Once Leicester took her handkerchief from her lap to wipe his face at Tennis. Lady Jane Grey was starved and beaten by her parents, and exposed to such indignities that she wearied of life; yet they made her one of the best Greek scholars of the day. Heretics were burned in every town. Sir Henry Sidney, as we learn from a paper recently published by Mr. Froude, when sent to quell the Irish rebels, first proclaimed the Queen's sovereignty and then allowed no mercy to the recusants. He "put man, woman and child to the sword," while his sergeant-majors balanced the advantages of pillaging, or "having some killing," with a preference for the latter when they felt themselves in humor for the chase.

The belief in witches everywhere prevailed, nor was it an uncommon village sport to drown old women in the ponds, and to rack suspected wizards till for very anguish they confessed fictitious crimes. Country-folks conducted their revels with a license that would shock our modern ears. The Lord of Misrule led out his motley train, and ladies went amaying with their lovers to the woods. The Feasts of Asses and of Fools profaned the sanctuaries; nor were the sports of Christmas so well suited to celebrate a Christian festival as to recall the rights of Woden and of Freya. Men and women who read Plato and discussed the beauties of Petrarch's poetry, allowed the coarsest practical jokes and used the grossest language. They sold farms and forests, and wore their acres in the forms of gems and gold lace on their backs. But their splendid clothes and jewels did not prevent them from indulging in the most untidy habits. They would lie upon the rushes which concealed the fragments of old feasts; and they burned perfumes to sweeten chambers musty with bad air. The church itself was not respected. The nave of St. Paul's became a rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes. Fine gentlemen paid sums of money for the privilege of clanking up and down its aisles in service time; dancers and masquers, crowding from the square outside in all their finery, often took the sacrament and then ran out to recommence their sports. Men were Papists and Protestants according to the time of day; hearing mass in the morning and sermon in the afternoon. There was no end to the extravagance and incongruity of elements which then prevailed in England. Yet in the midst of this confusion rose cavaliers like Sydney, philosophers like Bacon, poets like Spenser; in whom all that is pure, elevated, subtle, tender, wise, delicate, and learned in our modern civilization displays itself.—Selected.

A WORD ON CLOCKS.

INGENUOUS men of all ages, from Archimedes, 200 years B. C., to Wallingford, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, have been cited as inventors of the clock. The fact is, that the clock, like almost every other useful implement, gradually grew to perfection; one man suggested the wheel work; another the weight for maintaining or driving power; another the balance for regulating the expenditure of that power; another the dial and hands; another the striking parts, and so on; and at last one man combined all together in one machine, and gained the credit of making the first clock. This man appears to be one Henry de Wick, or de Vick, who placed a clock in the tower of the palace of Charles the Fifth, about the year 1364, which clock is the most ancient of which there exists any particular description. The principles upon which it was constructed were essentially the same as those of the clocks of the present day; that is, there was a moving power and a regulating power. The moving power was a weight hung to a cord, wound round a barrel; the unwinding of which, by the fall of the weight, gave motion to a train of wheels that moved the hands around the dial. The regulating power was a balance wheel, springing backwards and forwards after the manner of the watch balance, so familiar to us all.—The Shilling Magazine.

ARMY STATISTICS show that every individual consumes about two and a quarter pounds of dry food daily, about three-fourths vegetable and one-fourth animal, making an annual consumption of about 800 pounds. Of fluids, including every variety of beverage, he swallows about 1,500 pounds, and taking the amount of air which he consumes at 800 pounds, the result will show that the food, water and air which a man receives amounts in the aggregate to more than three thousand pounds a year; that is, a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his own weight.

GATHERING EDIBLE BIRDS' NESTS.

In a small island in the province of Bagien, is Mount Karang-Bollong, the highest point of which is not more than 500 feet, projecting in the form of heavy gray and black rocks, into the sea. It can be ascended without much difficulty; and if the traveler, catching hold of a rope, looks over the rock, he observes that it is not only 200 feet high, but that it bends inwards, so that on the top it beetles over the sea, which rushes in with great force below, and that in the side of the rock facing the sea innumerable fissures, caverns, and clefts, reach down even under the surface of the water. Millions of tiny grayish birds, a species of swallow, nestle in these interstices of the rocks. They construct their nests, composed of some gneise or jelly-like substance, on the granite walls of those dark—to man almost impenetrable—caverns and fissures. There, sentinelled by the ocean, the little creatures may imagine they are safe from the coveting eye and greedy grasp of man. But they greatly deceive themselves, for these nests form a dainty dish, especially in the estimation of Chinese epicures, and are almost worth their weight in gold.

Three times a year the nest-gathering takes place in these coves and hollows. In stormy weather it would of course be impossible to enter them, and even when the sea is very calm it is still a very dangerous undertaking. Down a rattan ladder the Javanese bird-nest-gatherer descends to a distance of two hundred feet perpendicularly from the projecting cliffs along the granite wall. When he approaches the entrance to the cavern which he has selected as the locality for his researches, he waits till the wave has rushed inward, and then dextrously swings himself after it. In the interior a bamboo scaffolding has been erected, fastened by ropes to the walls of the vault. Standing on this scaffolding, he takes the nests from the walls to which they are attached, or when beyond his reach, pulls them down with a hook made for the purpose. In the meantime the waves are continually rushing in and out just below him, and should the sea become suddenly stormy, or a squall arise so that the nest-gatherer cannot escape in time, the unfortunate creature is washed away to a certain death. The trade in these birds' nests is not only a source of great gain to the merchants settled in Java, but it is also a source of wealth to the exchequer of the Netherlands, yielding, in the form of duty, about a quarter of a million sterling.

DR. BEECHER'S MANUSCRIPT.

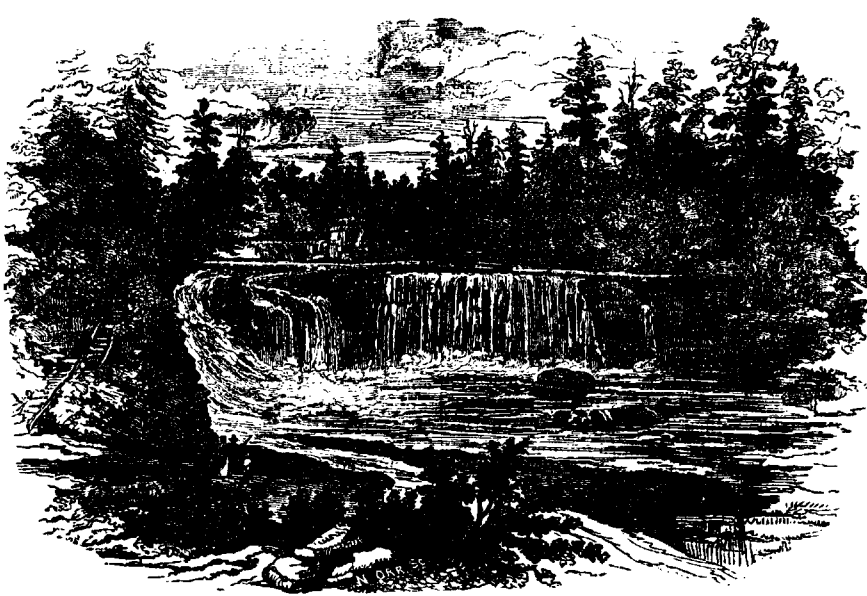
His habits of composition were peculiar. His social nature was so active that as soon as he had written a sentence that pleased him he had an irrepresible desire to read it to somebody. Many a time has he rushed into the dining-room where Aunt Esther was washing dishes—"Here, Esther, hear this." Aunt Esther, with martyr-like patience, would stand, towel in one hand and unwiped plate in the other (for he must have her undivided attention), till he had read his paragraph, and trotted back to his study again. It sometimes seemed as if he would never get a sentence done. He would write and re-write, erase and interline, tear up and begin anew, scratch out and scribble in almost endlessly. In the latter part of his life this habit became morbid, and actually shut him out from the possibility of publishing his own writings. He was the torment of printers, both by the delay of his manuscript and by the condition in which they found it when they got it. One of his daughters said there were three negative rules by which she could always read her father's writing, to wit: 1. If there is a letter crossed, it isn't a t. 2. If there is a letter dotted, it isn't an i. 3. If there is a capital letter, it isn't at the beginning of a word. At Lane Seminary he lived, more than two miles from the city. One time, after the printers had been on tenter-hooks forty-eight hours for their copy, he hastily finished his manuscript in his study, crushed it into the crown of the hat that lay nearest to him, clapped another hat on his head, drove down to the city, rushed up to the printing-office, and snatched off his hat. "Here's your copy—h'm, h'm—well, if it isn't here, it is somewhere else." The copy was still in the hat that had been left at home. But who could be angry with so much good-nature, even if it were a plague?—Prof. Stone.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a special dispatch, says:—The increase of the national debt for the months of June and July, as shown in the last statement, was, in round numbers, one hundred and twenty-two millions, or an average of two millions per day, but for the month of August the whole increase of our indebtedness has been only four hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, or an average of fourteen thousand dollars per day. In other words, a month ago we were running in debt at the rate of two millions a day, and now at the rate of only one-sixth of a million per day. It is likewise noteworthy that while the debt has been increased during the last month a little less than a half million, the interest on the debt now outstanding has been diminished a million and a quarter. This result has been accomplished by the redemption in legal tenders of over twenty-one and a half millions of six per cent. certificates of indebtedness.

FLORAL CLOCK.

FLOWERS could be used to mark the time of the day and the night nearly as faithfully as the hands of a clock, thus:—Lettuces flowers open at six in the morning, those of the water lily at seven, of the pimpernel at eight, of the field marigold at nine, of the Neapolitan fig marigold at ten, of the star of Bethlehem at eleven, of the



TRENTON FALLS.

TRENTON FALLS, one of the most picturesque of the many celebrated waterfalls in this country, are upon West Canada Creek, a branch of the Mobsawk, twenty-two miles above its junction with that river. The term "creek" does not indicate the character of this stream, for it is really a tremendous torrent, broken by rapids and cascades. There are six separate falls. The first, called the Upper, is twenty-six feet high; the second, the Cascades, eighteen feet; the third, the Mill Dam, fourteen feet; the fourth, the High Falls, which have three separate cascades, of forty-eight, eleven and thirty-seven feet; the fifth, Sherman's, thirty-five feet; the sixth, Conrad's, the height of which we do not recall. The whole descent of the stream, from the top of the Upper fall to the foot of Conrad's fall, is 312 feet,

and the distance is about 2 miles. The ravine, through which the creek passes, is often 100 feet deep, with banks of stone almost perpendicular, and presents scenery wildly picturesque and beautiful and, when the water is high, of great grandeur.

WILLIS says Trenton Falls "is the most enjoyably beautiful spot among the resorts of romantic scenery in our country. The remembrance of its loveliness becomes a bright point to which dream and reverie often return. It seems to be curiously adapted to enjoy, being, somehow, not only the kind, but the size of a place which the (after all) measurable arms of a mortal heart can hold in its embrace. Niagara is too much, as a roasted ox is a thing to go and look at, though one retires to dine on something smaller."

Ice plant flower at noon, of the pink of Spain at one, of the red fringe tree at two, of the cinchona at three, of the bean tree at four, of the marvel of Peru at five, of the black and blue geranium at six, of the yellow day lily at seven, of the nocturn marigold at eight, of the Mexican pystache at nine. The rainy marigold can be used for a barometer. If it is going to be fine weather its flowers open at about seven in the morning and close between three and four in the afternoon; if it will rain during the day, they don't open at all.

THE APPETITE OF A FISH.

The labrum is a fish mentioned by Pliny, and rather vaguely described as a kind of ravenous fish, seeing that every fish is by nature utterly and entirely ravenous. The elegant trout, who files in the wildest terror if you show the tip of your nose, will eat nearly his own weight of bleak and dace on a hot, still June evening. A pike has been known to rush at a fish well nigh the size of himself, and even to dash at a mule's nose. We have known a fishing frog lose its life in an insane attempt to swallow a wooden scoop, the proprietor of which objected to the proceeding. It is but a short time since we read an account of a fish which had swallowed, among other matters, two broken bottles, a quart pot, a sheep's head, a triangular piece of earthen ware, and a lobster, while in its liver the spine of a skate was comfortably embedded!

THE CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

In summarising a communication to the Medical Times on this important subject, Dr. John Chapman, among other conclusions, holds that the "primary cause of cholera, is, as a general rule, the excessive heat of hot climates, and of temperate climates in summer when cholera prevails;" that the "proximate cause of cholera is of precisely the same nature as that of summer, or choleraic diarrhoea, but that it is far more developed, and consequently that its action is proportionately more powerful and intense;" that "cholera is neither contagious nor infectious in any case whatsoever, except through the depressing influence of fear;" and "that cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured by the persistent application of the spinal ice-bag along the whole spine so long as any symptom of the disease continues."

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere. The atmosphere may be called a sea of air covering the earth to the depth of about forty-five miles. This depth is ascertained by the length of time the sun's light lingers upon the air after the sun himself has sunk below the horizon, and also by the pressure of the air at different heights as measured by the barometer. The atmosphere is made up of the same ingredients that enter largely into the other substances, whether solid or liquid, of which the globe is composed. It consists of oxygen and nitrogen gasses, in proportion of about 21 parts of the former to 79 parts of the latter, together with a varying amount of water vapor, carbonic acid gas and hydrogen. Particles of dust and smoke are also constantly floating in it, like impurities in water.

THE LATE ALPINE ACCIDENT.

Referring to the recent accident on the Matterhorn, "the Flaneur" of the London Star, writes:—"The unfortunate gentlemen who perished, fell 4,000 feet, just ten times the height of St. Paul's. Had it been a sheer descent, they would have fallen that distance in sixteen seconds. If they reached the ground at the speed usually attributed to falling bodies, they would have fallen at the rate of 340 miles an hour, or sixteen times the speed of our swiftest express trains, striking the earth with a momentum of 84,000 pounds, or 40 tons. No wonder that the remains were in that awful condition described in the *Abelle de Chamounix*." We do not understand, however, that it was a sheer fall of 4,000 feet.

The Reviewer.

CAN YOU FORGIVE HER? By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. With Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE. Octavo—pp. 334. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MR. TROLLOPE asks his readers if they can forgive a lady whose only fault was that she did not know her own mind; who jilted one man twice and another man once, and finally, having found out what she did want, married the latter. We presume the reader's forgiveness depends altogether upon the strength with which the author makes out his case, since it is an indubitable fact that even some of the worst villains have come out of the hands of skillful novelists, respectable and popular characters. But Mr. Trollope has not made out a good case. His warmest admirers will not be willing to admit that there was sufficient excuse for "such conduct as those" on the part of his heroine, ALICE. And the story, as a whole, is not well told. It is unnatural and inconsistent. The characters are underdrawn, the conversations rapid and uninteresting, and the several parts of the story do not fit well into each other. LADY GLENCOORA is the only strong and novel character of the tale. A tedious hunting scene is introduced, the object of which puzzles the reader considerably, until he learns at the close of the chapter containing it that it was inserted to prove that men frequently underestimate a good horse owing to a vague suspicion that he is not sound. In short, Mr. Trollope writes too much. We suggest to him that he ask forgiveness for himself rather than his heroine, and stop the practice of writing a new novel every three months. STEELE & AVERTY.

THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Showing where Petroleum is found; how it is obtained, and at what cost. With hints for whom it may concern. By WILLIAM WEAVER. 12mo.—pp. 276. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This little work, descriptive of the "idiosyncracies of Petrolia," will undoubtedly be largely bought and read by those who are interested in oil. The writer visited "the regions" as a correspondent of the New York Times, intending to "do" the subject in a few days; but on looking around he found so much that was interesting that he prolonged his stay, and subsequently published the results of his extensive observations in this volume. Introducing the subject with a few remarks on the physical features and geology of the region, he proceeds to describe the appearance of the country, life and society among the people, the operations connected with oil producing and refining, with statistics of production, &c. Explaining how strangers are "taken in," he gives a few hints to those who propose to invest in petroleum, and closes with some "practical considerations." It will be found a very entertaining book. For sale by STEELE & AVERTY.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY, from the Formation of the Federal Government to the First of June, 1863. To which is added a list of all the Cavalry Regiments, with the names of their Commanders, which have been in the United States service since the breaking out of the Rebellion. By ALBERT G. BRACKETT, Major First United States Cavalry; Colonel Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; Late Chief of Cavalry of the Department of Missouri; Special Inspector of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland. 12mo.—pp. 337. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a succinct history of the Cavalry arm of the United States service, from 1793 to June, 1863, embracing operations in the war of 1812, Florida and Mexican wars, and the Indian campaigns at the West. The book was written while the writer was serving in the field, and he complains that owing to that circumstance he was unable to consult the books and documents necessary to make a comprehensive history. He has however done well with the materials at hand, and has written a valuable and interesting work. The volume is very handsomely brought out by the publishers. It can be obtained of STEELE & AVERTY.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED.—We have received from Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON the advance sheets of a new edition of ESOP'S FABLES, which in beauty of illustration and general elegance of design will no doubt prove very attractive to young readers. The autumn publications of this firm will include thirty-seven new works, among which are BARRY GRAY'S new volume, "Matrimonial Infidelities;" "Mozart's Letters;" "A Brief Biographical Dictionary;" an "Essay on Art;" Miss E. D. PROCTOR'S "Poems;" the "Crayon Miscellany;" "The Dutch Pilgrim Fathers," by Rev. Dr. HOPKIN; the "Life and character of J. H. Van Der Palm;" "Robert South's Sermons;" "The Book of Hours;" "Watts' Divine and Moral Songs," &c. The list also includes a large number of illustrated and juvenile books.

Reading for the Young.

"I AM PAPA'S."

"Come, Lily, be my little girl,  
And love me every day,  
And I will give you pretty birds,  
And toys with which to play."  
She glanced up with her sweet grey eyes,  
And looked into my face,  
A look of innocent surprise,  
Then said with modest grace—  
"I am papa's, and even in play  
I cannot give myself away."

"But think," I urged, "how many things  
I'll give you if you will;  
A garden full of rarest flowers,  
Where you may pick your fill."  
A smile played on her dimpled face,  
But yet she answered low—  
"Though dearly I do love sweet flowers,  
I'm sure I cannot go,  
I am papa's, and even in play  
I cannot give myself away."

"A little pony you shall have,  
With saddle of the brightest red;  
And every day with grass and oats  
He shall by your own hand be fed."  
Her bright eyes sparkled—"I should like  
To ride that pony very much,  
To feed him all myself, and find  
He was obedient to my touch;  
But I'm papa's, and even in play  
I cannot give myself away."

"Dear child," I cried, and clasped her tight,  
"I'm glad you love your father so,  
But there is one whom twould be right  
To love even dearer still, you know  
He gives you all your daily food,  
Your many pleasures, too, He gives;  
He gave that loving father good,  
"Tis due to God that he still lives.  
Dear child, oh! may you ever say,  
I am God's child, and Him obey."

THE PEACHES.

A COUNTRYMAN brought from the city five peaches, the finest that ever were seen. But his children saw this fruit, for the first time. Therefore, they wondered, and rejoiced in the pretty peaches with their reddish cheeks and delicate down. The father then divided them among his four boys, and gave one to their mother.

In the evening when the children went into their sleeping chamber, their father asked: "Well, and how did the pretty peaches taste?" "Finely, dear father," said the oldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, so tartish and so delicate in taste. I have carefully kept the stone, and will raise me a tree from it."

"Bravo!" said the father; "that is providing economically for the future, as becomes a landsman."

"I ate mine at once," the youngest cried, "and threw away the stone, and mother gave me half of her's. O, it tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth."

"Well," said the father, "you have not acted very wisely, but naturally, and in a child's manner. For wisdom, there is yet room in the course of your life."

Then the second son began:—"I hunted up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it. There was a seed in it that tasted as a nut. But my peach I sold for enough, when I go to the city, that I can probably buy twelve."

The father shook his head and said:—"That is wise enough, but childlike and natural it was not. Heaven guard you, that you do not become a merchant."

"And you, Edmund?" asked the father. Self-possessed and frank, Edmund replied: "I carried my peach to our neighbor George, who is sick of a fever. He would not take it. Then I laid it upon his bed and came away."

"Well," said the father, "who has made the best use of his peach?" All three exclaimed:—"Brother Edmund!" But Edmund was silent, and his mother embraced him with tears in her eyes.

A BEAUTIFUL DEED.

A YOUNG officer was connected with Sheridan's brigade. It was in one of those forced marches when they had driven back the enemy and had been in the saddle for several consecutive days and nights, that this trooper availed himself of a temporary halt, to slip from his saddle and stretch himself upon the turf—his horse, meanwhile, browsing in the immediate vicinity. He had slept for some little time, when he was suddenly awakened by the frantic pawing of his horse at his side. Fatigued by his long ride, he did not rouse at once, but lay in that partially conscious state which so frequently attends great physical prostration. Soon, however, the faithful animal perceiving that its efforts had failed to accomplish their object, licked his face, and placing its mouth close to his ear uttered a loud snort. Now thoroughly awake, he sprang up, and as the horse turned for him to mount, he saw for the first time that his comrades had all disappeared, and that the enemy were coming down upon him at full gallop. Once mounted, the faithful beast bore him with the speed of the wind safely from the danger and soon placed him among his companions. "Thus," he added with emotion, "the noble fellow saved me from captivity, and perhaps from death."—Journal of Commerce.

GOD means that every soul which waits on him should soar. Not creep—nor burrow in the muck and mire of worldliness; not crouch in abject submission as the slave of men and Satan—but soar. When a soul binds itself to God, and lives a life of holy consecration, it is able to take wings and dwell in the atmosphere of heaven.



NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

The last quarter of our present volume will begin Oct. 7—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY, gently wave o'er us, On every hill-top, from Texas to Maine; And ere our Union with friendly devotion— Let Peace and Contentment surround us again."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 30, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summary.

COL. MCKEE, U. S. Consul at Panama, has died at that place after a week's illness, of dysentery. It is published at Memphis that the prospects of the new cotton crop are more favorable.

Affairs at Washington.

For the week ending September 12, one hundred and twenty-six patents were issued, and one hundred and thirty-two for the week ending on the 19th inst.

Charleston and other Southern ports, and probably will carry out his intention before the meeting of Congress. The State Department has late dispatches from our Consuls at Smyrna, Barcelona, Pert Mahon, Constantinople and other places, which give accounts of most frightful ravages by the cholera.

The Fenians.

A NEW YORK correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives what he professes to be reliable evidences of the reality of the Fenian movement: First—That negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, each warranted to carry one thousand men, with the certainty almost that the purchase will be made before the first of October.

From Alabama.

The reconstruction Convention of Alabama is in session and earnestly at work. A resolution was adopted the 21st, requesting the Provisional Governor to call out the militia of each county immediately to repress the disorders and lawlessness which exist in many counties.

Republican State Nominations.

The following ticket was nominated for State Officers by the Republican Convention at Syracuse on the 20th inst. — For Secretary of State—Gen. Francis C. Barlow of New York.

Foreign Items.

The English Government is beginning to look seriously at the Fenian movement. A number of gunboats and two men-of-war are to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other points on the Irish coast.

over \$100,000. This would have been a nice little plum with which to solace his old age, had the arch Rebel succeeded in getting off. But man proposes and God disposes. Jeff, instead of playing the lion in a European capital, plays the felon in Fortress Monroe.

WOOL IN BOSTON.—The Commercial Bulletin reports the sale of wool as very heavy. The sales of one house alone for the past week, foot up some 600,000 pounds, and of another company 500,000 pounds; of another, 460,000 pounds; of another, 273,000, and of several others over 100,000 pounds, all footing up a grand aggregate of about two million pounds all domestic staple, almost the entire amount taken for immediate consumption.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Times city of Mexico correspondent of a recent date, says there is no change in the political aspect of things; but one thing is certain, the most zealous adherents of Maximilian are much discouraged. This is occasioned by the late tremendous increase of the Liberal forces in every direction.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—General Fremont, Colonel Zagoni and another gentleman, have taken out a patent for expelling sap that produces rot in wood, and inserting sulphate of iron and other substances that render it incorruptible. If the discovery is what they believe it, it will be a fortune to the owners of the patent.

NUMBER OF NEGRO TROOPS.—The whole number of negro troops mustered into the U. S. service since the commencement of the war is 180,000. Of these no less than 50,000 either died or were killed in battle—a proportion of casualties far greater than among the white troops.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.—The friends of Temperance, and all Tax-Payers interested (as all should be) in suppressing intemperance are to hold a Mass Meeting at the City Hall, Rochester, on Thursday next, Oct. 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE case of Colchester, the spiritual medium, is finally disposed of, Judge N. K. Hall finding Colchester \$40 and costs, amounting to \$473.

HIRAM POWERS announces his intention of making a full length marble statue of Hon. Edward Everett, for whom he had the highest admiration.

A COLORED citizen, William Jackson by name, is sitting as a juror in one of the Brooklyn Courts. The other eleven jurors have made no fuss about it.

THE oldest woman in Maine is said to be 101 years old. She is a Penobscot Indian squaw, bearing the saccharine cognomen of Molly Mollasses.

At midnight on Tuesday the 19th, the American Rice Mills, on South street, New York, were destroyed by fire. Loss four or five hundred thousand dollars.

A LONDON paper says that "Her majesty is still pleased to mourn for the late Prince Consort!" Like the woman who "had the happiness to bid her friends good bye."

THE bloodhounds Hero and Jack, used to guard Union prisoners at Richmond and Andersonville, have been bought by George K. Goodwin, of Boston, for \$1,400.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of New York county last week, it was ascertained that the tax levy for the present year would be for that county, over \$18,000,000.

An official letter recently received from an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Sheridan, Mississippi, states that of 22,770 destitute people subsisted by the Government, but 770 are negroes.

PRESIDENT JAUREZ of Mexico, has written a letter in which he declares that he has no intention of leaving his country or abandoning the struggle to establish his government—as has been reported.

THE French Minister of Agriculture has a report addressed to the Emperor on the cattle plague, and a decree prohibits the introduction or passage through France of cattle from England, Holland or Belgium.

DURING fifty days prevalence of the cholera at Constantinople, the deaths were not less than fifty thousand. For several days the deaths were over two thousand a day. More than one hundred thousand died the city.

THE General Association of the Congregational Churches of this State is now in session at Oswego. About one hundred delegates are present. This denomination has about three thousand churches in the United States.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has written a letter declaring that the Constitutional provision requiring preachers and teachers to take an oath of loyalty, will be enforced by the employment, if necessary, of the entire military strength of the State.

Iowa at their regular elections. The question was separately voted upon in Colorado, but the result is not known.

AN order has been adopted by the City Council of Boston, for the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing the time of labor of the day laborers of the city at eight hours per day; and also for the extra payment of these laborers for work performed after that time.

CANDIDATES for Congress in Virginia are much exercised in regard to the oath required to take a seat in the House of Representatives. It stands directly in the way of many of those who are named for office, and can only be met by sending to Congress men who have had no part or lot in the rebellion.

Gov. PERRY of South Carolina, telegraphs to the President that the Convention has repealed the ordinance of secession, and that the committee has reported in favor of abolishing slavery, equalizing representation, electing Governor and Presidential Electors by the people, and voting viva voce in the Legislature.

A MOVEMENT has been started to form a National Society for Christian work among the masses like that of the Christian Commission amongst the soldiers. A Convention is to meet in Cleveland on the 27th inst. for that purpose. The call is signed by upward of 100 distinguished men of twenty different States.

MR. BENJ. BROWN died at his residence in Waterford, Ct., on Friday last, aged ninety-five years. He fought in the war of the Revolution, and he bore arms in the defence of New London, on the 6th of September, 1781, carrying a musket all the night previous, though but a lad, and was the first to desert the British fleet on that ever memorable morning.

MADAME JUMEL, the widow of Aaron Burr, left property valued at \$700,000. The Episcopal Church at Carmansville has been very small and quite poor. The rector was very attentive to Madame Jumel. She left the society money enough to build an elegant church, and made the rector her residuary legatee, by which he will inherit the snug sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

TEN acres of the Antietam battle-field have been purchased, near the bridge where Burnside's troops fought so bravely, as a site for a cemetery in which to bury the remains of the men who fell in that battle. The work of interring the remains in the cemetery is now in progress. There are some 7,000 or 8,000 buried on the field. Thus far, 2,000 bodies have been identified—1,700 by name, regiment and State, and 919 by their respective States.

HEATH'S mine in Virginia is represented to contain a coal bed fifty feet in thickness. A coal bed near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is said to be twenty-five feet thick; at Match Chunk is a coal bed forty to fifty feet deep; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are fifty alternate seams of coal, twenty-five of which are more than three feet in thickness. In Nova Scotia is a coal formation fourteen hundred feet deep, and containing seventy-five alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine, in England, has been worked twelve hundred feet deep, and extends a mile under the sea; and the Newcastle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to the depth of fifteen hundred feet, and bored to a similar additional depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measure. — Miner's Journal.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Sept. 26, 1865. THERE is but little change in prices. The market is mainly firm at last week's quotations. Butter has fallen 2c. Lard has advanced 3c; Cheese, 1c. White wheat and white wheat flour have advanced a trifle. Coal may be quoted nominally at last week's figures, but there is none for sale, and dealers are some of them contracting for it as high as \$15, others refuse to contract at all.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Hides, and various oils.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton, 45¢45¢ for middling. Flour—Superfine State \$7.25@7.50; extra State, \$8.00@8.10; choice State, \$8.15@8.30; superfine Western, \$7.25@7.50; common to medium extra do, \$6.50@6.80; common do, \$6.00@6.25; shipping brands extra round hoop do, \$8.00@8.50; trade brands, \$9.00@11.00. Canadian flour, sales at \$5.50@11.00.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Flour, \$5.25@5.50. Fall wheat at \$1.40@1.42 1/2 bushel, spring do, \$1.05@1.08. Barley, 72¢74¢. Peas, 52¢56¢. Oats, 32¢34¢. Butter, 19¢22¢. Cheese, 10 1/2¢@11 1/2¢. Eggs, 10¢11¢. Ham, 14¢15¢. Bacon, 11¢12 1/2¢. Canned apples, 22¢24¢. Tallow, rough, 1¢. Green apples, 22¢24¢. Dried do, 7¢8¢. Potatoes, 20¢22¢ bush. Carrots, 4¢. Turnips, 2¢. Beets, 7¢. Onions, 15¢. Beef, 8¢. Pork, 12¢. Mutton, 10¢. Dressed hogs, 5¢4 1/2¢. Calf, 4¢. Sheep, 4¢. Hides, 11¢12¢. Hay, 47¢@50¢. Straw, 42¢. Hides, 11¢12¢. Sheepskins, 11¢12¢. Sheep pelts, 15¢25¢. Lambskins 25¢35¢.—770b.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Beaves received, 4,175 against 5,554 last week. Sales range at 10¢12¢. Cows, received 122 against 150 last week. Sales at \$35@100 each. Veal calves received, 1,386 against 1,530 last week. Sales range at \$2@12 1/2¢. Sheep and Lambs, received 22,074 against 2,747 last week. Sales at \$4¢5¢. Swine, received, 11,154 against 10,492 last week. Sales at \$13.00@14.00 ¢ wvt.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—There has been a very good demand for both Domestic and Foreign fleeces during the week. Prices have risen very firm, but are without particular variation. The following are the quotations:—No. 1 pulled; 65¢67¢ for superfine; 65¢67¢ for extra do; 2¢47¢ for common unwashed fleeces, and 46¢48¢ for fine Foreign—Chilian unwashed 50¢52¢; Extra Rio washed 48¢; Cordova 46¢67¢; East India 47¢; East Africa 50¢40¢; Mexican 50¢55¢; Smyrna 52¢45—27 1/2¢. Post.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 2 1/2 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, headed,) 50 cents a line.

DEMOREST'S NEW & POPULAR MUSIC, by the most popular authors, and published in the most artistic style. Send for a Catalogue (free.) Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED in every State and County at \$1 to \$2 for every hour's service. Pleasant and honorable business. No risk—every body address 319 MANSON LANG, New York City.

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FOR SALE—A FEW FULL-BLOOD Merino ewes with first-class pedigrees, and three Ewes. Also, two pure Shropshire Rams and one South-Down weighing over 200 lbs. each. WM. BEEBE, Beacon Farm, Northport, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

THE HUNTERS SECRETS—Giving full instructions for Hunting and Trapping all kinds of fur. Recently obtained of a Western Trapper. Sent by mail to any person for 50 cents. Address F. A. ELLIS, Box 4, Charlotte, Michigan.

SECRET ART of Catching Fish, in any water, as fast as you can pull the net. Send for the secrets for only 10 cts., by JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass. Also, Gardiner's Patent "Snap and Catch-em" Fish-Hook, takes every fish that bites. Price 15 cents.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY—Farmer's Horse-Powers, &c. &c. For Illustrated Circulars containing description, prices, &c. &c. Address J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

NOW READY—AGENTS WANTED everywhere for the First Complete HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, by the author of "The Great Festival March," &c. It is issued by the AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., & is just what the people are waiting for. A rare chance for agents. Terms liberal. Write at once to E. G. STORCK, Auburn, N. Y.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!—The German Compound Chemical Oil, is warranted to cure both soft and hard corns if the directions are followed, and if not cured the money will be refunded. Address H. E. DIMOCK, M. D., Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.

MEN WANTED! To receive and fill orders for ten first class subscription books and engravings, including the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln, and giving entire satisfaction. One hundred more men can engage, selling the book during the fall and winter months, in localities where it has not been introduced, nor enough of similar books been sold to materially diminish the sale of a superior work. Its sale is now immense. Now is the time to make money rapidly in its sale. Address, R. H. CURRAN, Publisher, Main Street, corner of Water, Rochester, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, contains a brilliant display of Fall Fashions; a fine Steel Engraving of Mt. Fuji in the distance, by a coast of METZ, & a Grand Festival March by Charles Fraley; an original and splendid Poem by George W. Bungay, illustrated; the continuation of Miss Virginia Townsend's splendid Story, "The Doctor's Better; or, the story of the 'Widow's Wife,' by Anna Raymond, and other stories. Also, Household manners, Architectural designs, and many other interesting novelties. The original \$1 worth of full size Patterns, &c., all for one cent. The Magazine is a valuable Premium, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America. Single copies as specimens, mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. Back number 10 cts. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 478 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. GREEN'S PATENT. This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METZ, & a Patent prepared expressly for the purpose. The FABRIC has been thoroughly tested, is entirely WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather.

EASTMAN'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. Entrance Over the Post-Office & from Exchange Place. Oldest Commercial College in the country. Practical instruction in Book-keeping and Business, originated in this institution, and has been the only one in the world where it is efficiently carried out, enabling the student to become thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of a merchant, a clerk, or a book-keeper, in a very short time, and at a small cost.







THE SOLDIER'S REQUIEM.

BY CARRIE C. BAILEY.

Riser in peace, ye heroes fallen! Sleep, Oh! sleep, ye soldiers brave, Who went forth to fight our battles, Finding on the field a grave!

Vacant seats are by our firesides, In our hearts an aching void; Better this than fell duncion, Than our country's hopes destroyed.

Bravely fought our boys in battle, Nobly on the field they died; Sure at last that we should conquer— God and Justice on our side.

Not in vain your lives were given, Soldiers whom we mourn to-day; For the haughty foe is conquered And the war clouds roll away.

Sleep and rest, then, heroes fallen! Though no ritual be said, When the living claim their honor We will not forget the dead.

Gowanda, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

"Ouv again to-night?" said Mrs. Hayes, fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea-table and donned his great coat.

"Yes, I have an engagement with Moore; I shall be in early; have a light in the library. Good night." And with a careless nod, William Hayes left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hayes, sinking back upon a sofa. "Out every night. I don't believe he cares one bit about me, now, and yet we've been married only two years. No man can have a more orderly house, I am sure, and I never go anywhere; I am not a bit extravagant, and yet I don't believe he loves me any more. Oh, dear! why is it? I wasn't rich; he didn't marry me for my money, and he must have loved me then—why does he treat me with so much neglect?" And with her mind filled with such frightful queries, Lizzie Hayes fell asleep on the sofa.

Let me paint her picture as she lay there. She was a blonde, with a small, graceful figure, and a very pretty face. The hair, which showed by its rich waves its natural tendency to curl, was brushed smoothly back and gathered into a rich knot at the back—it was such a bother to curl it, she said; her cheek was pale, and the whole face wore a discontented expression. Her dress was a neat chintz wrapper, but she wore neither collar nor sleeves. "What's the use of dressing up just for William?"

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced at the clock, and sighed drearily at the prospect of the long interval still to be spent before bedtime.

The library was just over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace flue, through the register, a voice came to the young wife's ears; it was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what's a man to do? I was disappointed, and I must have pleasure somewhere. Who would have fancied that Lizzie Jarvis, so pretty, sprightly and loving, could change to the fretful dowdy she is now? Who wants to stay at home to hear his wife whining all the evening about her troublesome servants, and her headache, and all sorts of bothers? She's got the knack of that drawing whine so pat, 'pon my life I don't believe she can speak pleasantly."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true? She looked in the glass. If not exactly dowdy, her costume was certainly not suitable for an evening, with only William to admire. She rose and softly went to her room with bitter, sorrowful thoughts, and a firm resolution to win back her husband's heart, and then, his love regained, to keep it.

The next morning, William came into the breakfast room with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came on his lips as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz with neat collar and sleeves of snow muslin, with a wealth of soft, full curls, had really metamorphosed her; while the blush her husband's admiring glance called up to her cheek did not detract from her beauty. At first, William thought there must be a guest, but glancing around he found they were alone.

"Come, William your coffee will soon be cold," said Lizzie, in a cheerful, pleasant voice.

"It must cool till you sweeten my breakfast with a kiss," said her husband, crossing the room to her side, and Lizzie's heart bounded as she recognized the old lover's tone and manners.

Not one fretful speech, not one complaint fell upon William's ear through the meal. The newspaper, the usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily on every pleasant subject she could think of, warming by his grateful interest and cordial manner.

"You will be at home to dinner?" she said, as he went out.

"Can't to-day, Lizzie; I've business out of town, but I'll be home early to tea. Have something substantial, for I don't expect to dine. Good bye;" and the smiling look, warm kiss, and lively whistle were a marked contrast to his lounging, careless gait the previous evening.

"I am in the right path," said Lizzie, in a low whisper. "O! what a fool I have been for two years. 'A fretful dowdy!' William, you shall never say that again."

Lizzie loved her husband with real wifely devotion, and her lips would quiver as she thought of his confidence to his friend Moore; but like a brave little woman, she stifled back the bitter feelings, and tripped off to perfect her plans. The grand piano, silent for months, was opened,

and the linen covers taken from the furniture, Lizzie thinking, "He shant find any parlors more pleasant than his own, I'm determined."

Tea time came, and William came with it. A little figure in a tasty, bright silk dress, smooth curls, and oh! such a lovely blush and smile, stood ready to welcome William as he came in; and tea time passed as the morning meal had done. After tea there was no movement, as usual, toward the hat rack. William stood up beside the table, lingering and chatting, until Lizzie also rose. She led him to the light warm parlors, in their pretty glow of tasteful arrangement, and drew him down on the sofa beside her. He felt as if he was courting over again, as he watched her fingers busy with some fancy needlework, and listened to the cheerful voice he had loved so dearly two years before.

"What are you making, Lizzie?"

A pair of slippers. Don't you remember how much you admired the pair I worked for you—oh! ever so long ago!"

"I remember—black velvet, with flowers on them. I used to put my feet on the fenders, and dream of blue eyes and bright curls, and wished time would move faster, to the day when I could bring my bonnie wife home to make music in my house."

Lizzie's face saddened for a moment, as she thought of the last two years, and how little music she had made for his loving heart, gradually weaning it from its allegiance, and then she said:

"I wonder if you love music as much as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I often drop in at Mrs. Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Mrs. Smith," said Lizzie, pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning. Now open it, and we will see how it sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and toasting aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and was a very fair performer on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie?"

"Oh! yes, I know you dislike opera music in a parlor."

One song after another, with a nocturne, or lively instrumental piece, occasionally, between them, filled up another hour pleasantly.

The little mantel clock struck eleven!

"Eleven! I thought it was about nine. I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I used to do, for staying so long; and I can truly say, as I did then, that the time has passed so pleasantly I can scarcely believe it so late."

The piano was closed, Lizzie's work put in the basket, and William was ready to go up stairs; but, glancing back, he saw his little wife near the fire-place, her hands clasped, her head bent and large tears falling from her eyes. He was beside her in an instant.

"Lizzie, darling, are you ill? What is the matter?"

"Oh, William, I have been such a bad wife! I heard you tell Mr. Moore last evening, how I had disappointed you; but I will try to make your home pleasant. Indeed I will, if you will forgive and love me."

"Love you? Oh! Lizzie, you can't guess how dearly I love you!"

As the little wife lay down that night she thought,

"I have won him back again! Better than that, I have learned the way to keep him!"

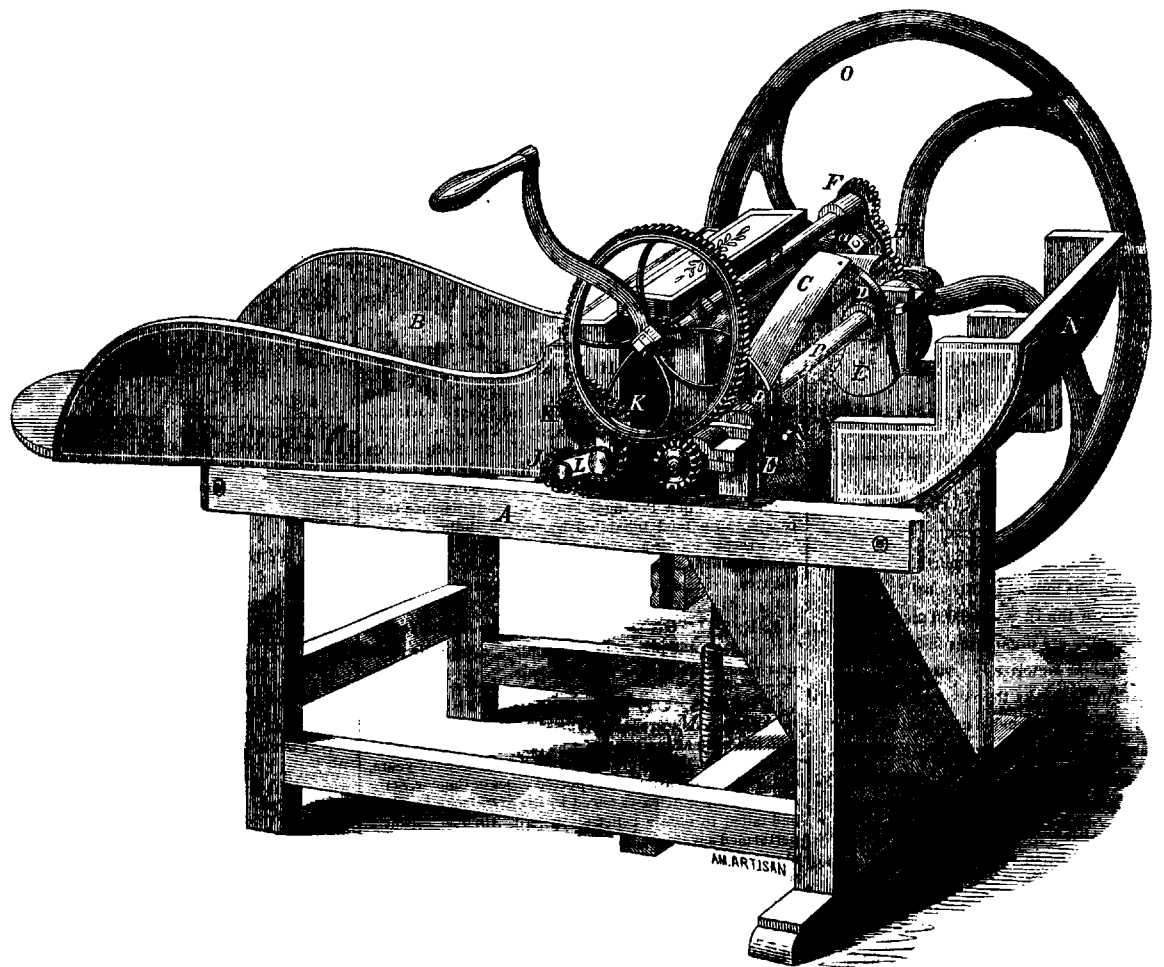
MENTAL ACTIVITY DURING SLEEP.

We clip from the New York Observer the following curious anecdote, illustrating how a very peculiar manifestation of mental activity during sleep may be produced by a whisper:

An officer in the Louisburg Expedition, in 1758, was so easily imbued with thoughts during sleep by a whisper, that his brother officers were wont to amuse themselves in this way at his expense. They could produce in him any kind of dreams, followed by bodily movements or actions, by whispering into his ear, especially if this was done by a friend with whose voice he was familiar. On one occasion they conducted him through the whole progress of a quarrel which ended in a duel; and when the parties were supposed to have met, a pistol was put into his hand, which he fired, and he was awakened by the report.

On another occasion, this same officer was found asleep on the top of a locker, or bunker, in the cabin. His companions resolved to lead him into the belief that he had fallen overboard, and then exhorted him to save himself by swimming. He immediately imitated all the motions of swimming. They then told him that a shark was pursuing him, and entreated him to dive for his life. He instantly threw himself off the locker, in diving fashion, with such force as to bruise himself on the floor: This, of course, awakened him. On a third occasion, after the landing of the troops at Louisburg, his companions found him one day asleep in his tent, and evidently much annoyed by the cannonading. They then made him believe he was engaged in action, when he expressed great fear, and showed an evident disposition to run away. Against this they remonstrated, but at the same time increased his fear by imitating the groans of the wounded and dying; and when he asked, as he often did, who had fallen, they named his particular friends. At last they told him that the man next himself had fallen, whereupon he instantly sprang up, rushed out of his tent, and was roused from his danger and his dream together by falling over the tent-ropes.

THE TWO STANDARDS.—Liberty's standard sheet, the star-spangled banner, and America's standard perfume, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever the one floats on the air, so does the other. Sold everywhere.



HUNT'S PATENT "HOOSIER" FODDER-CUTTER.

THE above engraving represents an improved Fodder-Cutter, which is worthy the attention of farmers and others. Having examined this machine, and witnessed its operation, we are prepared to pronounce it an improvement which will commend itself to practical men. It is adapted for cutting hay, straw or stalks, and possesses several points of novelty which render its operation quite perfect. It is thus described by the American Artisan:

A wooden frame on which a feed-box, B, is placed, the substance to be cut being placed in the latter and drawn under the knife, C, by the action of two rollers. The knife has a drawing cut, and may be described as being a longitudinal oblique section of a hollow cylinder, the cutting edge being formed by a bevel on its inner or concave side, and is secured to arms, D, which have center balances, E, to obviate vibration. The knife works over the edge of a bed-piece, technically termed a "leger-blade," which is adjustable so that it may be fitted in a proper relative position with the knife, and wear compensated for. The chief feature respecting the knife consists in the facility with which it may be kept in perfect working order; no matter

how roughly it may be ground, the proper relative position of the cutting edge with the leger-blade cannot be changed, and it will work equally as well when nearly worn out as when first applied.

The feed-rollers are arranged in such a manner as to feed the knife substances of various thicknesses and without any special adjustment. They are placed one over the other in the same axial plane, motion being communicated to the lower one by means of a pinion, F, at one end of the driving-shaft, G, gearing into an adjustable wheel, H, the axis of which is fitted in a curved slot, A, and the wheel, H, gearing into a wheel, I, on the lower roller shaft—the axis of wheel, H, and the shaft, G, being connected by a link. The adjustability of the axis wheel, H, admits of different sized wheels being used, in order to vary the length of cut. F and H may both be changed and still made to communicate motion from the shaft, G, to wheel, I. The upper roller is drawn by a wheel, J, on lower roller shaft, and pinions, K, on a pivoted bar, L, which permit of the upper roller yielding or giving according to the thickness of the substance to be cut, the shaft of the upper feed roller running in bearings connected to bars which have a spiral spring, M, attached; the latter keeping the upper roller in contact with the lower one.

The rollers always have the same relative position with the cutter, whatever the thickness of the substance to be cut may be, and, consequently, the machine will always work uniformly and well. The cutter is covered by a sheet-iron guard, N, which preserves it from injury, and prevents hay from flying to waste over the floor. O is the fly-wheel, which is fastened to its shaft, P, by a nut and washer without a key, the portion of the shaft on which the wheel is fitted being coned down, so that by screwing up the nut the necessary friction will be obtained to cause the wheel to rotate with the shaft and perform its duty. In case, however, the knife meets with an obstruction or has its speed arrested by any foreign substance in the feed box, the fly-wheel will slip on its shaft and the knife be relieved of the strain due to the momentum of the wheel. This is an important feature of this invention, and one which will be fully appreciated by persons using the machine. The knife is made to revolve with considerable rapidity, and but a moderate expenditure of power is required.

Letters-Patent, No. 41,070, were issued on January 5, 1864, to F. B. HUNT of Richmond, Ind., for this fodder cutter. Orders for machines may be addressed to TOBIAS LANE & CO., Richmond, Ind.

Corner for the Young.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A DAIRYMAN, of thriving sort, Had twenty acres pasture ground; In eight weeks the time the feed grew short, And sixty-eight cows bare turf had found.

Twenty-five acres that he bought, Where grass would grow at the same rate; For ten weeks time this man now thought A herd of cows on this to bait.

If now we own that cows will chew At all times just the same amount; Admitting, too, the grass all grew The same as first it started out,—

Pray tell me, then, if you do know, How many cows this man must own, To eat the grass that here will grow. Also the grass that's ready grown? Oneida, Mich. D. S.

Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 13 letters. My 9, 11, 3, 4 is the name of an orchard necessity. My 13, 1, 2, 13 is the Latin name for a great luxury. My 8, 10, 9 is the name of a small bested. My 13, 2, 8, 9, 12, 10, 5 is seen daily in large cities. My 7, 11, 10, 5 is a mineral. My 10, 6, 3, 5 belongs to the kitchen department. My whole is a celebrated Queen. St. Johns, Mich. L. H. L.

Answer in two weeks.

AN ANAGRAM.

I TOMESIMES mread lther anteaapl alleam. Ills no em oetlyaw laif. Reith enot for veol I fanyi! reah Ym mane ni neadass lacl. Teed's Grove, Iowa. BELL.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 817.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—There is always a way for the lame and the lazy. Answer to Biblical Enigma:—Mahershalalhashbaz. Answer to Anagram: I am weary now, and upon my bow, A shadowy darkness falls, And the path seems bright to the land of light, And I wait till the angel calls. When the moon shone bright in the sky that night, She had gone to the spirit land, And they led her to sleep where the willows weep. By the silvery streamlet's strand. Answer to Charade:—Husband. Answer to Mathematical Problem:—64 square rods.

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