

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR. "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." (SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS)

VOL. XVI. NO. 40. ROCHESTER N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865. {WHOLE NO. 820.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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AGRICULTURAL.

UNPROFITABLE FARMING.

If we were to leave off the first two letters of our title, we suppose it would be more attractive to the majority of our readers. We like best to read about and study operations that pay—that increase our possessions. But it cannot be denied that very many have a different result. Every man of middle age can find in the record of his business career some instances, in a pecuniary view, of unsuccessful operations. These instances, as well as those of successful efforts, form part of what we term experience, and are valuable teachers when we plan what we intend to accomplish in the future. It is pleasing to think on schemes that ended triumphantly, but it may be more profitable to heed the warning conveyed by those that terminated disastrously. Especially beginners in farming, whether coming from other pursuits, lured by the charms of the Rural Art, and bringing age and capital as their aids, or young men, just choosing their avocation, should beware of engaging largely in unusual and untried methods of farming.

Experiment on a small scale should pioneer the heavy investment of Capital and Labor. In a farming community, a disastrous venture in a fancy line taints the soundness of one's reputation for judgment and reliability, and the odor can scarcely be dispelled by years of sober success. In the widest sense it may be wise and profitable to indulge in a moderate amount of fancy farming. We may call it experiment, and count it worth the cost if it prove a failure. And that is true, if it does not absorb too much capital, or divert the farming from a well established and hitherto profitable course. But the majority of successful farmers are made so by the steady adherence to the system of raising the crops to which their land is best adapted, and for which there is the widest use. Their efforts are to increase the yield, improve the quality, and diminish the expense of their products. It is this principle that has brought the agriculture of England to its present high position. We saw it stated recently in an English journal, that the hop crop was the source of more ruin than success to its producers. Its profits, some years, are so extraordinary as to tempt the growers to its exclusive cultivation, and their increased expenses, followed by blight and failure, broke them. The journal characterized the culture as a sort of agricultural gambling. And this is true in the majority of cases where one agricultural product is solely grown and depended on for profit.

It is not easy to define profitable farming so exactly as mercantile or manufacturing pursuits. The merchant estimates the interest on his capital, the cost of his labor, his rent, &c., and knows to a cent his profits. If he breaks up his business, withdraws his capital, and discharges his clerks, there is still no property lost. The farmer may conduct his operations so that he will make equal profit on his capital and labor for the same term of years, and winding up his affairs, may have an equal amount of money. But perhaps he has abstracted it directly from the intrinsic value of his land. The farm may sell for as much as he paid for it, but it may not

be worth as much, from its decreased fertility, to the next occupant, as it has been to the previous one. Profitable farming, then, includes the proposition that the land tilled, and the improvements thereon, should increase in productive capability, while they furnish a fair profit on the labor and capital already invested.

With this proposition in view, we will enumerate some of the practices that make farming unprofitable.

Letting the land get foul with weeds makes the cultivation more costly, and abstracts fertility that should go to the making of crops.

Neglecting the shelter of tools and timely repairs to buildings. They will thereby rot and make it necessary to employ more capital to replace them, and further dividing the profits.

Raising and feeding poor breeds of stock that consume as much food, require as much care as good ones, and sell finally for less money.

Selling coarse grains instead of feeding them with straw and hay, thereby decreasing the profit of feeding the latter, and diminishing surely the average fertility of the farm.

Raising tobacco or any special crop that requires on a small piece of ground all the manure that the whole farm makes.

Not having a well-matured system, or rotation, by which the farming may be conducted for many years in advance.

Timidity in expending money in valuable and paying improvements, especially underdraining where it will be of great benefit. When thoroughly done there is no permanent improvement for the money it costs, that better satisfies a man than this, when he sees its results.

Neglecting to keep a complete book account of expenses and receipts, in short, of all the business of the farm. The United States Internal Revenue officers will teach us the value of such an account in a few years.

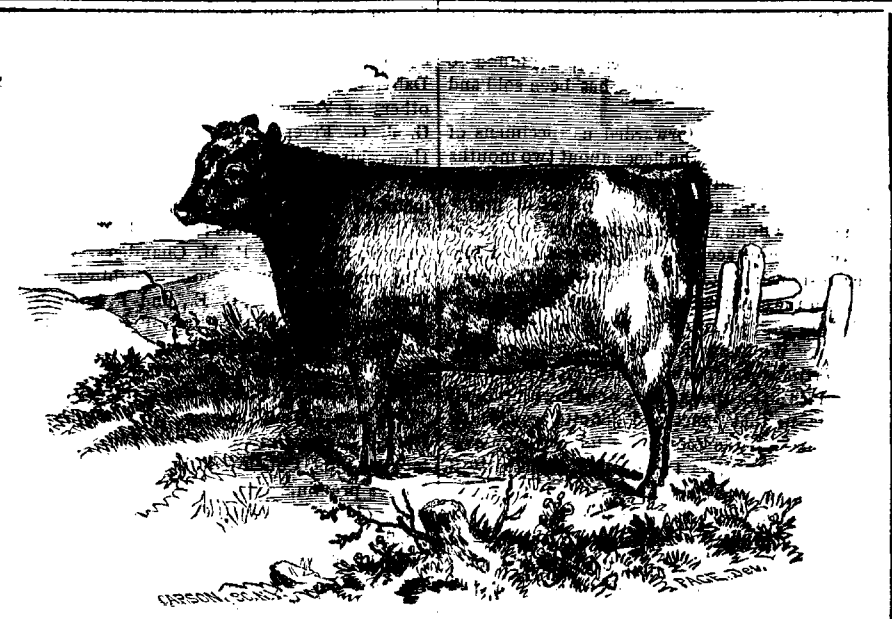
Briefly, there is full scope and play in successful or profitable farming, for all the energy, all the talent, all the business capacity that a man can possess. A better future, we believe, is before the American farmer, than the Past has been. The dense population of our cities, and the vast manufacturing communities that are now likely to be steadily maintained in our country, will create ready and high priced markets for his products. Owning the soil the farmer has every incentive to improve it, and adorn the surroundings of his homestead. Machinery in infinite variety, dispenses with old-fashioned drudgery, and elevates the work to a more intellectual standard. The world has come to recognize, at last, the nobility of the farmer's vocation, and the best intellects of the age render it homage by bringing to its aid, the highest achievements of Science and Invention.

SURFACE WASHING.

Whoever will inspect a plowed field with an uneven surface, after or during a hard rain, will be surprised at the amount of soil carried off by the water. Sometimes deep channels are cut, and always, when the ground is mellow, the finer parts are removed by flowing water. I witnessed a new phase of this washing and impoverishing process during a heavy shower which overtook me the other day in the woods. I was on a gentle slope that extended quite a distance. When the rain reached its height the leaves and some of the leaf mould began to move, and in the course of their descent the waters and the floating materials increased in volume and force, till they swept every light thing before them. I at once saw that if this forest should stand ten thousand years, and draw sustenance from the atmosphere to grow leaves and timber and drop them on the surface, they would be carried down to fertilize other soils, or be lost in some watery depth.

It occurred to me that if channels should be cut, say at intervals of twenty or thirty rods along the side of the slope, so as to descend gently and terminate in one large ditch, running up and down the hill, that the flow of water over the general surface would be greatly diminished, and the amount of soil and fertilizing material carried off very much lessened.

The larger the volume of water, and the greater the force of the current, the more valuable material is removed. By passing the water into channels, so constructed as to prevent the washing away of their sides, and so near together as to prevent any great accumulation of water on the surface, much of our hill land would be greatly increased in value. Even pastures on steep hill-sides, not only lose the droppings of



MR. BROWN'S SHORT-HORN HEIFER "ARZIE."

OUR engraving portrays a fine animal belonging to the Short-Horn herd of Geo. H. Brown, Esq., of Dutchess County. The pedigree of "Arzie," as furnished us by her owner, is annexed:

Red and white. Calved Jan. 10, 1864. Bred by Geo. H. Brown, Millbrook, Washington

Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y. Got by Royal Oxford, (1877a). Dam, Agnes, by Lord Brawith, (10485)—g. d. Alva, by Amateur, (3007)—g. g. d. April Daisy, by Beltshazzar, (1703)—g. g. d. by Abraham, (2805)—g. g. g. d. by Simon, (5124)—g. g. g. g. d. by Young George, (3885)—g. g. g. g. g. d. by George, (276.)

animals, but they are frequently furrowed and the grass roots often laid bare by surface washing.

In this country we are no longer at liberty to waste our fertilizing elements. Impoverishing processes have proceeded quite as far as a decent regard to our agricultural responsibilities should permit. A very material saving may be effected by cutting a channel half way down our hills and slopes which shall control whatever surface water may flow into it; in most cases this water could be conducted on to some comparatively level pasture or meadow where it could be detained for irrigating purposes.

Frequent channels would seriously impede plowing and cultivation, but steep hill-sides should seldom or never be plowed, and on gentle slopes it is better to be troubled with occasional open drains than to do worse. This washing of the surface makes about all the difference between our sterile hill-sides and our fertile plains. I must not omit to add that underdraining by passing much of the water through the soil and thence away under the surface operates beneficially in a very high degree. I go for underdraining for this, if for no other reason.—H. T. B.

MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.
2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural home.
3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after a meal.
4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the indoor family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary, so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.—Ez.

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.

COTSWOLDS VS. MERINOS, FOR WOOL GROWING.

"B," UTECA, N. Y., writes to us:

"I am disappointed at the result of the New York scouring test. The Merinos produce less scoured wool than I had been led to expect. And on the contrary, the Cotswolds produced more. Mr. GAZLEY'S ewe produced considerably more scoured wool than any of the Merinos. The Cotswolds exceed the Merinos in mutton; why then are they not the best sheep for wool growing purposes?"

We cannot answer for what our correspondent has "been led to expect," but we had supposed that "the New York scouring test" had resulted very triumphantly for the Merinos! Will "B." turn back to our remarks and figures on this subject in an article headed "Weight of Cleaned Fleeces," published Sept. 2d. He will there see 1, that the prime American Merinos of the present day yield one hundred per cent. more cleaned wool than did their ancestors at the time of their importation from Spain; 2, that they yield far more cleaned wool than did the best American Merinos of twenty years ago; 3, that the Merino fleeces, scoured under the direction of the New York Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, (which are the ones referred to by our correspondent,) were mostly taken from sheep that had not more than half attained their growth. Eight of the fifteen were yearlings, six two-year olds, and one four years old. And the last, the only mature sheep in the lot, was underbred.

If the Cotswolds "produced more" than "B." expected, it only shows that he is not acquainted with the breed. Mr. GAZLEY had those on the ground which would have far outshone the ewe selected for the test. She, too, was but a yearling, and was selected, like the Merinos, not with any idea that she would produce an unusually heavy fleece, but simply an unusually heavy fleece in proportion to weight of carcass—that being the test established on this occasion. As we have again and again explained, a small sheep has more surface in proportion to weight, for wool to grow on, than a large sheep, and consequently if the length and density of the fleece are the same, the small sheep must always be victorious in such a contest.

In Ohio a different test was adopted—the prize being offered for the heaviest scoured fleece, irrespective (as we understand it) of weight of carcass. This must necessarily call out the largest fleeces. The Ohio scouring test, therefore, will show a very different result—and we shall learn what large, full grown Merinos produce.

We predict that the figures will astonish the busy detractors of our American Merinos! We predict far larger scoured fleeces than those of New York.

It has been notorious, as long as wool has been manufactured into cloth, that coarse wool shrinks in washing and cleansing far less than fine. This is not peculiar to Cotswold wool. It is also true of the wool of the Leicester, the Lincoln, the Downs, and, indeed, of all the English varieties without exception. This, so far as it goes, is a great point in their favor. We are also ready to concede, the superiority of the Cotswold over the Merino for the profitable production of mutton—under circumstances favorable for that production.

But what does the "New York scouring test" show? It shows that a pound of Merino wool can be grown from less feed than a pound of Cotswold wool,—for it is now universally conceded that, on the average, the consumption of food by sheep is in proportion to their weight. If the wool grower can convert the produce of his farm into more wool with small sheep than with large ones, of what possible consequence is it to him that the large ones will produce most wool per head? Nay, we shall presently show that the smaller size is an advantage for wool growing purposes.

The Merino not only produces more scoured wool in proportion to its consumption, but the wool is worth more per pound. The causes which deranged the relative market prices of fine and coarse wools, during the recent war, are known to all who are in the least familiar with such subjects. But from 1837 to 1861 inclusive, the price of fine wool averaged in the Boston market 15 per centum higher than medium, and medium 14 per centum higher than coarse.* Here is an essential difference. And the market for Merino wools is immeasurably greater in the United States and throughout the world, than that for English long wools; and this must always continue to be the case.

While we avow ourselves warm admirers of English sheep in situations where mutton is the leading object and wool but the accessory—and while we would in every way foster their increase in such situations, we feel called upon to point out several other facts which disqualify them from competing with the Merino as a general wool producing sheep, in situations where wool is the primary object and mutton but the accessory.

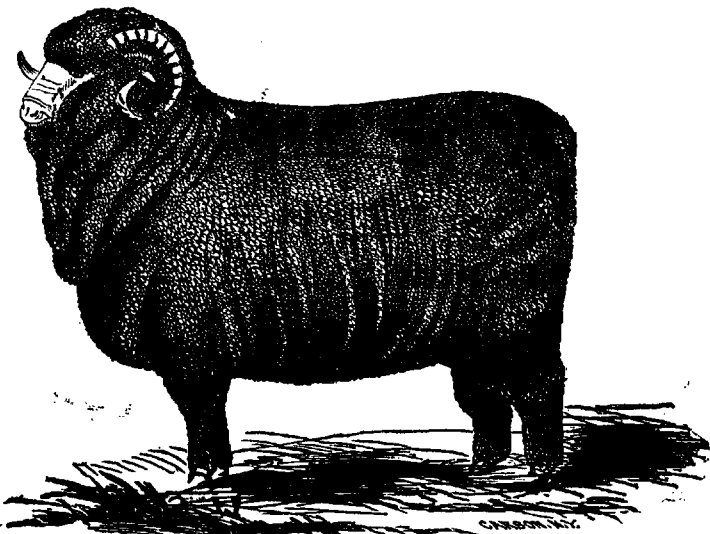
1. In order profitably to develop their mutton qualities, any of the large improved English breeds require an amount and quality of food which it is not profitable, nay, impossible, to give to sheep in many of the principal wool growing regions of the world. Even on the cheaper grazing lands of New York and New England the root or grain crops necessary to make fat English mutton, in large quantities, are not considered remunerative, when thus applied. Treated in the ordinary way in which sheep are treated in those regions, the large English breeds would lose their peculiar value as mutton sheep, and sink far lower in the scale than at present as wool producing sheep—so they would bear no comparison in value with Merinos.

2. The Cotswold is too large and too heavy for a good working sheep. In other words its pasturage must be profuse—and if required to travel far in quest of its food, it will not develop its fine fattening qualities. There are millions and millions of acres in our Eastern, Middle, Southern and South-western States where the Merino will flourish, but where the Cotswold, if attempted to be kept in large numbers, would dwindle and "run out."

3. None of the large improved English Long Wools herd well in large numbers. In Texas, and on our North-western prairies, a thousand Merinos are often kept, in the same flock, summer and winter, and they remain healthy and thrifty. We do not know but it has been done, but we never heard of three hundred Cotswolds being kept in the same flock winter and summer, and their remaining healthy and developing the good qualities of the breed. They require to be kept in small flocks.

4. In every particular, the large English breeds require more protection from vicissitudes of weather, more labor of every kind, more care, more manipulation. They will well pay for all this extra expense, in proper situations; but have it they must, in every situation, or lose their peculiar value. They cannot adapt themselves

* For tables of quarterly wool prices on which this statement is founded, see Practical Shepherd, pp. 92-94.



MR. AVERY'S RAM "GOLD MINE."

To different circumstances like the Merino. They cannot so well "rough it" and endure hardships. They are nothing like as thrifty, hardy and free from disease as the latter under unfavorable circumstances—under exposure to severe storms, intense cold, rapid changes of temperature, insufficiency of food or water, poor food, cramped, unventilated shelters, &c., &c. The English Long Wools are adapted to situations having rapid access to market, fertile soils, convertible husbandry, farming with capital and careful sheep management. They require the English taste for bestowing much capital and labor on a few objects, or in a limited scale of production. In a word, they require an *English style of farming*. All these wants and peculiarities unfit them measurably for common, rough, American farming, for our cheaper soils, and our un-English climate.

5. If the Merino will give most scoured wool for his food, *other things being equal*, what shall we say of his superiority for the special purposes of wool production, where the other circumstances are so very unequal, and all in his favor.

We are sensible that in these hasty remarks we have submitted nothing new to our experienced readers. But we must not forget that *new* laborers are constantly entering the field of sheep husbandry, and that every one, in turn, must learn the A, B, C, of the occupation!

MR. AVERY'S RAM "GOLD MINE."

REV. R. A. AVERY, Gloverville, N. Y., writes to us:—"Gold Mine," a cut of which is given above, was bred by R. J. JONES, West Cornwall, Vt. He was got by S. S. ROCKWELL'S ram "Eureka," he by "California," by "Long-Wool," by "Old Greasy," by "Wooster," by "Old Black." (See *Practical Shepherd*, p. 121.) His dam is a pure ATWOOD ewe by the "Cross Ram." "Gold Mine" was dropped in April, 1865. Weight of fleece May 10, 1864, 15 lbs. 14 ozs. Second fleece, May 16, 1865, 21 lbs.

"A part of my breeding ewes are descendants from the importation of Consul JARVIS, crossed for two or three generations with pure ATWOOD rams; and a part of them are pure ATWOOD ewes, purchased by me of S. J. MERRIAM of Brandon, Vt., in Jan., 1864. Mr. MERRIAM purchased the entire flock of JOHN A. CONANT who was in company with JESSIE HINDS in his purchase of STEPHEN ATWOOD in Oct., 1843, and Jan., 1844. My entire flock (not highly fed), consisting of breeding ewes—brook washed—and yearlings, gave an average of 7 lbs. 4 ozs. to the fleece. My yearling ram, which was awarded second premium in class "Delaine Merinos" at the State Sheep Show, at Canandaigua, in May last, was from one of my mixed JARVIS and ATWOOD ewes, and an ATWOOD ram. He gave a fleece on the 16th of May, when one year and fourteen days old, of 9½ lbs. of wool."

"A BIG FLEECE OR A BIG STORY."

UNDER this heading, in our issue of Sept. 2d we published a letter from W. W. HIBBARD, Poutney, Vt., claiming that B. F. DEWEY of that place sheared a fleece of 28½ lbs. from a ram weighing 101 lbs.—the fleece being of a little less than one year's growth. We expressed our incredulity, called for proofs, and for average samples of the fleeces. On the 7th Sept. Mr. HIBBARD forwarded to us a certificate from B. F. DEWEY declaring that the ram was born June 20, 1865; that he produced 28½ lbs.; that the next morning at his request ELI RAY weighed the ram and found his weight to be 101 lbs. He says:—"Public notice was given of the shearing, but a trial of mowing machines that day called many of my neighbors away." JAMES M. DEWEY affirms the same facts, says additionally that he weighed the fleece on the 21st, in the absence of B. F. DEWEY;—and that E. S. NEWELL and B. WILSON of Shoreham were present when the carcass was weighed by RAY. RAY certifies to the weighing of the carcass on the 21st, and says that B. F. DEWEY then requested him to weigh the fleece, which he declined to do, having full confidence in D.'s statement of its weight. BARNES FRISBIE, "Judge of Rutland Co. Court," M. CLARK "Cashier Bank, Poutney," HENRY CLARKE, "Secretary of Senate of Vt.," L. E. THOMPSON, "Constable of the town of Poutney," certify as follows:—"The undersigned know personally B. F. DEWEY, J. M. DEWEY and ELI RAY; they are respectable citizens of Poutney, and are men well known for truth and veracity."

As these statements contained nothing in regard to the age of the fleece, we called Mr. HIBBARD's attention to the omission, and asked several questions; whereupon he enclosed us another certificate from B. F. DEWEY, that the ram was heard on the same day of June, both in 1864

and 1865, and was "closely sheared at both shearings;" that no dung or other impurities were done up in the fleeces, but that the "sweat-balls" were included in it; that there is no standard for steel-yards in the town; that the ones used have been tested with others for several years and with FAIRBANK'S scales, and found to be correct; that the fleece has been sold and taken away.

Mr. HIBBARD has forwarded us specimens of the wool taken from the fleece about two months after shearing, and which, he remarks, "probably do not show as much oil now as at first." He has thus done all we asked of him, and so far as we can now see, relieved himself of all further responsibility in the premises. That now rests on the certificate makers, and more particularly on the proprietor of the sheep, B. F. DEWEY. We know none of the parties making the certificates. Their testimony appears fair on its face; and though it is not drawn up in all respects in that exact and definite way which leaves no possible loop-holes for error or evasion; still it covers the ground sufficiently if the witnesses are straight-forward and strictly candid men, as we trust they are.

In commenting on this case, we feel that we have duties to discharge alike to the witnesses and the public. Nothing in our opinion is baser than for an *editor* wilfully or carelessly to trample on the rights or feelings of private individuals—but on the other hand, we think he is bound not to publish without protest statements which, whether made in good faith or not, are, in his deliberate judgment, calculated to deceive and mislead the public.

We have seen altogether too many Merino rams carrying as heavy fleeces as any on record, to believe, for a moment, that any one weighing (in fair ordinary condition and on its usual feed) but 101 pounds, has produced, in a year, 28½ pounds of wool, or wool mixed with any ordinary or reasonable amount of yolk. The samples from Mr. DEWEY'S ram sent to us, are remarkably yolk. But they range only from 2 to 2½ inches in length. This is below the average length of rams' fleeces, at this time! We can only reconcile ourselves to the belief that such a fleece, *yolk and all*, weighed the amount stated, by supposing that the excessively yolk wool, especially that under the body, had caught up a very unusual amount of dirt, and that the "sweat balls," as they are called, put into the fleece, actually contained several pounds of earthy matter. We would fain believe this is the fact, for we would fain believe that the certificates of weight are accurate. These "sweat balls" are usually, we suppose, put up with the *big* fleeces we read of, though on such excessively yolk fleeces, they are wholly unmarketable, even as unwashed wool. And acting on this custom, a person might, without being conscious of the fact, put them up in a much dirtier condition than usual, and not consider himself doing up "impurities" in the fleece.

We regret, under the circumstances, that the fleece is sold and has gone away. We take it for granted that it was sold before this discussion commenced. If Mr. DEWEY can recover the fleece and will forward it to us by express, we will pay the express fare on it; will pay him what he originally sold it for; will cause it to be carefully examined by eminent and disinterested judges; will publish their report on the condition of the fleece; will then, if Mr. D. chooses, cause it to be cleaned by a manufacturer of standing; and will publish the weight of the cleaned fleece. If Mr. DEWEY thinks we have done him any injustice in our remarks or conclusions, we hope he will make a strong effort to recover the fleece. And at all events we would suggest that next year he shear this ram and do up and weigh his fleece before a number of his neighbors who have been prominently invited, communicate the result to the public, and retain the fleece until all arising questions are disposed of. If the fair man we trust he is, he will thus give an opportunity to all to do full justice to himself and his sheep.

*Nothing is said on either of these heads in the certificates; and we forgot them in our inquiries to Mr. HIBBARD.

†We think we can venture to promise that it shall be examined by the same committee under whose supervision the scoring test of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association took place, if that course will be satisfactory to Mr. DEWEY. Or, if Mr. D. prefers it, we will submit it to the inspection of Mr. GEO. LIVERMOR'S of New York, or the heads of any of the other most eminent wool firms in either city. ‡Those who examine the fleece may select the person to cleanse it, or Mr. DEWEY may name a list of eminent manufacturers, either of whom would be satisfactory to him, and it shall be sent to some one of them residing conveniently to those who examine the fleece.

To produce the most perfectly formed animal, abundant nourishment is necessary from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is complete.

Communications, Etc.

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR.

The Vermont State Fair was held at White River Junction, Sept. 12th to the 15th inclusive. It was the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, and as a whole was a decided success. The weather was fair and warm—too warm to be comfortable, and the last two days were as dusty as they were warm. The first day was devoted principally to the show of cattle, and as an entry day for stock generally. There were 110 entries of cattle—principally the Devon, the Durham and the native breeds.

The show of Cattle was very good, some of the specimens being superior animals. The farmers and stock-breeders of Vermont have not as a general rule given such care and attention to this particular branch of their business as have stock-raisers of some of her sister States, and as a consequence our State and County Fairs are apt to appear comparatively deficient in this department. Horses and sheep are the specialties of Vermont stock-men, and form the leading features in the Agricultural departments of all our Agricultural Fairs.

The exhibition of Horses exceeded that of former years, and was alike creditable to the State and the owners. Among the exhibitors of note-worthy animals, I will mention John Dally, L. Tucker, C. Joslin, J. Johnson, and others of Vermont; L. D. Harlow, C. Ballard, G. J. G. Freeman and J. Endicott of New Hampshire; G. W. Batchelder of Massachusetts, and Carlos Pierce of Canada East. Of fancy matched horses, A. B. Tinkham of Hartford, took the first premium; 2d and 3d do., L. T. Tucker, Royalton; R. M. Chambers, Newbury. Fine matched spans were also exhibited by C. Pierce of Stanstead, C. E., and I. Pompilly of Auburn, Me. This feature of the exhibition was especially interesting—exhibiting a desire to excel worthy of example.

The show of Sheep was unusually large. There were 320 entries principally of the Merino stock, though the long wools were creditably represented. Couch & Fuller of Pomfret, took the 1st premium on Spanish Merino rams, two years old and over; J. Cowles of New Haven, the 2d, and Cushing & Boynton of Woodstock, the 3d. The greatest interest was manifested among the sheep-men in this class, each competitor anxious to carry off the prize. Mr. Cowles, who received the 2d premium as above stated, took the 1st on the same animal at the New England Fair the week before. Long Wools were exhibited by J. A. Shedd of Burlington, Park Avery of Thetford, S. & W. S. Allen of Vergennes and others.

Swine and Poultry were among the weakest features of the Fair. There were a few lots of each worthy of mention—fair representatives of their kind. G. W. Pease, S. Taylor of Hartford, and Messrs. Allen, Vergennes, were some of the exhibitors. Entries of swine, 7; poultry, 5.

There was a fair show of Fruits and Vegetables. Apples and pears are unusually large as well as unusually scarce in Vermont this season. The largest show of apples was made by N. B. Hazen of Hartford, comprising 62 varieties. Garden vegetables were plentiful, and the show was large of large-sized specimens. The entries of fruit numbered 18; vegetables 43. Of butter and cheese there were some fine specimens. Sugar and honey was of good quality—only nine specimens were entered.

The show of Agricultural and Mechanical Implements was quite large. Besides the various kinds of mowing machines, plows, harrows, cultivators, hay and root cutters, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs and other articles usually on exhibition, there were exhibited a hay and cotton press of considerable interest, and a monster tin vat said to hold ten hogheads, from the cheese factory of East Berkshire, Vt. On mowing machines the Improved Buckeys manufactured at St. Albans, received the 1st premium.

Last not least came the Ladies' or Floral Hall. This grand receptacle of the ladies' handiwork was one of the leading and loveliest features of the Fair. Of the many rich and beautiful articles there exhibited it would be next to impossible to select or particularize the best or the most meritorious in this connection,—all were among "the best," and did much credit to the fair and ingenious fingers that gave them form and beauty.

The address by Hon. J. W. PATTERSON of Dartmouth, was spoken of as an able effort, replete with practical instruction conveyed with an elegance of diction rarely enjoyed on like occasions. Prof. PATTERSON was followed by Col. HARRIMAN of N. H., whose remarks were received with applause.

The evening discussions were a marked and interesting feature of the Fair,—a profitable addition to our annual State Festivals. They were fully attended, and listened to by the audience with marked attention. Time and space forbids an extended account of these discussions. The question considered the first evening, "Is it expedient to allow the race of Morgan horses to become extinct?" after considerable animated discussion by some of the leading horse characters of the State and New England, was unanimously decided by the large audience present in the negative.

The second question, "What is the best breed of cattle for Vermont?" was one on which the minds of the people were not so unanimous. The Devon, the Durham, the Ayrshire—all had their advocates—and even the old natives—the "milk-pail" breed—were not left forsaken and without their admirers. I think this, to a considerable extent, may be regarded as a question of fancy, governed in a degree by situation and circumstance; a question which no amount of discussion, experiment or practical demonstration will ever set at rest. I. W. SANBORN, Lyndon, Vt., 1865.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Hints on Harvesting Buckwheat.

The excellence of buckwheat flour depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grinding. The common way of treating buckwheat effectually prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in the swath for several weeks, when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two, and it is decidedly better for the grain to rake it and set it on end, as fast as it is cradled. Much less grain will be wasted by shelling out; the straw will cure and dry out sooner, and make better fodder; the crop will be ready for threshing and housing in less time; and the grain will yield a much better quality of flour. It is especially injurious to the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set up, for dirt is spattered all over the grain by the falling of large rain drops. Wetting and drying the grain several times destroys the life of the flour. It will never be so white, nor make so good cakes, but will be sticky and the cakes clammy, like the flour of sprouted wheat.—*American Agtist.*

Cattle from Canada.

The Clinton (Canada) New Era says:—"The purchase and exportation of cattle to the American market continues to be as brisk as ever, and the only wonder is, where do all the cattle come from, for few had any idea that the country was so well stocked, especially after so hard a Winter as we had last year. The price obtained is highly remunerative, and we would advise farmers to take advantage of the market before there is a decline in price, as there most generally is in the Fall of the year. The generality of the cattle passing through here are in good condition, giving evidence of having enjoyed good pasture, the result of the refreshing showers that we have had throughout the Summer. Five car loads of cattle were shipped from this place on Monday last, and every week there is more or less being shipped. The amount of money disbursed throughout the country for this one article is very large, and storekeepers are realizing an increase of business."

Eradication of Stumps.

When it is necessary to remove large stumps under circumstances which render it impracticable to avail one's self of the assistance of a "stump machine," the work may be successfully accomplished by burning. This is done by digging under them, filling the cavity with combustible materials, and covering the stump, after firing the materials, with turf, in the same manner that coal kilns are covered. The fire will in a short time effect the entire destruction of the stumps—even the long lateral roots, unless the soil is very humid, in which case the burning should be undertaken during the dry weather of summer. If the dirt is excavated a few weeks before the burning is undertaken, the operation will be more speedily effected. The ashes produced by the combustion will afford an excellent stimulus for the soil, and should be carefully applied as soon as the operation is completed. But in all cases where eradication by pulling is practicable, the stump machine should be used.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PASTURES.—Where the ground is very dry and the grass short, it is better to give all stock one feeding of hay, daily, than to allow them to gnaw the grass close to the ground. Sheep, neat cattle and horses will subsist on hay in summer as well as in winter. Pastures must have more time to grow in hot and dry weather, than when vegetation does not suffer for rain. If pastures are short, let stock be fed on green corn stalks or sorghum, a portion of the time.—*Exchange.*

Rural Notes and Items.

THE RECENT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS—Severe and somewhat prolonged illness* has prevented us from attending several recent State and Local Fairs as we designed to do—and also from sending representatives of the *RURAL* to them, or making arrangements for reports—hence the meagerness or absence of accounts of even our own State and County exhibitions. This has been a great disappointment to us, and perhaps the absence of reports in our pages has disappointed many readers, but we can only explain, and express our regrets for what was unavoidable. But, though prevented from attending, or sending representatives of this journal (except to the N. Y. State Fair), we are truly rejoiced to learn that the Fairs thus far held have been comparatively successful—indeed that many, if not most, of the prominent ones have been such as to fully maintain or augment the reputations of the organizations under whose auspices they were held. And we congratulate managers, members, and the industrial and progressive people in the numerous localities where exhibitions have taken place, upon the improvements manifested and results achieved. We subjoin brief notices of two or three Fairs.

*We are now, Oct. 3, confined to our room and suffering from a second attack, or relapse, of fever, and fear we shall be unable to attend any of the later Fairs of the season.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—The 16th Annual Exhibition of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture—held at Columbus, Sept. 12-15—is reported by the Ohio Farmer and other journals to have been largely attended and exceedingly creditable in most departments. The show of Stock—especially of cattle, horses and sheep—was, as usual, a marked feature. The Horticultural display was also very fine, considering the unfavorable season and failure of the fruit crop in many portions of the State. The Farmer says the department of Implements, Machines, and of mechanical inventions generally, "was a complete and instructive exhibit of the skill, science and genius of our people, who are ever on the alert to conquer time, space, force and circumstance, transferring brain and muscle to wood, steel and steam—harnessing the elements to contrivances which can do nearly everything but talk, and even doing away with the necessity for a great deal of that." Financially the Fair was a comparative success, though our Buckeye friends could and should

have done better. The receipts for entries and admissions were about \$11,100; for rents, &c., \$2,000; local subscription \$3,000—making a total in round numbers of \$16,000.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—We are glad to hear favorable accounts of the 17th Annual Fair of the Mich. State Ag. Society, held at Adrian, week before last. The weather was fine throughout. It is said that in the number of entries, the number in attendance, and generally, the Fair was a marked success. The entries numbered 1,761. The receipts from sale of tickets and entries were \$12,546, and \$4,890 from Adrian subscription and rent of grounds—making the total receipts of the Society \$17,436. This is a noble result, alike creditable to the Society and the State, especially when we add that the exhibition corresponded in most departments—a fact quite as, and even more, praiseworthy than the amount of receipts. At the close of the Fair officers for the ensuing year were chosen as named below—the efficient President, Secretary and Treasurer being re-elected, as were most of the members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire this year:

President—W. G. BACKWITH, Cassopolis, Cass Co. Treasurer—B. O. Humphrey, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co. Secretary—R. P. Johnston, Detroit, Wayne Co. Executive Committee—S. S. Bailey, Kent Co.; J. A. Walter, Kalamazoo Co.; K. C. Barker, Wayne Co.; J. Gilbert, Washtenaw Co.; Wm. Bort, Berrien Co.; J. J. Baxter, Hillsdale Co.; Benford Howard, Igham Co.; John Allen, Wayne Co.; C. W. Greene, Oakland Co.; C. S. Berry, Leeward Co.; Geo. W. Phillips, Mecum Co.; C. A. H. Root, Monroe Co.; W. F. Mantung, Van Buren Co.; Marvin Dorrell, Jackson Co.

THE MONTROE CO. FAIR—near this city, last week—was not what it ought or might have been in many respects. The attendance was good, however, and the receipts will probably leave a balance in the Treasury after paying all expenses. The best feature of the Fair is said to have been the able, practical and truthful address by HUGH T. BROOKS, Esq., of Wyoming. [H. T. B. of the *RURAL*.] As the Society voted that a copy be solicited for publication, we hope to give extracts, at least, in future numbers.

A TRIP TO CANADA.—In company with the Rochester city officials, members of the Press, etc., we last week enjoyed (though an invalid,) a two-days' excursion to Port Hope and Peterboro, C. W. Though illness precludes us from now giving any particulars of what new things we saw and what pleasant, fraternal people we chanced to meet, we hope to transfer some of our notes to the pages of a future number of the *RURAL*.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees for this proposed institution it was decided not to locate the College at Orrington or at Topsham, and to further inquire as to what sites and pecuniary inducements could otherwise be had. It was understood that the College should be located east of the Kennebec river.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MOWING-MACHINE TRIAL.—The N. Y. Times states that the judges appointed at the great field trial of mowing-machines, held at Hunt's Bridge, July 23 and 24, have awarded the gold medal of the society to the Buckeye Mower, built by ANDRANCK, PLATT & Co., Poughkeepsie, and No. 165 Greenwich-street, New York—the many severe tests to which the various machines were subjected having developed so many points of excellence and superiority in the "Buckeye," as to fairly entitle it to this award.

THE HOT WEATHER A BLESSING.—A recent number of the *Tribune* argues that the late melting weather was a great blessing because of its good effect upon the corn crop which must be our chief dependence for food for the year ensuing. Wheat was nowhere heavy, and in some sections a complete failure; while corn was in good part planted late, and encountered cold, wet weather in June and July. An enormous area was seeded, and it is generally large, but still green. A sharp frost two or three weeks ago would have done enormous damage; but this hot weather has done a great work. There will be more corn harvested, and probably more pork made, in this than in any former year; and both of these staples must be cheaper throughout '86 than they have been in '85. The *Tribune* might have added that the hot weather and drought were beneficial also in enabling farmers to make drains and do other work which can only be performed in dry weather. "It's an ill wind," &c.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of this institution, on the 5th ult., the Board of Trustees was formally organized, and measures adopted to secure the munificent donation of Half a Million of Dollars from the Hon. EZRA CORNELL. A committee reported that the gift would be in the form of a bond, with good securities—paying not less than seven per cent. interest. The following is a list of the Board of Trustees and its officers:

Trustees.—His Excellency Gov. Renben E. Fenton, Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. V. M. Rice, Supt. Public Instruction, Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, New York; Hon. Erasmus Brooks, New York; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Elmira; J. Macdill, Albany; Hon. G. H. Andrews, Springfield, Otsego Co.; Hon. A. B. Weaver, Decatur, Oneida Co.; Hon. A. D. White, Syracuse; Hon. Charles J. Folger, Geneva; Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Aurora; Hon. John M. Parker, Owego; Hon. T. C. Peters, Darlen; Hiram Sibley, Rochester; Hon. G. G. Hoskins, Bangtown; Hon. Ezra Cornell, Hon. J. H. Williams, Hon. Francis M. Finch, Alton, Onondaga Co.; Hon. John McGraw, Canastota. Officers.—Hon. Ezra Cornell, Chairman; Hon. Geo. W. Schuyler, Treasurer; Francis M. Finch, Secretary. Executive Committee.—William Andrus, Hon. Josiah B. Williams, Hon. Geo. W. Schuyler, Alton, Hon. Cor. Neil, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. Horace Greeley.

Building Committee.—Hon. A. D. White, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Hon. A. B. Weaver, Francis M. Finch. Finance Committee.—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Hon. Josiah B. Williams, John McGraw, Hon. William Kelly, A. B. Cornell.

SUMMER FALLOW, FALLOW, &c.—The following definitions of these terms are given in WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary:

"Summer Fallow, n. [See Fallow.] A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds."
"Fallow, n. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. It is also called fallow when plowed without being sowed. The plowing of fallows is a benefit to lands.—Mortimer."
2. The plowing or tilting of land without sowing it, for a season.—*Summer Fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds. By a complete summer fallow land is rendered tender and mellow. The fallow gives it a better till than can be given it by a fallow crop.—Sinclair.
3. A green fallow in England is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some green crop, such as turnips, potatoes, &c.—Eng.
Fallow, v. t. To plow, harrow and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to fallow cold, strong, clayey land."

HORTICULTURAL.

AWARDED AT THE RECENT N. Y. STATE FAIR

PROFESSIONAL LIST—Cut Flowers.

Best Display, James Vick, Rochester. \$10; 2d, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 8, 5 M.
Dahlias—Best collection, Ellwanger & Barry, 6.
Best 24 dissimilar blooms, (with names,) A. G. Howard Utica, 5; best 12 do, A. G. Howard, 3.

AMATEUR LIST—Cut Flowers.

Best display, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, Tomhannock, 10; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, Fulton, 5.
Dahlias—Greatest number newest and best varieties, Mrs. H. Lamb, 6; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 3.

GENERAL LIST—Pot Plants.

Best collection of house plants, in pots, to consist of 50 different specimens, the variety of the plants, and the manner in which they are grown to be considered, J. W. Alexander, Utica, 10.

Best collection of house plants, in pots, to consist of 50 different specimens, the variety of the plants, and the manner in which they are grown to be considered, J. W. Alexander, Utica, 10.

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DOUBLE HYACINTH.

THE HYACINTH.

The Hyacinth is one of the most beautiful, delicate and fragrant of the Bulbous Flowers, and is therefore exceedingly popular. They should be planted in October and November.

Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be removed in about three weeks after the flowers have faded.

Many persons, not well acquainted with this flower, think that only the double varieties are desirable. This is not so. The value of the Hyacinth depends principally upon the form of the spikes and the arrangement of the flowers or buds upon the flower-stem.

Hyacinths may be flowered in pots and glasses in the house, and they make the most beautiful winter flowers that can be imagined. Nothing can be more delightful, either for beauty or fragrance.

When placed in glasses of water for flowering, only the base of the bulb should touch the water. Set them away for about two weeks in a dark room, until roots are formed; then remove to a light, warm room, and give plenty of light and air. Change the water occasionally, as it becomes discolored.

of customers, I have designated the Late as well as the Low and Tall flowering kinds. Those not noted as Late, are Early. This will be found a great help in planting. The Low sorts throw up a flower stem about six inches in height, and the trusses are usually globular and compact.

TRAINING GRAPE VINES.

RESPECTING Grape Trellises, E. H. S. makes this inquiry—"Would not thorough pruning be very difficult, if not wholly impracticable, if horizontal trellises were elevated in the manner described?"

E. H. S. further inquires—"Could not the same advantages be secured, and the obstacles mentioned overcome by a trellis so constructed that it could be placed perpendicularly or horizontally at will?"

A VINEYARD AT NAPLES.

SITUATION, MODE OF CULTURE, PRUNING, &c. ENDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having taken occasion a few days since to visit the vineyard of Mr. J. W. CLARK, at Naples, I thought that a short sketch of his mode of culture, pruning, &c., might not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered by those who attended the late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society in Rochester—or who read the report of the proceedings in the RURAL—that the finest Isabella and Catowba grapes on exhibition were grown in this vineyard. They were so large indeed, as to suggest in the minds of some persons unacquainted with Mr. CLARK, a suspicion that their unusual size was the result of "girdling."

would perhaps convey a more correct idea of it. In many places it appears as though it had once been the bed of a creek and no part of it would be called at all rich. The rows are fifteen feet apart, and the vines are planted at the same distance in the rows.

There is no mildew, nor any sign of it that we could discover. The practice of planting vines so close together as they are in many vineyards seems to us to be very poor policy, if not utterly folly, when land is so cheap.

The pruning is attended to in the spring, when the young shoots have attained a growth of from four to six inches. What is deemed a sufficient number of the strongest is left—the rest are rubbed off. Very little summer pruning is done, as the bearing canes are so far apart that the sun has free access to all of them.

After walking through this vineyard and carefully examining the fruit, I am fully persuaded that there is not a rod in it that does not contain quite as fine, if not finer, grapes than were exhibited in Rochester. If an abundance of large and well-ripened fruit can be taken as a criterion of success, Mr. CLARK has certainly achieved it.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

FRUITS RECEIVED.—Pears and Grapes.—We are again indebted to Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, or rather to P. BARRY, Esq., in the absence of Mr. ELLWANGER in Europe.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S NURSERY.—The Country Gentleman of last week contains this appreciative notice of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, from the pen of J. J. THOMAS:—"On a recent visit to this celebrated establishment we found the same high state and perfection in every department that has existed for several years.

SEEDLING ROSES.—At a meeting of the American Institute Farmer Club, Mr. Wm. A. BURGESS of Glen Cove, presented a basket-bowl full of different varieties of seedling roses, which were produced by himself from the seed. He remarked that the idea had prevailed that seedling roses could be produced only in France, but the truth was, they could be propagated from the seed here better than in France.

VICK'S CATALOGUE.—We have received JAS. VICK'S Annual Catalogue of Hardy Flowering Bulbs, comprising a very complete assortment of Bulbs, with instructions for cultivating the same. It is beautifully illustrated.

GRAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES. Grown from single eyes of well matured wood, in open ground. They have substantial woody roots full of fibers, and are well adapted to vineyard or trellis culture.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS RECIPES, &c.

BROILING STEAK.—To those whose stoves, like ours, are fashioned in such a manner that they will not easily admit of the gridiron being placed over the coals, I would say that they had better try our way, which is to place the spider on the stove till it gets hot, (a little experience will enable you to get it just right), then put in your steak and let it brown quickly on both sides, take it out and put on plenty of butter.

AN EXCELLENT DIARRHEA MEDICINE.—One teaspoonful rhubarb, one of ground cloves, one of ground spice, one of ginger, a piece of golden seal the size of a large pea. Steep them all together in half a pint of water, but do not let it boil much. Then put in two tablespoons cordial, if you have it, and enough loaf sugar to make a thick sirup, when you can bottle it and keep for future use. Dose, one teaspoonful for an adult.

TAKING UP TREES.—An enormous amount of money is annually lost to tree purchasers from rude and unskillful taking up. Trees are torn up by the roots, as if the trunk and branches were the only thing necessary, and the roots superfluous. The proper way, is to open a trench on each side of the tree with a common spade, keeping the edge towards the tree, so as not to cross a root. These trenches should be far enough from the tree to avoid the main roots, and deep enough to go below all except the tap root, which may be cut off. This being done, the tree may be pulled up with its roots entire.—Ed.

ADAPT your crops to the soil, climate and locality. It is useless to plant sugar cane in a soil producing sorrel, or pine-apples in Vermont.

top covered with a thick froth. If allowed to stand the specks rise, but do not adhere to each other, and if stirred will all mix with the buttermilk again. I would be much pleased if somebody, who knows, would enlighten us in regard to the house-fly, through the pages of the RURAL. Are they produced by the growth of these very small ones that we sometimes see, and if so, why do we so seldom see half grown ones? R. J. P., Tanner, Ogle Co., Ill., 1865.

ELDERBERRY BUTTER.—Take eight quarts of berries, three pounds sugar, one pint boiled cider, one pint water, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, spice and cloves. Stir as for apple butter, and boil till strong enough to keep one year.

STEAMED PUDDING.—One quart sweet milk, half cup cream, half teaspoonful soda; thicken with flour like griddle cakes; fill teacups half full and steam twenty minutes, and you will have a delicious dessert. If you are a farmer's wife use sweetened cream for pudding sauce, but if you are not, the following will answer:

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—Beat together two tablespoonfuls flour, one of butter, two of sugar, one teacup of boiling water.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Two quarts strained tomatoes, one teacup molasses, one teaspoonful pepper, two of salt, two of ground cloves, four of cinnamon, half teacup vinegar. Simmer well and bottle.

SPONGE CAKE.—One teacup sugar, one of flour, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls cold water, half teaspoonful soda, one cream tartar.

INQUIRIES.—How can muskmelons be pickled? How can wild grapes be made palatable for winter use?

Can any one give us a description or engraving of a plain, easily constructed, easily kept clean, apple-corer, that any common, handy mechanic can construct?

What is the best food for pigs three months old, besides milk?—L. K. A., Shakersville, 1865.

TIP-TOP COOKIES.—Two cups white sugar, two eggs, one cup butter, one half cup butter-milk, do. of cream, teaspoonful saleratus in half cup water, half nutmeg, flour to roll easy, but very soft. Bake quick; better after being kept a week or so.—O. S. C.

Horticultural Advertisements.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!! APPLE TREES In variety, size and quantity, six to eight feet high, at \$10 per hundred, for sale by F. A. LORD, Syracuse, N. Y.

TO NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS 150,000 APPLE TREES, Fine and thrifty, in varieties, for sale in quantities cheap or to be had elsewhere. Must be sold! Come and see! F. A. LORD, 20 North Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF DOOLITTLE'S Improved Black Raspberry Plants. From my long experience with this plant I can give satisfaction in quality of plants, packing, &c. For \$1.00 I will send by mail, postage paid and securely packed, 20 good plants, or 100 for \$1.00. By express 40 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$16.00. Potted directions sent on receipt of order with the plants. H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. E.

300,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS—500,000, for sale by TITTLE, SON & CLARK, Saratoga, Wis.

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 and delivered at Fairport Station, or Rochester, on the shortest notice. McCAHY & FLOWER, Fenfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY. Having fully sustained its previous promise, after four years' growth, and being now in bearing, in a variety of soils, is now offered to the public, with full confidence of its being the best Blackberry extant. For testimonials, &c., stamp to J. W. WILLIAMS, Mont Clair, New Jersey.

GRAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES. Grown from single eyes of well matured wood, in open ground. They have substantial woody roots full of fibers, and are well adapted to vineyard or trellis culture. Such plants have given entire satisfaction wherever tried, and are therefore to be recommended to all who are in a variety of soils, is now offered to the public, with full confidence of its being the best Blackberry extant. For testimonials, &c., stamp to J. W. WILLIAMS, Mont Clair, New Jersey.

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

HEDGE SEED.

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

STANDARD PEARS. 2 to 4 years—very strong and fine—good assortment of varieties. DWARF Pears, 2 and 3 years, very stocky and strong. APPLE TREES, Standard and Dwarf, various kinds, in quantities, 1 and 2 years. PLUMS, 2 and 3 years. CHERRIES, one year. SMALL FRUITS—Agriculturist and other Strawberry-berry.

EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES. SHRUBS, ROSES, &c. We have paid special attention to the cultivation of the GREEN PEAR, and have the most valuable and beautiful plants of Iowa, Adirondack and Isabella, the 100,000, at low rates. Also, Diana, Concord, Delaware, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Froling, Rogers' Seedling, and nearly all the valuable kinds, and also, a splendid lot of Delaware and Diana layers, many of them with 6 feet of bearing wood. Address with stamp, for price List, BRUNSON, GREEN & BUSH, 521 Broadway, Washington St., Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—First class Osage Orange Plants may be procured at the Mansfield Nursery, Address FARMAN & HUBBARD, Mansfield, N. Y. Box 82 Canton, Fulton Co., N. Y.

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 worth the attention of all persons wanting such a Machine. It has no gears 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. If you wish to purchase, or if you have any inquiries to send for our circular or write for one, and we will send you one of our circulars, and you can see the manufacturer. W. O. HICKOCK, Hartburg, Pa.

Ladies' Department.

NEVER MORE NIGHT THAN DAY.

Ah! don't be sorrowful, darling, And don't be sorrowful, pray; Taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more night than day.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker

EXTRACT FROM NELLIE ANDERSON'S JOURNAL.

APRIL 22, 1864.—Well, I am married at last!—I, NELLIE ANDERSON, who have declared scores of times that I never would marry.

means the LAWTONS gained their suit, is coming to town to spend a month with his friend, Mr. SMITH. Now, dear, you know you always had quite a fancy for lawyers and statements; so here will be just the one for you.

But at last came ALFRED WARDEN, a man without beauty, or wealth, or fame; with nothing that he could call his own save youth, strength, and a good education, which he had gained by his own energy and perseverance.

FEMINE TOPICS.

The old elm tree on Boston Common on which Mary Dyer was hung, two hundred and thirty years ago for preaching Quaker doctrines, is still standing.

Choice Miscellany.

HOME AND FRIENDS AROUND US.

Oh! there's a power to make each hour As sweet as Heaven designed it; Nor need we roam to bring it home, Though few there be that find it.

JUSTIFIABLE DECEPTION.—NO. III.

BY CAROLUS.

WHEN the writer first undertook to furnish these papers, perhaps he imagined that he might be able to find some possible moral justification for certain kinds of deception; and hence the title above, which, you see, he still persistently adheres to, although he has already admitted that it is a misnomer.

THE BEST WAY.

WHEN the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the stormy sea of life, the trying hour of married life has come.

It has almost ceased to be a subject of speculation why so many impostors are tolerated in enlightened communities. The advertisements of quack nostrums with which our journals are filled, are scanned indifferently enough by the educated man, but he never seems to imagine that the stories of impossible cures are readily believed by the ignorant and unthinking.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

BY L. M. C. G.

THE SORROW for the dead is the most bitter, and, at the same time, the most universal sorrow to which mankind is heir. It is the only kind of sorrow which is common to the experience of all people, and from which the human family will never be exempt.

GRAVE THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

IF we would stand, Christ must be our foundation; if we would be safe, Christ must be our sanctuary.

Sabbath Musings.

"MAKE USE OF ME."

MAKE use of me, my God! Let me be not forgot; A broken vessel cast aside, One whom Thou needest not.

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GRAVE THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

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The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN IDLE OBSERVER IN QUEBEC.

MR. EDITOR:—I have thought of you frequently during my short sojourn in this foreign country, and I feel inclined to seek relief from the sobriety (?) which your absence induces, by giving you a brief account of what is passing here.

Canada, every year, grows more and more interesting to the people of the United States. One would think, to see the great number of Americans here this summer, that an immense committee of observation had come "to spy out the land." I do not refer to those "spies" who have sought refuge here to evade the society of United States officers; but I am speaking of those who are here as I am, on a summer trip, and who may return to their native land without fear or favor. The boats are crowded with passengers, and the hotels are filled to overflowing. The only traveling conveniences which seem to be wanting in custom are the innumerable "wagons," calashes, etc. In addition to the peculiar interest which the discussion of annexation has awakened, the presence of Americans can be accounted for by the truly magnificent scenery which Canada affords. The natural facilities of Canada would fit it for an important member of the United States, and I am happy to say the sentiments of many of its inhabitants are not averse to such a disposition of them. There is enough, however, in this old city to interest your readers and fill all the space you can spare, without generalities.

This is my first visit to Quebec. The idea I had formed of the place, from numerous descriptions, was no more like the real place than HAMILTON's uncle was like his father. As you approach the city coming down from the South, your gaze is greeted only with high banks, lined with old-fashioned houses, and miles of cut timber secured by booms in the coves along the river. The Plains of Abraham are full in view, and that portion of the fortifications which guards the approach to the city from the South. Suddenly the steamer turns, and then the city is before you. A huge pile of huts, houses, and more substantial buildings, thrown upon the side of a bluff and crowned with most formidable fortifications, is the first impression. If you wait for the second impression until you are on shore it will not be a pleasant one; for you are immediately surrounded by a herd of the noisiest and most impudent beings imaginable. By the time you have recovered your presence of mind you are jolting up a steep hill on a two wheeled conveyance called a calash. A few minutes bring you to a shabby looking hotel, and you are assigned to a room in keeping with the externals of the building. This introduction will prepare you well for the sights we shall see after breakfast; for you have not expected so much that the reality will prove a disappointment.

A pass is easily obtained which will admit you to the fortifications. A soldier will show you around with the expectation of a small reward. But few Americans would think of giving their guide of a half hour less than twice his daily pay from the English Government. One cannot but notice the neatness and order which prevail in and about the works. The guns are of old patterns, and although they would be useless against the long range cannon now manufactured, they are very suggestive of death. I would rather be excused from a discussion where the arguments of the other side are put by opponents with such throats.

If you tell your driver to take you "around," he will next drive you to the "Plains of Abraham," and if your driver were such a communicative Irishman as mine was, he would tell you more than history ever dreamed of. He will show you the exact spot where Gen. WOLFE fell, and repeat *verbatim* his last words; and, if you are attentive, you will hear just the least bit of a sigh at the conclusion. He will tell you where everybody lives, what is his occupation and how he is getting along, not forgetting even the tender relations of "lover and loved one."

You will almost have visited the place in vain if you omit the trip to Montmorency. It is a beautiful drive, and this, together with the magnificent scenery which everywhere greets your eye, would sufficiently repay you for your trouble. The falls of Montmorency and the "Natural Steps" are no mean objects for your admiration, already called out by the broad view, the beautiful river and the quaint city in the distance. You will not fail also to notice the beauty of the house plants which adorn the windows of almost every house on the way. If you are the fortunate acquaintance of Mr. GEORGE B. HALL, the proprietor of the falls and lands adjoining, you will not fail to visit his mansion—once the residence of the Duke of Kent. I don't know that I have ever been more delighted with a view than when I stood upon his piazza, and looked out upon the broad country, here full in sight. The distant opposite bank of the St. Lawrence lined as far as the eye can reach with cottages, and sweeping around to the point opposite Quebec, presents a scene of no ordinary beauty.

To return to Quebec. We dine at six with "mine host" RUSSELL, who by the way is an American. He is "sound on the Union question," and seems to monopolize the hotel business in Quebec. Our friend Hon. J. M. CURRIER, one of the members from Ottawa, invited us to visit the Canadian Parliament now in session. The Parliament is conducted after the manner of that of the "home country," "barring" a few things necessarily different. The Legislative Council is a fine looking body of men. There are more grey heads there in proportion to the whole number of members than there are

HAIL SACRED UNION — ON THE MOUNTAINS.

HAIL, SACRED UNION. Wedding Song.

1 Hail, sa-cred un ion, Des-cend-ed from a bove, Hail, sweet com-mun-ion, Of hearts in ho-ly love, In blush-ing trust the No pain may hide their

beau-teous bride, Is fold-ed safe by man-ly pride, While hon-or and af-fec-tion fond, Knit close the pre-cious bond; Knit close the pre-cious bond.

ON THE MOUNTAINS.

Three countings or beatings—slowly.

1 On the mountain, far have I wandered, Birds of summer there have I seen, Gai-ly sing-ing, Swiftly spring-ing, Ev-er build-ing nests of the green,

in our Senate. During the few minutes that I spent there I heard part of a speech in English and part of one in French. After this latter orator had commenced I concluded the Legislative Assembly would be a more interesting place for me. The French in Canada are very tenacious of their language, and they look with suspicion upon any movement which tends to supplant it. All public notices must be printed in both languages, according to law. The Speaker of the Assembly marches into the room behind the mace, which is a gilt instrument three or four feet long surmounted with a carved crown, a cross and globe. He is dressed in a black robe. The Government Ministers occupy seats near the center of the room. The members, many of them, sit with their hats on, and although there was quite an animated discussion going on between two members and one of the ministers, I could see but few that appeared to pay any attention.

The smoking room, devoted to the use of members, is another novelty in its way. It is a room sixteen or eighteen feet square. About six feet from the floor, on the walls, is a double row of nails, each nail holding a common clay pipe with the member's name to whom it belongs pasted by it. Nearly every member smokes; but, judging from the variety of shades of the pipes, I should say some of them are more enthusiastic about it than others. We will step out on the porch which adjoins this room, and take a farewell look. It is night, and the hundreds of ships which lie in the river lend a charm to the view with the brilliant display of their lights. It is a fitting view to terminate such a day of sight-seeing. I shall not soon forget the day, and in connection with it I shall remember those thousand lights which made the night so beautiful.

Various Topics.

A CONTENTED FARMER.

ONCE upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside, cheerfully singing his melody. "You must be well off, old man," said the King. "Does this acre belong to you on which you so industriously labor?" "No, sir," replied the farmer, who knew not that it was the King. "I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages."

The King, apparently well pleased with the answer, said:—"Bravely spoken old man. Now I will give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?" "Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a mystery that I can not unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the King. Thrusting his hand into his pocket and counting him fifty brand-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming:—"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

VAGARIES OF SELF-ESTEEM.

THE London Saturday Review exhibits the difference between the English and Continental people in their respective passions for displaying peculiar dresses or uniforms. In England, the officer, the clergyman, the class man of any sort, doffs his professional clothes and hides himself in common garb the moment he is off duty, while on the Continent everybody who has one displays his peculiar uniform on every and all occasions. The cause, says the Saturday Review, lies deep in the peculiarities of the national character. The self-esteem common to all human beings takes in Englishmen a form strangely different from that which it exhibits in every other European race. It is more mature and more self-conscious, and therefore more disciplined and more concealed. The self-esteem of most foreigners is the self-esteem of children. They are vain out of the abundance of their hearts, and they make no attempt to impede its issue from their mouths. They do not fear moral nakedness. They are perfectly satisfied to lay bare to every spectator the workings of the vanity by which their conduct is guided, and which causes them vexation or rejoicing. But an Englishman's self-esteem is a more self-reflective and vigilant quality. It knows its own nakedness, and is very much ashamed. Desiring above all things to be really conspicuous, he is sensitively afraid of the suspicion that he is trying to be so.

THE FUNERAL OF A BEE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Glasgow "Herald" transmits the following:—On Sunday morning last I had the pleasure of witnessing an interesting ceremony, which I desire to record for the benefit of your readers; and if Dr. Cumming, the "Times" bee-master, happens to be one of them, I would recommend it to his notice. Whilst walking with a friend in a garden near Falkirk, we observed two bees issuing from one of the hives, bearing betwixt them the body of a defunct comrade, with which they flew for a distance of ten yards. We followed them closely, and noticed the care with which they selected a convenient hole at the side of the gravel walk—the tenderness with which they committed the body, the head downwards, to the earth—and the solicitude with which they afterwards pushed the simple it two little stones, doubtless in memoriam. Their task being ended, they paused for a minute, perhaps to drop over their friend a sympathizing tear, when they then flew off from our sight.

In a cemetery in Sharon, Conn., is a family lot in which are seven graves arranged in a circle. Six stones commemorate six deceased wives of D—s, while the seventh and more stately slab bears the simple but affecting inscription "Our husband."

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A CHEERFUL DISPOSITION.

BY UNCLE TRUE.

As I have been asked to write something for the children—something which they will understand and like—I think that, instead of making up a story, I will try to tell, in prose, one which Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE related in verse to "Our Young Folks" in May last. I would send you the poem itself, if it were not too long for your columns.

DAME WARNER lived near a chestnut wood, in a lonely and rickety old cottage overhanging with apple-boughs. She was very poor, and with the exception of her faithful dog RANGER and an old cat and her kitten, she lived alone. Winter was coming, and the nights were getting to be very cold; and there was no wood on the hearth, and no food in the larder.

"She had no money in her till, She was too poor to borrow, With her lame leg she could not beg, And no one cheered her sorrow."

She was sitting one night in the dark, knitting and shivering, and getting very cross and rebellious, as she thought of the comforts of the rich, and the wants and trials of her own hard life. While she was grumbling over these things, she heard RANGER bark, and then a rap on the door; but before she could strike a light (the door opened, and a strange voice said:

"Good evening, Mrs. WARNER." When the candle was lighted she held it up, and there stood a tall, rough-looking, long-bearded stranger, with a large sack thrown over his shoulder. Mrs. WARNER asks him to sit down, which he does.

"I have called," says he, "because I have lost my way, and my fingers ache with the frost."

"I'm sorry I have no fire," says the widow.

"No matter," exclaims the strange man; and taking hold of the sack he gave it a hard shake. Out flew wood upon the hearth, which, taking fire, soon gave a cheerful light and warmth to the room. This was such a wonderful thing that the Dame would have been frightened if the stranger had not smiled so pleasantly; so she asks,

"What can I do for you, kind sir?"

"I'm hungry," says the stranger.

"Alas!" says the widow, "I have no food in the house."

"But I've enough for both of us," he replies; and gives his sack a second shaking.

"Out rattled knives and forks, and spoons! Twelve eggs, potatoes plenty! One large soup dish, two plates of fish, And bread enough for twenty!"

And, besides this, there were two roasted geese, a tea-urn and a table. The dishes were all hot, and not even a plate was broken.

The stranger invites Mrs. WARNER to sit up and help herself; but she complains that the room is very small for such a famous table. He takes his sack and shakes it again, and the room begins to tremble.

"Shake, shake! the room grows high and large, The walls are painted over! Shake, shake! out fall four chairs, in all, A bureau and a sofa!"

The stranger again invites her to take a seat at the table; but the Dame declares that all these things are too good for her.

"Hold on!" says he, "we'll have a waiter." So he takes his sack and shakes it, until the sweat is streaming down his face. And now see what follows!

"Shake, shake, once more! and from the sack, Out popped a little fellow, With elbows bare, bright eyes, sleek hair, And trousers striped with yellow."

His legs were short, his body plump, His cheek was like a cherry; He turned three times; he gave a jump; His laugh rang loud and merry.

He placed his hand upon his head, And scraped and bowed so handy! 'Your humble servant, sir,' he said, Like any little dandy."

As the widow saw this funny little fellow, she did what any of you, my little readers, would have done; she threw herself back in her chair, and laughed loud and long. Then up she started, screaming—for the room was very cold and dark, and Mrs. WARNER had been asleep and dreaming.

"The stranger and his magic sack, The dishes and the chairs, The geese and things, had taken wings, Like riches, or like witches."

All was gone! She sat alone; Her hands had dropped their knitting, 'Mew-mew!' the cat upon the mat; 'Mew-mew!' mew-mew! the kitten.

The hearth is bleak, and dark! the creek—'Chirp, chirp!' the lonesome cricket. 'Bow-wow!' says BARKER to the moon; The wind is at the wicket."

Now the widow sits knitting, and sadly thinking over this dream; and as she thinks, all at once she remembers that she saw written on the sack, "A CHEERFUL DISPOSITION." Then she feels that this dream meant something.

"I know God sent the dream, and meant To teach this useful lesson, That out of peace and pure content Springs every earthly blessing!"

Mrs. WARNER declares that she will make the sack her own and shake it herself. She does so; and pretty soon everything around her begins to change. As she grows cheerful, people begin to love her, work does not seem so hard, and there is plenty of wood on the hearth and food in the pantry.

"She always keeps a cheery fire; The house is painted over; She has food in store, and chairs for four, A bureau and a sofa."

And so it will be with you, dear children. If you are cross and fretful, nothing in the world will make you happy; everything will go wrong with you, and no one will love you. But if you shake a little "cheerful disposition" over your troubles, away they will go! and you will get along as smoothly and happily as can be. Do not forget, then, to keep a wonderful sack, and to shake it very often.

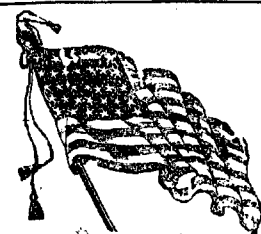
RESTITUTION, as it is a most necessary so it is one of the hardest parts of self-denial. When a covetous heart is forced to vomit up all its sweet morsels again, unjust gains are like a barbed arrow; it kills if it stays within the body; and it tears and pulls the flesh away with it if it be drawn out; as the fox in the fable, which, having crept in at a narrow hole to feed on its prey, and being filled was grown too big to make an escape at the same passage, was constrained to empty and starve himself again that he might go out by the same way that he came in.

BEAUTIFUL things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet pure and modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behaviour.

It is a good sign to see a man do an act of charity to his fellows. It is a bad sign to hear him boasting of it. It is a good sign to see the color of health on a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated in his nose. It is a good sign to see an honest man wearing old clothes. It is a bad sign to see them filling holes in his window.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Flag of our Country, gently wave o'er us, On every hill-top, from Texas to Maine; Enfold our Union with friendly devotion— Let Peace and Contentment surround us again."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 7, 1865.

NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

The last quarter of our present volume begins this week—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expired last week will find the No. of the paper (No. 819) printed after their names on address labels. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the RURAL BRIGADE.

In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we propose to send it to every friend of the 13 members of the present Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise their friends of this offer? Many thousands would not doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to talk to them on the subject. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a Trial Trip? We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summary.

The Associated Press resumed telegraphic communication with all parts of the South on the 2d inst.

Hydrophobia is prevailing to an alarming extent in Indianapolis. The Journal says that about twenty persons have been bitten by mad dogs within a few days. A number of cases have proved fatal.

During the last twelve months the Fifth Avenue Hotel at New York has cleared \$175,000, the Metropolitan \$140,000, the St. Nicholas \$150,000, and the Astor House \$125,000.

A whale was shot at Surry, Maine, last week. He swam ashore between two small reefs, and there was not room enough for him to turn round, and he could not back out. A farmer, hearing the noise, went to the shore with his gun and shot the big fish.

A Mr. Richardson of Woolrich Dockyard, England, says in a letter to the London Times, that he has used petroleum for generating steam in his boilers, and finds it fifty per cent. more powerful as fuel than the best coal, and that it can be burned with ease and without any danger.

Hon. Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, died in Philadelphia on the 27th ult., aged 85 years.

It is estimated that there are fully 8,000 negroes in the city of Alexandria, all of whom are self-supporting.

The notorious Duke Gwin and ex-Governor Clark of Missouri, have crossed the Rio Grande and surrendered themselves to the United States authorities.

Late accounts from England represent that the gold plague is still on the increase. Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 144 1/2.

Affairs at Washington.

This President's daughter, Mrs. Patterson, is reported seriously ill.

Seventy-two millions of dollars had accumulated in the Treasury on the 27th ult. This is the first time since the beginning of the war that there has been a surplus of public funds.

Commodore Wm. Radford, recently commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has been appointed commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

It is believed in Washington that Howell Cobb has been arrested on charge of participating in the Andersonville atrocities.

Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend has published the findings and sentence of the Court at Elmira in the case of Major John A. Haddock, late Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of Western New York. Maj. Haddock's offenses were the receiving of bribes in the recruiting business and defrauding the Government. He is sentenced to be cashiered, disqualified for holding office, pay a fine of \$10,000, and be imprisoned until the fine is paid, not exceeding six years.

The detectives of the U. S. Treasury last week arrested two English counterfeiters who had flourished for the last nine years.

The patents of J. A. Murry, for a combined mower and reaper, have, it is said, been returned to the applicant.

The U. S. Court of Claims commenced its October session on Monday last.

South Carolina Matters.

CHARLESTON papers of the 28d ult. are received. The following is the clause of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention by a vote of 98 to 8: The slaves in South Carolina having been de facto emancipated by the action of the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servi-

tude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be re-established in this State.

An ordinance to repeal the ordinance of secession was then ratified.

At the session on the 22d a vote was taken on the proposition to make the basis of representation of the State rest upon the whole population irrespective of color, and it was rejected by a large majority, leaving the clause as reported by the committee, making the white population alone the basis of representation.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writing from Sumter says:

The late struggle has unquestionably entailed upon us and our posterity a long train of evils. We are now upon the threshold of a penal experience which will be protracted into coming years.

The loss of the public records may be classed among the almost irreparable disasters. In this particular South Carolina has greatly suffered. State records and papers of importance are gone forever.

Some of the districts, Clarendon, for example, have had the entire contents of their district offices destroyed; titles, deeds, wills, judgments, decrees, have disappeared in the flames of war; and how much of confusion; how much of litigation; how much of perplexing embarrassment and perhaps of injustice and fraud, may not all this involve!

From Tennessee.

On the 29th ult. a gang of thirty or forty guerrillas near Springfield, Robertson Co., Tennessee, commenced an indiscriminate robbery and murder upon the residences in that locality. Thomas J. Payne was killed, his house robbed, and his family outraged at Adams' station, on the Eddyfield and Kentucky road. They plundered all whom they caught. Robert S. Dorsey was hung to a tree, and then dragged on the ground until one of his arms was torn from its socket. William Adams was severely beaten by the robbers. The exact number of the band is not known. It is believed that Harper, who has for some time past been in that vicinity, is their leader.

Advices from Mexico.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent from Brownsville, Texas, gives late news from Mexico. The herpe city of Matamoras is fairly besieged by the Liberals under Gen. Escobada. There is a garrison of 1,800 men in the city, and the attacking force consists of 2,500 or 3,000, exclusive of Cortinas' predatory bands. Efficiently handled, the Imperial troops should suffice to hold the city, but the Jaurists think so meanly of Mejia, the General in command, that they assert that with a little more ammunition they could carry the city by storm.

The Republican forces had captured the little town of Cortoso, in Leon, and secured considerable musketry and ammunition. Gen. Morean quaintly adds:—"The officer in command and the merchants of that city, furnished me \$18,000 for the use of the troops." At the pass of Cabras the Jaurists also claim to have defeated 900 Imperialists with 200 cavalry, and are further said to occupy the town of Caravajal. Matamoras papers made light of it—entirely denying their successes. Jauriz is at Chihuahua with 5,000 men.

By way of Havana we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 7th. The outrages of the guerrillas was being checked by an organized campaign against them by the Imperial troops.

The Republican forces under Cortinas and Escobada had fought a desperate engagement of three hours' duration with a column of Mejia's division, at Las Caloras, in the State of New Leon. After firing their last cartridge, the Imperialists fell back in good order.

Very heavy and lasting rains had fallen near the Capital, the Valley of Mexico being in some places completely inundated. Much damage was the result.

The Tribune's city of Mexico correspondent says:—"The news from Sonora is that the evacuation of that State by Jauriz was caused by the insubordination of the soldiers, who refused to serve him any longer. Gen. Pesqueira, who is in command of Hermosillo, was abandoned by his men. Out of a garrison of about 1,000 soldiers, 250 alone remained with him.

The city of Oposura, in the northern part of Sonora, has pronounced for the Empire. The French prisoners of Marine and the soldiers of the Algerian Tirailleurs who were held captive in that city, have recovered their freedom. The band of Dario Garza, 150 strong, has been routed near Montemorelos by Lieutenant Tsabey, of the French army, and lost 40 men and all its horses.

The band of Cavola was surprised near Garcla and beaten by Lieutenant Goldstein, commanding the counter-guerrillas. He left 20 dead on the battle-field, besides several horses, equipages and caissons. The inhabitants of Turan, against whom these bands intended to operate, organized themselves into a sort of militia, and have by their bravery contributed to repulse and defeat them.

The Government is actively engaged in obtaining lands from the wealthy landed proprietors of the country, for the purpose of transferring them to the emigrants, who have either landed in Mexico, or who contemplate going thither. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, advising them to invite the owners of haciendas to yield to the State, on conditions advantageous to the emigrants, a portion of the land not under cultivation. In doing this, the Government does not pretend to deprive the real estate owners of their legitimate rights. It leaves them entirely free to exact such conditions as they like. It will see that these conditions are fulfilled, and to this end acts as an agent between the immigrants and the proprietor. At the same time the latter are advised that the Gov-

ernment asks for the lands at its disposal from 50 cents to \$1.50 per acre, according to the value of the land and the number of acres bought."

The Tribune's Matamoras correspondent says: "The success met with by the forces under General Escobada, has encouraged the Liberal party to fresh efforts. In and about Camargo there is now a good force of about 600 men, among them being 25 or 30 officers who have served in the United States or late Confederate armies. These will prove good leaders in army operations that require courage and skill. A second body of some 500 men is at Mier, 21 miles from Camargo, and at other points south of the place are bodies of 200 to 300 men. In all, there is a force of about 2,500 men, ready for the next blow to be struck at the enemy."

Under date of Sept. 7th, this correspondent says:—"The entire force of the Liberals lying about the San Juan river has been put in motion, but what their plans are is not known yet. The plan may be to attack this place at once, or to operate in the State of New Leon, which lies to the west of this city. Cortinas, after a good deal of insubordination, has been forced into the traces, and is now acting as if in a proper spirit, and with the intention to do some deed of note. To-day he crossed from the left bank of the Rio Grande with his command, estimated at 400 to 500 men and three rifled guns—these delivered to him some time ago by order of Gen. Steele. I think that an attack will be made upon this place within three days, and that if any other movement be made it will only be a feint."

A WESTERN INSTITUTION of the "Eastern National Business College," which has become so celebrated in this State and the East, is being inaugurated in Chicago this week. Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, delivers an address, and George W. Bungay, the distinguished poet and author—a poem. A grand concert by the celebrated Cornet and Orchestra Band of the College is also to be given. The illustrated paper of sixteen pages, giving full information of the Institution, and the new system of commercial college training, may be had by addressing the principal, E. P. Eastman. From what we know of the founders of this enterprise, we confidently believe the "Western Institution" will prove an eminent success.

FROM HAYTI.—Haytian dates to the 9th ult., state that Guffard was at Gonaves where he had issued an address urging the troops to maintain their courage and not to allow a handful of insurgents to impose rebellion upon the whole Republic. The rebels still hold Cape Haytian, but the rest of the Republic is quite tranquil. A bark laden with live stock for the rebels had been captured. Mr. Folsom, the American Consul, had arrived at Port au Prince.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GOVERNOR ANDREW of Massachusetts, delivered the address at the Tompkins County (N. Y.) Fair at Ithaca, the 29th ult., before an immense audience.

An ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void, was adopted by the Alabama State Convention the 25th ult., after being debated an entire day.

An ingenious Frenchman has made a mosaic landscape composed of insects. It contains more than 45,000 beetles, besides big and little bugs of various sizes.

A DR. HANBY, of Fair Play, Wisconsin, last week, shot his daughter, killing her instantly, almost killed his wife, and finished the tragedy by cutting his own throat.

An Indian commission is to be held at Fort Selby, Nebraska, in about two weeks, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with the Northwestern tribes.

BUILDING in Cincinnati has been greatly accelerated since the 1st of July, and so largely have contracts been entered on that it is difficult to find mechanics to do the work.

The act of Congress authorizing the 10-40 loan limited it to \$200,000,000. But \$178,000,000 was issued. It is now stated that the balance will soon be thrown upon the market.

A GERMAN statistician, Kolb, computes that there are in all Germany 495,000 Jews; but if Austria and Prussia be included in the computation, the number of Jews is 1,505,000.

A SON of the late President Polk is employed with two blacks, the three at five dollars per day, in taking care of mules purchased by a Northern speculator at the army sales near Nashville.

THE Orleans Republican says that a party of young men invested one Mr. Shurgor, of Yates Center, with a coat of tar one night last week, because he was in the habit of beating his wife.

INFORMATION has been received of the death of two missionaries in Turkey, Rev. Edward Dodd and Rev. Homer Bartlett Morgan. The former died of cholera, and the latter of typhus fever.

A WELL known pickpocket recently died in N. Y. leaving property to the amount of \$60,000, all of which he accumulated within the past six years in excursions through the various cities of the Union.

RUSSELL & Co.'s paper mill, at Lawrence, Mass., was nearly destroyed by fire, the 26th ult. Loss \$20,000; mostly insured. Several firemen were injured by the falling of the walls, one of them it is supposed fatally.

A BOILER exploded at Pratt & Co.'s rolling mills in Buffalo, on the 28th ult., killing two and wounding twelve other persons. A section of the boiler weighing about half a ton was hurled through the building about 300 feet.

THE Episcopal Convention at New York was organized the 26th ult., one hundred and ten parishes being represented. Bishop Potter pre-

sided. The Bishops of Montreal, California and the Northwest were invited to seats.

THE Concord (Mass.) National Bank was robbed on the 25th ult., of United States and State bonds to the amount of \$411,000. A reward of \$30,000 has been offered for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the money.

A MONTHLY Sabbath School paper, to be called the Sunday School Standard, is to be published at Buffalo, by Mr. J. E. Gilbert, Secretary of the Erie County Sabbath School Association. The first number will be issued early the coming month.

FIVE years ago, a party in Forrestville, Conn., set out a half acre of ground with wild cranberry plants. This year 190 bushels have been picked, and will bring from \$4 to \$5 per bushel. A pretty good income from a half acre of ground.

ONE million dollars in the bonds of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad have been taken in England, which, with \$400,000 locally subscribed and a government subsidy of \$18,000 per mile, payable on each completed twenty miles, makes the enterprise a success.

WILLIAM Gilmore Simms, the poet-novelist of South Carolina, is editing a newspaper at Columbia, in that State. Before the war he was very wealthy, but when Sherman made his raid through the Carolinas, Simms' house and furniture, including his valuable library, were entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Simms is now very poor, and obliged to rely upon his salary as an editor.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Oct. 8, 1865.

Prices have advanced somewhat during the past week. Red wheat and Darley are up a little. Butter, Eggs and Lard have also advanced. Hides have increased 1/4c. Wool is firm. The prices of coal are still up although the strike which purported to be the cause of the high rates is at an end. The People's Coal Company give their prices as below to subscribers, but the nominal price at yards is \$15.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and Price per unit. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Hides, and various oils.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton, 45c for middlings. FLOUR—Superfine State \$7.50; extra State, \$8.00; choice State, \$8.50; superfine Western, \$7.50; common to medium extra do, \$8.00; common do, \$8.25; extra do, \$8.50; Canada flour, \$7.50; trade brand, \$8.00 to \$11.00. Wheat, Chicago spring and Milwaukee club \$1.50; winter wheat, \$1.25; amber Milwaukee, \$1.00; new amber State and western \$1.20; choice do, \$1.25; white Canada \$1.25; choice white do, \$1.30. Corn, sales at \$1.00 for common to prime.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—There has been a very good demand for both domestic and Foreign wools since our last, the inquiry being from manufacturers, prices have ruled very firm, but without special change. We quote: No. 1 pulled; 66c for native and 70c for foreign; No. 2 pulled; 56c for native and 60c for foreign; No. 3 pulled; 48c for native and 52c for foreign; No. 4 pulled; 42c for native and 46c for foreign; No. 5 pulled; 38c for native and 42c for foreign; No. 6 pulled; 32c for native and 36c for foreign; No. 7 pulled; 28c for native and 32c for foreign; No. 8 pulled; 24c for native and 28c for foreign; No. 9 pulled; 20c for native and 24c for foreign; No. 10 pulled; 18c for native and 22c for foreign.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Beves received, 6,288 against \$1.12; sales at \$1.10. Cows received, 105 against 122 last week. Sales, at \$8.00 to \$10.00 each. Yearlings received, 623 against 1,895 last week. Sales range from \$2.00 to \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs, received, 27,187 against 22,174 last week. Sales at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hogs, received, 10,543 against 11,151 last week. Sales at \$13.00 to \$15.00 cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 28.—Beves, range at \$1.12; sales at \$1.10. Cows received, 105 against 122 last week. Sales, at \$8.00 to \$10.00 each. Yearlings received, 623 against 1,895 last week. Sales range from \$2.00 to \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs, received, 27,187 against 22,174 last week. Sales at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hogs, received, 10,543 against 11,151 last week. Sales at \$13.00 to \$15.00 cwt.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. F. Ezra, of Albion College, J. BLACK STODDARD and Miss EMILY A., only daughter of MARK L. RAY, Esq., all of Concord.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—TWO CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50c extra per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, loaded) 50 cents a line.

CHEAP MARYLAND FARMS—\$10 to \$30 per acre. For descriptive Circulars send stamp to H. F. CHAMBERS, Farm Agent, Federalburg, Md. (820-61)

STANDARD PEAR—No. 1 trees, 4 1/2 ft. tall, strong, \$2.50 per 1,000; No. 2 trees, 4 to 5 ft. tall, \$1.50 per 1,000. Plenty of Bartlett and handsome stock. Danville, N. Y. T. T. SOUTHWICK.

AGENTS WANTED—In every county to sell A. Powell's great National Picture of the Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment. Through agents clear \$100 to \$200 per month. Send for circular or call on POWELL & Co., 24 Bible House, New York.

ITALIAN BEES.—A few colonies of pure Italian (Black) Bees, with a white face, white striped fore-head, ringed on left fore-foot and one white eye, light mane and breast on right side. Also one brown mane with very large ears. A liberal reward will be paid on getting the horses or giving information where they may be found to A. SALISBURY, or SAMUEL MARSH, Phelps, N. Y.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$100 cash and \$500 credit. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. 820-38.

GENUINE PLANTS Sent Post-Paid—New Jersey Scarlet (a new and best early) 75 cents per dozen, The Tribune Prize Herries \$2.00 per doz. 15 of 15 other varieties of strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, including the Wilson Early, a sort that ripens before peaches. JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

IMPROVED CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The subscriber, in consequence of necessary absence, wishes to dispose of about half of his Durhams, Devons, South-Downs, Redfords, and other improved stock of all breeds, at Summit Street, between Erie and Chicago Railroads, on Thursday, or send for a circular to Chicago, 820 JOHN WENTWORTH.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 23d Sept., from the pasture of Austin Salisbury, near West Bloomfield, N. Y., 8 horses, one dark bay with white hind-feet; one grey and white faced, white striped on fore-head, ringed on left fore-foot and one white eye, light mane and breast on right side. Also one brown mane with very large ears. A liberal reward will be paid on getting the horses or giving information where they may be found to A. SALISBURY, or SAMUEL MARSH, Phelps, N. Y.

NEW AND SUPERIOR COLLECTION OF GLEES—THE EXCELSIOR GLEE BOOK.

A Collection of the Best Glees, Choruses and Operatic songs of the day. Printed and published by the Regular portion of the popular "Chorus Wreath." Every piece a standard composition. Neatly and durably bound in boards. Price only 50c post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED.—To canvass for our new, beautifully illustrated, and thrillingly interesting volume of army experience, CAMP FIRE AND CORNER OF TRINITY, by JOHN H. HAYES, Major, U. S. Army. Full of startling incidents; amusing anecdotes; ingenious stratagems; life in camp and bivouac; together with simple and reliable directions to those who are engaged in cotton picking. Send for Circular. Address BUREAU & CO., 820-32. 19 Beekman Street, New York.

QUADRILLE BAND.

QUINTETTE QUADRILLE BAND.—In five parts, containing 22 sets of Quadrilles, 40 Fancy and Contra Dances, Polkas, Marches, &c. Price \$6 per set, or \$2 with half aquire of Music Paper, sent in each book. This set of books contains 22 sets of music, 40 sets of the season's variety of any band. The air being "Cub in" to the first violin part it can be used for any number of instruments from one to all. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ELLIAS HOWE, 185 Court St., Boston, Mass.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—A Splendid Fall Fashion, Popular Music, We Never Can Forget It; or, of Her and His, and the Virginia Townsends and other Brilliant Stories; Magnificent Steel Engravings, with valuable full-size Patterns; Illustrated Poem; splendid Illustrations of the principal cities of the world, and the Atlantic; Architecture; Household matters, and other Brilliant Literary Gems, in the October number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. For sale \$3 per volume, with valuable premium plates, 25 cents extra, as specimens, 10 cts. Address V. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm containing 240 acres in the township of Shawasee, County of Shawasee, State of Michigan, 1 1/2 miles from Vernon Station on the Detroit and Huron R. R., and 1/2 mile from the junction of the Detroit and Huron R. R., and 3 miles from Owosso and only 1 1/2 hours from Detroit, Mich. 100 acres under good improvement, with a large orchard of the choicest fruit. Two fine maple orchards of over 1,000 trees; living water on the premises and the Shawasee river (one of the most beautiful streams in the State), within half a mile. The soil is a black loam, and the timber is maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, hickory and basswood. This is one of the most valuable as well as desirable farms in Michigan, and is only offered for sale because the subscriber is not a practical farmer; it will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, to H. E. BLOTT, Detroit, Michigan, or GEORGE C. BUELL, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW COLLECTIONS OF CHURCH MUSIC.

MR. BRADY'S LAST WORK.

THE KEY NOTE.—A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs and Singing Schools, by Wm. B. BRADY, Mr. Brady's last previous work in this department, "The Jubilee," has already had a sale of 50,000 copies. It was prepared by him in the preceding year for a work of this kind. The Key Note is complete in all its departments, and is printed on clear large type, one part on a staff. Price, \$1.50.

DR. MASON'S LAST WORK.

ASAPH; OR THE CHOIR-BOOK.—A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Singing Schools and Conventions. By LOWELL MASON, DR. of Music, and Wm. B. BRADY. The notation is in plain notation as illustrated by a large variety of pleasing musical pieces; part songs, glees, &c. The Tune Department contains mostly new music, and provides for every meter; and the Anthem department is full and attractive. Price, \$1.50.

MR. ROOT'S LAST WORK.

THE DIAPASON.—A Collection of Church Music, which are prepared a new and comprehensive view of Music and the notation for Singing Schools, and Vocal Training; Songs, Part Songs, Rounds, &c. for Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions, &c. By GEO. F. ROOT, Price, \$1.50.

THE PRAISE OF ZION.—A Collection of Music for Singing Schools, Choirs and Musical Conventions; consisting of, I. A System of Musical Notation. II. An extensive collection of Hymn Tunes. IV. A large assortment of Sentences, Anthems and Chants. By SOLOMON WILSON and J. M. BRADY. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with great confidence that it will prove very attractive and useful to Singing Schools, Choirs and Conventions. The authors have at their own expense published competitions by the most popular and distinguished composers, Foreign and American. A feature of this work is the presentation of a number of hitherto unpublished compositions of CHARLES ZEPHER, as well as some by NOVELLI and NEUKOMM, now first published from their manuscripts, in addition to the rich contributions of living authors. The contents are varied, varied and practically, and the publishers confidently predict for it a very wide popularity and use. Price, \$1.50. THE NEW CAROLINA PUBLISHING CO., 150 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with great confidence that it will prove very attractive and useful to Singing Schools, Choirs and Conventions. The authors have at their own expense published competitions by the most popular and distinguished composers, Foreign and American. A feature of this work is the presentation of a number of hitherto unpublished compositions of CHARLES ZEPHER, as well as some by NOVELLI and NEUKOMM, now first published from their manuscripts, in addition to the rich contributions of living authors. The contents are varied, varied and practically, and the publishers confidently predict for it a very wide popularity and use. Price, \$1.50. THE NEW CAROLINA PUBLISHING CO., 150 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with great confidence that it will prove very attractive and useful to Singing Schools, Choirs and Conventions. 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List of New Advertisements.

The Soldier's Casket - C W Alexander.
The New Collection of Church Music - Mason Brothers.
A Remarkable Invention in Artificial Legs - D Bly, M. D.
Prize Distribution of Jewelry, &c - T Benton & Co.
Farm for Sale - Chase & Stone.
Dunrobin's Monthly Magazine - W J Demorest.
A Remarkable Invention in Artificial Legs - F A Lord.
Improved Blot and Copying Paper - H H Doolittle.
New and Superior Collection of Glean - D. Oison & Co.
Improved Sewing Machine - Sewing Machine.
Agents Wanted - Blouck & Co.
To Farmers and Others - F A Lord.
Quadrille Band - Elias Howe.
\$1,000 a Year and Expenses - E Bradley & Co.
Strayed or Stolen - A Wallybury.
\$2,000 a Year.
Standard Pears - T T Southwick.
Cheap Maryland Farms - H P Chambers.
Genuine Plants - John S Collins.
Agents Wanted - Powell & Co.
Italian Bees - M Quinoy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Notice - F W Lay.
Ayer's Medicines.

The News Condenser.

- The Albany county war debt is \$3,135,440.
- Butter is 75 cents a pound at Philadelphia.
- The rebel war debt of Alabama is \$2,000,000.
- There are twelve daily papers in Connecticut.
- The new fifty cent fractional currency will soon be issued.
- The sewing women of Chicago have formed a Protective Union.
- The Baltimore Germans are going to build a \$300,000 club house.
- A thief was cut in two while stealing peaches on a New Jersey railroad.
- Texas advises report the frontier in a worse condition than ever before.
- It is proposed to appropriate Mount Vernon for a National Soldiers' Home.
- The telegraph is being extended to San Antonio, Shreveport and Vicksburg.
- The convention of telegraphers in Chicago voted to discontinue female operators.
- Telegraphic communication between New Orleans and San Antonio has been re-opened.
- In St. Mary's county, Maryland, they are manufacturing good brandy from watermelons.
- Extra Billy Smith is passing his time quietly on his unconfiscated estate near Warrenton.
- The marine losses for August show an aggregate of 35 vessels having a value of \$7,717,000.
- The expense of fitting out and coaling the Great Eastern is stated to have exceeded \$60,000.
- The distribution of awards for the capture of Booth, the assassin, has not yet been made.
- Fanny Jackson is the first female colored graduate from the classical department of Oberlin College.
- Sir Wm. R. Hamilton, the distinguished Irish Astronomer died at Dublin, Ireland, on the 2d inst.
- The recent rise in the price of iron has started the fires in the forges and furnaces of Pennsylvania.
- The U. S. Telegraph Co. have lately opened offices at Watery, Elmira and Corning on the Erie railroad.
- The keel of a steamboat, said to be the largest in the world, was laid last week for the People's Line of Albany.
- There is such a scarcity of female operatives at Lawrence, Mass., that men are to be employed to some extent as weavers.
- Thirty Laplanders, dressed in fur and skins, accompanied by twelve Swedes, have arrived in St. Paul to settle in Minnesota.
- The paper collar manufacturers of Boston, New York, Springfield and Philadelphia, now turn out a million collars each day.
- Another prize fight for the championship of England is to come off the 1st of November between Jim Meade and Joe Wormald.
- Two young men were smothered by the impure gas in a well they were sinking near Monticello, Sullivan county, last week.
- The Nyack Journal says that ninety-eight men named Smith enlisted during the war at the Provost Marshal's office, Tarrytown.
- The yearly income of Girard College is about \$200,000, and there are now in the institution 563 orphan boys, with 37 vacancies.
- The Ky. Conference of the Methodist Church South has expressed its willingness to receive converts looking toward re-union.
- There is an apple tree in Danbury, Ct., the upper branches of which hang full of ripe apples, while the lower ones are in full blossom.
- The first cotton manufacturing company organized on the Pacific coast have a mill in San Francisco with a paid up capital of \$100,000.
- The first colored student at Harvard College was admitted to the Freshman class on Monday. His name is Richard T. Greener of Boston.
- Every foreigner who has honorably served in the army one year is entitled to be at once naturalized without previously declaring his intentions.

Special Notices.

TAKE **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL** to stop your Colds, Coughs and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

NOTICE
The Treasurer of the Monroe County Agricultural Society will be at the City Hall in the Court House on Saturday, Oct 7th, at 10 A. M., to pay Premiums and bills against the Society.
F. W. LAY, Treasurer.

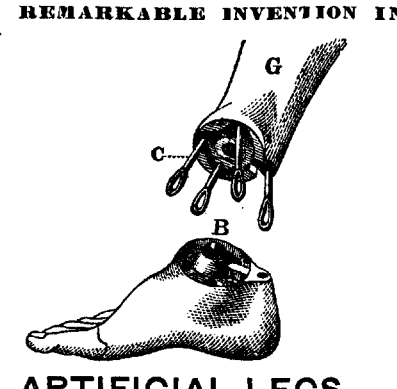
CANCERS CURED.
CANCERS CURED without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors, White Swellings, Goitre, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge.
Address **Drs. BABCOCK & SON,**
809-11
No. 37 Bond Street, New York.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.
We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the **RURAL NEW-YORKER**, (1861), stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express - or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1853, at 33 cents each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4.
Address **D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.**

New Advertisements.

\$1,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

PAID - We want young and middle aged men to travel at the above salary. Steady employment given. All persons in want of work should apply immediately for these agents. For full particulars, address, with stamp enclosed, **BRADLEY & CO., P. O. Box 822, Haverhill, Mass.**



ARTIFICIAL LEGS,

BY **DOUGLAS BLY, M. D.**

AN ANATOMICAL LEG, with lateral motion of the ankle like the natural one. The ankle joint is formed by a ball (B) of polished glass, pivoting in a socket of vulcanized india rubber, which is the first joint ever invented which never requires oiling. This ankle joint accommodates the great object which all Artificial Leg-Makers have hitherto sought for, in viz, it admits of motion in all directions, like the natural one, and thereby allows the *artificial foot* to accommodate itself to the varied inequalities of the surface, the same as the natural foot.
SOLICITORS FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT with the *Legs and Feet* MOST IMPROVED, by addressing **DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner**, at either one of the following offices: New York, 603 Broadway; Washington, 284 Pennsylvania Ave.; Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.
Citizens furnished on private account.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

NEW YORK GIFT ASSOCIATION,
599 Broadway, New York.

12 Rosewood Pianos, worth from \$250 to \$500 each
15 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases, \$125 to \$225
12 Music Boxes, worth from \$25 to \$75
100 Silver Revolving Patent Caskets, \$15 to \$40
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, \$15 to \$35
500 Sets of Ivory Teas and Table Spoons, \$15 to \$25
500 Sets of Hunting Wafers, worth from \$1 to \$2
100 Diamond Rings, Cluster, \$20 to \$30
200 Gold Watches, worth from \$5 to \$10
200 Silver Watches, worth from \$2 to \$5
Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosses, Lava, and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Rings, Brooches, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thumbles, Lockets, New Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Buttons, Gilt Buttons, Pins, Traces, Gold Extension Holders, and a large assortment of Fine Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at **\$500,000.**

To be Sold at One Dollar Each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.
Among these who have recently drawn VALUABLE GIFTS from this Association, the following kindly permit their names to be used: Robert H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., Melodeon, worth \$25; F. T. York, New York, Diamond Cluster Pin, value \$20; Mrs. B. Pappan, 16 York St., Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss Ellen F. Dickerson, Birmingham, N. Y., Melodeon, value \$100; Mrs. G. H. Jones, 22 Pearl St., New York, Gold Watch, value \$15; Mrs. Teresa A. Miller, Scrannon, Pa., Diamond Ring, value \$17; Miss Ellen F. Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value \$12; Geo. D. Moore, Canada West, Silver Watch, \$20; Miss E. Case, Watertown, N. Y., Gold Watch, \$10; Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll, Urbana, Ohio, Silver Set, value \$40; Miss B. F. Hendricks, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Silver Patent Watch, value \$35; Capt. Edward H. N. Vais, Silver Watch, value \$25; H. Taylor, Binghamton, Pa., Gold Patent Lever Watch, value \$40; Jas. H. Bruce, Nashville, Tenn., Silver Watch, \$45; Geo. D. Moore, Canada West, Silver Watch, \$40; Wm. B. Redfield, Columbus, Ohio, Music Box, \$40; many persons who have drawn valuable prizes, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list. Letters from various parts of the country are received acknowledging the receipt of valuable gifts, may be seen on file in our office.

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CERTIFICATE, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the certificate or order for some article, (worth at least ONE DOLLAR at retail), will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without charge, on receipt of 25 cents. The purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, which may be FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named.

NO BLANKS - Every purchaser gets value.
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It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.
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I HAVE COME OUT TO SEE YOU, AND WANT TO HEAR FROM EVERY PERSON who has received a copy of the **AMERICAN PATENT SOAP** and EXERCISE SOAP; also all who have sent, and not received them, and they shall be sent immediately. I shall be glad to hear from you, write at once and tell me how you like the articles, and you shall be richly rewarded for so doing. Address **J. THOMPSON & Co., care of WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker Office.**

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JOHN R. PAGE, Auctioneer.
Yorkshires - Thirty head, several of them imported. **Jerseys** - Twenty head; the Cows are now in milk; all served by a thorough-bred Jersey Bull. Some to drop their own cream.
Catalogues can be obtained ten days before the sale by applying to the subscribers, or the auctioneer.
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September 15th, 1865.

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It is a range very fine for stock, the country being also well adapted to the raising of sheep. The water is good and the neighborhood one of the most healthy sections of the State, being free from fevers and the ordinary diseases, and the water is good and the soil is fertile. The land is well adapted for farming, yielding good crops of Corn, Cotton, Sugar, &c., &c.
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It

AUTUMN

THE soft calm days of autumn once again
Have brought that lovely, melancholy spell
Which binds the hearts of thinking, dreaming men
With that mysterious, lingering ken...

The Story Teller.

ONE INNER LIFE.

BY MARY HARTWELL.

URSULA DARLING sat at her writing desk in the silence of her own room. Her pen laid waveringly along the lines, in trembling fingers, and her hazel eyes were black and pitiful with pain...

Was it an omen? She closed the book to shut from her sight a poem that she had always before thought so tender and pathetic. Her heart turned to its burden again; "Oh! what shall I do! what shall I do!" Such struggles as were lacerating that girl's heart the angels weep to see!

URSULA was used to fault-finding, but this reproving stung her more sharply than usual. Her feelings were sore enough without this thrust. Could not that mother read her child better? Could she not discern the girlish trouble in her eyes?

heart run out to meet the semblance of love elsewhere, even though the object be an unworthy one? Lieutenant FRANK ELLERTON was a young officer, a resident of a neighboring town, but stationed, for the purpose of recruiting for his regiment, in this Ohio village and its vicinity.

evenings," she added to herself. "I used to thank my stars that I had no boys to run about town nights, but all children are troublesome alike. I don't think URSULA would venture out any further than to call on her cousin, after dark.

THE SOUL OF FLOWERS.—Poetry has given the title to the living breath of fragrant blossoms, and this floral soul—in its fullness of olfactory luxuries—exists, in its full perfection, in Phalón's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Sold everywhere.

Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters. My 10, 13, 4 is what a boy is sometimes called. My 3, 21, 26, 2, 6 is a girl's name. My 1, 5, 20 is a drink.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN bought a farm for four thousand dollars, payable in one, two, three and four years, with simple interest. He wishes to know how he shall divide the notes for the purchase money, so that when paid the principal and interest shall make even amounts?

AN ANAGRAM.

Fl shi ehfci odgo, nad tmsark fo ish etmi, Eb not ot peale dna dfee? A tbera, on rmeo. Rsen, eh, tath endsa sn hvit cenh esgrl edrisnaco, Goniiek ebroof dan earft, vges su tno...

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 316.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish man despiseth his mother.

Answer to Decapitations of Counties:—Morgan, Ware, Pike, Dale, Linn, Clark, Lee, Osage.

Answer to Anagram: The good, the brave, the beautiful, How dreamless is their sleep, Where rolls the dirge-like music Of the ever-tossing deep.

Answer to Mathematical Enigma in No. 315: Dear Sir:—Now allow me to send you into That pretty maid's part of her father's estate: Eight acres and twenty add also thereto, Of thousands, three thousand eight hundred and eight.

If my verse is not good, you will please, Sir, excuse This simple attempt of your tyro in rhyme, Who claims kin to no school, or even a muse; But perhaps he'll do better next time.

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