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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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AGRICULTURAL.

VETERINARY KNOWLEDGE WANTED.

WHILE so much is invested in domestic animals, and large amounts annually realized from this branch of husbandry in America, it is surprising that comparatively little attention is devoted to the study of Veterinary Science in this country. True, we have books on the subject, and some valuable ones, but too many of them are either reprints of old works (not adapted to the country or the discoveries and improvements of the age,) or compiled by persons who are incompetent for the task or lacking familiar knowledge of the most successful modern treatment of the diseases of animals. The great want of breeders and stock owners and keepers all over the land is knowledge on the subject; and to obtain this we must have good books, with plain descriptions of symptoms of diseases, and efficient remedies, with practical directions for their use or application. We also need practical and experienced Veterinary Surgeons—men who have been educated for the business, and thoroughly understand the anatomy and physiology of animals—in place of the ignorant empirics too common among us, and who often cause more damage than benefit when called upon in cases of sudden attack or emergency.

At a time when we read of the Cattle Plague devastating a whole district or country, and threatening to visit and destroy the herds and flocks of other countries, this subject becomes one of vast importance, and should arouse attention and induce action on the part of the large number who are peculiarly interested. What EDWARD EVERETT said in his address before the New York State Agricultural Society, in 1857, is as, if not more, truthful and applicable to-day than it was then—for animal husbandry is now much more profitable. Said Mr. EVERETT—"Among the most prominent desiderata, in what may be called animal husbandry, may be mentioned an improved state of veterinary science in this country. While the anatomy of the lower animals is substantially the same as man's, their treatment when diseased, or overtaken by accident, is left almost wholly to uneducated empiricism. It rarely, I may say never happens, that the substantial farmer has not considerable property invested in live stock, to say nothing of the personal attachment he often feels for some of his favorites—horse, or cow, or dog. But when their frames, as delicately organized and as sensitive as our own, are attacked by disease, or they meet with a serious accident, they are of necessity in most parts of the country committed to the care of persons wholly ignorant of anatomy and physiology, or imperfectly acquainted with them, and whose skill is comprehended in a few rude traditional operations and nostrums. There are few of us, I suppose, who have not had some painful experience on this subject, both in our pockets and our feelings. The want of Veterinary Institutions, and of a class of well-educated practitioners, is yet to be supplied."

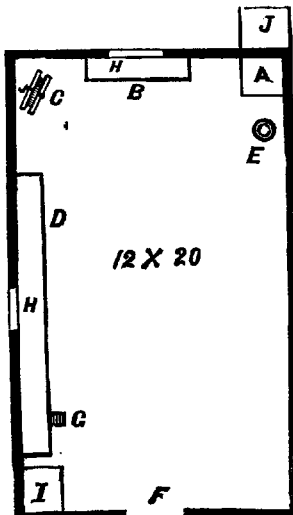
How, best to supply the great lack—a knowledge of veterinary science, and competent practitioners—is the question to be solved.

Next to proper books on the subject, and perhaps even more important, is, in our opinion, the establishment and support of suitable Veterinary Schools and Colleges whereat young men who have a taste therefor may be rendered qualified for veterinary surgeons.—There are in our country thousands of young men who admire domestic animals, and know much concerning their care, training and breeding, who are admirably adapted to the profession of veterinary practitioners. Let us give all such a chance, and proper encouragement. Surely when we have, in almost every locality, single animals worth from \$500 to \$5,000—and in many those valued at several times the latter sum—it is worth the while of American breeders and farmers to give this subject at least a moiety of the attention its importance demands.

PLAN FOR A FARM WORK-SHOP.

EVERY farmer has frequent and considerable use for carpenter and blacksmith tools. Every farmer, also, has some of both kinds, and generally some sort of a room or place where he keeps them and can use them; very few possess an adequate supply, know how or take care to keep them in good order, or have a proper shop to store and use them in. With the introduction of abundant and various machinery, an adequately stocked shop has become as necessary on a well ordered farm, as a cow-stable, pig-pen or wood-house. And it will be found that a moderate investment in this line will be as profitable—as a saving of time, labor, and money—and afford as much satisfaction in its use, as if hazarded, to say the least, in wild-cat oil stock that has producing wells in the future only, and flowing streams of oil under ground. Besides the usefulness of it, a great deal of pleasure may be derived from a convenient and comfortable shop and a good assortment of tools. One will soon learn to be handy with tools, and to construct numberless labor-saving and convenient contrivances about the premises. Boys, especially, will find a good deal of innocent amusement, and what they learn and practice will be of future use to them.

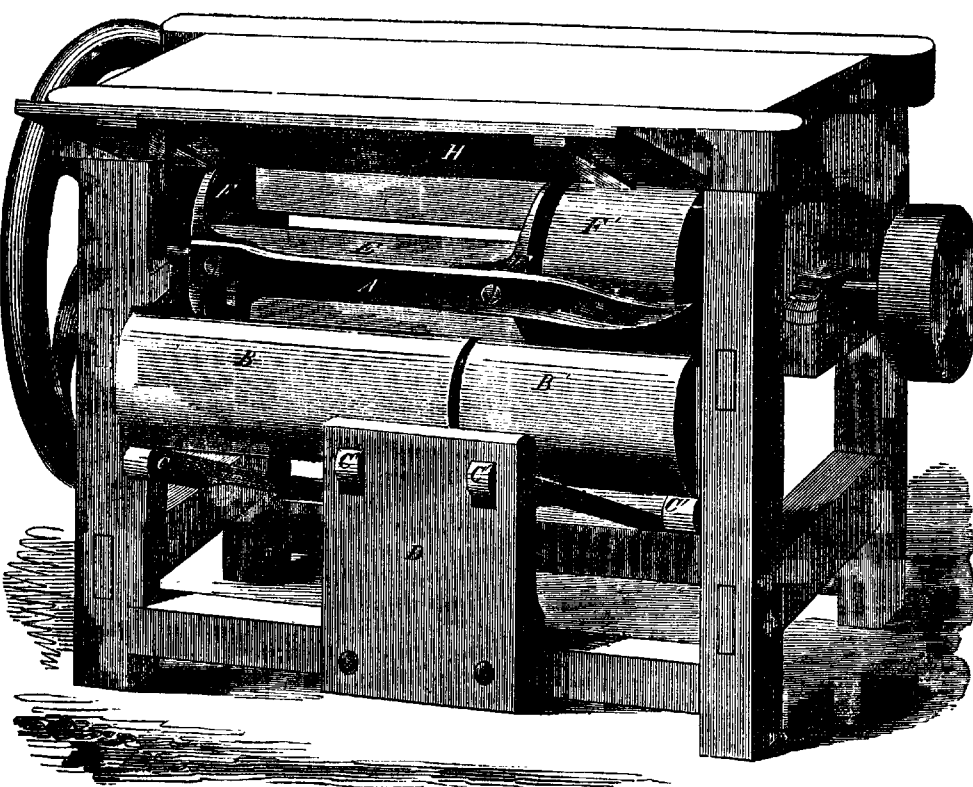
Most farmers might do the greater part of their horse-shoeing, especially in summer. If a clevis breaks, or a bolt, the time that is spent in going to a shop to get them mended, costs more than the repairs; and such jobs could as well be done at home if the proper tools were at hand. So, too, with the wood work of various implements. A plow-handle breaks, and the plow must be loaded into a wagon, and half a day lost in going to the village to get a new one. It is the time lost that makes these little break downs so vexatious and costly.



PLAN OF FARM WORK-SHOP.

A is the forge with a chimney going out through the roof. B, Work-bench, four feet long, with iron vise attached. C, Grindstone placed so that the light of both windows will fall upon it. D, Work-bench, twelve feet long, with a wooden vise attached. E, Anvil. F, Door. G, Wooden vise. H, H, Windows. I, Box for old iron. J, Bellows on the outside of the shop, covered suitably, with place underneath for coal. Underneath the work-benches should be drawers to hold nails, spikes, screws, bolts, and such tools as may be desirable to place in them.

We give a plan of a work-shop that will be suitable for the majority of farms. It is not so large as to be objected to on account of cost and unnecessary room. It ought to be set apart



RUNDELL'S FLAX AND HEMP BRAKE, SCUTCHER AND SEED-THRASHER COMBINED.

from other buildings, to be safe from fire, yet convenient to the house. The cost will be from forty to seventy-five dollars; a suitable stock of tools about a hundred more. This estimate would be lowered in some markets where the materials could be purchased, and also by procuring timber, &c., from the farm. Many could build the shop themselves, buying some of the tools first, and thus make them pay in the beginning. Suppose one paid out one hundred and fifty dollars. The investment would not need renewing in a lifetime. At seven per cent. the interest would amount to \$10.50 yearly. Who would not consider that cheap for the use of such a shop and tools? The tools required besides those shown in the plan would be, four or five planes, a set of augers, chisels, bits and bit stock, square, compasses, try-squares, saws, adz, rasp, hammers, pincers, tongs, cold-chisels, taps and dies, files, a shaving-knife, punches, and some minor tools which would be suggested by the want of them.

Our plan is drawn for a shop twelve feet by twenty, with a wide door at one end. Eight feet is sufficiently high for the side. It should have a good floor. The whole of it, including the roof, might be of matched boards. The frame need not be heavy. The stove can be placed so as to admit the pipe into the chimney of the forge. On one side there are no windows or doors, which gives a good space for working—shoeing-horses, or repairing tools. Overhead a quantity of different kinds of lumber can be stored, so as to have it well seasoned and handy at all times.

RUNDELL'S FLAX AND HEMP BRAKE.

FOR some years past much attention has been given to the invention and manufacture of improved machinery for the braking and scutching of Flax and Hemp. The result has been the production of a number of new machines, several of which have been noticed in this journal and some of them illustrated and described. Among the best of these inventions, if not the very best, is "RUNDELL'S Flax and Hemp Brake, Scutcher and Seed Thrasher, Combined," an illustration and description of which we give herewith. This machine was exhibited at the recent New York State Fair, at Utica, and many pronounced it the long-sought article, as it is cheap and works rapidly, while it is operated with comparatively little expense. It is certainly worth the attention of Flax and Hemp growers all over the country, and we rejoice that so valuable a machine is the invention of a Western New-Yorker. The accompanying illustrations, with the following description by Mr. RUNDELL, will give the reader as clear an idea of the machine as can be imparted in a limited space:

"There are beaters, A, and four scutching-knives, A', attached to disks, F, F, on the shaft. These knives and beaters run close to the concaves, B, B', which rests on movable springs, C, C', C', and are supported laterally by the upright parts of the machine and by the piece D.

The purpose of the springs is to allow the concaves to yield and avoid breakage or injury to the flax when too much at a time is put in. The beaters, A, are made with a thick edge, brake the flax, and the scutching-knives, A', are made with a smooth edge to dress the flax.

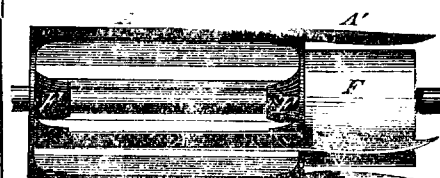


FIGURE 2.

This machine has been in use two seasons and has been thoroughly tested. It is cheaper, and more simple and durable, and wastes less flax than any other machine for breaking or scutching flax. Two hands with one horse-power can brake and scutch from the rough flax one hundred to three hundred pounds of lint, according to quality, per day of ten hours, and is easily converted into a good Seed Thrasher. The machine occupies three feet by six, and weighs seven hundred pounds; present cost \$65. Patented Sept. 27th, 1864, by LUTHER RUNDELL of Eagle, N. Y. For further information, or rights and machines, apply to C. M. RUNDELL, General Agent, Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y."

SALTING CATTLE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Some time ago, I noticed in the RURAL an inquiry regarding the use of salt for cows, and a desire for the experience of others. My practice is, to give my cows all the salt they will eat, three times a week, during the summer season. The amount consumed by them is greater while in flush feed than short. The amount of milk returned by the cows is from a quarter to a third more than when salted but once a week. It may be that some soils are deficient in salt and that stock require it in larger quantities to equalize the system. If so, they will eat less; they are the best judges.

The effect of salt is to increase the desire for both food and drink. Hence the materials for milk. More salt is consumed by my stock when fed on a clean grass-patch, where they can mix salt and grass, than if in a shed. A strong solution of salt in water, irregularly applied on hay for either cattle or horses, produces scouring.

Caneadea, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1865. R. H. B.

GRAIN that has been injured and become musty, may be restored to nearly its original sweetness by pouring boiling water over it, and permitting it to stand till cool. The scum which arises to the surface of the liquid during the process of purification, should be carefully removed. Unless the gluten of the grain has become chemically affected—which is rarely found to be the case, except in very old grain—every trace of mustiness will be removed, and the grain rendered fit for use.—N. E. Farmer.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

COLORING SHEEP ARTIFICIALLY.

"A KALAMAZOO Co. (Michigan) Farmer," wishes to know if "certain reports he has heard are true," to wit, that "the Eastern Sheep being driven into Michigan for sale as full-blood Merinos are colored black artificially to impose on buyers?" We would be glad to see our correspondent. We did not suppose there was so innocent a gentleman living! Last year nearly a thousand sheep were taken from one county in New York, mostly to Michigan, and sold, we suppose, as full-blood Merinos. We think that at least ninety-nine per cent. of them "were colored black artificially," and splendidly it was done, too, in a few cases which fell under our observation! It decidedly beat the contraband hue acquired by housing. It was a good deal darker and even laid on—and would not fade out or grow streaked for a little dash of rain!

"To impose on buyers?" We doubt whether any very large portions of them are thus imposed on. None of them ought to be. The fraud is so old and stale, that no man possessed of eyes and ears has a right to be so ignorant. The sellers of these sheep assert that they cannot sell one exhibiting the color of natural wool which is exposed to the weather—but that they can sell the sheep readily if they inform buyers that the sheep are painted! If this is really so, is the seller more to blame than the buyer? In the county referred to, we chanced to meet two Ohio purchasers. They represented themselves Ohio farmers buying sheep for themselves. They bought a flock, and before taking it out of town had every sheep in it painted by parties accustomed to do such things!

This miserable practice springs out of a miserable fashion—the fashion of regarding a totally unnatural color of the sheep as a necessary test of excellence.

"A Kalamazoo County Farmer" wishes to know "If these things are so, why we do not cry aloud and spare not—and why we do not expose the individual perpetrators?" We have again and again expressed the opinion that housing sheep in summer to give them color is a folly, and that painting them is a fraud. Must we harp on this string all the time, because there are dull gentlemen who read only once in five years? Is it our business to "expose individual perpetrators?" Are we a police detective? Do we publish a Newgate Calendar of State and petty frauds? Have we been appointed the "legal guardians" of every comestible gentleman, who will not learn that he will burn his fingers if he puts them in the fire?

If the "sheep men" required to be cautioned against any new and dangerous swindle—a Silvernall swindle, for example—we should be derelict in duty if we failed to "cry aloud and spare not." But our correspondent might as well claim that it is our duty to carry a sign before a mock auction-room, to warn off the gulls, as to claim that it is our business to do any more than we have done in the matter, which he, by implication, complains of.

FICTITIOUS PRICES FOR SHEEP.

MR. FRANCIS R. DAVIS of Wolf Lake, Noble Co., Indiana, writes us an amusing letter on the subject named in the caption of this article. Mr. D. informs us that he is "no scholar." He nevertheless has a pretty direct way of telling his story, and we judge it to be true, because in every case he gives the full name and residence of the seller whom he has found ready to report a sham price to the public. Shall we imitate his outspokenness in this matter? We are very strongly tempted to do so. The man who disposes of sheep at a lower price than his neighbor, is not obliged to divulge the fact. But he who reports false sales for publication is, morally, a swindler. Legal swindling is obtaining goods on false pretences. In the essence, what does that man do but obtain goods on false pretences, who leads the public to believe that his sheep possess far higher value, and a far higher reputation, than actually belong to them, by falsely publishing that he has sold portions of them for extraordinary prices? There are always enough credulous people to believe what they see "in print;" and how are even the most



MR. WRIGHT'S INFANTADO RAM "BLACKTOP."

Communications, Etc.

"A HINT FOR THE FARMERS."

REPLY TO MINNESOTA GIRL BY A KANSAS BOY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Allow me to attempt a reply to "A Hint for the Farmers," which "MINNESOTA GIRL" was so kind as to give us through the RURAL.

It is indeed a cruel shame that the farmer is thus treated by the people of the cities and towns; but, until there is a change in farming from what it is now, we shall always be compelled to ask, "What will you give for it?"—and "How much will you take?" We have not a just appreciation of the value of a thorough knowledge of Agriculture, and too often think that if a man can handle a plow or a hoe, he needs no more knowledge of farming—when it is this want of appreciation, and our imbecility in adopting new systems as a farming community, that has caused us to rely on the city for market prices for produce, instead of the city relying on the farmer or the country. I have been on a farm all my life, and speak from my own observation. I have seen men—called farmers—who about half plow their ground (or not at all) before planting; then carelessly plant, and mope around while the crops are growing—letting them be choked with weeds, and getting but half a crop as a consequence. Such men are generally "hard up" for money—often have a large family to clothe, have but their crops to rely upon, must sell at any cost. Their "seedy appearance" tells the tale, and the merchant makes his "pile."

Have seen others who were afraid to ask a decent price for their produce, and depend on the citizens or townsmen to set their price. I have taken molasses (sorghum) to Atchison and asked 50 cents per gallon, (too low a price), and have been told that "they had just bought as good from Mr. — for 35 cents, and would give that much for mine." Last fall oats were selling for 50 cents; yet one poor fool sold his for 35 cents! This is why we cannot set our prices, and they do. Some are too lazy to work, and have to get any price for their produce; others don't know how to manage, or when they are cheated, and rule the market. So we, who take pains, and want to be paid for our toll, must whistle for more,—and, "if we are not willing to take that much we need not sell."

Until we can force our farmers to be diligent, and raise good, marketable crops, and to know when they are getting enough, and when they are not, we cannot make the citizens of our cities and towns pay our prices. Another hindrance is our lack of sociability in this respect. Every farmer feels that he is his own lord and master, and no one has any business to meddle with his affairs, and he does not with theirs; at least such is too much the case. You will ask farmer HORTON how farmer ROLLOWS is getting along, and how much he pays for help, and he cannot tell you, though he is his nearest neighbor. I hope it will not always be so, and that the day is not far distant when the farmers, as a class, will reach that standard of excellence they deserve, and will take a pride in fine stock, fine improvements, fine crops—will value the power of united effort, and that in "union there is strength," and will strive that all may have "Excelsior" for their motto. When that day comes, if it ever does come, we can set our prices, and the merchant will say "What will you take?"

GIVE BOYS TRAPS IN PLACE OF GUNS.

HAVING had fifteen years' experience in trapping and gunning, I would advise boys to avoid the practice of gunning, as a general thing; though when settling in the forest it would be well to know how to use a rifle, for self-defence against wild animals. As for profit and amusement I should prefer trapping. Let me tell you why.

When I was eight years of age I was allowed the use of a gun. At first at home—then in the woods, and next at gunning matches. My first gun cost five dollars. I must have a better one; it cost thirty-five. This did very well for a short time; then I wanted a double-barreled shot-gun; it cost twenty dollars. This was just the thing for a year or two. Game began to get shy. In hunting I found both rifle and shot were needed. This was a doubtful case. My father said I had guns enough. However, I succeeded. He paid thirty-five dollars for a rifle and shot. All must confess this the handiest gun in use. I was greatly attached to my guns—took great care of them—was called one of the best shots and always careful. Shooting at the mark one day the cap snapped,—gun did not go off. A piece of the cap struck me in the eye and the sight is gone forever. One eye is good yet, and often looks over a gun. I cannot give it up. Paid fourteen dollars for a revolver, which went off and damaged my left hand. I next heard of a rifle-cane, wanted and bought one, for which I paid twelve dollars,—keep all these guns yet, and think I have none too many. This all came from the gunning.

About ten years ago I commenced trapping, always have had good success and never an accident with a trap. Have caught all kinds of game. For coon, wildcat, woodchuck, mink, muskrat, weasel, owls, hawks, crows, &c., have all been taken from traps by myself.

Boys, if you want sport, get some traps and not gad about with a gun on your shoulder, which is always a bill of expense and always dangerous. Write to me what you want to trap for and I will tell you what kind of traps to get, and how to set them, and what to use for bait. I have only a dozen traps, and have made more with them than I ever did with a gun. My traps have been of more value than ten times their cost. W. C. O. North Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1866.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Facts in Cutting Timber.

CUT timber from the middle of September to the middle December, and you cannot get a worm into it. October and November are perhaps the best months, and sure to avoid the worms.

You cut from March to June, and you cannot save the timber from the worms or borers. May used to be called peeling time; much was then done in procuring bark for the tanneries, when the sap is up in the trunk and all the pores full of sap; whereas in October these pores are all empty—then is the time to cut, and there will be no worms.

When you see an ox-bow with the bark tight, there are no worms, no powder-post, and you cannot separate it from the wood, and what is true in one kind is true in all kinds of timber, and every kind has its peculiar kind of worm. The pine has, I believe, the largest worms; and these worms work for many years. I have found them alive and at work in white-oak spokes that I knew had been in my garret over twelve years, and they were much larger than at first; they do not stop in the sap, but continue in the solid part. I do not think of buying timber unless it is cut in the time above alluded to.

I have wondered that there has not been more said on this subject, as it is one of great importance, even for firewood, and especially for ship-building, &c.—Cor. Boston Recorder.

Grand Farming.

THE New York Post notes a corn field of one hundred and sixty acres, on the grand prairie, in the plowing, planting and cultivation of which no man walked a step. A rotary spader, drawn by four horses, and driven by a man upon the box, plowed the field to a uniform depth of eight inches, and gave such thorough till that it was not necessary to use a harrow at all. A complanter, drawn by two horses, and driven by a man upon the box, next planted the seed. A cultivator drawn by two mules, one walked on each side of the knee-high corn, and driven by a man upon the box, completed the culture of a row at a single operation; and in the tool-house lay another machine, also to be drawn by horses, which will cut down the corn when it is ripe and lay it in regular rows, to be finally gathered by hand. But it is expected that by next year this machine will be so improved as to gather up the corn also.

Angle Worms in Wells.

MANY families find their wells badly affected without tracing the difficulty to its right cause. As soon as the soil becomes a little dry, angle worms descend to a considerable depth in search of moisture. They will descend till they reach the hard pan or gravel below the soil. Attracted by the moisture they will frequently drop into wells and render them very offensive. We had a well in this condition, and the remedy was a very simple one. We had a trench dug around the well next to the stone work, about 3 feet wide, and down to the pan. We filled this up with gravel taken from the bottom of another well. Allow no top soil on top of this gravel, and the work is complete. They will not dig through pure sand or gravel.—Maine Farmer.

A California Farmer.

MR. BOWLES of the Springfield Republican, writes from Chico, California, of the farming operations of Gen. Bidwell, the newly elected member of Congress from that State:—"Gen. Bidwell became the owner of one of the famous Spanish grants of land in the richest part of this valley, and now has a farm of 20,000 of its acres, of which 18,000 are under cultivation. His crop of wheat was 36,000 bushels in 1863 from 900 acres of land, or at an average of 40 bushels to the acre. The general average of the valley is 52 bushels. Of barley and oats, his other principle crops, he usually harvests 50 bushels to the acre. His garden and orchard cover 200 acres. A large flouring mill is among his concerns, and its product is the favorite brand of the State.

Driving Fence Posts.

IN the ordinary way of digging with the spade, filling in and tramping, much time is consumed, a great deal of hard labor performed, and it is very difficult to get the posts firm and solid. To obviate these three difficulties, pursue the following method:—In the place where your posts are to stand, make a hole with a crowbar, and work backward and forward to widen the hole, making it ten or fifteen inches deep. Then sharpen the post and drive, with an iron maul, another foot, which leaves the post very firm in the ground. It is more convenient to use a team and wagon, from which a man can stand and drive them, driving from post to post. Help and time can thus be saved.—Prairie Farmer.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.—Experiments have shown that the best way to feed carrots to horses, is in conjunction with oats. Alone, carrots are not as good as oats alone, but in conjunction, they are better than each fed separately. If you are in the habit of feeding four quarts of oats to a mess, give two of oats and two of sliced carrots, and the result will be more satisfactory than if each were fed separately.

CURING HENS OF SETTING.—Mr. Duren, of Woburn, Mass., writes the New England Farmer, that he cures his hens of setting by shutting them in a tub with an inch or two of water on the bottom, during the day. Puts them on the roost at night, and if not cured, treats them to the water remedy for another day and they will be glad to stand on their feet.

A CHEESE FACTORY of a thousand cow-power has been established at Enosburg, Vt.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1866—TERMS, &c.—As the season has arrived for making arrangements for our next volume, and as we have received some inquiries as to whether there would be any change in Terms, &c., we take this occasion to briefly announce that the Subscription Rates of the RURAL will probably continue the same as at present during the ensuing year and volume—as they certainly must unless there is a material decline in the prices of printing paper, labor, provisions, &c. We had hoped to be able to reduce the price on the first of January, but the recent advance in paper, (with a prospect of its continuance at exorbitant rates), will render it impossible for us to do so and furnish such a journal as we have resolved to make the RURAL for 1866. By using inferior paper, and otherwise reducing our expenses, we might lessen our subscription rates,—but instead of that we have concluded to improve the RURAL in several particulars without changing its price. This we think will be entirely satisfactory to all, and surely no farmer will ask or expect us to change our rates, when he considers the prices he is receiving for his products—most articles bringing from twice to three times what they did before the war.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE—A Comparison.—The following table, giving the prices in the Rochester markets in the winter of 1851, and now, shows the comparative cost of living then and now, and that producers—farmers especially—are ahead:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Turkeys, Chickens, Codfish, Salt, Apples, Eggs, Beans, Wood.

It will thus be seen that flour, pork, shoulders, butter, cheese and codfish, are held at about three times the value of the same articles in 1851. And while beef, lard and hams are nearly four times the prices of that year, apples are more than six prices, wood nearly four, chickens, turkeys and potatoes about double. Beans alone bear any relation to former prices.

—Shall we increase the price of the RURAL to correspond with the prices most of its subscribers are receiving for their products?

DEATH OF THE IMPORTED HORSE "CONSTERNATION."—Maj. J. B. BURNETT of Syracuse, writes us (dating 20th ult.) that he has just received a letter from CHAS. H. BUDDEK, Carrollton Ill., informing him that his (Maj. B.'s) imported horse "Consternation" died at Mr. E.'s stable on the 13th. He had been serving mares there the past season, and up to a few days before his death was vigorous and active. Consternation was bred in 1841 and imported in 1845. He was well known in Central and Western New-York, and his stock is widely spread throughout the Northern States. Stallions of his get are now serving mares in twelve different States. We believe Consternation was imported by Maj. BURNETT.

MILK-WEEDS AND CANADA THISTLES.—MR. JOSHUA J. TUCKER, Montgomery Co., N. Y., writes:—"I have seen two articles on the subject of killing milk-weeds. One says pasture sheep on them, or strip the leaves off and leave the stalk standing. Perhaps either may kill, but the last would be quite tedious if one had two or three acres, and had no sheep, as the writer says it will not do to mow them because they sprout up so much. I have seen them killed in a number of fields by mowing them once a year in pastures or meadows; but if plowed all the time they are pretty difficult to kill. Canada thistles are kept down better by seeding and mowing than in any other way short of a war of extermination."

A PRODUCTIVE TURKEY HEN.—Under date of Petersburgh, N. Y., Oct. 15, Mr. DAVID MACON writes:—"I see by your last RURAL that one Mr. POND of Walworth, New York, has a turkey that has laid 111 eggs. Now I have a turkey that commenced to lay the first days in April, and with the exception of about two weeks has laid ever since, and is still laying, making in all about 185."

MR. MACON also says:—"I would like to know what process Mr. CHAMBERLIN of Albion, goes through with to keep his cider sweet."

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.—This recipe for hog cholera is sent to the RURAL NEW-YORKER by R. L. B. of Root, N. Y.:—"Take a peck of ashes, 4 lbs. of salt, one of black antimony, 7 lbs. of copperas, one lb. of sulphur, 1/2 lb. saltpetre. Pound the ingredients fine and mix them well together, and keep them constantly in a trough by itself. If the hogs get down, pour down them, or induce them in such cases to drink in slops, one gill of coal oil per day until they die or recover; or, take copperas, one spoonful dissolved in water, (warm,) and pour down them."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—It is stated that the last act requisite for giving effect to the law incorporating the "Cornell University," has been performed by Senator CORNELL, in the payment of \$35,000 to the Trustees of the Genesee College at Lima, which the act required to be done within six months after its passage. The half million of dollars to the Trustees of the "Cornell University," which the act also required, had been paid previously by the Senator, as announced in this journal some weeks ago.

CHOICE CANADA WHEAT.—We have been favored by JAMES EDWARDS, Esq., Town Clerk of Peterborough, C. W., with a very superior sample of white wheat, grown on his farm within a mile of Peterborough. It is equal to any wheat we have examined this year, from any section, and augments our opinion of that portion of Canada as a grain growing region. Mr. E. informs us that the crop from which the sample was taken produced 41 bushels to the acre, so that the yield was as creditable as the quality.

SAVING SEED CORN.—In a recent note Mr. U. M. SCOTT of Crawfordsville, Ind., writes:—"I saw an article in the RURAL a few weeks since in regard to saving seed corn by tying it up in the husks and hanging in a dry place till seeding time. A farmer in our county says if you will hang it in your smoke-house, before smoking your meat, it will prevent the moles and ground mice from disturbing it after it is planted in the spring."

wary to distinguish between real and bogus sales, where all the parties are strangers to them?

We must frankly say that we hold it the safer rule to give credit to none of these reports of great prices unless we have reason to judge from the character of the parties, or of the persons publishing the facts, that there is no probability of intentional deception or mistake in the matter. At all events, no man should purchase sheep of a breeder whom he does not know personally, or by reputation, and give a farthing more for them, on account of any such stories.

On the whole, we will not give the names on Mr. DAVIS' list of sham sellers. First, we do not know Mr. DAVIS. Second, some of his statements are based on hearsay evidence. Third, some of the transactions are of old date and pertain to men who are dead or absent, and wao could not therefore be heard in their own defence. Fourth, all the sham sales reported, judged by present standards of prices, belong to the picauneu order. If called on to strike a blow at anybody in regard to this matter, let us start with a thousand-dollar, instead of hundred-dollar, liar! Let us hunt the big game first.

But to Mr. DAVIS' statements. We give them somewhat abridged. He says:—"In A. D. 1856, I bought a buck of Mr. — of Chautauque Co., N. Y. The price agreed on was \$75, but I received at the same time one ewe as a present. I was offered \$10,000 for my stock buck last winter by Mr. — of Whitney Co., Ind. But I was to hand back to him all but a small sum—less than the buck was worth. I went to Mr. — of Clark Co., Ohio, to get some Leicesters. He asked \$20 for a buck lamb. I would pay him but \$10. I was about to leave, when he said it was all it was worth and he would let me have it, but he would keep up his price. Says I, how? Says he, give me \$20 and I'll refund \$10. Another case was that of — of Shelby Co., Ohio. He bought a buck of the Canada Leicester breed for \$100. So he told me when I went to see the sheep. My brother who lived in the same town with him told me he paid for the said buck in this way: \$10 in money, and one common blood ewe which was called the other \$90. One Dr. — of Lagrange Co., Ind., said in my hearing that he paid \$300 for a Merino buck. One of his neighbors told me that the man he bought of made the doctor a present of 30 ewes of the same breed at the same time."

Mr. DAVIS denies all such naughty practices on his own part, and wisely concludes that he (FRANCOIS R. DAVIS,) had rather have the name of an honest man than of a great sheep-breeder!

ENGLISH SHEEP.

We have remarked before that the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association has, in all its official steps, evinced a desire impartially to foster all the useful kinds of sheep. It offered as large premiums to mutton as to fine-wooled sheep. It appointed judges of Long-Wooled and Middle-Wooled breeds who were supposed to be familiar with the standards of those breeds, and who were expected to be rigidly governed by them. The judges appointed on Long-wools were RICHARD PROCK of Lima, JOHN E. PAGE of Sennet, and WILLIAM BEEBE of Northport. The judges on Middle-Wools were SAMUEL THORNE of Washington Hollow, J. MCD. MCINTYRE of Albany, and A. T. PARSONS of Chili. Has anybody anything to object to either committee? Were better ones ever appointed in the State? If but a portion of these gentlemen were present to act, it was not certainly the fault of the Association. The places of the absentees were filled with competent and disinterested judges.

Yet when the Fair day came what kind of exhibition was there of English sheep? Without turning to the record, we believe there was but one competitor in each of those classes. The great body of breeders throughout the State had no sheep on the ground!

Every week finds the columns of most of the agricultural journals of the United States teeming with statements about Merinos—their wonderful fleeces—the prices which they have sold for, &c., &c. How much space do we find devoted in the same journals to statements respecting mutton, wool and other products of our South Down, Shropshire, Leicester and Cotswold flocks? We do not find a tenth part as much space devoted to the latter.

What is the reason for this? It is doubtless in a considerable measure due to the fact that, owing to circumstances which all reading men understand, the Merino is now in much greater demand than any other sheep. But this does not explain the whole fact. There are men enough who are so situated with reference to

markets, &c., that the circumstances which favor Merinos in other localities, do not extend to them. They need English sheep. They desire to obtain them. Yet if they want any information in regard to the latest improvements in any particular family, where are they to find it? Can they go to books for this detail or that, when every five years is making a revolution in those details? The transcendent skill which is being brought to bear on breeding the mutton sheep of England, is constantly producing marvellous and marvellously rapid changes. We have an example in the improved Lincolns, partially described by Mr. BEEBE. * There are other instances in the Oxfordshires, Oxfordshire Downs, Shropshires, &c. Indeed, in some of the sheep exhibited by Mr. THORNE, at the recent State Fair at Utica, we thought we saw a manifest improvement on the South Down model of Mr. ELLMAN—once so familiar to us—and even on that of WEBB. These improvements and changes take place to a considerable extent annually. No man can be "posted" in them who has not the sheep under his eye, or who does not read some periodical which gives constant information on the subject.

If the RURAL NEW-YORKER fails to give this information, it is not our fault. We have gone neither to hunters nor speculators for it, but we have again, and again, and again asked, nay solicited, such information from those eminent breeders of English sheep whom it is our pleasure to know personally. We have asked it orally and by letter. We could show a package of unredeemed promises on this subject from distinguished breeders. They breed for their own diversion doubtless, but they also breed to sell. Why then this reticence! We have received more than fifty inquiries, within a year, from persons wishing to make, or to inform themselves as to the expediency of making purchases. We have occasionally referred them to such breeders as we knew. It is our sincere belief that prompt and full replies, like those made and promised to be made, by Mr. BEEBE, would have led to hundreds if not thousands of sales which, as it was, never took place. Sensible men do not expect to buy in the dark. And should sensible men, who wish to sell, or who wish to place valuable information before the public, hang back from giving such facts in regard to their breeds as the public desires to know? If they do, let them not complain that their favorite sheep are overlooked or unnoticed. The fault is all their own.

Again we invite to our columns the sound, solid, experienced breeders of English sheep in this country and Canada, and our pages are equally open to the friends of every variety of sheep. Let us have statements of annual products in mutton, wool and lambs, and in prices and profits. Let us have statements of improvements and how they were effected. In a word, let us have all the current information in regard to English sheep which is desirable by those who wish to embark, without experience, in their breeding.

* In an article which is necessarily deferred until our next.

MR. WRIGHT'S SHEEP.

VICTOR WRIGHT of Middlebury, Vt., writes to us:—"I commenced my present flock in 1847. I purchased that year of L. C. REMELEK of Shoreham, one ewe that Mr. E. HAMMOND and Mr. R. P. HALL drove from Connecticut. Since that date I have purchased of EDWIN and HENRY HAMMOND seventy-nine head of pure Infantado ewes, and have their certificates to establish the facts. This is the origin of my flock. The sheep purchased by me of C. B. COOK, mentioned by Mr. HENRY LANE in his pedigree published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, were sold by me to Western purchasers. I kept none of them for breeders, and own none of their descendants.

"Blacktop," whose portrait accompanies this, was got by Mr. HAMMOND's "Gold Drop" out of "Queen 3d," which I purchased of him. "Queen 3d" was out of "Old Queen" by "Sweepstakes."

RAMS' FLEECES—GOLD DROP.—HERMAN COMPTON, Wells Corners, Pa., asks us—"What weight of fleece should a ram shear to produce offspring equal to the ewes in a flock that averages five pounds per head of washed wool?" We answer about nine pounds of washed wool; and this was generally thought a good ram's fleece a few years ago. Mr. C. asks if we know "what Mr. HAMMOND's Gold Drop sheared, and if we will publish the weight." His fleece after attaining his growth weighed about 25 lbs. He possessed no excess of yolk to give his fleece an excessive weight. It would have weighed, cleaned, in our judgment, from eight to eight and a quarter pounds.

HORTICULTURAL.

PRESERVING FRUIT.

Though deservedly great attention has been paid to the propagation of the choicest fruits, another and perhaps equally important, and one intimately connected with profitable fruit culture has been somewhat neglected. We allude to the preservation of fruits. Many of our most delicious fruits decay rapidly after maturity, and hence must be marketed as soon as gathered, no matter what may be the condition of the market.

In the tenth report of this Society (1862), p. 29, is a brief description of a plan for the construction of houses for the preservation of fruits, the invention of Mr. Nyce, then a resident of Indiana. Since that time Mr. N., in connection with other gentlemen, has erected a large house of the kind in Indianapolis, and also one in Cleveland, and, it is said, will shortly erect still larger ones in Cincinnati and New York, the plan having been found perfectly successful where tried, and hence likely to be speedily adopted in all the large cities.

An idea of the plan and construction of these houses may be obtained from the following description of the one in Cleveland, which has been visited by most of the members of the committee ad interim of this Society.

The fruit house is located on Kinsman street, about a mile from the park or public square. It was erected a little over one year ago, by Messrs. Nyce, Shirk & Co., and recently (1865) purchased by Messrs. Beckwith & Brockway.

The building is constructed of wood and iron, is about 80 feet in length and 40 feet in width, two stories high, divided into several compartments. The upper story contains ice, put in every winter, in depth five to six feet. This is separated from the fruit room below by a floor of galvanized iron, the sheets of which are riveted and soldered, so as to be perfectly water tight. The walls are made of two casings of sheet iron, 3/4 feet apart. The edges of these sheets are painted and closely nailed to upright studding, the intervening space being filled with chaff, sawdust, or short shavings, or other non-conducting substances.

The floor of the fruit room is also made of galvanized iron. Below this are placed shavings, three feet thick, on a coating of tar and pitch, spread one inch thick upon the ground, to prevent the entrance of moisture. One or more wind-wheels are placed above the roof, geared to fans in the fruit rooms. On the floor of the fruit room was spread formerly, in its dry state, the chloride of calcium, a substance which has great power of absorbing moisture; but now the waste "bittern," from salt works (absolutely costless, excepting freight,) after being dried, is found to be equally as efficient as the former chloride.

The elements of a complete preserving atmosphere are, coldness, dryness, purity, quality of temperature, at all times, and in every part, absence of light, and, if possible, the exclusion of the great agent of decomposition, the oxygen of the air. This plan secures all these elements in great perfection. The thermometer shows a uniform temperature of 34° in all parts of the room, and is found not to vary a single degree from 34° even from April to October.

Dryness is its leading patentable feature. Vapor is constantly given off from different kinds of fruit, amounting usually to at least half a gallon of water from one hundred bushels per week. This vapor is taken up by the absorbent, which is spread over the floor of the fruit room. It is made to run out in tubes to the outside, once in about every month. It is then dried in large pans, of sheet iron, and returned to the house in the dried state as before. The same substance is thus used twenty or thirty times. The air in a room so completely confined, after the fruit is chilled down to 34°, becomes very still. The fans are needed to give circulation to the air, and bring the moisture arising from the fruit in contact with the absorbent, to be taken up by it.

The air is pure, because every source of impurity is excluded.

In the gradual ripening of fruit, hydrogen and carbon are constantly given off; the former unites with the oxygen of the air, and forms water; the latter, carbonic acid.

This process in any confined vessel filled with fruit consumes all the oxygen, especially if the fruit be ripe, and the air warm, in about 48 hours. The rooms of this house are gas tight, and when filled with fruit, if closed up for two days, a candle goes out in them almost instantly.

The fruit is then surrounded by an atmosphere composed of the nitrogen of the air and carbonic acid. The former is destitute of all active properties, good or bad. The latter is not sufficiently acid, unless under heavy pressure, to produce any action on fruits immersed into it. Hydrogen and carbon then cease to be evolved from the fruit, as there is now no agent to unite with them, in the same way that they cease to be evolved from a burning candle when the air is removed. Decomposition ceases in both cases, and for the same reason. The principle is thus stated by Liebig:—"Decay is much retarded in the absence of moisture, and by the substance being surrounded by an atmosphere of carbonic acid, which prevents the air from coming in contact with decaying matter."

The sources of profit are pears and grapes, kept during the fall and winter months; apples

until the month of May, June and July; lemons, oranges, pine-apples, through the summer season; canned fruit, put up in six or ten gallon cans, and retailed out by the measure; the fruit when taken from the cans, which are used successively for a number of years, is kept fresh in the house in the open vessel for a number of weeks. Hence this fruit may be sold by measure without loss in the summer months. Oysters, butter and eggs are also sources of profit.

All fruit should be in the house when tree-ripe; that is, as soon as it has all the virtue the tree or the vine can impart to it. Liebig says:—"Rub an unripe or green apple or pear on a grater to a pulp; wash this with cold water on a fine sieve,—the turbid liquor which passes through deposits a fine flour or starch, of which not even a trace can be detected in the ripe fruit. This after-ripening, as it is called, is purely a chemical process. It is the starch being transformed into sugar; the more starch the unripe fruit contains, the sweeter does it become when ripe."

Although, after the saccharine change, purification may go on slowly at 34°, yet starch is much more slowly converted into sugar at that temperature. In strict accordance with this principle, it is found that the most tender fruits, if not put in immediately when made, keep better than the more hardy sorts, if not put in till full ripe. One bushel of apples, if fully ripe, throws off more hydrogen, and forms more water, than three bushels, if put in in the proper season.

It is believed and claimed by the patentee and all the scientific gentlemen who have examined the subject, that there are but two known modes, for practical use, of drying air; and, as we have already stated, dryness is the leading patentable feature of this house, and the sine qua non of preserving fruit in full health and flavor. One mode consists in throwing the air upon ice, or an ice-cold surface; the other, in forcing it upon absorbents. The principle experiments hitherto have concerned the former method, which is a very imperfect and unsatisfactory one. For by it the air gives up only so much vapor as is in excess of its capacity at 32°. It is still as wet as it can be at this ice-cold temperature. The absorbents used in Nyce's fruit rooms condense vapor freely from the driest air, even when chilled down to zero, or below it. His fruit house, without absorbents, presents one of the best arrangements to dry air by the first method, as it presents the largest ice-cold surface on its upper part, the place to which the vapor from the fruit, always somewhat heated by the chemical change that produces it, immediately ascends. But experience has clearly shown in this house that present results could not be reached by this method alone, and it would seem, and it is positively claimed, that the plan adopted in the Kinsman street fruit house is the only one which will at once insure a dryness sufficiently uniform and perfect and a constantly equable and adequate degree of coldness.

But people are impatient of theories, and crave results. They wish to know, first of all, how the fruit has kept, and if the experiment is a success, and if the institution "pays."

To these inquiries very hopeful and satisfactory answers can be given. Not more than three or four apples in a hundred, on an average, have decayed thus far in these rooms (15th May.) And there is this peculiarity in the decay of the fruit: When a decayed apple is found, it is universally found totally decayed, and surrounded by fruit not at all tainted by its rot, proving that the defect was already in the apple at the time it was put into the house. The patentee is positive that if an apple has a sound skin at the time it is housed, he can preserve it in full health and flavor, by means of the agents, dryness and coldness, although it very rarely occurs that fruit, apparently sound, has an internal power of decay, over which science has as yet attained no control. But if an apple can be plucked from the tree at the time it has sucked all the virtue which it can draw therefrom, and has a sound skin, Prof. Nyce will put the same in his rooms, and successfully defy it to decay. And this is the great problem now to be solved, to wit: The determination of the precise time when fruit should be removed from the orchard to the preserving rooms. Long years of observation and study, of the habits of the various fruits, must go to the perfection of that man's insight and intuition, so to speak, who shall become master of this difficult science.

The following certificate, dated March 20th, 1865, was signed by a large number of prominent citizens of Cleveland, and published:

"The undersigned, citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, testify that the fruit house erected here by Nyce, Shirk & Co., has supplied, at reasonable rates during the last winter, Catawba grapes in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of our citizens. That these grapes are to this day as fresh, plump, and perfect in flavor as when taken from the vine. The bloom is yet on them, and many of the stems are as green as they ever were. We cannot doubt but that they will yet be kept in complete condition for months to come. Our more tender varieties of fall apples, some of which have been out of market for months, are firm, crisp and juicy. They have now on hand about 5,000 bushels, embracing the leading varieties of our climate, which some of us have seen to be in the best condition, and from which we expect to be supplied during May, June, and July next. We look upon this improvement as a great benefit, as well as an honor to our city. It is beyond question, a success; and most soon, we think, rank among the prominent improvements of this age, and to the country at large."

HOT BEDS.—When these are made in the spring it is often difficult to find soil to use in them. Much annoyance will be saved if sufficient rich earth be secured now and placed under a shed, or covered with boards, near where it will be needed.

GRAPES.—"PRUNE BUT LITTLE."

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq.—Dear Sir: In order to please some friends, I wrote a note on Grape Culture, which was published in the RURAL of Oct. 20th, in which I used the expression "to prune but little." I will explain so that if any are disposed to practice upon my theory they may not be led into error—as to my meaning—in the outset. For instance, instead of administering a succession of shocks to the young vine, first transplanted, in cutting back three or four times and then "cutting off short," I would pursue a simpler and more natural course.

When transplanting a young vine I would trim so that of the after growth I would have two permanent canes, off which I would trim all laterals, but never interfere with the ends of the canes. When the vines became strong enough I would permit two other canes to grow low down out of the first canes,—and trim them as I had the first two, not interfering with their extension growth. These four canes may easily be arranged on a trellis, a stake with arms or an arbor;—and if the directions with reference to planting without strongly stimulating, acrid manures be attended to, the necessity for building very large arbors or high trellises will not be great.

I am satisfied that a healthy vine, manured as directed, and pruned as above, will produce fruit of fine quality. Old vines, or any which have been planted with strong stimulants, of course cannot be treated this way, and any which make a very great growth had perhaps better be planted on large arbors at once. Dead wood should be removed, and also all suckers which may have been overlooked, in February; but suckers should be removed whenever they appear by breaking out—not cutting,—and from the 20th July to first August this process should cease, at which time the foliage of the vine will be sufficiently open to admit air and sun. The fruit should never be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. P. M. GOODWIN, Kingston, Pa., Oct. 25th, 1865.

ORCHARD CATERPILLAR.

THE vast numbers of these caterpillars in many parts of the country admonish orchardists to destroy them before they make such progress again as they have the present year. Some apple trees have been entirely stripped of leaves, not only rendering a crop impossible, but checking the growth of the tree at the most important period of the year, and rendering it liable to injury by winter, and retarding its vigor in future. It is not too late now to commence the destruction of the eggs, which have been recently placed upon the young twigs. As they are usually on the projecting shoots, near the outside of the tree, the practiced eye will quickly detect their presence, and a single clip of a pair of orchard shears, placed on the end of a pole, and worked with a cord, will bring them to the ground. This is much easier than the more laborious and more uncertain process of brushing, swabbing, winding, thrashing, pounding and crushing, after the caterpillars are half or wholly grown, for no individual escapes when the little ring of eggs is taken off entire. In the autumn, after the leaves have fallen, pass around again and clip out the remainder. By going through the orchard at least two or three times, there is less chance for any accidental hidden rings to escape. A cloudy day should be selected, so that the light may not dazzle or injure the eye; and after some practice, it is surprising with what quickness any one may detect these rings on the twigs, by a glance over the apple tree. Cherry, pear and other trees should be examined in the same way.

A careful attention to these instructions any time before the coming spring will completely clear orchards of this pest, and the owner will have the satisfaction, as he passes the trees, of seeing them full of healthy foliage, without the annoyance of witnessing these huge nests on denuded branches.—Country Gentleman.

THE RED ASTRACHAN APPLE.

We wish to call the attention of cultivators to this valuable variety, which is one of the few sorts that can be better grown in the climate of Canada, than farther south. Indeed, the milder portions of Canada, between and near the lakes, are not altogether suited to its production; but in the colder parts of the Province it is developed in full perfection. In the first place, it is one of the summer apples, and for this reason is always in demand, and in addition to that it is one of the most handsome apples in cultivation, and on that account commands a ready sale; while its excellence, both for eating and cooking, makes it a universal favorite. Beside all this, the tree is one of the most hardy kinds known, grows very straight and stout, and bears enormous crops of fruit. The Toronto market has never yet been half supplied with them, and it is in vain that fruit dealers inquire for them through the Niagara district, for this variety is not always perfect in that famous fruit region. Here is a good investment for some one having strong, well-drained soil in the vicinity of Toronto, for the tree begins to bear fruit so young that it does not often attain a great size, and a ten acre orchard, planted twenty feet apart each way, would contain 1,080 trees, which in five or six years would yield the owner a very handsome revenue.—Canada Farmer.

FRUIT VS. LIQUOR.—The late David Thomas often made the remark that among all his acquaintance, he scarcely knew a person who was decidedly fond of good fruit, who became a hard drinker. He considered the two tastes as distinct and antagonistic. There is undoubtedly much truth in this remark. There appears to be a natural demand in the system for fruit, and this demand not being always met, many are

tempted to fill this vacancy by drinking alcoholic liquors. One of the best things we can do, therefore, while we urge the positive influence of temperance principles, and the prevention of an intemperate appetite by abstaining entirely from the sipping of liquor, we may endeavor, by the extended culture of fruit in all its kinds—as so to extend the circle of supply throughout the year—to assist this benevolent exertion by lessening or taking away the temptation to supply its deficiency as above stated.—Ex.

GRAPES IN MAINE.—The present season, as well as the last year, has been excellent for ripening grapes in Maine. The Clinton, Isabella, Sweetwater and Diana, as well as the native grapes of our low lands, are well ripened. This will encourage others to pay more attention to their cultivation in this State. They are a luxury for which there is no real substitute. Nothing looks better in our eye than an arbor covered with grape vines with tempting clusters of fruit hanging down. It makes us somehow, yet we hardly know why, think of Eden.—Maine Farmer.

LARGEST VINEYARD IN THE WORLD.—It is said that the Buena Vista Vineyard, in Sonoma County, California, is the largest in the world. It consists of 6,000 acres, with 272,000 vines planted previous to 1835, and 700,000 planted or to be planted this year. Last year the yield was 42,000 gallons of still wine, 60,000 bottles of sparkling wine, and 12,000 gallons brandy. One hundred men are constantly employed, and double that number during the vintage. There are 8,000 fruit trees, and large varieties of grapes.

DAHLIAS.—Keep well tied up and see that all are properly labelled, while they are yet in flower and can be identified. It often happens that we have a week or more of fine weather after the first frost, and if one takes the trouble to protect the plants from the first frosts by some light covering, the time of blooming may be much prolonged. When the tops are killed, allow the plants to remain a week or more in the ground to ripen.

Domestic Economy.

COOKING POTATOES.

THE potato is more nutritious, and more generally used than any other vegetable, and when properly boiled so as to be dry and mealy, it is a luxury; but when sodden and water-soaked, as frequently we see them, they are indigestible and one of the worst things that are put into the human stomach; and yet a well-boiled potato is rarely seen at a hotel or restaurant, and the man who would introduce them into the latter would do a public favor and help his own purse.

Sitting alongside of an eastern gentleman some years ago, at Jones' hotel, he remarked that he had heard a great character of our potatoes, but he had not seen one fit to eat except at a private house. One of the proprietors of the house came along, and I told him what was said. The next day, and every day, we had prime potatoes, skins burst open, &c. I have been some time sojourning at the Washington House on Chesnut street, and if you will drop in there some day at 2 P. M., I will be glad to show you potatoes boiled in the best manner, and not be forked over, but gently and tenderly handled with a spoon or the fingers. If you will get the receipt from the cook, it will be a benefit to many of your readers. Such boiled potatoes made up into cakes and fried, cannot be beaten.

AND NOW TO BOIL POTATOES.—Let them be put into cold water in a covered vessel, and boiled rapidly until nearly done—then pour off the water, and sprinkle a small quantity of salt over the potatoes—put on the cover so as to leave a small open space for the steam to escape, and leave the vessel over the fire for a few minutes—and the potatoes will be done.—W. in Ger. Tel.

SNOW BALL PUDDING.—Take about 2 teacupfuls of rice, wash and boil till tender or till it sticks together. Have ready a dozen large sour apples, pared and cored, the cores being dug out with a penknife, so as to leave the apples whole. Take the rice and fill the apple, also putting it round the outside. Tie each one in a separate cloth and drop in boiling water. Serve white hot, with cream and sugar, or any sauce you like.—A RURAL READER, Steuben county, N. Y.

DELICIOUS DRESSING FOR FOWLS.—Spread pieces of stale but tender wheaten bread liberally with butter and season rather high with salt and pepper, working them into the butter; then dip the bread in wine, and use it in as large pieces as is convenient to stuff the bird. The delicious flavor which the wine gives is very penetrating, and it gives the fowl a rich, gamey character, which is very pleasant.—Exchange.

HARD MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.—Take 3/4 cups molasses, 1/2 cup shortening, butter is preferable, fill the cup with boiling water, stir until the butter is dissolved, a tablespoonful ginger, a teaspoonful soda, stir quickly; knead with flour enough to make it hard, roll thin, bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

APPLE JELLY.—Pare and core sour apples, as many as you please. Just cover with cold water and let boil till the apples become pulping. Drain them through a fine sieve, and after through, a new, clean jelly bag. To every pint of juice, add one pound of white sugar, and flavor with lemon juice.

TO KEEP SAUSAGE MEAT.—Prepare it in small, round cakes, fry them as for the table,

pack them closely in an earthen jar, pour the fat from frying over them, and put a weight on them to keep them down until cold, then remove the weight, and cover the top over with lard. Keep them in a cool, dry place.

ONION PICKLE.—In November, take well dried onions of a good shape, small and round, peel them and throw them into salt and water. Let them remain there a few days; drain them, put them in a jar and pour over them spiced vinegar.

Advertisements.

OVER 30,000 APPLE TREES—Of the best kinds, 5 to 8 feet high, for sale by the tree, by ISRAEL STARKS, Brockport, N. Y.

THE KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY. The best Blackberry I have yet seen.—C. Downing. The best Blackberry I know.—Wm. S. Carpenter. It is very hardy and a great bearer.—Am. Agriculturist. For full particulars send stamp to 328-34 K. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

STRONG DELAWARE GRAPE VINES, &c.—The subscriber has a few extra strong Delaware Grape Vines from layers, from healthy bearing vines, as good as are advertised at \$4 to \$5 each, which he will sell at \$1.75 each, or \$3 for 2, or \$500 very strong Creveling Vines, from cuttings, at \$25 per 100. Cash or orders attended to promptly and no charge for packing and delivery at the depot. Address, R. P. KRINDIG, Express free of charge. Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

DIANA GRAPES Will Keep in Cool Room till March, in Perfection

150 EXTRA CHOICE Diana Layers, from bearing wood will bear fruit the first season. For sale at two dollars each, and no less. Also 300 good Delaware layers, from bearing wood, at One Dollar each. Prepaid orders only will be filled in rotation. Vines packed and delivered to Express free of charge. R. P. KRINDIG, 328-34 Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF GRAPE VINES. 10,000 IONA. 30,000 DELAWARE. 25,000 CONCORD.

With smaller lots of Israella, Adirondac, and other new kinds, will be sold at Public Auction, on the grounds of

PARSONS & CO.,

AT FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, at 11 O'clock, A. M.

These Vines will comprise the best of their stock, and inferior plants will be carefully excluded. A description of their character will be found in the general advertisement of

PARSONS & CO.,

In the October number of the Agriculturist. Nurseries and Vineyard growers are especially invited to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to obtain fine plants. The Boat in connection with the Flushing Railroad, will leave James Slip and 34th Street, New York, at 9, 9, and 11 o'clock, A. M.

20 BUSHELS PEACH PITS WANTED—Address P. BOWEN, East Aurora, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES,

Grown from single eyes of well matured wood. In the open ground they have substantial woody roots full of fibres, and are well adapted to vineyard or trellis culture. Such plants have given entire satisfaction wherever tried, and will therefore be recommended with confidence. PRICES.—No. 1, \$30 per 100; \$350 per 1,000. No. 2, \$20 per 100; \$200 per 1,000. No. 3, \$15 per 100; \$150 per 1,000. Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Allen's Hybrid, Concord and Rebecca Vines.

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

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

CURIOSITY often, and frequently a sense of insecurity, lead people to consider whether or not they are diseased; or if they do, they often fall to employ the appropriate remedy. The physician should fully understand both these points, viz.—the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy. Were these things understood, many who are under constant treatment and constantly suffering with disease might be restored to health, and the lives of multitudes who now die might be saved. Those physicians who devote their time to special classes of disease, see more of that variety and become more familiar with them and more experienced than those who rarely see them, and consequently are more successful in their treatment. Dr. HADLEY devotes especial attention to some classes of diseases, among them

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE Have been with him a subject of close study and large experience, such as dimness of vision, painful or feeble sight, inflammation, either acute or chronic, and all diseases affecting the eye. His remedies are new and peculiar to himself and have been tested in numberless cases. He urges all afflicted to visit him, or address him in regard to their case.

Hemorrhoids or Piles and Fistulas Treated with the greatest success, without the use of the knife, with but little pain, and relief given in a very short time. These distressing and painful diseases are cured by a new mode of treatment, and new remedies are used, which are safe and thorough, and never sore and old ulcers, though they may have been years in existence can often be cured with great certainty, relieving the sufferer after years of pain and anguish. I have also devoted many years to the treatment of

CANCER. I have cured more cases of cancer, probably than any one in the United States; my treatment is almost invariably successful; I use no knife, and the treatment usually causes but little pain. I can furnish references from almost every county in this State, and nearly every State in the Union. All who are suffering from this dreadful disease should attend to it at once, the delay of a few days or weeks may prove fatal; it may increase in a short time so as to get beyond the reach of any human remedy. Therefore do not delay, but seek aid at once. Any one having any fears that he has a cancer, if he will write me, giving particulars, I will reply with my opinion as to its curability. There is great danger in delay. A pamphlet containing references, with certificates of cases treated, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Wm. H. HADLEY, M. D., 646 Broadway, N. Y. (Successor to Drs. Blake & Hadley, late of 649 Broadway.)

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Standard Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address The American Stencil Tool Co., Springfield, Vermont.

GOOD CHEER. THE BEST WORKING, THE BEST MADE, and the most desirable in the world. Call and examine it at 328-34 Opposite the Osborn House, Rochester, N. Y.

NOSES!—A LONG SHARP-POINTED Nose; a short blunt beefy nose; a little turn-up pug nose; a Grecian nose; a Jewish nose; a Roman nose. What do they indicate? See THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for PHYSIOGNOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY. Only \$2 a year, \$1 for half a year, 20 cts. a number. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

\$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new Articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Bidderdorf, Maine.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
LITTLE WITCH.

BY ALICE KINGSBURY.

Fallen and fickle, false and fair,
With thy mystic eyes and hair
A spell around my heart is thrown;
To others 'tis no heart, but stone,
'Tis bound so firmly to thine own,
Thou Sorceress!

Raise thy spell, or love be me;
From inconstant, constant be;
Then we'll live in Fairy land,
Tread the diamond-sparkling sand,
By Love's own wings our cheeks be fann'd,
Goddess divine!

Quebec, Oct., 1865.

A LITTLE GEM.

There is a form of girlish mould,
Under the spread of the branches old,
At the well-known beechen tree,
With the sunset lighting her tresses of gold,
And the breezes waving them, fold upon fold,
Waiting for me.

There is the sweet voice, with cadence deep,
Of one that singeth our babe asleep,
And often turns to see
How the stars through the lattice begin to peep,
And watches the lazy dial creep,
Waiting for me.

Long since those locks were laid in the clay;
Long since that voice has passed away,
On earth no more to be;
But still in the spirit world afar,
She is still the dearest of those that are
Waiting for me.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WORK AND WAGES FOR WOMEN.

LATTERLY, certain reform journals have begun to discuss the important question of work and wages for women. The vast predominance of the female over the male population in some portions of our country, has opened the eyes of all not purposely blind to the fact that unless some of the avenues of employment now closed are opened to women, starvation or something worse must be the inevitable fate of many of them. Of the comparatively few means of employment left open for women, all are both over-run and underpaid; hence, a vast amount of suffering, want and woe must inevitably follow until something more like justice is done in the premises.

Of the many thousands of women now left dependent upon their own exertions for a living, a great majority are the wives, mothers and sisters of those fallen heroes, whose graves are so thickly strewn over Southern soil. We profess great respect for those heroes who have died that our country might be saved—should not the same sentiment impel us to throw open the avenues of honorable employment to daughters and widows, who, having lost their natural protectors, are compelled to rely wholly upon their own exertions for support? Do we show honor to the noble dead, when we leave their darling ones starving for the lack of employment, or doom them to a slower process of starvation by meagre payment for work, which, if performed by masculine hands, would bring a decent living? How many men, having a clerkship or other situation vacant, would not sooner fill it with a masculine deserter from his country's service, than give it to the needy wife or sister of one who has given his life for his country?

But I would not unduly censure individuals for doing what they have so long and so thoughtlessly done with the full sanction of society. I merely wish to do my share toward opening the eyes of society to the inevitable consequences of unjustly depriving women of the privilege of providing for their own maintenance.

Even though there were no predominance in number of the female sex, the fact that there are so few kinds of employment which society deems it proper for woman to engage in would still be an evil; for were it not for this fact, girls would no longer be compelled to marry simply for a home, and consequently there would be fewer marriages without love, fewer divorces, fewer homes of perpetual discord, and fewer crimes committed, because fewer criminals. Out of those discordant, unharmonious homes come the criminals, and you will scarcely find a criminal whose parents have always lived together in love and harmony. Give woman what is as much her natural right as it is the right of the sun to shine—the right to earn an honest living; give her the same opportunities that her brothers have; give her the same wages for performing the same work; give her the privilege of competing with man in the multifarious employments for which she is so well adapted; do away with the idea that she is an inferior being, and you will have little need to build asylums for vagrant, destitute, and dissolute women.

MAUDE MYRTLE.

A "WOMAN'S PROMISE."—Henry Carey, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, after having enjoyed Her Majesty's favor for several years, lost it in the following manner: As he was walking one day full of thought, in the garden of the palace, under the queen's window, she perceived him, and said to him in a jocular manner, "What does a man think of when he is thinking of nothing?" "Upon a woman's promise," replied Carey. "Well done, cousin," answered Elizabeth. She retired, but did not forget Carey's answer. Some time after he solicited the honor of peerage, and reminded the queen that she had promised it to him. "True," she said, "but that was a woman's promise."

INTEMPERANCE AMONG WOMEN.

THE alarming statement was made in the Temperance Convention at Saratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred rich men's daughters, in the State of New York, are on the list of applicants for admission to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, in this State. This may be somewhat of an exaggeration; we trust that it is so. But no one who hears and reads the reports circulated concerning the present habits of fashionable society, can doubt that intoxication is fearfully prevalent there, though not apparent to the world as it is among the degraded classes. That it should be so is not strange. Wine is used freely at the evening party, in the Christmas holidays, at the sea-side, and at the Springs. And now, as in old time, "wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging." It will make its power to mar and to destroy to be felt upon female purity and loveliness, as well as upon the strength of manhood. The only way of perfect safety to either male or female, is to be found in obedience to the divine injunction which saith: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright." Those who addict themselves to its use, whether men or women, will learn, with bitter experience, that "at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

LITTLE CHILDREN.

I THINK them the poetry of the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and homes—little conjurers, with their "natural magic evoking by their spells what delights and enriches all ranks, and equalizes the different classes of society. Often as they bring with them anxieties and cares, and live to occasion sorrow and grief, we should get on very badly without them. Only think—if there was never anything anywhere to be seen but grown-up men and women, how we should long for the sight of a little child! Every infant comes into the world like a delegated prophet, the harbinger and herald of good tidings, whose office it is "to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children," and to draw "the disobedient to the just." A child softens and purifies the heart, warming and melting it by its gentle presence it enriches the soul by new feelings, and awakens within it what is favorable to virtue. It is a beam of light, a fountain of love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist. Infants recall us from much that engenders and encourages selfishness, that freezes the affections, roughens the manners, indurates the heart; they brighten the home, deepen love, invigorate exertion, infuse courage and vivify and sustain the charities of life.

FEMINE TOPICS.

A CINCINNATI young lady who enthusiastically admired Gen. Grant, stole his cigar from under his nose at a reception at the Burnett House, one day last week. The hero was too much astounded at the audacity to prevent or punish the theft.

A STREET car conductor in Chicago had the hardihood to compel the ladies in the car to occupy no more space on the seats than actually belonged to them. The balloons were collapsed, the ladies furious, the men gratified, and the Journal conferred fame on this model "conductor of a city railroad car."

ONE of the merry wives of Bedford, Indiana, played a practical joke on her husband, by having their babe, a sweet little infant of six months, done up in a basket, and left on the front door step, with a note informing him that he was the father of the child, and must support it. The indignant husband swore roundly that it was not his, but saw the joke finally, when he found the cradle empty.

AMONG the honors conferred by Brown University on Wednesday, was that of B. F., which the class of 1862 gave to the father of the first boy baby. The diploma, instead of a dusty piece of parchment, was a fat, jolly silver cup, bearing on one side the seal of the University, on the front a classic medallion, and on the other side the following inscription:—"Prior tempor, prior jure." Presented by the class of 1862, to —, born Aug. 3, 1864.

AN exchange gives the following *modus operandi* of keeping babies quiet:—As soon as the squaller awakes, sit it up propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone. Smear its fingers thick with molasses. Then put half a dozen feathers into its hands, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other, until it drops asleep. As soon as it awakes again, apply more feathers, and in place of innumerable sleepless nights, there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable!

A MANUFACTURER of Vienna was going to celebrate his marriage with a young girl without any fortune. On arriving at the church the intended bridegroom wished to leave his hat in the carriage. He raised it from his head, but unfortunately brought away his wig as well. No sooner did the young lady see the artificial head of hair detached from the skull of her lover than she refused to become his wife, and returned home, to the great disappointment of the witnesses and others who were present.

A STORY is told of a certain Mrs. Petroleum whose husband had suddenly come into possession of a large fortune, and had erected a house to correspond to the enlargement of his means. Mrs. Petroleum had heard it was necessary to have a library, and accordingly sent to a popular bookstore and ordered one. A well assorted library of standard works was sent up to her house. Next day, down comes my lady in a towering rage at their selection. "Choice works?" cried she, as an explanation was attempted, "both your choice works; they were all of different sizes and colors. I wanted them all to be in blue and gold, to match my furniture."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
TO ENOLA.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

"A shaft of light touching a trembling grass blade,
A scarlet leaf flashing down to my feet, a spot of blue
shining between rifted clouds, have been powers
slight, but strong enough to lift heavy clouds of care
from my sad sky."

I DREAMT of a maiden that sat by the sea,
And rhymed sweetest measures for me;
She sang of the sunshine
In summer's sweet bowers,
And tho' there were clouds overhead,
Their gloom was forgotten
Amid those bright hours,
When sunshine to music seemed wed;
She sang, and I listened
To cool-dropping showers,
That chased the glad sunshine
From summer's sweet bowers,
And her voice was thine own,
ENOLA!

I dreamt of a maiden who stood by a brook
Running wild thro' a flowery nook;
She sang of the fragrance
Of wild summer rose,
And tho' not a rose could be seen,
It seemed the cool breeze,
That in summer-time blows
O'er the meadow and freshens its green,
Had heard her sweet singing,
And caught the bright glows
On her fair cheeks, and thought them
The hues of the rose,
And hastened to greet thee,
ENOLA!

The maiden I dreamed of charms many an hour
With her magical, wondrous word-power;
The hills laugh in gladness,
Back echoes the plain,—
Sweet Nature unravels her to listen—
'Till the golden air quivers
To silence again,
And the still dews of eventide glisten:
I am listening now
For a sweet refrain,
That shall break the stillness
Of night again,—
But the words must be thine,
ENOLA!

Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"NIL NISI BONUM."

BY OLD SLOUCH.

MANY men go through life with a morbid apprehension of being taken for less than they are. Tortured, perhaps, by a secret conviction of their demerits, they bid high for favorable estimation, and go to infinite trouble to be spoken well of, even by persons whose good opinion is not worth securing. Highly elated by meaningless flattery, they are also made unhappy, oftentimes, by the merest accidents; as when their host inadvertently puts them "below the salt" at table, or an acquaintance, in a fit of abstraction, fails to recognize them on the street. A man of this class we call "thin-skinned," and he is so completely at the mercy of his fellow-men that no spontaneous, independent action is possible with him. The opinions of others, bounding the sphere of his activity, form a charmed circle, whose spell he cannot break. He leads a negative existence, and is distinguished chiefly not by what he does, but by what he neglects to do. As his greatest anxiety is occasioned by a fear of offending some one, he consults the views of others in every transaction of his life.

If there is one human spectacle more humiliating than all others, it is that of a man—made in the image of his Maker—thus struggling in the meshes of Opinion, like a hapless fly caught in the toils of the spider. Conventionality is such a man's God; upon whose altar he sacrifices the choicest blessings and privileges of life. He lays thereon individuality, manhood, independence, and all the nameless graces and powers which belong to a strong, virile character; and too often amid the embers of his ignominious offering are found the charred and blackened remains of personal honor and integrity.

Again, there are men whose tough bull's hide, seven-fold, like the shield of AJAX, turns aside the keenest shafts of envy and malice. One such, opposed to common men, is like a mailed knight tilting against a mob of unarmed peasants. He lays about him at pleasure, dealing with every stroke a death-blow to some one, while his adversaries strive in vain to find his vulnerable points. In his social relations he is never disconcerted by neglect or wounded by rebuffs.

Unfortunately, it is in this latter class that Slander and Libel find their most active emissaries, who, impervious themselves, lacking sensibility and refinement, and not seldom character and reputation, usually have just a sufficient appreciation of the value of their own soulless existence, to cherish a brutish feeling of resentment against the nobler race of men, and courage enough to choose the least hazardous mode of expressing that feeling.

But these two classes are exceptional; and while the over-sensitive meet with but little sympathy in a state of society when every man expects as a matter of course that others will "tread on his corns" more or less, the law is in most cases competent to protect us from the assaults of undisguised Slander.

Evil speaking is not confined exclusively to the latter class, nor do its baleful results affect alone the former. Almost every man indulges to some extent in a thoughtless kind of gossip, by which he frequently injures those who are very dear to him. An exhaustive inquiry into the causes of so universal a habit would be very curious and instructive. Without touching the question of motives, the original tendency

itself might be found in the very constitution of our nature. The natural relation of man to his fellows is one of warfare and opposition. Nature teaches him to provide for his own wants regardless of the rights of others; and the best of us, who claim to be enlightened, are so hedged about by individuality that our own material interests are of more moment to us than all the world beside. We make capital of each other's necessities, and rise to wealth, position and influence on the broken prospects of our neighbors. It is the province of Religion and Morality to restrain and modify this savage tendency in man; and this is done by the formation of enlightened communities, which create and multiply public duties and mutual interests. But our common human nature will perhaps always prove a little too strong for us, so that we may never altogether refrain from depreciating what pertains to our neighbor, while at the same time we generously give our own affairs the benefit of the best possible construction. A great many men will be on the road to reformation in this particular, when they cease to justify the wisdom of that cynical maxim of ROCHERFOUCAULT'S, that "there is something extremely pleasant to us in the misfortunes of our friends."

What is the most familiar class of topics in the conversations we hear? Do we not appear to dwell with more gusto upon the faults and follies, than upon the successes and excellences of our friends? How often have you known a fine moral trait in the character of one of your acquaintance become the object of general commendation? And yet, dear reader, have not you and I wasted a great deal of valuable time, now and then, in making much of some slight falling of a friend? Now we are not the worst people in the world, and we may rely upon it that our little peccadilloes—nay, all the acts of our lives furnish others with material for similar comment. What a striking picture you get, in this way, of the condition of society where evil speaking has assumed a virulent form!

There is a curious drawing by GUSTAVE DORE, entitled "A Municipal Misunderstanding." It represents a very narrow street, crowded with quaint, old buildings, from the doors and windows of which a strangely excited mob of men are leaning and impaling each other on the points of pikes, rapiers, halberds, or whatever weapon comes to hand. The contest rages fiercely above, below, and across the passage. The significant feature of the scene however is, that although each man is being spitted at the very moment he spears some one else, he is so intent on his own sanguinary project that he hardly appears to notice the injury which he is himself receiving. Quite an analogous spectacle is presented to the impartial observer, in villages and neighborhoods where gossip and inter-secular social strife prevail. Each person seems bent on giving his neighbor a deadly thrust, apparently regardless of his own exposed position.

Many very common methods of injuring the fair fame of men will occur at once to the intelligent reader. We have all of us known a few—let us hope a very few—men, who seemed to feel that they could build themselves up by pulling others down. The ruin of the good name of another is a feather in the cap of such men. To hide their own failings from the eyes of others, they

"Compound for sins they are inclin'd to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

An insidious and fatal manner of undermining a reputation is by skillfully mingling praise and blame. This practice has been well defined in the following lines:

"Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer."

Still another mode is an affected appeal to sympathy on behalf of others; by expressing pity for them when in reality they do not need our commiseration. Again we become participants in the crime of slander, by failing to defend one whose character has been unjustly assailed.

But most of the injuries resulting from habits of ill-speaking of others are not inflicted with deliberate malice. At the most they are occasioned only by some momentary pique, or hasty resentment of a fancied slight. Few, indeed, are the men not amenable to the charge of a very careless use of that dangerous weapon, the tongue. "Love thy neighbor as thyself"—alas! how far we are from obeying the divine injunction in all its scope and bearings. What a sublime charity we manifest toward our own short-comings, off-setting motives against follies and pleading temptation in mitigation of reproach for the sins. But the faults of our neighbor—

"Alas! for the rarity
Of human charity,
Under the sun"

with what a lofty scorn, with what an air of superior virtue, we condemn them! We admit no extenuating circumstances, we would visit them with the severest penalties.

The principle of the old Latin maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," which enjoins upon us never to speak ill of the dead, applies with still greater force to the living. The former are beyond our power to injure them. Earth and earthly interests are over for them, and they as little heed our captious criticisms as they do "the flower which decks their mold." But all the material comfort and happiness of the latter may be "snuffed out like a candle" by a light word or a careless innuendo. I would not harrow up your feelings with tales of usefulness impaired, prospects blighted, friendships sundered, and hearts broken by some idle report or malicious remark. The theme is hackneyed, and your own observation will furnish you with fresh instances daily. But in closing I would suggest that we err greatly in supposing that we are much better than our neighbors; and that if we would only judge their conduct as benevolently as we do our own, we might not find it so difficult a thing to speak "*nil nisi bonum*" of others.

Sabbath Musings.

HEAVEN.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies—
Beyond death's cloudy portal—
There is a land where beauty never dies,
And love becomes immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal,
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But bloom for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the songs that echo there
Through those enchanted bowers.

The city's shining tower we may not see,
With our dim, earthly vision;
For death, the silent warder, keeps the key,
That opens the gates ethereal.

But sometimes, when adown the Western sky
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing noiselessly,
Unlocked by silent fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveal the story.

Oh land unknown! Oh land of love divine!
Father all wise, eternal,
O guide these wandering, way-worn feet of mine
Into those pastures vernal!

SUFFERED FOR US.

SEVENTY or eighty years ago a fierce war raged in India between the English and the native monarch named Tipoo Saib. On one occasion several English officers were taken prisoners, among them one named Baird. One day a native officer brought in fetters to be put upon each of the prisoners, the wounded not excepted. Baird had been severely wounded and was suffering from pain and weakness.

A gray-haired officer said to the native official, "You do not think of putting chains upon that wounded young man?"

"There are just as many pairs of fetters as there are captives," was the answer, "and every pair must be worn."

"Then," said the noble officer, "put two pairs on me; I will wear his as well as my own." The end of the story is that Baird lived to regain his freedom,—lived to take that very city; but the generous friend died in prison.

He wore two pairs of fetters! But what if he had worn the fetters of all in the prison? What if instead of being a captive himself, he had been free and great, and had quitted a glorious palace to live in their loathsome dungeon, to wear their chains, to bear their stripes, to suffer and die in their stead that they might go free! Such a thing has been done. For all who receive the grace of God's Son the chains are struck off, and the prison is thrown wide open.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"SOMETIME since," says Dr. Payson, in a letter to a young clergyman, "I took up a little work purporting to be the lives of sundry characters as related by themselves. Two of these characters agreed in remarking that they were never happy until they ceased striving to be great men. This remark struck me, as you know the most simple remarks will strike us, when Heaven pleases. It occurred to me at once that the most of my sufferings and sorrows were occasioned by an unwillingness to be nothing, which I am, and by consequent struggles to be something. I saw if I would but cease struggling, and consent to be anything or nothing, just as God pleases, I might be happy. You will think it strange that I mention this as a new discovery. In one sense it was not new; I had known it for years. But I now saw it in a new light. My heart saw it, and consented to it; I am comparatively happy. My dear brother, if you can give up all desire to be great, and feel heartily willing to be nothing, you will be happy too."

CHRISTIAN COURAGE.

THERE is one thing that I have often noticed on the field in every battle that I have witnessed, viz., that the Christian man is the best soldier, says a minister of the Gospel writing upon this subject:—"It is a saying common among the officers that, as a class, the men who stand firmest when the battle rages are the Christian men. Many a time I have talked to them about such scenes, and they have told me that their souls have stood firm in that hour of strife, and that they have been perfectly calm. I have had Christian Generals tell me this. I have heard General Howard often say that in the midst of the most terrific portion of the battle, when his heart for a moment quailed, he could pause, and lift up his soul to God and receive strength. 'And,' said he, 'I have gone through battles without a particle of fear. I have thought that God sent me to defend my country. I believed it was a Christian duty to stand in the foremost of the fight, and why should I be afraid?'—*Nurse and Spy.*

It was said that when the late Commodore Foote was in Siam, he had, upon one occasion, the king on board his vessel as a guest. Like a Christian man, as he was, he did not hesitate in the royal presence to ask a blessing, as the guests took their places at the table.

"Why, that is just as the missionaries do," remarked the king, with some surprise.

"Yes," answered the heroic sailor; "and I am a missionary, too."

There is a most important lesson of Christian devotion and consistency in such an example.

The Traveler.

AN AMERICAN IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Prussia, Oct. 1, 1865.

DEAR RURAL:—I have now been in this beautiful city about a week. This time has been industriously spent, I can assure you, in viewing the manifold attractions that this wonderful place presents to the tourist—its endless galleries of art, beautiful avenues and magnificent buildings.

Berlin, though so often described, will never cease to be a wonder to the American. Perhaps it is because it so nearly resembles our American cities in many respects, and therefore its magnificence is more readily and thoroughly appreciated. In fact, we are much better pleased with the cities and villages of Germany, than those of any other country we have visited. They are always so clean and neat, and we find the people so accommodating and courteous, that, notwithstanding the difference in language, we feel much more at home here than we did in France or even in England.

The places of interest and amusement in Berlin are without number, and taken in connection with "Rotterdam," which is one of its suburbs, it is in my estimation one of the loveliest spots on earth—eclipsing London and Paris so far that I do not care to return to them. I will not, however, dwell any longer upon its general merits, but proceed to enumerate hastily some of the most prominent details—beginning at the Linden Platz, which is situated in the centre of the city, and around which are situated the King's City Palace, the King's Opera House, and the Royal University, which contains an immense Geological cabinet, museum and picture gallery. On this square, also, is situated the old and the new Bourse. All these buildings are of stone, mostly marble, are immense in extent, and elaborately decorated and sculptured, and adorned with myriads of statues in marble and bronze. The square itself contains a colossal statue of Frederick the Great, beside a number of smaller ones, all of which are of beautiful design and workmanship. Near here also is a new bronze cast representing "St. George and the Dragon," by Kriss. It is of mammoth proportions, and but recently erected.

Turning from this we enter some of the above-mentioned buildings; but time and space forbid any attempts at detail. Entering the grand museum, we are at once struck by the artistic splendor of its walls, frescoed ceilings, mosaic floors and graceful pillars. Here are countless statues and busts, ancient and modern, embracing an infinite range of allegorical and historical subjects, and portraits without number, each one a study. The Egyptian collection contains many rare casts and models, mummies in stone cases and undraped, urns, vases, &c., &c., taken from the pyramids and catacombs. The Asiatic, American and Island Department forms a vast collection, unequalled save in the great British Museum in London. In another wing we find a vast gallery of paintings, containing many rare pieces from the pencils of the old masters. This collection in extent, value and beauty, rivals the famous "Luxembourg," in Paris.

Another most beautiful and costly building is the New Bourse. It is of immense size, and of elaborate and artistic design. The interior is finished in marble, mosaic and bronze, and the roof is richly gilded and frescoed. The lower floor, viewed from the gallery, when the merchants and bankers assemble to buy and sell, presents a picture of animation and confusion that is a Babel to the uninitiated.

The new Jewish Synagogue, with its immense gilded dome and gorgeous interior, is an attractive object to the stranger. The Invalid Barracks and Gardens are also points of great interest. The gardens contain an immense bronze column, exquisitely carved with historic bas-reliefs running spirally around it, and surmounted by a large spread-eagle—the latter almost leading me to imagine I was back in "Hail Columbia." The column is ascended by a spiral staircase of 180 steps, and from the summit you have a most enchanting view of the city and its environs.

Berlin also boasts of beautiful and extensive Botanical and Zoological gardens, which cover an immense area, and contain myriads of fine plants, trees and animals from all quarters of the globe. We saw some very fine specimens of American plants and forest trees, as well as animals. These gardens are similar in arrangement to the more familiar London gardens, but though not so extensive as the latter, they form one of the most prominent attractions of the city.

But volumes would not describe the beauties of this Elysium, and no description can do justice to its manifold charms. One thing is certain, no tourist can say he has "done" Europe until he has seen Berlin. H. S. M.

BREATHING AND THINKING.—Let any one think for a moment of what he experiences when he breathes and attends to the act. He will find that his whole frame heaves and subsides at the time; face, chest, stomach and limbs are all attenuated by his respiration. Now let him feel his thoughts, and he will see that they, too, heave with the mass. When he entertains a long thought he draws a long breath; when he thinks quickly, his breath alternates with rapid alternations; when the tempest of anger shakes his mind, his breath is tumultuous; when his soul is deep and tranquil, so is his respiration; when success inflates him, his lungs are as taut as his conceits. Let him make trial of the contrary; let him endeavor to think in long stretches at the same time he breathes in fits, and he will find that it is impossible; that in this case the chopping lungs will still mince his thoughts.

ON THE OCEAN.—BE NOT CAST DOWN.

ON THE OCEAN.

Moderato.

1 On the o cean, on the o cean, sails unfurled and an-chor weigh'd, Breezes blow - ing, breez - es blow - ing on her course our good ship speed;

2 On the o - cean, on the o - cean, gal - lant - ly the waves we plow, And the wa - ters, and the wa - ters wild - ly rush a - round our bow,

3 If a storm come, if a storm come, yet our hearts shall know no fear, Tho' in moun-tains, tho' in moun-tains, high-er yet the waves appear;

Bil-lows roll ing, bil - lows roll - ing, bear us far from friends and home, On the o cean, on the o - cean, ma - ny leagues a - way we roam.

Far be - hind us, far be - hind us, lin - gers yet our path of foam, And the bil - lows, and the bil - lows, still in wild com - mo - tion come.

Wild - ly roar - ing, wild - ly roar ing, tho' the winds do mad - ly rave, On the o cean, on the o cean, trust we him whose pow'r can save.

BE NOT CAST DOWN.

Moderato.

1 This life's full of care; We sleep but to wake to new sor row; Each day's like the mor-row, No rest find we here, Each rest find we here.

2 In heav'n there is rest; This life, full of sin, must have sad ness; In heav'n there is glad-ness, A bode of the best, In -bode of the best.

3 Then ne'er be cast down; In love and in faith per-se-ver ing; Our home we are near-ing, We're winning our crown, Our winning our crown.

[From ASAPH, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by LOWELL and WILLIAM MASON.]

Various Topics.

NATURAL BAROMETER.

I do not recollect any particular reference in the books to a very remarkable phenomenon, which forms a singular natural barometer. The occurrence is familiar to the observation of many persons, who seldom stop to inquire into the causes of an effect they often witness, or to consider its philosophical significance. For myself, I have adopted a theory satisfactory to my own philosophy, but I prefer, before presenting it, to elicit the opinion of others.

Numerous streams of greater or less magnitude, under probably the influence of some peculiar circumstance of position or geological arrangement, afford striking premonitions of an approaching fall of rain. During the prevalence of a drought so severe as to reduce brooks to scarcely more than pools of water, I have seen them suddenly rise, and, in the lapse of a few hours, a full current rippling along their beds, and this revolution takes place without any rain or apparent change in the weather, and without any other indication of an approaching change. This swelling of the brooks is uniformly succeeded within, generally, twenty-four hours by a copious rain.

We had, in my vicinity, been enduring a protracted term of dry and hot weather, and the signs presaged no mitigation. A few days ago, while crossing a considerable river, the fountain heads of which lie some fifty miles among the mountains in the interior, I observed that the stream had risen in a single day several inches. Ascertaining that no showers had occurred to cause this sudden rise, I announced, upon the strength of the above fact, rain the ensuing day. The heavens were still brass, presenting no evidence of increased moisture in the atmosphere or of any change. At the point where I had noticed this presage there was a slight shower the following day, but in the district whence the river derives its supply there was a heavy rain.

I make no claim to any new discovery or novel views in the arcana or economy of Nature, but venture to present these incidents as worthy of investigation.—Cor. N. Y. Observer.

THE TAILOR AND DEAN SWIFT.

A TAILOR in Dublin, near the residence of the Dean, took it into his head that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the book of Revelations. Quitting the shop-board, he turned out a preacher, or rather a prophet, until his customers had left his shop, and his family was likely to famish.

His monomania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevolently watched for some convenient opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts.

One night the tailor, as he fancied, got a revelation to go and convert Dean Swift, and the next morning took up his line of march for the deanery. The Dean, whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor approach, and instantly surmised the nature of his errand. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity, and his eyes fixed on the tenth chapter of Revelations, he awaited his approach.

The door opened and the tailor announced, in his unearthly voice the message:

"Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you—"

"Come in, my friend," said the Dean, "I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulty."

"My friend," said the Dean, "I have just been reading the tenth chapter of Revelations and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with; and you are the very man to help me out. Here is the account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the sea, and the other on the earth, and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now my knowledge of mathematics," continued the Dean, "enables me to calculate exactly the size and form of the angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches, and as that is in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me."

This sudden exposition came like an electric shock to the poor tailor. He rushed from the house, ran to his shop, and a quick revulsion of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly his line of business. He returned to his occupation thoroughly cured of his prophetic revelations by the wit of the Dean.

MOUSE POWER.

A GENTLEMAN in Scotland has trained a couple of mice, and invented machinery to enable them to spin cotton yarn. The work is done on the tread-mill principle. It is arranged so a common mouse is enabled to make atonement for past offences by twisting and reeling from one hundred to one hundred and twenty threads per day of same length and quality of the enclosed hank, which I send as a specimen of their work for the inspection of the curious. To complete this, the little pedestrian has run ten and one-half miles.

This journey is performed every day with ease. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A half-penny's worth of oat meal, at fifteen pence per peck, serves one of these tread-mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time, it makes one hundred and ten threads per day, being an average of three thousand five hundred and eighty threads, of twenty-five inches, which is nearly nine lengths of the reel. A penny is paid here to women for every "cut" in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d. every five weeks, which is one farthing a day, or 7s. 6d. per annum.

Take 7d. off for board, and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. clear profit from every mouse yearly. The mouse employer is going to make application for the lease of an old empty house, the dimensions of which are 100 by 500 feet, and 50 feet in height, which at a moderate calculation, will hold 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Allowing £2,000 for rent and task masters, £500 for interest and £10,000 to erect machinery, there will be left a balance of £2,800 per annum.—English Paper.

HISTORY OF A DRINKING CLUB.

SOME yeass ago, in a large town in the west of Scotland, there existed a drinking club of upwards of twenty members, all of whom belonged to the middle classes of society. This club had a great influence in municipal affairs, and several of its members were elected to fill posts in the town council. The drinking was carried on to a fearful extent in the tavern where they met. The members were to be found often in the club at all hours of night or day. Their drinking was often connected with such noisy mirth as to attract the attention of the passers-by. The club was broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum. One jumped from a window and killed himself; one walked or fell into the water and was drowned; one was found dead in a public house; one died of delirium tremens; upward of ten became bankrupt; four died ere they had lived half their days.

Reading for the Young.

GIVE AS YOU'D TAKE.

BY ALEXANDER ROGERS.

Mr bairnies dear, when you go out
With other bairns to play,
Take heed of everything you do,
Of every word you say;
From tricky, wee, mischievous loons
Keep back, my bairns, keep back;
And aye to all such usage give
As you would like to take.

A kindly word, a soothing look,
Have ready aye for all;
We are our Maker's handiwork,
He made us—great and small—
We're all the children of his care;
O then for his deary sake
Be sure such usage still to give
As you would like to take!

T T T !!!

Two terribly tired travelers toiled through tangled thickets thickly thorned, toward the Talitan turnpike, telling touching tales, thetically told, to those that thought themselves thoroughly theoretical tacticians. Therefore the throng that threw themselves thickening thitherward thought them Thespians. Thraso-like they thundered thrasoonically their thrifless threnodies. Thirsty they tripped together. Their tractability told them tolerably tolerant. Their tortuosity, too, transfigured the Talitans thimorously. Their tiasas that Tiffany tollfully trimmed till the topaz trembled therein took the throng. The Tokay that they took, trying the tavern table, told terribly, tinting, tinging, troubling their thoughts,—till their titinnabulary tones tortured the tired townsmen; they thereupon thrashed the tipsy tironian tyros through the town. They tittered thereat, therefore thereupon the tomtits twittered touchingly, transporting thereby the thoughtless throng to that transitory tranquility that thoroughly transcends the terrific trance. Two trashy trappers tugging two terrible trydactile tigers took three triennial tips to the theologic teachers there, telling them that theorems theoretically treated tended toward tiring the too thoughtful theologian, that therefore theology thetically tinctured thoroughly throttled the thin thesis that theophany throws theory to the thoughtless. Their tedious trifling teased the teachers terribly, though their theories taxed their theosophy throughout, therefore the turnkey took the two to the trap. The tailor trimmed them tastefully, their testimony taken tachigraphically taborer tabood them till their tacturnality turned to the tallest talking. These trying things turned their tantrams to thoughtful tameness. The tigers thereupon took to the thickets, the trappers to the tollgate. Tardily they tendered the tax, tartly throwing the testy taxer the two-pence they tawdriky took to their travels. The tespians tarried—to tell the truth their tendencies tendering their tickets to tempt the town. The tagrag thronged the taphouse talking theatrically. The tavern tronged, the town tattlers told tautological tales, ten times tensible, tense, terse, thickly tinged, titillating, tissued to tickle the thoughtless. The theatre took—"The Tempter's Toils" threw the theatre-tending town to transcendentism. The town-clerk, town-crier, townsman, town-tinman, town-tinker, town-tallor, town-turnkey, tous, turned theatrically topsey turvey. Thus the Talitan turnpike tale terminated. Toll the tocsin! tell the treason! theologic Talitan taken theatrically! Tacitly tak-

ing the tale that the T's tell, thoroughly tried, Tottotethus turns triumphantly to the tallie T.—Boston Gazette.

YOUR SISTERS.

BOYS, whether large or small, ought to be very kind to their sisters, especially if the sister is younger than they are. Girls are not so strong as boys, and they have more gentle dispositions, and so they should be treated tenderly.

If a boy and his little sister are coming into the room together, is it right for the boy to run forward and get the best seat? No, no. He should go forward and offer it to his sister. If a new picture-book comes into the house, is it right for the boy to seize it first, because he is the largest and strongest, and make his sister wait until he has seen it as much as he wishes to before he gives it to her? Surely no!

If his sister is out in the yard playing with him, and she's afraid of the dog, is it right for him to make believe set the dog on her on purpose to tease her? No, no. Such conduct is very thoughtless and cruel. He should take her by the hand, and show her how pleased Rover is to be patted on the head.

Boys should always be very considerate of their little sisters. They should wait for them, and help them, and speak kindly to them, and remember that God has made them stronger in order to be their protectors.—Child's Paper.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"THE Little Corporal" will gladden the hearts of the young people who are appreciative of a good thing, and are supposed to know just what a child's paper should be. If they don't vote "The Little Corporal" into their brigade by acclamation, we must confess that our judgment is sadly defective. The premium picture is enthusiastically admired by all who have seen it.—*Marshal (Mich.) Statesman.*

"The Little Corporal" is published monthly in Chicago, Ill., by ALFRED L. SEWELL, at the low price of \$1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents.

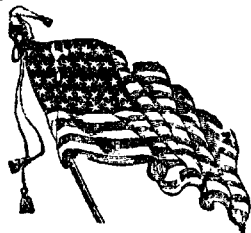
ONE of the most interesting features of the Connecticut State Fair, at Hartford, was the appearance of a splendid team of ponies, five in number, and of Lilliputian size—all attached to a pony wagon. This team, costing it is said, ten thousand dollars, belongs to a fair young lady of four years, from Brooklyn, Long Island, who, it is said, handles the ribbons with great skill. One of the ponies is an Arabian and a fast trotter; three of them are from Calcutta, and the only ones of the kind in this country; and the other is a Scotch breed. They form the most perfect pony team ever seen in this country. Their aggregate weight is 1,920 pounds, and the average about forty-five inches high.

A CHILD'S RELIGION.—The Gospel involves no conditions that a child cannot fulfill; it imposes no requirements that a child cannot meet. A child may trust its promises, realize its blessings, and anticipate its rewards. The death of Jesus is the child's plea; the grace of Jesus is the child's strength; pleasing Jesus is the child's easiest rule of right, and going to be with Jesus is the child's best thought of heaven.—*Rev. S. Coley.*

NEVER take into your confidence, nor admit often into your company any man who does not know, on some important subject, more than you do. Be his rank, be his virtue, what they may, he will be a hindrance to your pursuits, and an obstruction to your greatness.—*Landor.*

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

The verdict of the Court in the Wirz case is "Guilty."

The President has appointed Thursday, December 7th, as a national day of thanksgiving. The Quartermaster's Department has realized \$8,000,000 within a few days from the sale of useless appurtenances.

The President has fully sustained the course of Gen. Grant, in refusing to restore the estate of Henry A. Wise.

Twelve million dollars' worth of medical stores on hand are being rapidly disposed of under the recent order of the Surgeon-General.

An order has been issued releasing from the penalty of their misdemeanor all who fled from the draft. Those now in custody will be liberated at once.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has received dispatches announcing the occupation by the Liberals of the entire State of Tamaulipas, and the probable capture of Matamoros.

Mr. Orton has resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and there is little, if any, doubt he will be succeeded by E. A. Rollins, now Deputy Commissioner.

General Abner Doubleday of Fort Sumter, has been breveted Brigadier-General in the regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 18, 1865.

Governor Johnson of Georgia, is officially informed by the President, through the Secretary of State, that he "cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed relations of loyalty to the Union, that admits as legal, obligations contracted or debts created in their name to promote the war of the rebellion."

The Tribune's special says \$361,405 90 is due to the Government from the defaulting Postmasters of the Southern States, which they retained when the rebellion broke out. They are now being called on for this amount. The Virginia postmasters are most in arrears, owing \$66,440 60.

News Summary.

At Epping, near London, a number of deaths by cholera have recently occurred.

A man was arrested in New York on the 28th ult., and \$100,000 in counterfeit fractional currency found on his premises.

The Masons of the North are about to receive a distinguished committee from the Capital of South Carolina. Among them is Wm. Gilmore Simms.

The body of Col. Dahlgren, who was killed in 1864 on Kilpatrick's raid, has been recovered and sent to New York.

The Western farmers propose to have a meeting for the purpose of breaking down the present high rates now charged for shipment of grain to the Eastern markets.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 28th ult., at 145 1/2.

Maximilian has publicly adopted Augustus Iturbide as his heir to the throne of Mexico. A decree is published offering most liberal terms to those who will emigrate to that country. It was generally considered that Maximilian was firmly seated on the throne. He is developing the resources of the country to his utmost ability.

The Bounty State Debt.

The electors will be called upon to vote, at the General Election this fall, whether the bounty debt shall be paid at once or permitted to run through twelve years. Those who wish the tax levied this fall to meet the whole debt at once, will vote the ballot inscribed—"Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," while those who prefer that the burden should be interspersed through twelve years, will vote the ballot—"For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties."

The Albany Evening Journal says:—"As most countries have heavy local war and other debts to meet, the payment of over twenty millions in addition, in a single year, would be altogether too heavy a burden to carry."

The Constitutional Amendment.

The Legislatures of the following States have voted on the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery:

- FOR THE AMENDMENT—Illinois, Feb. 1, 1865; Rhode Island, Feb. 2; Maryland, Feb. 3; Massachusetts, Feb. 3; New York, Feb. 3; Pennsylvania, Feb. 3; West Virginia, Feb. 3; Michigan, Feb. 4; Maine, Feb. 7; Ohio, Feb. 8; Kansas, Feb. 13; Minnesota, Feb. 8; East Virginia, Feb. 3; Indiana, Feb. 13; Nevada, Feb. 16; Louisiana, Feb. 17; Missouri, Feb. 24; Wisconsin, Feb. 24; Vermont, March 9; Tennessee, April 5; Arkansas, April 10; Connecticut, May 4; Iowa, June 30; New Hampshire, June 30.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—Delaware, Feb. 8; Kentucky, Feb. 23; New Jersey, March 1.

It is necessary that three-fourths of all the States in the Union should ratify an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States before it can become a part of that instrument. As will be seen above, 24 of the 36 States have voted in the affirmative—making it necessary for only three more States to vote "aye" to set free, by the great Magna Charta, and keep free forever, all slaves and their descendants on the soil of the United States.

Southern Items.

GEN. BIRNEY has issued an order prohibiting the organization of colored militia in Charleston, as having a tendency to bring on a war of races.

The Chairman of the North Carolina Convention announced, the other day, that after diligent search, he was unable to procure a National Flag to hoist over the Capitol.

The ex-rebel General Hood is said to be in a destitute condition. The citizens of San Antonio, Texas, are taking up subscriptions to purchase a home for him in that State.

The Petersburg Index says that the gentlemen recently appointed to fill the vacancies in the Custom House of that city, will be unable to qualify on account of the inability to take the oath required.

Advices have been received from the election in Florida, which took place on the 10th ult. A very light vote was polled, not to exceed 3,000 in the entire State, and the delegates elected to the State Convention were of a strong Union character and strongly indorse the policy indicated by Gov. Marvin.

The steamship Majestic, from Shreveport, with six hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was burned on the 23d ult. at Port Coupee. The fire commenced in the hold. Nothing was saved, though no lives were lost.

The affairs of the freedmen in Mississippi are still in a very unsatisfactory condition. Many of the courts refuse to receive negro testimony, notwithstanding the Governor's proclamation. On the withdrawal of the national troops Northern school teachers will be obliged to leave also.

THE bonds of the "Fenian Republic" are to be ready for issue early next month. They are in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$500, and are said to be fine specimens of engraving.

EASTERN papers report that six inches of snow fell at Ashland, Aroostook Co., Maine, on the 23d ult., and a few miles above it is fifteen inches deep, loading and breaking down the trees.

SINCE the execution of Champ Ferguson at Nashville, certain parties there who are familiar with Col. Moseby's war history are interesting themselves with a view to bringing the latter to what they call justice.

THE last seen of the pirate Shenandoah was by the ship Victoria, in the early part of July, when she was steering south under full sail. She had passed through Behring Strait to East Cape, where she burned nine whalers.

BREVET-MAJOR GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant General of the United States Army, will shortly ask to be placed on the retired list, and will take up his residence in Louisiana, on a cotton estate which he has purchased there.

GENERAL ORTEGA, Chief Justice of the Mexican Republic, who is now in New York, succeeds to the Presidency on the 30th of November, at the expiration of the term of Juarez. He is to leave for his native country in a few days.

THE schooner Charles E. Lawrence, from Elizabethport, N. J., laden with coal, foundered off Saybrook the night of the 16th, and of those on board only Wm. Kentland was saved. The captain, mate, three men and one passenger, were lost.

A DISPATCH from Pithole, Pa., says that one Mat. McEntee, a saloon keeper, was murdered on the 24th ult., at a dance, by onn Johnny Simpson of Rochester, N. Y., who is now under arrest. Simpson has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

THE HON. CHAS. V. CULVER, the projector of the recent grand excursion to Oldom, is said to be worth from six to seven millions of dollars, most of it accumulated in the last five years. He is interested more or less in at least thirty National Banks.

AN insurrection has broken out among the negroes of Jamaica. The English Consul General at Havana has applied to the Captain General of Cuba for aid to put the negroes down, and four Spanish war vessels have been dispatched for that purpose.

It is stated that Hon. Caleb Cushing will leave for England this week, on a special mission supposed to have reference to the complications arising from the demand of our Government for compensation for damages done by the Anglo-rebel pirates.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, is directed to muster out all volunteers on the Pacific coast, or as many as possible, immediately, and the remainder on the arrival of the last battalion of the 4th United States Infantry.

A PARTY of young men last week, while digging for roots some miles north of Vincennes, Ind., discovered an old leathern sack containing \$7,000 in gold and \$300 in silver. It is supposed that it had been concealed there by an old man named Jones, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary some forty-two years ago for robbery.

HENRY S. FOOTE was, a few days since, admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court in New York, on motion of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. He took the oath to support the Constitution, but declared that his relations to the Confederacy forbade his taking the oath of allegiance, and left the court-room.

LIEUT. COL. A. C. HAMLIN, United States Army, who has made several inspections of the Andersonville prison, has made a very long and interesting report on the prison, and states that the lives lost at that one spot, by starvation and cruelty, outnumbered the killed and wounded in the British army in all of the great battles of the Peninsular war and at the battle of New Orleans.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro confirm the victories over the Paraguayan army. The Brazilians were in ecstasies over their good fortune, and the capital was illuminated several nights in succession. The allies, at last accounts, were following up their successes by the invasion of the Paraguayan country. Resistance was expected, as the retreating forces were fortifying.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A TREATY has been concluded with the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Apache Indians, on the terms agreed upon with the Kiowas and Comanches.

THE Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation has ratified the treaties lately negotiated at Fort Smith, Arkansas, including the provision abolishing slavery.

WILLIAM MAYHEW, a lad fourteen years of age, hung himself in a shed at Manchester, N. H., last week, from dread of a flogging for remissness at school.

There arrived at New York on the 26th ult., from foreign ports, ninety-three vessels of all classes, and sixteen ocean steamers cleared for Europe and Southern ports.

THE New Grenada revolution is ended. Matters look equally between Chili and Spain. The Peruvian revolution is progressing, with some successes on the part of the insurgents.

It is confidently believed by persons in high official position, that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for at least partial assumption of the rebel debt.

THE schooner S. Taylor, from Philadelphia, with coal for Boston, was run down off Cape Cod last week by an unknown schooner, and sunk in ten minutes. The crew were saved.

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BREVET-MAJOR GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant General of the United States Army, will shortly ask to be placed on the retired list, and will take up his residence in Louisiana, on a cotton estate which he has purchased there.

GENERAL ORTEGA, Chief Justice of the Mexican Republic, who is now in New York, succeeds to the Presidency on the 30th of November, at the expiration of the term of Juarez. He is to leave for his native country in a few days.

THE schooner Charles E. Lawrence, from Elizabethport, N. J., laden with coal, foundered off Saybrook the night of the 16th, and of those on board only Wm. Kentland was saved. The captain, mate, three men and one passenger, were lost.

A DISPATCH from Pithole, Pa., says that one Mat. McEntee, a saloon keeper, was murdered on the 24th ult., at a dance, by onn Johnny Simpson of Rochester, N. Y., who is now under arrest. Simpson has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

THE HON. CHAS. V. CULVER, the projector of the recent grand excursion to Oldom, is said to be worth from six to seven millions of dollars, most of it accumulated in the last five years. He is interested more or less in at least thirty National Banks.

AN insurrection has broken out among the negroes of Jamaica. The English Consul General at Havana has applied to the Captain General of Cuba for aid to put the negroes down, and four Spanish war vessels have been dispatched for that purpose.

It is stated that Hon. Caleb Cushing will leave for England this week, on a special mission supposed to have reference to the complications arising from the demand of our Government for compensation for damages done by the Anglo-rebel pirates.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, is directed to muster out all volunteers on the Pacific coast, or as many as possible, immediately, and the remainder on the arrival of the last battalion of the 4th United States Infantry.

A PARTY of young men last week, while digging for roots some miles north of Vincennes, Ind., discovered an old leathern sack containing \$7,000 in gold and \$300 in silver. It is supposed that it had been concealed there by an old man named Jones, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary some forty-two years ago for robbery.

HENRY S. FOOTE was, a few days since, admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court in New York, on motion of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. He took the oath to support the Constitution, but declared that his relations to the Confederacy forbade his taking the oath of allegiance, and left the court-room.

LIEUT. COL. A. C. HAMLIN, United States Army, who has made several inspections of the Andersonville prison, has made a very long and interesting report on the prison, and states that the lives lost at that one spot, by starvation and cruelty, outnumbered the killed and wounded in the British army in all of the great battles of the Peninsular war and at the battle of New Orleans.

ORPHEUS C. KERR, in his most erratic moods, will break into a pathos that relieves a whole column of sarcasm. In the last Leader he says, regarding political discord at such times as these: "Look with me along that hillside yonder, where the gentle sun casts her tenderest beams upon the new spring grass. You see there are irregular mounds scattered all the way up the slope—hundreds—hundreds!—Beneath them sleep the brave, the wept of the patriot homes. Their loyal blood, poured in a fevered river to the twilight ocean of eternity, has washed a pollution from our flag, a plot from our escutcheon; and, oh! that it had also borne hence upon its purifying current that unholy, shifting beacon of political discord which ever lures our ship of State toward the breakers."

List of New Advertisements.

- The World for 1866. Curiosity—Wm W. Dudley. Auction of Grapes Vines—Parsons & Co. Steel Composition Bells. New Church Music—M B Richardson. Children's Life for the Sick—Sarah A Chevalier, M.D. Agents Wanted—Quaker City Publishing House. Prize Devons for Sale—Walter Cole. Diana Grapes—R F Kendall. Strong Delaware Grape Vines, &c.—P M Goodwin. Winner's Perfect Guide—Oliver Ditson & Co. Red Plume—Beadle & Co. Randall's Flax and Hemp Brake—C M Randall. Cherokee Medicines—J W W Merwin. The Kittany Blackberry—E Williams. \$100 per Month Clear—Stephens & Co. Merino Sheep for Sale—J E & S U Benedict. The Chopped-up Monkey—Amstden & Co. Employment—Fowler & Wells. Monography—Fowler & Wells. \$200 per Month—M M Sanborn. Diphtheria—T H B Baker. Over 80,000 Apple Trees—Israel Starke.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Complexion and Hair—Thos F Chapman. Ayres' Medicines.

DIED.

In Child, N. Y., Oct. 26th, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of JOHN K. and MARGARET BALLANTINE, aged 24 years.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 31, 1865.

The market remains quite firm with a slight upward tendency on last week's figures. Butter is 2c higher.—Eggs are very scarce and bring almost any price, from 26 to 30c. Potatoes are more plenty and lower. It is expected that the seed market will open in a few days, at present nothing is doing.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Feed, Grain, etc. and their prices.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, 58 1/2c for middlings. Flour—Superfine State \$7.40; extra State, \$7.50; choice State, \$8.15; superfine Western, \$7.50; extra do, \$8.00; superfine do, \$8.00; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8.15; trade brands, \$8.00 to \$12.25. Canadian flour, sales at \$8.00 to \$12.25.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—We quote nominally as follows: 60c@2c for Native and 4/8 Merinos; 60c@2c for 1/2 and 1/4 do; 70c@7c for full-blood do; 70c@7c for Saxony; 60c@2c for 1/2 p. do; 60c@2c for extra do; 60c@2c for common unwashed California, and 40c@2c for fine Foreign—Chilian unwashed 60c@2c; Extra Rio washed 40c@2c; Cordova 40c@2c; East India 30c@2c; African 20c@2c; Mexican 20c@2c; Smyrna 20c@2c; N. Y. For.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Beaves received, 6,507 against 5,399 last week. Sales range at 11c@13c. Cows, received 31 against 105 last week. Sales at 10c@12c each. Veal calves, received, 1,188 against 1,171 last week. Sales range at 9c@15c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 23,736 against 21,749 last week. Sales at 8c@10c. Swine, received, 18,452 against 17,000 last week. Sales at 12c@14c, 13c @ cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 28.—Beaves, ranged \$26.15. Oxen \$12.00 to \$15.00. Yearlings, at \$10.00 to \$15.00. Two-year olds \$20.00. Three-year olds \$40.00. Sheep and Lambs, 8c@10c @ m. Shots—Wholesale—2c; small pigs or suckers \$2.50 @ 5c; fat hogs 13c@14c; live weight; Hides @ 10c @ m; country lats 8c@9c. Tallow 10c@11c. Calves 10c@12c. Fat 10c@12c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Beef cattle, sales at \$3.70 to \$7.00 @ 100 lbs. Sheep \$4.75 to \$5.00. Hogs, sales at \$11.50 to \$13.00 @ 100 lbs.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—First class cattle, from \$6.00 to \$7.00 @ 100 lbs. 2d do, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Inferior, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Sheep \$5.50 to \$6.50. Extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Calves, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, loaded), 60 cents a line. Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1.—Obituary, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

PHONOGRAPHY—A complete Elementary Course of Twelve Lessons in Phonography, by mail, for \$5, in advance. Address: J. N. LUCAS, Ann Arbor, Mich., P. O. Box 1412.

EMPLOYMENT.—Young men, desirous of doing good and engaging in a profitable agency, may address, with stamp: FOWLER & WELLS, 889 Broadway, N. Y.

\$200 PER MONTH!—The very best chance ever offered. No humbug or risk. Full particulars sent free. Address: M. M. SANBORN, Brasher Falls, N. Y.

DYPHTHERIA.—I will send a recipe for the certain cure of that fatal disease. It has been used for over 100 years, and never has failed, nor never will it taken in time. Free by mail for \$1. T. H. B. BAKER, Pkoin, Ind.

THE CHOPPED-UP MONKEY! A PUZZLE FOR CHILDREN. JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE, 15 CTS. Sent, post-paid, 23c. AMSDEN & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.—Fifty Good Breeding Ewes, bred in Vermont. Also 20 young Rams shearing from 10 to 15 pounds washed. Call upon, or address: J. E. & S. C. BARNETT, 824 1/2 North Broadbaldin, Fulton Co., N. Y.

\$100 PER MONTH CLEAR of Expenses. An agent wanted to represent our firm in each township in the United States and the Canadas. For particulars enclose stamp. 824 1/2 STEPHENS & CO., 239 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.—Every reader of this paper is requested to send their address to our office for 52 page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male and female. We send it in a sealed envelope, free of charge. Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., New York.

RED PLUME. Sale of the Blackfeet Country. (Beadle's) Dime Novel No. 27. Now ready at all News Depots. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of Ten Cents. BEADLE & CO., Publishers, 118 William St., New York.

RUNDELL'S FLAX & HEMP BRAKE SCUTCHER & SEED THRASHER COMBINED. Will brake and dress flax as rapidly and more savingly than any other Machine, with about one-tenth the expense of machine and labor; and there is no better seed thrasher. For further description send for Circular. Address: C. M. RUNDELL, Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

IF YOU HAVE A CABINET ORGAN.—Get a copy of "WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE," for that instrument. It contains, in addition to excellent lessons and pleasing exercises, a capital collection of Music, comprising some of the most popular pieces, any one of which is worth the price of the book. For sale by all music dealers. Price, 75 cents. Sent, post-paid, OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 27 Washington St., Boston.

PRIZE DEVONS FOR SALE.—The Bull Huron (62) winner of the first prize in New England and New York. Sire and dam bred by James Quarty, England. The bull calf, May Boy, winner of the first prize at the late State Fair, at Utica. Also the bull calf, Empire, winner of the second prize at the same Fair. Also one yearling bull, winner of the first prize at Philadelphia in 1862 and 1864. The above stock have all descended from sweep stake animals and animals that won first prizes at United States Shows held at Boston and Philadelphia in 1858 and 1860. They are all better than them full equal to any on this Continent. For pedigrees and prices address: WALTER COLE, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest Hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; The Best Hair Dressing Ever Offered to the PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the Drug Stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it. 824-4 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. THE UNITED STATES COLLECTION. BY A. N. JOHNSON.

This work has been prepared so carefully, that it is believed that there is no work in the market which is so completely adapted to the wants of Choirs and Singing Schools. The Singing School department contains an unsurpassed collection of secular pieces, so progressively arranged that merely practicing them in order, will almost make a reader of music. A method for training choirs, contained in this work, will enable every church to train up a beautiful choir, and is alone worth the price of the book. Published by M. B. Richardson, at the Allegheny Academy of Music, and by the publishers, Allegheny Co., N. Y., and by BRADDOCK & Co., 438 Broadway, N. Y. Printed by Truair, Smith & Miles, Syracuse, N. Y. A pamphlet of specimen pages will be sent gratis, on application to the Publisher, at Friendship, N. Y. Leaders and Teachers are earnestly invited to send for one of these pamphlets. Orders sent to the Publisher or Printers, will be promptly answered. Price, \$1.25 per dozen.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE; Or, Family Companion.

A Physician in Disease, and a Guide in Health, containing 1,000 large octavo pages, 131 illustrations. Returned soldiers and energetic men, of good address, are wanted in every country. PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT IS OFFERED. This is what its name imports, exclusively a FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK and GUIDE. Is the best Medical work for family use. Will sell better and pay Agents better than any similar work now published. Write for descriptive circular, with terms. Address "QUAKER CITY" PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1,304 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 824-2teow

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS.

A good Church or other Bell for 24 cents per pound.

WARRANTED.

For valuable information upon the subject of BELLS

send for circulars to the undersigned, who are the only founders of this description of

BELLS with Harrison's Patent SELF-ACTING rotating apparatus.

AMERICAN BELL CO., No. 32 Liberty St., New York

The following is a copy of the Certificate of the Board of Managers of the American Institute, in response to the Report of the Committee of Judges on Gold Medal No. 269, C. M. This is to Certify that a Gold Medal U. S. Stamp, was awarded the American Bell Company for Steel Composition and Bronze Metal Bells with Harrison's Patent rotating apparatus.

Signed, JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary Board of Managers. American Institute, New York, Oct. 23, 1865.

GOLDEN-HAIRED GERTRUDE.

THE CHOICEST OF JUVENILE STORIES. Now Ready. Price, \$1.25.

TWO HUNGRY KITTENS.

AN AMUSING POEM FOR CHILDREN. Preparing. Price, 70 cts.

BOTH BY THEODORE TILTON. Editor of The Independent.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT

Voices from the Pulpit of New York and Brooklyn. PRICE, 50.

TIBBALS & WHITING, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

The News Condenser.

Coal is \$30 a ton at Chicago. Diphtheria is prevailing in Connecticut. Minnesota has a population of about 250,000. Southern newspapers are rapidly multiplying. The Mississippi legislature met at Jackson the 16th inst. The Supreme Court of Oregon has sustained the Sunday law. A Convention of spiritualists is in session at Philadelphia. A Mutual Coal Supply Company is being organized at Buffalo. The property of the rebel General Corse has been restored to him. Governor Bradford is about to convene the Maryland Legislature. Ticknor & Fields have sold 95,000 copies of "Enoch Arden." Missouri exchanges report large immigrant trains arriving in that State. Snow whitened the hills in the vicinity of Scherhar on Saturday week. A line of steamers between Baltimore and Savannah has just been started. The Supreme Court of Hartford, Ct., last week granted 19 divorce cases. There are several female physicians at Auburn, N. Y., in successful practice. The loss by the late fire at Belfast, Me., will not be much short of \$300,000. An old farmer at Bliddeford, Me., says the coming winter will be a severe one. The Alabama Convention decided by a vote of 68 to 34 to repudiate the State debt. The sailors at Buffalo are on a strike. They have been getting \$3, but demand \$3.50. Thanksgiving has been appointed in Maine Nov. 28d, and in New Hampshire Nov. 30th. The sales of shoes at Lynn, Mass., during the month of September amounted to \$1,400,000. A national association of school superintendents will be held at Washington in February next. The 161st N. Y. regiment was paid off and mustered out of service at Elmira on Monday week. A new afternoon paper, the Evening Post, has been started in Albany, R. M. Griffin, proprietor. The Cincinnati Enquirer says the amount of counterfeit money afloat in that city is immense. Queen Victoria's traveling expenses in going to and from Scotland this year amounted to \$30,000. Mr. Perham, a railroad conductor, was knocked down and robbed of \$500 on Thursday week, at Cleveland, O. There are now forty-four persons confined in the county jail at Cleveland, O., charged with penitentiary offences. The public schools in Chicago are over-crowded, and the papers say there are thousands of schoolless children. The local sensation in Washington on Sunday was the murder of a woman named Wilkes, by her paramour. Full-grown ripe strawberries, of second growth, are among the luxuries enjoyed at Concord, N. H., nowadays. Two thousand men and women get free instruction daily in music and painting at Cooper Institute New York. A benevolent and pious-minded Englishman is collecting money to buy an illustrated Bible for Mrs. Jeff. Davis. The advocates of the eight hour system in Norwich, Ct., have formed an association and adopted a constitution. A street car conductor in St. Louis, has been fined \$25 for trying to eject a colored woman from his car recently. The parties at Nashville, Tenn., who have been engaged in revenue frauds, have settled the matter by paying over \$135,000. Gen. Grant has refused to restore to Henry A. Wise his confiscated lands—Wise still declining to take the oath of allegiance. The lager beer brewers are holding a convention in Baltimore, with the design to petition Congress for an abatement of tax upon lager.

New Advertisements.

1866. THE WORLD, An Independent Democratic Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly Newspaper.

AFTER four years of civil war, forced upon the people of the United States by the violence of sectional parties, we now enter upon a new era of unity and of progress. North and South, a cordial co-operation of all honest men is needed to repair the waste of war, to establish our Peace through the triumph of sound constitutional principles in the administration of the government, and our Unity by guarding all that makes Union dearable. The great Democratic Party, whose history in the past is the history of private prosperity, of territorial extension, and of public order in America, stands now as it has ever stood, the Party of the Nation, superior to all sectional passions in its loyalty to the rights of co-equal States and to the liberties of the individual citizen. Once more its voice will be heard, once more its adherents will be rallied to its time-honored standards in every city and town of the Northern and of the Southern States. To the principles of this great Democratic Party of the Nation, THE WORLD has borne firm witness throughout the ordeal of civil war. It will now be devoted to the not less arduous task of applying those principles to the solution of the many and weighty questions—financial, social, political—which come upon us with the return of peace. Faithful to the real interests of all sections, it will be enslaved by the prejudices and blinded by the prepossessions of none. That the principles of American Democracy should thus be uttered, with no weak or uncertain voice, here in the great metropolitan center of American enterprise and commerce, is a matter of such importance to every citizen as must recommend THE WORLD to the co-operation and support of good men in all sections of the Union. Whatever skill can devise or enterprise accomplish will contribute to make THE WORLD what it is our resolve that it shall continue to be—the Best Newspaper of the Day. Competent correspondents at every commercial and political center of both hemispheres, who are always instructed to make the freest and promptest use of the telegraph, will keep our readers fully informed of the doings and the progress of mankind in all parts of the globe. The Daily World affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day. The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, containing all its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news, cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday. The Weekly World, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, has now the largest circulation of any weekly journal published save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York Argus has justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivaled in interest and value to farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. Its MARKET REPORTS embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge LIVE STOCK MARKETS; the NEW YORK COUNTRY PRODUCE and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS; special and valuable HORSE INTELLIGENCE; and a department of AGRICULTURAL READING; all together composing an unrivaled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, the Country Merchant, etc. 2. Its READING FOR THE FAMILY CHURCH embraces the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc. 3. Its DIGEST OF THE NEWS is not, like most city weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly. In every post-office district there should be found some active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by making a determined effort to form a club of four, ten, twenty, or fifty for the WEEKLY WORLD, at our greatly reduced rates. One copy, one year, by mail... TEN DOLLARS. One copy, one year... FOUR DOLLARS. Four copies, one year... TEN DOLLARS. Ten copies, one year... TWENTY DOLLARS. WEEKLY WORLD. One year, one copy... TWO DOLLARS. Four copies, one year... SEVEN DOLLARS. Ten copies, one year... FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Twenty copies, one year, to one address... TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Fifty copies, one year, to one address... FIFTY DOLLARS. An extra copy of the Weekly edition furnished to clubs of twenty or more. For clubs of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for clubs of one hundred the Daily, will be sent to get-up-of a club. Additions may be made to clubs at any time during the year at the regular club rates. Changes from club lists can only be made by request of the person receiving the club packages. All such requests must name the edition, post-office, and State to which it has previously been sent, and inclose twenty-five cents to pay for changing to separate address. Orders for any of the editions of THE WORLD may be sent by mail, and should inclose Post-office Money Order or Bank Draft for amount (less the discount). We have no authorized traveling agents. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the senders. Orders and letters should be addressed to THE WORLD, 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, October, 1865.

ARCANA WATCH CO. Watches, diamonds and jewelry. ARCAWA WATCH CO. 623-4t 62 Fulton St., New York, P. O. Box 5614. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. TERMS—\$2.50 a year; 3 copies for \$5; 5 copies, and 1 to get-up-of club, \$10. Single Numbers for sale by News Dealers in all the United States. Two volumes a year, beginning in January and July. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 623-6t

10,000 AGENTS WANTED!! A Splendid Chance for all out of Employment to make Money. An Agent wanted in every Town to sell the popular and beautiful Maps and Charts published at 16 Beekman Street. Agents are making fortunes on my new charts. Our Patriotic Maps and Charts are giving living full particulars. Address GAYLORD WATSON, Successor to Phelps & Watson, 16 Beekman St., N. Y.

BROOM-HEAD, \$15 TO \$20.—Wanted, active, energetic men in every County in the State of New York to secure the exclusive County Right for MILLER'S CELEBRATED METALLIC BROOM-HEAD, Patent, which will sweep and scour and make a superior broom, without aid of cord or twigs of any kind. This head is of malleable iron and will last a lifetime. Agents can make from \$15 to \$20 per day. Inclose a three-cent stamp for circulars and full particulars. Address J. W. MABEE, P. O. Box No. 117, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y. 623-4t Agent for New York State only.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED, BY USING Whittemore's Ointment for Foot-Rot in Sheep. It is Surer and Safer than any preparation of Blue Vitriol, Butter of Antimony, etc., has been tested by many of our leading Veterinarians and is in fact a Positive Cure. It will also thoroughly cure the worst cases of Foul in Cattle, and Thrush in Horses. Certificate of the Agents of the Ointment, full particulars. Ask for Whittemore's Ointment and take no other. For sale by all Druggists. F. W. WHITTEMORE, N. Y. Sole Manufacturer, Chatham 4 Corners, N. Y. For sale by W. C. BROWN, College and College and Comstock Co., Utica; JOHN FAIRCHILD, Cazenovia, N. Y.; JAMES W. WOOD & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Cleveland, Ohio. 623-26t

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS. WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT! THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, Complete in One very large Volume of over 1,000 Pages. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter for the general reader, and volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 50 fine portraits of Generals, Battle Scenes, Maps and Diagrams. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have Agents clearing \$250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above send for circulars and see our terms. JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Boston, Mass.

PER TERM will pay for Board, Furnished Rooms, Wood and Utensils in Common English, at UNION ACADEMY, Belleville, N. Y. W. B. BRADBURY, Mr. Bradbury's last previous work in this department, "The Jubilee," has already had a sale of over 200,000 copies, showing its popularity. It is now in the hands of the publishers, and is being re-issued in a new and improved form. For further particulars, address for Circulars, Rev. B. A. SMITH, A. B., Principal, 624-10t Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Boston, Mass.

FARMERS' FARMS—150 Farms in Maryland and Virginia, for sale by F. MACE, Maryland and Virginia Land Agent, 517 7th St., Washington, D. C.

THE NEW COLLECTIONS OF CHURCH MUSIC. MR. BRADBURY'S LAST WORK. THE KEY NOTE.—A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Glee Clubs, etc. W. B. BRADBURY, Mr. Bradbury's last previous work in this department, "The Jubilee," has already had a sale of over 200,000 copies, showing its popularity. It is now in the hands of the publishers, and is being re-issued in a new and improved form. For further particulars, address for Circulars, Rev. B. A. SMITH, A. B., Principal, 624-10t Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Boston, Mass.

MR. ROOFS LAST WORK. THE DIAPASON.—A Collection of Church Music, to which are prefixed a new and comprehensive view of Music and its notation, and a full and complete system of Vocal Training; Songs, Part Songs, Rounds, etc. For Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions, etc. By Geo. F. Root. Price, \$1.50.

THE NEW BOOK FOR THIS SEASON. THE PRAISE OF ZION.—A Collection of Music for Singing Schools, Choirs and Musical Conventions; consisting of 1. A System of Musical Notation. 2. A variety of pieces for Singing Schools. 3. An extensive collection of Hymn Tunes. 4. A large assortment of Sentences, Anthems and Chants. By SOLOMON WILKES and FREDERICK S. DAVENPORT. Price, \$1.50.

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A FANCY.

BY ROSETTA ANNIE ROSE.

When evening folds her starry wings Within the nest of night, And waiteth for the breaking forth Of morning's early light;

AUTUMN.

'Tis Autumn, and the fading leaves Sail slowly down upon the wind, Leaving like Death, when he bereaves,

The Story Teller.

MY LOSS

A TALE OF THE WAR.

"WRITE a book, Hope." So said my brother Fred, one bright morning in February, as he lay stretched at length on the lounge watching my swift fingers as they twisted and twined the heavy knot of brown hair at the back of my head.

himself was a host, and I own I felt very proud of him. That evening I tried to be very gay. I laughed at all of Melly's pranks; I sang little snatches of songs; I caressed Prince; I tried so hard to forget that withering to-morrow that was to take my Fred back to dangers and perils.

paid the man, who went quietly away, and with gathering faintness entered the house—passed through Fred's room, and opening it, read the last line:—"Shot through the head by a bullet." What can a helpless woman do when grim death reveals himself standing firmly between her and all she had to lean on?

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters. My 8, 16, 4, 11, 20, 3, 14 was a deity who was sometimes represented as the avenger of slighted love.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 23 letters. My 1, 12, 8, 10, 20 is a boy's name. My 11, 5, 18, 8, 9 is the name of a temple.

AN ANAGRAM.

IKNRT onr nashce het eey aj grilbb, Dna limese rat hignualr erthe, Hte areht htta stabe nihwti et thlig,

CHARADE.

My first was the name of a prophet and priest, Imprisoned awhile, but shortly released; My second was a bower, and but one of the kind

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 822.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that Ike has bought a horse so spirituous that he always goes off on a de-canter. A new beatitude:—"Blessed is the man that maketh a short speech; he will be invited to come again."

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