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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.

SHELTERING STOCK.

This important subject should now engage the attention of farmers. One can sleep but quietly when the cold night rains of the late autumn, often mixed with sleet, are beating on the unsheltered herds and flocks. They should have convenient access, at such times, to comfortable barnyards and sheds, and in remote pastures, cheap but durable shelter ought to be placed. In permanent pastures immovable sheds should be built. Some kind of a structure that could be put together in sections or moved on wheels might be used in lots that are only temporarily pastured. Everything that tends to keep stock thriving at this season—gaining flesh and gradually hardening for the winter when grass is growing scant, and the weather is inclement—puts money in the farmer's pocket. In the West especially, much food is wasted by the lack of suitable shelter for fattening animals. We have known herds of cattle fed liberally with corn in the shock in open lots that did not gain seventy-five pounds per head all winter. If the corn had been ground and fed with the stalks in good stables, they would have gained as much again.

Numerous experiments have been made that demonstrate fully that adequate shelter for fattening stock is profitable. We quote one which is full and exact from JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry:—"A Mr. CHILDEES folded twenty sheep in an open field, and twenty of nearly equal weight were placed under a shed in a yard. Both lots were fed for three months—January, February and March—upon turnips, as many as they chose to eat, half a pound of linseed cake, and half a pint of barley to each sheep per day, with a little hay and salt. The sheep in the field consumed the same quantity of food, all the barley and oil cake, and about nineteen pounds of turnips per day, from first to last, and increased on the whole five hundred and twelve pounds. Those under the shed consumed at first as much food as the others, but after the third week they eat two pounds of turnips each less in the day, and in the ninth week, again two pounds less, or only fifteen pounds per day. Of the linseed cake they also eat about one-third less than the other lot, and yet they increased in weight seven hundred and ninety pounds, over one-third more than the others. The cold and exercise in the field caused the one lot to convert more of their food into dung, and the quiet and shelter of the other more into mutton."

A certain amount of food is required to supply the constant waste of the body. If the circumstances under which the animal is placed are such as to require all the food which the stomach may be able to digest, or which may be furnished to it, to replace this constant waste, no fat will be laid on—no increased weight be gained. But if by shelter and quiet this waste is lessened, a greater part of the food consumed will be turned into fat. The same principles apply to stock that is not intended for the butcher—to cows, horses and store sheep. If well sheltered they require less food to keep them in proper condition.

The proper kind of shelter is very essential. Dryness is one of the first requisites. Sheds are often deficient in this quality, being constructed so as to keep off the storms from above, but are wet under foot. There should be a good descent from the back of a shed to the middle, at least, of the yard in front. If the soil is naturally wet the bottom should be paved, or otherwise floored, and drains made underneath. Sheds are likewise very liable to be visited by too brisk currents of air; the wind blows under them, and the snow is whirled in. In such cases cattle or sheep will huddle into a corner, and we have sometimes seen them prefer the open side of a barn, where the wind is broken off, to the shelter of a shed that is subject to strong currents of air. What is needed in shelter is perfect dryness underneath and overhead, and a still, pure atmosphere. Basement stables where the earth is banked against two or three sides, though warm, are liable to dampness from the walls, and from the earth under foot. Many have better success in wintering flocks of sheep at stacks in the open field, than in their yards, from the fact that the shelter in the latter is too damp, and badly ventilated. Fresh air and dry places to sleep and tread on, are highly essential to animals which, left to themselves for six months in the year, will seek no other. Remember, a dry floor, a fresh, still atmosphere, plenty of room, and, in general, a cheerful look, as though you would be contented to stay there part of the time yourself, are the first requisites of good shelter.

STATE AG. SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS.

THE Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1864, is one of the most valuable books for farmers and fruit growers to read and study that has been lately published. Compared with the last Report of the Department of Agriculture it will extort the highest praise. The National Report has, of course, a greater diversity of subjects, but the State Report, while confined to a smaller range, exhibits more vigor and thoroughness.

The Executive Committee of the Society report that the condition of the Agriculture of the State is most gratifying. The farmers have secured good harvests and prices, and taken as a whole the agriculturists of the State are improving. They are striving to obtain larger crops, make greater improvements, and rear better stock than heretofore. Agriculture is acknowledged to be increasing in importance, and it is likely to be placed in a superior position to any other interest. Farmers have, to a great extent, paid their debts, and are now in a better condition than ever to meet all demands. The demand for farm implements was never so great, and it is owing to the plentiful use of improved machinery that farmers were enabled to get in and secure their crops, when so great a part of the laborers was called to the army.

The account of the Annual Fair at Rochester is full. It includes a minute description of the stock and machinery on the grounds, and a Supplementary Report by part of the committee on wines, including an article on the "Vineyards and Wine Manufactures of Pleasant Valley, by HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D." The Agricultural Discussions are fully reported, and have been mostly published heretofore.

In a practical article on the question whether Dairymen shall breed and rear their own cows, Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN concludes that it is by far the most economical and sure way to obtain a prime herd for the dairyman to breed and raise his own. He believes, likewise, that if well fed and cared for a heifer will make a better cow to have her first calf when two years old than three. He is decidedly in favor of in-and-in breeding, and asserts that "the thing has been too long and too persistently tried by the best breeders the world ever knew, in domestic animals of almost every known variety, to need further argument or elucidation, and the best and most popular cattle now in either England or America are the fruits of this practice." Mr. A. likewise fully believes "that our dairy herds, instead of yielding but 350 or 400 pounds of cheese, or but 150 or 180 pounds of butter to the cow, on the average, as they now do, can, by properly breeding, and care of cow, be increased twenty-five to fifty per cent. beyond these figures."

From an Address at the Annual Meeting of the Society in Albany, by ASA FITCH, M. D., we learn that the insect that did the most damage in our State the past season, was the Hop-louse. It appeared, for the first time in this country,

two summers ago, in excessive numbers. He considers this louse the source of the honey dew and black blight. Small as they are, these lice have minute worms residing in their bodies which feed upon and destroy them. The lady bugs also consume immense quantities. In England they frequently destroy the crop, but not many years in succession. Dr. FITCH has also an article on the cucumber bug, in which its habits and modes of injuring plants are well described. The remedy proposed is boxes to cover the hills.

One of the best and most readable things we have seen for a long time on grapes and wine is given in the Transactions, under the heading of "Grape Culture in Steuben county, by G. DENNSTON, Prattsburg." It is illustrated by engravings showing how the vine is trained, and by several excellent maps, exhibiting the exposure of the land, and the course and number of the streams, in the grape region on the shore of Crooked Lake. The first vineyard was planted in 1853. "Within the area of the map, land suitable for grape culture will exceed eight hundred acres, of which about four hundred and fifty are in bearing, and the remainder set with vines." In 1860 the Pleasant Valley Wine Company was formed. In 1862 they manufactured 10,967 gallons of wine and 3,043 of brandy. In 1864, about 30,000 gallons of wine and brandy. Catawba and Isabella grapes are raised in greatest quantities.

The Address before the Cheese Makers' Association by X. A. WILLARD, and likewise an article on "The Composition of Cheese and Practical Mistakes in Cheese Making," by Dr. AUGUSTUS VOELCKE, would be perused with great profit and pleasure by every cheese-maker in the land. New York dairies bid fair to acquire a world-wide fame, and their products sent abroad, will hereafter be no small item in balancing our exports against imports. And it is only by manufacturing a superior article that this foreign demand has been created.

These are some of the most important articles. There are others of great—perhaps equal interest and value. Eighteen counties, only, responded to the circulars asking information on the condition of agriculture in the State. The usual premium list and abstract of the proceedings of local Societies are given, and also an Index to the volumes of the Transactions from 1856 to 1864.

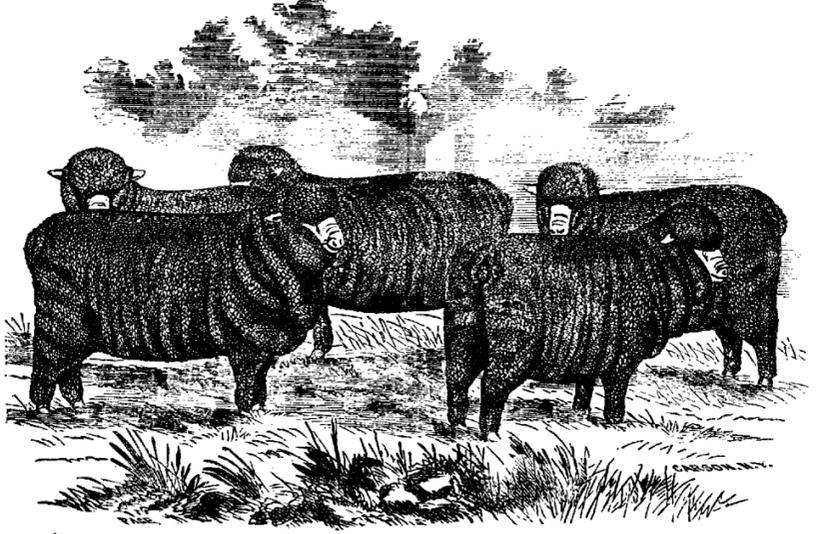
SELECTING SEED CORN.

THE best time, practically, to select seed corn, is when husking. Each ear of corn then passes separately through the husker's hands. He has leisure to examine and choose. The size and length of the stalk, together with the number of ears on it, are seen at a glance. He can likewise judge of the earliness of the corn, its soundness and other qualities. The best way to save such ears as are deemed suitable, is to break them from the stalk, so as to leave most of the husks attached to the lower end of the ear. These ears should then be collected together, and braided by the husks in strings of convenient weight, and then hung on a pole under cover, in a dry, still atmosphere.

Seed corn should never be suffered to become soaked with water from rain or other causes. Ears that have been wet, before husking, should never be saved for seed, however perfect in other respects. Wetting and drying weakens the power of germination, and if very wet late in the season, they are liable to be frozen in that condition, and the germ destroyed entirely. If dry, sound ears are saved, and kept as we have described above, there is no danger of having to "plant over" from defective seed.

In selecting seed corn it is well to keep in view all the good qualities you desire to perpetuate. Purity of the variety, small cob easily broken in husking, plump, thick-set kernels, regularity of rows, length of ear, and a small, well filled top, are good characteristics. Look to the seed corn, it pays. It takes but little extra care and labor, and next spring you will feel no anxiety about your seed.

THE FARMER, as has been truthfully asserted, is ever the last man to be subdued whenever and wherever Liberty has been subverted, and always the last that corruption reaches—the last to become a slave.



GROUP OF INFANTADO TEGS OWNED BY F. H. DEAN, WEST CORNWALL, VT.

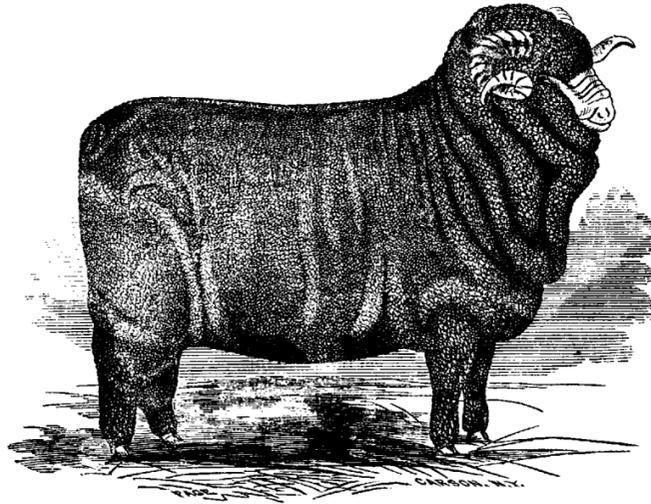
Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

MR. F. H. DEAN'S INFANTADO SHEEP.

F. H. DEAN, West Cornwall, Vt., writes to us:—"The group of five ewe tegs drawn by Mr. PAGE, were bred purely from stock bought of EDWIN HAMMOND. They were selected from a flock of fifty owned by me. I have bred entirely from the Infantado stock for the last thirteen years, and have now (Feb., 1865,) a flock of seventy breeding ewes.



MR. DEAN'S INFANTADO RAM "LITTLE WRINKLY."

My ram "Little Wrinkly" was bred by HENRY HAMMOND. I purchased him from HENRY HAMMOND and my son, H. F. DEAN, who owned him together. He was got by "Sweepstakes," out of Mr. HAMMOND'S pure blood Infantado ewes.

LINCOLN SHEEP.

WE are obliged to our friend Mr. BEEBE for the following prompt replies to the questions of a correspondent. We shall be very glad to receive from him, on his return home, those particulars of weight of carcass, fleece, &c., and the prices asked, in the flocks of eminent English breeders of Lincoln sheep, which are offered below. We feel authorized to say that the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be gratified to have Mr. BEEBE exhibit his imported Lincolns at its next Annual Fair. That Association, we may be permitted to remark, desires impartially to foster all the valuable breeds and varieties of sheep in the country, and its premium lists, the viewing

committees it has selected, and every other step it has taken, most unequivocally evidence that desire.

BEACON FARM, Northport, N. Y.,
Oct. 21, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your correspondent about Lincoln sheep, it is probably not too much to say that Lincolns, for the last seven years, have been gradually working their way to the best position (a combination of mutton and wool,) of English sheep. It is, and probably will remain true, that their peculiar flavor and fineness of grain will never equal that of the South Down; still, to all but epicures, it is about the same, with a greater proportion of fat. Regarded as mutton only, the next in quality to the South Down is the Shropshire. After those the Lincoln family lays claim to the best table mutton in England. In weight of carcass it is equal, and to take a general average, superior to the Cotswold and New Leicesters. The largest

sheep for the butcher is the first cross between the Lincoln and Cotswold. Afterwards it (the cross) deteriorates in weight, form and quality, and also in wool and mutton. As a wool sheep the Lincoln is superior to all other English sheep, both in weight, quality and length of staple.

A friend in Lincolnshire, for many years a breeder of note, writes me:—"My flock, including shearlings, (i. e., one year old,) averages nine pounds brook-washed wool; my ewes 14 to 17 pounds; rams, 18 to 24 pounds." It must be remembered that this is a celebrated breeder, who obtained the first and second prize at the Royal Society's Show at Plymouth, 1835. The general average clip of an ordinary pure Lincoln flock is 7 to 8 pounds of well washed wool. An ordinary fat sheep will dress 40 to 45 pounds per quarter at 15 to 18 months old. The farmer above alluded to, had one at the Smithfield Fat Cattle Show that dressed 67 pounds per quarter, one of the heaviest sheep ever killed.

The best place to see Lincolns, farmers' flocks, and those in perfection, is the Lincoln

Rural Notes and Items.

April Fair. It would astonish some of our friends to see the quantity there shown. A buyer can get all he wants at a fair price. I write the above from memory, as I am leaving home for four or five weeks. Should your readers feel interested, I will, on my return, send you particulars of weight of carcass and fleece of eminent and extensive breeders, with their names and prices, &c.

I have some Lincolns waiting shipment in England, from the best flocks, and propose to have them here for the next Annual Fair of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and shear them there.

Yours, faithfully, Wm. Beebe.

GOITRE—CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

We present two more letters on the subject of the cause, or causes, of that mortality among lambs which annually visits so many of our flocks. The letter of Dr. BRADLEY strongly confirms a position we have repeatedly taken—that goitre is not, as many appear to suppose, the sole cause of that mortality. Goitre is manifested in an enlargement of the thyroid glands. Where no such enlargement appears, what is the propriety of assuming the presence and destructive agency of this disease? We have never, so far as we now remember, seen an instance where the lambs of a flock have perished in great numbers from the epizootic under consideration—exhibiting small size, attenuation, undeveloped tissues, total want of strength, and goitre,—that the goitre was universal among them. We have indeed seen cases where scarcely any of them were thus affected, and many others where goitre was manifested by only from one to ten per cent. of the lambs that died. That goitre is sometimes more prevalent is true. That it sometimes proves fatal not only to weak but to comparatively strong lambs is certain. But Dr. BRADLEY points out a concurrent destroyer, which may have been present in a multitude of other instances where it was not at all suspected—and which would be much better calculated to produce the rapid and wholesale destruction oftentimes witnessed than simple goitre or bronchocoele. He may thus point out the remarkable Ohio disease in lambs mentioned by us last week.

We trust that next spring a more searching investigation will be made into the nature and symptoms of the malady, or maladies, which attack our lambs. And we feel bound to offer to our brother farmers a suggestion in advance. It is this. The maladies cannot be determined and defined without post mortem examinations. Those examinations cannot be properly made and understood except by men possessing the necessary scientific knowledge. We know of no men who do possess the necessary scientific knowledge, except our best educated practitioners of medicine. Almost any experienced farmer would be capable of detecting certain quite apparent abnormal conditions of the system—but there are others and fatal ones too, which require a higher knowledge of anatomy and greater skill in dissection than is possessed by any one who has not acquired them by professional study and practice. And if the farmer cannot rely on himself, in such matters, still less can he rely on ignorant nostrum vendors who call themselves "horse doctors," "cow doctors," &c. Until we have a class of well instructed veterinary physicians, we must, for dissections, rely on our best educated doctors of human subjects. The really learned and able ones have too much professional esprit du corps not to attack disease and the causes of disease, wherever they find them injuring the interests of mankind. We never knew a really learned or able physician who declined to employ his skill to ascertain the nature and the remedies for new and widespread maladies among domestic animals.

HOW. H. S. RANDALL:—If you will give a little space in your columns we will give our experience with that disease termed "goitre;" perhaps it may add a mite to general information.

Of fifteen ewes which we purchased in Vermont last fall, I had the care of eleven. I kept them from January 1st to March 1st in a high and well ventilated shed, 8 by 14 feet, littered with clean straw every day. Their feed was good Timothy, clover and blue grass, mixed; also three parts equal parts of corn, oats and bran, twice a day. They were out nearly every day in a large yard and had free access to a brook a few rods distant. The first of March they were removed to a very close apartment, 6 by 12 feet, but allowed to run out in an orchard mostly in day time. Their hay was the same, with two quarts of grain, as before, and three quarts of bran slops twice a day, with cut turnips in it. Their lambs—except one—came in March and April. Out of eight lambs there are seven doing well. The eighth one was dropped May 11th; it seemed to be diseased from the first. The glands of the neck were enlarged, being about an inch long and an inch and a quarter round the middle and thickest part. It had difficulty in breathing, and could go about but very little. It lived three days. I was from home when it died and did not examine it farther.

The other seven ewes were kept by my brother. The room in which they were kept was about 13 by 40 feet, but they were confined in one end of it, 12 feet square. Their hay was timothy and clover, and principally "chop feed," rye, oats, &c.—in quantity about the same as mine. The room was rather close, except during the day the door was mostly open. They did not run out much to exercise—water being carried to them. Their lambs were dropped in March and April. Three of six are doing well. The other three came diseased and died. Two that came in March died almost immediately. My brother examined the glands of one of them when dead and found them enlarged, more so than the one described above. It never stood up. The last one was dropped after the first of May: respecting it I cannot do better than send you a letter from my friend THOS. W. BRADLEY, M. D., which he kindly permits me to publish. I neglected to state at first that these ewes were brought from Vermont the first of last January, in a close car with fifty head in it, and were detained on the route ten days on account of storms, &c.; and a short time after arriving here were separated and kept as above. I have been thus lengthy, and described so particularly, because I think that it is mostly by being careful to notice little facts that we arrive at correct conclusions. S. ARCHER.

Holidays Cove, West Va., 1886.

SAM'L ARCHER, Esq.:—Dear Sir: In reply to your request that I would communicate to you the result of my observations in making an examination of one of the lambs which died in the flock of your brother, W. L. ARCHER, I have to say that, having heard of the disease, I called to see it, and found a lamb of ordinary size and appearance, and when still seemed well enough; but it was evident that the slightest exercise caused difficulty of breathing, and any considerable muscular effort would cause it to lie or fall down. Mr. A. informed me that he had lost several lambs after being dropped, and that the disease had been called goitre by scientific men, which was certainly not correct, at least by that name, as I supposed, led some by that name, but being, as I supposed, wrong in that announcement, I supposed something wrong in the name of windpipe; yet the lamb died in a few days (this one lived about fourteen days), and a post mortem examination demonstrated that I was mistaken, as there was no disease of those parts; indeed, none about the neck except perhaps a little enlargement of the glands, of which I am not sure, as I am not posted in sheep anatomy. But the lungs I found congested to an extent that rendered them impervious to either blood or air; perhaps in some parts the disease had passed congestion and was inflammation; be that as it may, their condition would account for death as it occurred, (which, in this case, was finally quite sudden,) and the symptoms which preceded it, also. I found in the vena cava inferior, (as we call it in the human,) a tough, dark green clot, which entirely filled the vessel about two inches immediately at the heart. This I suppose the disease of the lungs would account for; but in the left ventricle of the heart was also a clot similar in color, consistency, &c. In trying to discover the cause of the disease I learned that in every case of which I could get the history, the ewes producing lambs thus affected had been kept more or less in a confined, and consequently impure atmosphere; also upon this point I could not hear of a single case in which a ewe that always breathed an unconfined air had brought forth a lamb thus diseased. Does this throw any light upon the subject? Was the lung disease primary, or was it the result of impure blood caused by the ewes breathing an impure air? Yours, &c., THOS. W. BRADLEY, Burgetstown, Wash. Co., Pa., 1886.

SHEEP LANDS IN KANSAS.

The following is the closing portion of a letter from an intelligent correspondent in Wyandotte, Kansas—Mr. C. WOOD DAVIS:

"One thing I do know, and that is that sheep do remarkably well in this country, even with the poorest care, and that it is a most profitable business. Millions of acres of the richest pasturage lies open to the shepherd, and he need own only a small tract of land to keep untold numbers, non-resident speculators furnishing him with a large amount of capital free of interest, (in the shape of land,) on which they are even kind enough to pay the taxes. If wool growing is profitable with you, where nine-tenths of the capital is invested in land, the winters long, taxes high and sheep subject to disease, what must it be here where the land costs nothing, taxes next to nothing, disease unknown, and the winters mild and short? In the Neosho and Arkansas Valleys, cattle and sheep are often carried through the winter in good condition without a pound of hay or grain. Of course, good husbandmen expect to feed, even in Southern Kansas, but it is not necessary to do so half as long as with you."

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

WOOL PICKING OR BITING, SHEDDING, SOAK, &c.—We are constantly receiving inquiries in regard to sheep losing their wool from some of these causes, but the symptoms are often so vaguely described, that it is impossible for us to determine which of them is affecting the sheep. "Picking or Biting" consists in the sheep detaching small locks of wool, with its teeth, from all parts of the fleece in reach of the teeth, and these hang from its surface, giving it a rough and unsightly appearance. It is doubtless caused by a scarcely visible irritation of the skin, but how this irritation is produced is not yet satisfactorily determined. This disease in flocks is comparatively recent. We first saw it only in the winter. Now it commences in some instances early in the fall. It has done so for two years in succession in our own flocks. We have promptly and effectually exterminated it in both cases by dipping the sheep in a strong decoction of tobacco, for about ten seconds each. Where this is done after the wool has attained some length, and its gummy external coat has begun to form, it destroys the black external color for the season; but we infinitely prefer this to seeing flocks of sheep ragged from picking themselves. We intend next year to dip them at shearing, and see if that will not produce an effect which will continue until the next shearing. Common mercurial ointment, incorporated with four or five times as much lard, stops picking when carefully applied to the skin under the parts of the fleece which are pulled—but this would be an endless job in a large flock, nor is it, as usually done, near so thorough in its effects.

Shedding wool is generally produced by a rapid change from a poor to a good condition. The wool flakes off, leaving a short coat underneath and there is no irritation of the skin. It is not a disease and no remedies are applicable.

Scab is accompanied by a decided and visible irritation of the skin, which causes the sheep to bite, dig itself with its feet, rub against fences, &c., and where the wool is off the skin is stiff, thick and more or less sore. From descriptions we frequently receive, we are inclined to think that a modified form of the malady—or a cutaneous disease exhibiting similar but milder symptoms—prevails in portions of the country. Various remedies for scab are given in the Practical Shepherd. Dipping in tobacco water two or three times after intervals of about a fortnight appears to be the favorite American remedy. The decoction should be strong, and the sores scrubbed with a brush or kneaded with the hands when in the fluid. If this is done thoroughly, two dippings will effect a cure.

MR. AVERY'S PEDIGREE CORRECTED.—Rev. R. A. AVERY, Gloverville, N. Y., asks us to make a correction in the statement made by him of the pedigree of his flock published in this paper Oct. 7. In that statement he said:—"A part of them (his ewes) are pure Atwoods purchased by me of S. J. MERRIAM of Brandon, Vt., in Jan., 1864. Mr. MERRIAM purchased the entire flock of JOHN A. COMANT who was in company with JESSE HINDS in his purchase of STEPHEN ATWOOD in Oct., 1843, and Jan., 1844." Mr. A. has since seen a letter from Mr. HINDS in which he says:—"I did go to Connecticut in 1843 and 1844, and purchased some sheep, but did not purchase any sheep from Mr. ATWOOD, nor did I ever give any one a pedigree for that effect. I purchased my first Atwood sheep of Mr. HAMMOND in Jan., 1851, and had no sheep that I could pedigree to be full-blooded Atwoods before that." Mr. AVERY goes on to explain how his error occurred, and he wishes us to correct it in this public manner.

STRETCHERS OR CHOLIC.—WOOL PULLING.—A PROBLEM.—JAMES REMINGTON, Alexandria, Licking Co., O., writes us that he formerly lost from one to five sheep in a winter from stretchers, and tried various remedies without much success. Finally he resorted to giving every sheep so affected about three gills of melted lard, and found it a complete remedy. He says the best remedy which he has found for stretchers and pulling out wool in winter is to keep salt where sheep have free access to it—to feed roots twice a week—and to clean out the sheds every month and keep them well littered. Mr. REMINGTON'S "problem" refers to a new and very destructive disease which prevailed among the lambs of Ohio last spring, and which did not, so far as we know, prevail elsewhere. Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY, President of the Wool Growers' Association of Ohio, has promised to give us a detailed description of its symptoms, and we will wait until we hear from him before we enter upon the consideration of the malady.

PAIRING.—GOITRE.—E. TALLMADGE, Glenbriah, Sheboygan Co., Wis., sends us 3 samples of ram's, and 30 samples of ewe's fleeces washed, asking us which of the rams we consider preferable for such ewes. Samples sent for such an object should always be enclosed unwashed so that we can determine the natural yellowness of each fleece, and its wants in that particular. If the ram's samples 1 and 2 are unwashed they are too dry. No. 3 is yolk enough, but it is too short. If 1 and 2 are washed, they are fair but not prime samples. They lack length. They have too much the appearance of "ewe fleeces." Mr. T. says that some of the lambs of No. 2 were last year affected with goitre, and that the ram himself "has some difficulty in his head or throat which affects his breathing." If this difficulty is chronic, we would by no means use him.

SORE MOUTHS.—GEORGE W. SQUIN, Vermontville, Michigan, writes us that nearly all his sheep "have sores all around their mouths," and on some of them these "sores extend up nearly to the eyes." Lard and sulphur rubbed into the sores once or twice, will promptly cure them. Some prefer tar thinned with butter and a little sulphur. (See Practical Shepherd, pp. 269-271.)

SHEEP DOGS.—A Kansas correspondent asks us—"What are the best dogs for herding sheep and where can they be procured?" The Scotch collies are generally preferred so far as we know. They are not abundant in this region, and we do not know who has them for sale.

WINTER MEETING OF N. Y. S. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—A friend asks when and where this will take place. These points are not yet settled, but it will probably take place in January, in the city of Syracuse.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Potatoes Planted under Straw.

We condense some statements made to the American Agriculturist by Mr. ISIDOR PLAQUET of Illinois, about raising potatoes under straw: For the past three years he has grown potatoes only under straw, and with great success. Part of his potatoes he plants late in the autumn, and the rest in the spring. Those planted in autumn are covered from two to four inches with dirt, and two feet of straw placed thereon, and well trodden down. The straw is better if moist and partly decayed. In the spring the potatoes are covered only one inch, and one foot of straw put on. He plants in beds only three or four yards wide, separated sufficiently to allow a cart to pass between. The earth is well worked, and furrows plowed as close as possible and not interferred. The potatoes are dropped six inches apart in the furrow. In harvesting the straw is lifted with a fork, and the potatoes picked into baskets.

The advantages of this method of planting are a greater yield, and the certainty of a crop, in case of a drouth. There is no labor of cultivating, and but little in digging. Those planted in the fall are liable to freeze if not covered deep with straw, but they generally yield more than spring planted.

The Largest Barn in New York.

MR. WILLARD of the Utica Herald gives the following description of a barn recently erected on the farm of Lyman R. Lyon, at Lyon's Falls, in Lewis county. His farm consists of 800 acres of cleared lands, and he keeps a dairy of 90 cows: "The barn is 231 feet long by 48 broad. It sits upon a wall 20 feet high, which contains a thousand yards of masonry. The drive ways 30 feet above the bottom, and twenty-one wagons can be unloaded at once from the barn floor. The mows on either side of the drive floor have capacity for holding 650 tons of hay before you get above the level of the barn floor, and it is proposed to have machinery driven by water power for catching up the whole load and dumping it into the bays at once. The stables in the basement will hold two hundred head of cattle, and near by is an immense muck bed where any amount of this material may be readily had for mingling with the manures or using in the stables to absorb the liquid manures. There are thirteen ventilators running from the stable to the top of the building, the height of which to the peak is 80 feet. In the basement it is proposed to have a root cellar and machinery for doing all the work of thrashing, cutting roots and feed, carried by water power which is conveniently near. This barn cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000, and when completed, as to machinery, &c., will probably be the most interesting barn structure in the State."

"Some Pumpkins" in Ireland.

MR. HUGH BLACKNEY communicates the following to the Irish Farmer's Gazette, under the head of "Cattle Melon," and the editor says "the fine sample of melon has come to hand, and is everything Mr. B. states it to be." The article named is probably the American pumpkin not a great curiosity in this country:

Sir,—I beg to send to your office one of many similar specimens of the cattle melon which I have this season grown here, from seed planted among my other root crops in the tillage field; from the size, I am led to believe the largest known in England or Ireland. Some have shown

to me an unaccountable want of common judgment in this matter, by pronouncing them gourds!—the two fruits being so totally different in their characteristics.

Being rather proud of the production, without further preparation of rather a light soil than that for the other root crops, with farm-yard manure in compost, I commit the accompanying fruit to your care, for the inspection of yourself, friends, and office-calling subscribers, sincerely hoping that the coming season may bring you from the many growers as good and perfect a specimen, grown in the tillage field.

The size of this fruit is 4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. in girth, both ways—weight 49 lbs. Last year I grew a few, but the heaviest was 19 lbs. If you wish, I can send to show you six weighing 20 stones 7 lbs., which were shown at the Gowran Agricultural show. Regarding the growth, cultivation, &c., I shall gladly give particulars on application.

Nails, Nuts, Screws and Bolts.

ONE of the component parts of a good farmer is mechanical ingenuity. Some lose half a day's time, for want of knowing how to repair a breakage, which an ingenious person could do in five minutes. A team and two or three men are sometimes stopped a whole day, at a critical season, for want of a little mechanical skill.

It is well for every farmer to have at hand the facilities for repairing. In addition to the more common tools, he should keep a supply of nails of different sizes, screws, bolts, and nuts. Common cut-nails are too brittle for repairing implements, or for other similar purposes. Buy only the very best and anneal them, and they will answer all the ordinary purposes of the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to heat them red hot in a common fire, and cool gradually. Let them cool, for instance, by remaining in the fire while it burns down and goes out. One such nail, well clinched, will be worth half a dozen unannealed.

Nothing is more common than for a farmer to visit the blacksmith shop to get a broken or lost bolt or rivet inserted, and often a single nut on a bolt. This must be paid for, and much time is lost. By providing a supply of bolts, nuts and rivets, much time and trouble may be saved. They may be purchased wholesale at a low rate.

These should all be kept in shallow boxes, with compartments made for the purpose, furnished with a bow-handle for convenience in carrying them. One box, with half a dozen divisions, may be appropriated to nails of different sizes; and another, with as many compartments, to screws, bolts, rivets, etc.

Every farmer should keep on hand a supply of copper wire, and small pieces of sheet copper or copper straps. Copper wire is better than annealed iron wire; it is almost as flexible as twine, and may be bent and twisted as desired; and it will not rust. Copper straps nailed across or around a fracture or split in any wooden article, will strengthen it in a thorough manner.—Rural Affairs.

Care of Bees in November.

WHEN a proper selection of stocks for winter has been made, there will be no bees inclined to rob. There is little to be done now, unless something has been neglected. If, from timidity, any one has been deterred from making a thorough examination of his hives, he may remember that the first severe freezing seems to chill them more than zero weather in January, and he would do well to take advantage of this period to investigate the condition of his stocks. Such as cannot be wintered, for want of stores, should be taken up, even now. That kindness is sadly misdirected, which would save the lives of the bees now, and let them starve and freeze, before spring, for want of sufficient numbers to keep one another warm. If desirable, hives may be painted now, with but little detriment to the bees in them. Those intended for swarms another year, are much better painted now, than in the spring, for hives recently painted are often deserted. Either do it long beforehand, that the rank odor may be entirely gone before they are used, or do not paint them at all. The glass surplus boxes not filled should be set away in some dry place for another year. Set them right side up to keep out the mice, and in a place cold enough to freeze and destroy the eggs of the moth, that may be in them.—M. Quinby in Am. Agriculturist.

Raising Radishes in Winter.

If it be required to get good radishes in winter during the severe cold, an old cask should be sawn in two, and one half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed, beginning to shoot, must be then sown in it, and the other half of the barrel put on the top of the full one, and then placed in the cellar. For watering, lukewarm water should be used. In the course of a few days the radishes will be fit to eat.

The following is a method for raising radishes early in the spring:

Let some good radish seed soak in water for twenty-four hours, then put them in a bag and expose to the sun. In the course of the day germination will commence. The seed must then be sowed in a well-manured hot bed, and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire sufficient bulk, and be good to eat.—Galignani's Messenger.

TRESPASSING BEES.—A gentleman of Lorain Co. was telling us the other day, that a large apiary in Elyria had become such a serious nuisance to the fruit growers in the vicinity that it was contemplated to abate it by municipal ordinance. Here arises a question as to whether a trespass can be committed by bees, which is cognizable in law. Corporations can enact almost anything they have a mind to, and although the bee is generally considered a free commoner, is his foraging on other people's pastures a trespass?—Ohio Farmer.

CORRESPONDENTS expecting letters or other special attention from Mr. MOORE, are advised that he has been quite ill most of the time for two months past, and is now slowly recovering from a third attack of fever. Under the circumstances it is hoped our friends will take the will for the deed, and, except in urgent cases, excuse us from answering past favors—for the reason that, though convalescing, the duties and labors of each day are greater than we can perform.

ELECTION IS OVER—or will be ere this paper reaches its readers,—and the people, who have been coaxed, cajoled, confused and confounded by the appeals of the politicians, can now "breathe freer" and again give attention to ordinary affairs. And they will do, notwithstanding all the talk of political orators before election, that, whatever party is in power, or whoever may be Governor, it is necessary to attend to their legitimate business—to work on farms, in shops, manufacturing, etc.—that families may be fed and clothed, children educated, property accumulated, and various indispensables secured. Among the latter, with our readers, must be reckoned interesting and instructive reading matter for the family—good and useful books and newspapers,—and now is the time to provide this indispensable requisite to the happiness, progress and instruction of the various members of the household.

WRITE FOR THE RURAL!—Now that our friends in the country are again at leisure we trust they will not "forget to remember" to give us the results of their observation and experience for publication. What we want is the gist of what you have seen and learned that is new and valuable on the farm, in the orchard and garden, and in the care and breeding of domestic animals. Give us the results of experiments with new crops, trees, plants—improved machines implements, &c. If you have made any discoveries or inventions which you are willing to impart to others, send us descriptions of the same that we may benefit your brethren by making them known throughout the land. "Teach one another" through the pages of this and other journals, and you will thereby benefit yourselves and community.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN HOLLAND.—A foreign paper states that Mr. JAMES CAIRD, who has been making a tour in Holland, supplies information respecting the extent of the disease in that country, such as is not procurable in the case of England. Mr. CAIRD says the disease has now been two months in Holland, and the panic created by it in the country, whose chief wealth is in cattle, has been very great, and yet the actual loss has been far less than is believed. Up to the last official statement 3,319 animals had been attacked, of which 1,169 died, 674 were slaughtered, 717 recovered, and the remainder were under treatment. So in proportion to the whole number of cattle in the country less than three in every one thousand had yet been attacked by disease, and not two in one thousand have perished.

THE TIME TO EXTEND ITS CIRCULATION.—Those of our readers disposed to aid in circulating the RURAL in their respective localities, are reminded that the present is a favorable season for efforts in that direction. As we can neither visit your locality nor afford to send an agent, we trust that you, reader, will see that the interests of the RURAL are not neglected. If there is no agent in your neighborhood, please do us the favor to act as such, or induce the right person to take hold of the matter. We will cheerfully send specimen numbers, show-bills, &c., to any persons who will become club agents—and we want at least one live agent in every town where there are either farms, gardens or families.

POULTRY KEEPING.—"A Friend" writes—"There are many of your readers who have a great many hens and chickens, and who would like to have a systematic method of keeping them. Will you, or some of your Brigade, give us an 'epistle' on hens?" We have sometimes given various epistles on the subject, and shall be glad to receive new ones from practical poultry keepers. Meantime our friend would probably make a good investment by obtaining a work on the subject. The "Domestic Poultry Book" costs only 50 cents, and contains considerable information.

READABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Are most of those given in this paper, and we trust they will generally prove of interest and advantage to readers as well as advertisers. As we refuse many advertisements, and aim to give only such as are genuine—though we are occasionally deceived—we can usually refer with pleasure and safety to such announcements as appear in our pages. In making this general reference, however, it is understood of course that we do not endorse all that is published in our advertising department.

THE PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST.—It is said that under this title the Entomological Society of Philadelphia proposes to issue an occasional Bulletin, containing information upon the insects injurious and beneficial to vegetation. It is intended to circulate this publication gratuitously, and the Society asks the cooperation of all interested in the subject. Circulars setting forth the scope, etc., of the work may be obtained by addressing E. T. CHANNON, Esq., Secretary, 518 South 13th street, Philadelphia.

TAX THE DOGS.—And here is an argument for "that same." A New England paper says LUKE SWEETSER of Amherst, Mass., has for many years past been taking great pains with a flock of South Down sheep,—selling only the poorest, and keeping and petting the most promising, till he had probably the best flock of that kind of sheep in the State. A few nights ago the dogs got among them, and out of a flock of thirty-four but seventeen are left.

CHIEF CORN IN THE WEST.—Amid the prevailing high prices for most farm products, (says the Chief Farmer,) the price of corn is low and destined to remain so, from the scarcity of cattle and hogs to consume the large crop which has ripened in fine order. The large hay crop also contributes to keep down the price of corn. Thirty cents a bushel is a low price for corn, while other grains are so much higher in proportion.

STREAMING FEED FOR SHEEP.—Those who have written us for an apparatus for this purpose are referred to Mr. D. R. PRINDLE of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., who is the inventor of a Steamer and Cauldron, and who no doubt promptly answer all inquiries on the subject.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE RURAL IS proving a great success. We have already received several thousand subscribers for the Trial Quarter, (Oct. to January) and "still they come," in goodly numbers, daily.

HORTICULTURAL.

GARDEN WORK IN NOVEMBER.

MUCH work of importance should be done in the garden and front yard, during the latter part of November. Most of the crops have matured, and should be stored for winter use.

It is better to store most vegetables in the cellar, if this is properly constructed and arranged, than out of doors. Vegetables that keep better in the earth can be stored thus in the cellar.

The strawberry bed needs attention. Cover it well with forest leaves or cut straw. Clear the litter from asparagus beds, and cover with stable manure.

It is likewise a good time now to drain your garden and fruit yard. If not on a sandy or gravelly soil, they should be drained by all means.

KILLING WEEDS IN LAWNS.

F. S., Palmyra, N. Y., desires to learn how to eradicate weeds that have sprung up in a newly graded and seeded lawn. It requires considerable work to make and keep in order and beauty an adequate lawn and yard.

THE CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

THE change from the open air to quarters within the house is often fatal to the health of plants, and although the owner gives them, as he thinks, every care, their foliage takes on a sickly look or droops.

As we were writing this article, there came to hand a letter from Mr. C. H. Spooner of Philadelphia, who removed from the country where he had a green-house, and brought his plants to the city where he had no proper structure for them.

"My home in the city is on the north side of the street, and the back room in which I keep my plants never receives a ray of sunshine from November until March; it is also heated with hot air from a kitchen range, yet even under these, the worst of circumstances, some of the plants did much better than could have been expected.

Asaleas flowered finely toward spring, when a little sunshine crept in for an hour or two. Epiphyllum Jenkinsonii, Grahamii, and Speciosa, also flowered superbly.

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It is likewise a good time now to drain your garden and fruit yard. If not on a sandy or gravelly soil, they should be drained by all means.

THE BEST MARKET FRUIT.

We have made inquiry of a great many fruit growers, which was the most profitable fruit to grow for market purposes.

Edmund Morris of Burlington, N. J., answered us at once—strawberries, blackberries, raspberries,—in the order named.

Last week we had a call from Parker Bearle, an extensive fruit grower at South Pass, Ill. He says pears is the most profitable fruit he can raise, as they grow perfectly healthy in that locality, and he brings the trees in bearing in four years, and it is so little trouble to take care of them.

Speaking of raising pears, Mr. Hull, a famous pear grower, near Alton, Ill., always succeeds in keeping off the pear blight, as he believes by root pruning.

FLOWERS FOR PERFUME.

ACCORDING to the New York Tribune, the quantity of flowers manufactured into perfumes in the town of Cannes alone, amounts to the following quantities, which we give in tons instead of pounds:—Orange blossoms, 700 tons; roses, 265 tons; jasmine, 50 tons; violets, 37 tons; acacia, 22 tons; geranium, 15 tons; tuberose, 12 tons; jonquill, 2 tons;—amounting in all over 1,100 tons of flowers, and being sufficient if piled on wagons like loads of hay, to form a close procession more than three miles long, or sufficient to fill twenty good sized barns.

NORTHERN OHIO GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Northern Ohio Grape Growers' Association was held in Sandusky, Oct. 18th, at which the merits of several varieties of grapes were discussed.

Catawbas—In the Lake Shore Region including the Peninsular and Islands of Ottawa county, pronounced profitable to cultivate; Southern and Central Ohio medium somewhat against it.

Isabellas—Good to cultivate in the Lake Shore Region, and parts of New York State. Not so good in Pennsylvania or Southern Ohio.

Delawares—A success in Ottawas, Erie, Delaware, Darke, Cuyahoga, and the counties on the lake shore, and other places represented except near Pittsburg—at the latter place does not do well.

Concord—Good, profitable in localities, particularly in warm latitudes. They ripen as early as Hartford Prolifics.

Iona—New in this locality and not well tested yet, but all speak favorably of the variety. They ripen about the same time as the Delawares, blossom late, develop fast and ripen quickly.

Lorain—This is a new chance seedling from the garden of Mr. Hopkins of Lorain county, where Catawbas and Isabellas alone were grown.

TO PRESERVE ORCHARDS.

NATHAN SHOTWELL, Elba, Genesee, County N. Y., thinks the present appearance of decay and death in so many orchards is owing entirely to neglect and bad management.

A NEW FRUIT LADDER.

OUR soldier boy, who, we suspect, has learned during the war how to gather fruit of all kinds down South, taught us an easy way to gather apples from large trees.

ALL plants have a season of rest; discover what season is peculiar to each, and choose that season for transplanting them.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

GRAPE CULTURE IN STEUBEN Co., N. Y.—We have received from Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary N. Y. State Ag. Society the article on Grape Culture in Steuben Co., originally published in the Transactions of the State Society, in pamphlet form,—copyright secured.

LARGE GRAPE SHIPMENTS.—The Sandusky (Ohio) Register says that the three steamers, Island Queen, Philo Parsons and Gen. Grant, took away in one day from the islands in that vicinity cargoes of grapes amounting to ninety-five tons, and the quantity was not missed!

Domestic Economy.

TO PREPARE CHICORY FOR COFFEE.

JOHN WILLIS inquires in the RURAL of Oct. 14th, how to prepare chicory for coffee. I will give him the way we prepare it, which we think makes as good a substitute as anything we can get for the real article.

Soon after digging the roots in the fall or spring, (they will take no hurt in the ground through the winter if dug immediately after the frost comes out,) ent them in pieces of as uniform size as possible, about the size of common beans, and dry them thoroughly around the stove, or in the oven, with the door open, and put them away in a dry place.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR TIMES OF DEAR MEAT.

THE following useful recipes are taken from Cassell's (London) Illustrated family newspaper:

POTATO PIE.—Make a thin pie crust in the usual way, and line with it a basin or deep pie dish. Fill to the top with finely shredded potatoes, among which mix an onion or two sliced very thin, pepper and salt, and a little butter, dripping, or lard.

PORK AND POTATO PIE.—Put into a deep dish some pork bones, from which the meat has been removed for sausages or other use.

BRAN STOCK.—Put a large handful of bran into a quart of water, boil, and then leave to simmer till the quantity is reduced to half.

ONION STEW.—To two quarts of bran stock, add eight onions cut small, three ounces of lard, fat, or butter, salt and pepper.

THE KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.—The best Blackberry I have yet seen.—G. Downing. It is very hardy and a great bearer.—Am. Agriculturist.

Advertisements.

ONE THOUSAND IONA BUDS.—From vines bought of Dr. Grant—ten dollars per hundred. For sale by R. P. KENDIG, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

ONE THOUSAND DELAWARE LAYERS, ALL GOOD PLANTS, from bearing vines—Dr. Grant stock. Price, Fifty Dollars per hundred, the cash. Also a few extra Diana and Delaware layers. See advertisement in this paper.

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

THE KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.—The best Blackberry I have yet seen.—G. Downing. It is very hardy and a great bearer.—Am. Agriculturist.

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 \$6 each, which he will sell at \$1.75 each, or 20 for \$30.

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.

GRAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES, Grown from single eyes of well matured wood, in the open ground.

AGENTS WANTED.—Site specific experience, and address MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Publishers, No. 14 North Street, New York.

GOOD CHEER.—THE BEST WORKING, THE BEST MADE, and the most desirable COOK STOVE is the GOOD CHEER, with a sitting and dumping grate. Can be arranged for wood or coal.

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FOR SALE.—First Premium Brahma Chickens bred in this country, by H. G. WITTE. Price per pair, \$8. Rouen and Cayuga Ducks, pair, \$8. Grey Dominiques, \$1 to \$2. H. MOORE, Salem, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.—I will furnish any one interested in the pleasure of catching fish or trapping game—such as Mink, Muskrat, Coon, Otter, Fox, etc., a sure and effectual means of procuring them. This preparation will induce the most numerous of American game into traps set for them. Also a receipt for taming vicious horses, making them tractable and kind. All for Twenty-Five Cents. Address 82-84 J. S. WILLIAMS, Bradford, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED.—Energetic Men, can make \$5 to \$10 a day, selling the celebrated, improved BRAZIL ROBINSON'S BURNERS for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a splendid light, without smoke or smell. Every family wants it, as it can be sold for the price of a couple of Chimneys. Sample, post paid, 25 cents. Send for Circular and full particulars. Exclusive territory given. JAMES EDGAR, Manufacturer, 82-84 No. 35 Maiden Lane, New York.

LEWISTON ACADEMY. A Family and Day School on Niagara River, Will open in Winter Term on Monday, Dec. 18th. Teachers will be admitted to the pleasure of the Board, and receive special care. Competent Teachers will be employed in each department and every effort will be made to secure the highest quality of instruction.

1866. THE LADY'S FRIEND.—Devoted to LITERATURE and FASHION. \$2.50 a year. We give WHEELER & WILSON'S Celebrated \$55 Sewing Machines on the following terms: Twenty copies and the Sewing Machine, \$70. Thirty copies and the Sewing Machine, \$85. Forty copies and the Sewing Machine, \$100.

READ "HUMBUG" OCCASIONALLY.—We guarantee you it will pay. Let your neighbor see it; it will pay him. Your daughter, who is a school teacher, sends to have her fortune told, should read it; it will pay her. And, young man, read section 8, and see if it don't pay you. The police have just reported that there are twenty men in the city who realize \$200.00 per week following the business explained in section 6 of HUMBUG.

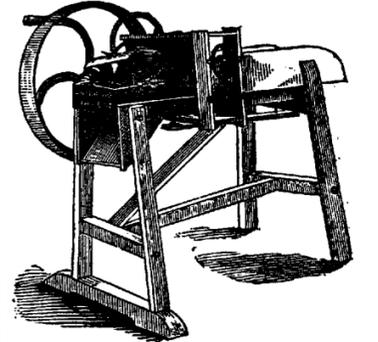
CANVASSERS WANTED.—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR VICTOR'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, endorsed by the President, Cabinet, Members of Congress, Governors, Generals, Baccrot the Historian, and the Press generally. This work still is the CONCISED STANDARD. All who have contributed to the histories of the War, (even the authors themselves) acknowledge the superiority of Victor's. Also, to be ordered Victor's HISTORY OF AMERICAN CONSPIRACIES from 1760 to 1860 (the only work of the kind published) for a new illustrated edition of the Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, and for Portraits of Generals, &c. These works are all superbly illustrated, and sell very rapidly; by canvassers only. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given. Send for Circulars. Address TOBEY & HOVEY, Publishers, No. 18 Spruce St., N. Y.

\$1,000,000 WORTH OF

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware,

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive: 50 Hunting-Case Watches, each \$125. 50 Silver Watches, each \$20 to \$25. 10,000 Gold Pens and Silver Cases, each \$5 to \$8. And a large assortment of Jewelry and Silver Ware of every description. The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows: Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, and mailed to you. These envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Address: H. B. DENN & CO., No. 36 Beekman St., F. O. Box 4270, New York.

CUMINGS' CUTTER.



THE undersigned would call attention to their series of HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS. The Cumings' Cutter has taken a First Premium at every Fair where it has exhibited, and has received hundreds of testimonials from the proprietors of hundreds of farms who have tested it by use. The prices at our shop vary from \$10 to \$75. They are sold at a discount, freight added, and are the most important business centers throughout the country. For descriptive Circular and Price List address the undersigned proprietors and manufacturers: SAMPSON, CUMINGS & CO., Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.

BARRETT'S ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

NIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO PAGES OCTAVO. NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES ALREADY SOLD!

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This book shows great thoroughness and research.—We have found it full and complete in its information.—Baltimore American. Its author wields a graceful and able pen, and is thoroughly conversant with the political history of the nation. We warmly commend his work to the American people, who will never cease to honor the memory and rever the name of Abraham Lincoln. They will regard this volume as a household treasure.—Washington Chronicle.

It is well written and well published. In a word it is the best life of Lincoln extant.—Indianapolis Journal. It is valuable because it contains the pith of all Mr. Lincoln's speeches and letters; and where they are of great general interest, they are given entire.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Barrett has labored with love, zeal and fidelity.—Times every page, breaking through a defective setting as a pure amount of dashes. Every important speech and public document, spoken or written by the man, is here, word for word. The hard sense, mainly integrity and unflinching patriotism, which have passed into history, and been reflected from the pages, as the portrait, self-drawn, of a brave, noble, great-hearted man.

The best lesson of our day is the life of Lincoln.—New York Independent. Readers will find in it just about the amount of information and proportion of detail which they will regard as most satisfactory.—New York Exchange.

Many of the most interesting facts in relation to Mr. Lincoln's early years and professional life in Illinois were derived from his own lips. The narrative is graceful in style and abounds in those details which lend a charm to biography.—Cincinnati Gazette.

SOLD TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. AGENTS WANTED.—Site specific experience, and address MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Publishers, No. 14 North Street, New York.

GOOD CHEER.

THE BEST WORKING, THE BEST MADE, and the most desirable COOK STOVE is the GOOD CHEER, with a sitting and dumping grate. Can be arranged for wood or coal.

AGENTS WANTED.—Site specific experience, and address MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Publishers, No. 14 North Street, New York.

Ladies' Department.

POLLY

Brown eyes, "Mercy's sake,
Little nose; Quiet, dear!"
Dirt pies,
Rumpled clothes. New shoes,
New frock,
Torn books, Vague views
Spoilt toys; Of what's o'clock;
Arch looks, Unlike a boy's.
When it's time
To go to bed,
And scorn sublime
For what is said;
Cakes, tarts; Folded hands,
Saying prayers,
Understands
Not, nor cares;
Falling down
Off chairs; Thinks it odd,
Smiles away;
Breaking crown
Down stairs; Yet my God
Hear her pray!
Catching flies
On the plane; Deep sighs—
Cause not pain; Bedgown white,
Kiss Dolly;
Good night!—
That's Polly.
Bribing you
With kisses
For a few
Farthing blisses; Fast asleep,
As you see;
Heaven keep
My girl for me!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY GARRIE C. BAILEY.

CLOSE the sightless eyes, compose the frigid limbs, lay the nerveless hands above the still heart, let the sunny locks wave around the marble brow, wrap the lifeless form in snow-white garments, and lay it softly down to sleep. Tread lightly, speak in whispers, break not the silence which reigns around. Come near, take one fond look of that calm face, and say—is not Death beautiful? Aye, even though it should break our hearts to gaze, there is beauty there! But it is not like the varying beauty life gives the animate form, it is the impress the glorified spirit leaves upon its clay tenement, to bid us take heed of immortality.

So JESSIE died—our darling, beautiful JESSIE; and they gathered roses, and wreathed them around her head, while one little snow-white bud nestled close to her heart, as though it would bring back the young life which had fled all too soon. How sweetly she looked—yet how our hearts ached! And when they laid her in the grave it seemed like sacrilege to throw the moist earth over her beautiful form. In the agony of our grief we forgot Him who was without guile, and who bore the accumulated reproach of our race for our sakes, and who has bidden all the weary to come unto Him and find rest. Unconsciously we had made an idol of our JESSIE, and as she passed away from our clinging hearts, we shut our eyes and groped in darkness. Ah! how desolate to us had all things then become; for we utterly refused to be comforted, because our JESSIE was no longer ours.

Then came one whose steps were slow and feeble, and whose once raven locks were now white as the drifting snow,—with starting earnestness saying:—"It is appointed unto man once to die, and after death the judgment. Know ye not that she, whom ye so bitterly mourn, is now a white-robed angel and amid that Heavenly throng who stand at the right hand of the Redeemer? Would you have had her longer in this world of sin, to suffer from the thousand evils that beset mankind, because it pains your hearts to part with her now? I have seen many, young and fair as she, go forth into the world to combat with its snares and temptations, and failing to overcome evil, sink down at last to the grave in shame, not a vestige left of that sweet purity which made them once so like the angels. Rather be ye comforted, that He who gave her to you for a season, also took her away before her pure spirit had been sullied by contact with the things of earth."

Three times the moon had "waxed and waned." Once more we stood in the presence of the resistless conqueror. He who had roused us from our sinful grief, and taught us to look beyond the grave, and up to Him who died for all, was also going away. His mind seemed wandering; he talked of the brook and the meadow, of the sweet wild flowers and his childhood's playmates. Then he spoke of his mother and a sister who had died in childhood, saying: "They are coming for me, and there is JESSIE with them. Here they come. Oh! NELLIE—(addressing JESSIE's almost heart-broken mother), can you not see her? There she is, right by you—and see how happy she looks! I knew our JESSIE was an angel. Yes, mother, I'm coming, but I wanted them to see JESSIE first." So, almost ere we were aware, his spirit took its flight. Reverently we closed the lids over the eyes which had but just looked upon angels, and meekly folded upon the pulseless heart the hands which should no more rest in blessing upon our heads,—feeling in our inmost hearts that, after all, it is a blessed thing to die.

Gowanda, N. Y.

A PROMINENT bachelor politician on the Kennebeck remarked to a lady that soap-stone was excellent to keep feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that, which you know nothing about." The bachelor turned pale and maintained a wistful silence.

A SINGULAR STORY.

THE MAON TELEGRAPH tells the following sad story of the war:

"I learned on yesterday the circumstances of a melancholy quandary in which a young lady, one of the most estimable and lovely in this part of the country, was placed. A gallant officer was betrothed to her. He fell on the fatal field of Sharpsburg. She loved him dearly, and was afflicted far beyond what ladies of a more buoyant temper would have suffered. She went into mourning, secluded herself from society, devoted herself to religious and charitable deeds, and was 'dead to the world.' A few months ago, a young gentleman of great wealth, superior talents, and handsome person, accidentally formed her acquaintance in the progress of a business transaction. He was fascinated with her; persevered till he overcame her aversion little by little, and finally they became engaged to be married only a fortnight ago. She had already made out her order for an elegant *trousseau*. But four days ago, the first lover returned. He had been carried to a Northern hospital from the battle-field, with no hope of life, and has just been liberated and returned. He has a frightful scar across his face, only one eye, is an invalid for life, and is poor; but in his bosom burns a manly and noble soul. The poor girl has shut herself up, and will not see either of them. The meeting between her and her first lover, the other day, is said to have been distressing. His letters had failed to reach her, and she firmly believed he was dead till he stood before her, the ghastly ruin of her lover, once so handsome and manly. Poor fellow! I have caught a glimpse of him once as he passed along the street, with his crutches and melancholy face. God bless him.

THE FRENCH MOTHER.

THERE are seldom more than two children in a *menage*, three at the utmost, whatever the reason may be, and these children are commonly idolized both by father and mother, and the children in return have an actual *culte* for "ma mere." Of the father one hears less; but the words "ma mere," pronounced with a certain intonation, in the pulpit or on the stage, never fail to set handkerchiefs in requisition in all directions. I remember an amusing instance, in a melodrama by Dumas pere, in which a certain notorious bandit was boasting of his high and mighty deeds, and was interrupted by a friend with the gross remark, "After all, you are nothing but a robber." "Stay, my friend," he replied,—"I have a mother." Profound sensation in the audience. Every ear is picked eagerly. The bandit resumes, "Once in every month, I leave my eagle eyrie; I descend into the lowly plain. Crossing it with hasty and indignant steps, I enter the city of Valencia. There I enter a lofty mansion in the dead of the night. I mount the marble stairs. I push a heavy oaken door—a chamber lies before me; in that chamber a couch; on that couch a woman, a venerable woman! I approach that sleeping saint. But does she sleep? I impress a kiss upon her sacred lips, and she—she gives me back that kiss!—Now dare I say I am a robber!" Tremendous explosion of applause and universal weeping.

FEMININE TOPICS.

MISS DOROTHEA L. DIX has resigned the office of superintendent of female army nurses, and that corps has been disbanded.

MRS. LINCOLN has acknowledged the receipt of \$3,048, the contribution of the people of Rhode Island to the "Lincoln Testimonial Fund."

AN old maid, nine married couple, and eleven children, comprised the population of Chicago 36 years ago. This year's census makes it 177,956.

AT Visalia, California, married women go to school with their children. Sometimes the mother and children are all between four and eighteen.

THE notorious Belle Boyd, it is said, will shortly appear on the stage. If her histrionic abilities are not better than her literary one, as displayed in her book, she had better not.

DURING the recent bathing season at Llandudno, on the coast of Wales, a prize was offered for the best lady swimmer in a fifty yards race. The prize was won by a little girl but eight years old, the daughter of a London banker.

A FRENCH traveler, recently in this country, says that the chief occupation of the ladies at Saratoga, was dressing, undressing and redressing. A young lady of fashion was accustomed to change her waterfall three times a day.

AT an agricultural exhibition the following toast was given: "Our fair sisters—in the language of the orator, 'the best friends and most efficient patrons of the farmer, for they would have all men to be the best husband-men.'"

NINETEEN sisters of charity left Southampton on the 18th ultimo, in the West India steamer *Sene*, to attend the sick and dying. Many of them were persons of high standing. They were clad in coarse garments, with large white bonnets.

YOUNG men in Lawrence, Kansas, have to marry to get shelter from the weather, the landladies there taking none but married people. The unfortunate youths say it is a conspiracy between the young ladies and the boarding-house keepers.

AN English legend says that, on a certain day in the year, the young women of Abbotsbury used to go up to St. Catherine's Chapel, where they made use of the following prayer:—"A husband, St. Catherine; a handsome one. St. Catherine: a rich one, St. Catherine; and soon, St. Catherine."

Choice Miscellany.

OUR CONSECRATIONS.

FROM out each yesterday of life
All have some precious store to keep:
Some little store of golden worth,
Some treasure rescued from the deep
Of those gone hours, ere yet the waves
Of time have closed their quiet graves.

Thrice dark of all dark days that one
Which leaves no brightness from its hours,
No nightingale to sing at eve,
No after-fragrance from its flowers,
No holy dew distilled from Heaven,
To consecrate it fresh at even.

Bless'd art thou, heart that yearnest (though
The tears that dim thine eyes be vain)
To call back something from thy past,
Some yesterday to life again.
The gladdest Summer of our years
We consecrate by Autumn tears.

Each consecrates some precious part,
Some secret store of hidden worth;
We garner each our harvest sheaves,
Our golden memories of earth,
Against the Winter time of need;
That we may after come and feed.

And when the yesterdays of life
Shall all be numbered, still I deem
Each one shall have his store to keep,
His fadeless relic of earth's dream:
Some shadows softened by God's light,
Some star that made his journey bright.

[Harper's Monthly for November.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
"THE MELANCHOLY DAYS."

BY C. A. L.

THE year has fallen into the "sere and yellow leaf." The clouds are leaden, the air moist and chilly, and the cold, pale sun-rays are unable to penetrate the one or impart warmth to the other. Heavy rains seem to have washed out the brilliant dyes of the foliage, and the fierce blasts swoop off the leaves and scatter them far and wide, to cover the still green earth with a damp, soggy carpet.

To-night we are having the first flurry of snow, and the trees groan and sob in the wind, and there is a rush of meeting gales overhead, and a scampering sound of dead leaves rustling below. It is damp, and cold, and uncomfortable without. The heaviest covering could not keep this first chill breath of the waning year from penetrating to the bones; and the dark, angry skies above, the black uncertain ground beneath, and the rude, hustling, worrying gusts of wind—now driving full in your face, now whisking you about with a sudden turn and impelling you forward at a break-neck pace—impress you only with a peevish sense of uncomfortable, struggling existence. The wrath of the elements banishes pleasant reflections. You take a very sober view of your position in the world. Your distempered fancy ransacks the repertory of your life, and crowds your mental vision with pictures of the saddest of your experiences. The losses you have sustained and the disappointments you have met with loom up before you frowningly, and seem to threaten future woes. Sorrowful faces of the dearly beloved, long since gone to their last earthly resting-place, peer out wistfully from the darkness, and beckon you to companionship with them. A terrible sense of the nothingness of life and the nearness of death overpowers you. Your thoughts summon up sad images of "the stern pall, the bier," and the air is full of charnel-house suggestions. Yes, my friend, the mercury is very low, and our feelings go down with it.

But within everything is different. Come with me into this cozy room, draw the curtains close, rake over the fire,

"Bring in great logs, and let them lie
To make a solid core of heat;"

and as the flame leaps up, diffusing a mellow light and genial warmth around and sending fitful shadows over the ceiling, our hearts again swell with hope, and life seems a blessed and a glorious thing. Here the storm sounds musically as it beats against the pane, and the gust which rattles the casement and even shakes the whole house itself, only awakens a keener sense of comfort and enjoyment at the fireside. Here we can sit and enjoy the season "sentimentally considered," and read the poems written in praise of all that we have just been deprecating—poems composed in snug libraries, by the cheerful evening lamp and fire.

Not to be too severe on late autumnal aspects, most of the commendations bestowed upon them, we are inclined to think, are conceived within doors, and represent the season not as it is, but as it ought to be. There is indeed a supernatural charm in the hazy Indian-summer time—when it comes; but we have noted very few days, in our not over-brief existence, that were worthy of the designation. We suspect that fabled season must have gone out with "The Last of the Mohicans." At least the evidence it gives of its presence is so vague and unsatisfactory, that no two persons of our acquaintance have ever agreed upon the period of its actual appearance. No, the season is very cold, very damp, and not the least *summery*—Indian or otherwise. Even IRENÆUS, who loves to linger "under the trees," announces that the next of his charming series of letters will come "from the fireside."

But to the poets. I said above that I thought most of the poems on this season must have been written within doors, and by a cheerful fire. Some of these effusions, however, are so full of gloomy suggestions, that we can see plainly enough they took on form and substance while their authors stood under angry skies and were pelted by cold, drizzling showers. I imagine that TANNYSON jingled knee-deep in

faded flowers when he wrote the following lines:

A spirit haunts the year's last hours,
Dwelling amid these yellowing bowers;

To himself he talks:
For at eventide, listening earnestly,
At his work you may hear him sob and sigh
In the walks;
Earthward he boweth the heavy stalks
Of the mouldering flowers.

The air is damp, and hushed, and close,
As a sick man's room when he takes repose
An hour before death:
My very heart faints, and my whole soul grieves
At the moist rich smell of the rotting leaves,
And the breath
Of the fading edges of box beneath,
And the year's last rose.

The most genial of this class of poems are those which look beyond the lowering aspects of the present hour to the time when morning shall dawn on clearer skies, and nature shake off her lethargy at the sweet call of the spring birds. Not without a gleam of hope are these sad stanzas by THOMAS IRWIN, an Irish poet:

Amid the ivy on the tomb
The Robin sings his winter-song,
Full of cheerful pity:
Deep grows the evening gloom,
Dim spreads the snow along,
And sounds the slowly tolling bell from the silent
Sing, sweet Robin, sing [city.
To one that lies below;
Few hearts are warm above the snow
As that beneath thy wing;
So sing, sweet, sing
All about the coming Spring.

When Summer, with hay-scented breath,
Shall come the mountains over,
Sing, Robin, through the valley,
Above the tufts of flowering heath,
And o'er the honied clover,
Where many a bronzed and humming bee shall
Sing, brown spirit, sing [voyage musically;
Each Summer evening

When I am far away;
I know not one I'd wish so near
The dust I love as thou, sweet dear;
So sing, sweet, sing
Still, still about the coming Spring.

But, dear reader, I did not bring you in here, "out of the wet," as the phrase has it, to furnish you with my complaints about the weather—complaints which, after all, are only half in earnest—or to make you listen to dull remarks upon "mournful rhymes;" but to ask you what you are going to do this winter. Have you formed any plans for turning the season to account? Do you care anything about being more of a man—more earnest, better informed, stronger intellectually next spring than you are to-day? Why, there are men all around us, young men too, blessed with every advantage which opulence and intelligent society afford, who have ceased to grow intellectually; whose mental development has ended almost before it had fairly commenced. Mere automaton hulks, they only serve to show the connecting link between humanity and the lowest order of animal existence. By a kind of galvanic action they keep up a twitching of the muscles, and exert a certain amount of dull, unthinking force on material things; but they are so far from manifesting any higher notion of life than as a field where hard labor will supply physical necessities, that their influence upon the world is hardly greater than it would be if they were buried. When a man reaches such a point his career is practically accomplished—life has no further sweets for him. Put up his headstone: "Sacred to the Memory of —." Do not tell me that I am laying too great stress on intellectual progress, and that I seem to ignore the fact that life has some moral significance; for observation will teach you that a man who is in a state of intellectual stagnation cannot pursue high moral aims.

Winter in this severe climate is really about five months long. Many of us will have more leisure during this time than in the busy summer, and moreover the nights are long and the weather better adapted to reading, study and reflection than at any other period of the year. What shall we do with all these days and hours? For my own part, I have refitted my "snuggery," and propose to burn a little "midnight oil" over my books; to take up the threads of research and investigation which active business cares compelled me for a time reluctantly to resign. I assume that you will do a similar thing. Are you a farmer? Then perhaps you know something of Agricultural Chemistry. If not, study it; for most of the fatal agricultural blunders of the day are due to an ignorance of this important science. Are you a mechanic? Those wonderful modern inventions which have revolutionized the labor system, were the mighty achievements of men of your own class—of men many of whom did not have half your opportunities. Are you a young man, or a young woman, and seeking a "sphere" in life? Give up vain reveries, and vague, pulseless "yearnings," and go to work and win it. Choose a "specialty," and by dint of hard study and untiring perseverance wring something out of it. It is a very common and mischievous notion that grown-up men and women are too old to learn, especially from books. Any man who is able to work, if he has not stultified himself by bad habits is also able to study. Let us all then apply ourselves earnestly, and perhaps we may hail the coming spring with broader views and deeper knowledge than we ever supposed we could possess.

HOME.—Home should be viewed as a social nursery within whose protecting walls a young lady must fit herself for a higher and more difficult sphere. It is the place of opportunity; the dressing-room of life, the ante-chamber leading into the great hall of assembly, in which she is bound to act some more or less important part.—*Young Ladies' Counsellor.*

A MAN must have a very bad opinion of himself not to be willing to appear what he really is.

Sabbath Musings.

LORD, I AM THINE.

Yes, I do feel, my God, that I am thine!
Thou art my joy; myself, mine only grief;
Hear my complaint, low bending at Thy shrine;
"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief!"

Unworthy even to approach so near,
My soul lies trembling like a summer's leaf;
Yet, O forgive! I doubt not, though I fear!
"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief!"

O! draw me nearer for, too far away,
The beamings of Thy brightness are too brief—
While faith, tho' fainting, still has strength to pray,
"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief!"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOOK INTO THY HEART.

BY L. MCG.

UNCERTAINTY as to our true Christian status, as well as an entire mistake in the matter of our regeneration, is the result of the improper means we use to discover our relations to God. There are few Christians who have not often doubted their regeneration, and suspected the truth of their religion. We are led astray by the imperfection of our tests. In our self-examinations, we are apt to consult our actions, and if they satisfy our standard, we infer that we are of the household of faith; if they come short of that standard, our minds are clouded with doubt. In other words, we try ourselves by the same tests which we apply to others. Our failures in the attempt to estimate the religious worth of our neighbor, ought to be a sufficient condemnation of such a test of our own Christian character. The process is doubly dangerous, because it leads us into error of judgment in two directions; to mistake good for evil and also to mistake evil for good. The motives of the heart, as they find expression in our outward actions, are so refracted and travestied, that their original character may not safely be inferred from these actions. They come out through a medium which is variable and treacherous. We can only know them aright by examining the source from whence they come. These outward manifestations may be the signs by which our fellow men estimate us, but they are not the true mirror of our Christian character.

It is to this error in self-examination we think, that a great deal of the doubt and uncertainty in the Christian mind is owing. In such a course we reason with premises which have no logical connection with the conclusion. Our religious state cannot be inferred. It cannot be proved or refuted by circumstantial evidence. We ought not to trust a witness who stands impeached.

Where shall we find the true test, where seek the evidence which is reliable? We answer,—in the heart. It is the heart and the heart alone that is the unerring guide. PAUL said he knew he was of the household of faith, because he loved the brethren. It was the heart of PAUL that discovered this assurance, and developed to him his Christian status. How did the Pharisee satisfy himself as to his relations to God? He said to himself:—"I am not an extortioner, I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all I possess, &c." The error of his conclusion from these premises is a sufficient refutation of his reasoning. The rich young man who came to CHRIST, inferred that he was perfect, because he had "kept all the commandments from his youth up." He went away sorrowful at the answer of CHRIST. Who of us can say even as much as that rich young man? Yet with all he could say, it was no evidence that he was at peace with God. The Pharisee and the rich young man committed the very error which too many Christians of our day commit. They reasoned from their own acts; they asked their minds and were satisfied with the answer of human reason.

We do not undervalue the importance of upright conduct and good actions; but we insist that they are not trustworthy indexes of our relations to God. The heart alone is a trustworthy guide. Over its counsels each individual presides for himself. Its secrets are known only to God and himself. It is a ready and truthful witness. Tell me what are the counsels of the heart, and you have told me how its possessor stands with God.

It is important, too, that we should put implicit faith in the responses from the oracle of the heart. These responses are to the heart what the deliverances of consciousness are to the mind. If we do not trust them we will ever be in a state of mystery and doubt. We should not only not seek our information in any other quarter, but when the heart has responded to our inquiry we should not question its decision. If it decides unfavorably, we have reason to fear, and to seek salvation; if it decides favorably, we have reason to persevere and push forward in the direction we are going. When the Psalmist said—"The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked," he was describing a state of the heart, not its relations to its possessor. The very statement is in harmony with our position. The heart does deceive the world, and would aspire to deceive God; but it does so through the very means which, with ourselves, we ought to discredit as evidence, viz, the actions, and all the outward and human manifestations.

Christian reader, if you would examine yourself go to the heart. Be not deceived by the false, flitting evidences of the world. JUDAS cried, "Hail, Master!" and kissed our SAVIOUR; but he was JUDAS still. Rather let your course be guided by that Chart which is contained in the revealed Word of God. The compass which God has placed in every heart will always indicate the direction in which you are sailing. If the needle points contrary to the chart, change your course or you are lost. If it is heavenward, spread all the sails, and throw every impediment overboard, for the haven is before you.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.

This useful machine, invented by I. W. Lamb, and manufactured in Rochester by a company organized for that purpose, is rapidly coming into favor, and will no doubt some day supersede almost entirely the practice of knitting by hand. It is by some regarded as second in importance only to the sewing machine. I will not attempt any explanation of its novel mechanism, for it would be difficult to make an intelligible description without the aid of a diagram; but its most available features are that it is not cumbersome, and therefore not expensive, is only about two feet in length, can be fastened to a table, and is easily worked by a crank, two sets of needles being used, which can be so adjusted as to make the stitches more or less close, and the work of any desirable width. By this machine a great variety of articles of common use may be made, such as stockings, gloves, shawls, afghans, chair covers, blankets, etc. The machine can be worked very rapidly, and its work is well done. Those who have tried it say that its management is not difficult to be acquired, and if this is so, it will no doubt soon take its place among the most important labor-saving inventions of the day.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

As I have heard a great many inquiries made about the origin of petroleum, and as there seems to be some conflict of opinion on the subject, I submit to your readers the following, which I found in a daily paper, and which accords with the views of those best capable of judging of the matter:—"The formation of the North American continent, the great upheaval of which threw off the water and discovered the land, deposited vast fields of salty marsh grass and seaweed in the beds where petroleum is now found. This vegetable deposit, in the transformation, became covered with successive layers of sand, shutting up the vegetation in its salt water beds. The action of the internal heat of the earth upon this vegetation and salt water could not consume the vegetable matter, nor could it drive off the salt water in vapor, for the hardening of the sand into rock cut off all means of escape. As a result, the heat distilled the vegetation, extracting the carbon and hydrogen comprising them—hence the formation of the hydro-carbonic compound known as petroleum. The same natural heat which performed the work of distillation would naturally crack the rock above, to some extent—hence the fissures through which the oil has been forced up in some localities, producing the oil-springs."

I find in WILLIAM WRIGHT'S interesting little work on the "Oil Regions of Pennsylvania," the following interesting phenomena illustrating the

LAWLESSNESS OF OIL-SPRINGS.

"Precisely as every human being has his own set of features, tone of voice, and the like, so each individual oil-spring has characteristics, with regard to the escape of water, gas, petroleum, or all three. In one, the flow of the last-named will be continuous and uniform, day and night, not varying more from week to week than a spring-brook. It may or may not be accompanied by a large escape of gas, visible to the naked eye, though it ordinarily is by some. In such a flowing concern there is no noise, except the splash of the liquid falling into the tank. But in others a regular periodicity takes place in the discharge. The Coquette well, for example, emits a succession of sounds as loud and sharp as the exhausts of a small steam engine, and occurring in tolerable order in every ten seconds, in such a manner as 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2; 1, 2, 3; 1, 2, 3, 4; sometimes two of these coming off together by an extraordinary effort. A copious discharge of gas comes off with each of these eruptions, ascending from the tube like a thin smoke, to mingle with the atmosphere. The Wild-Cat well, at Petroleum Centre, and the Yankee, on Cherry Run, remain silent for forty and twenty minutes respectively; then begin to foam and spout, the oil coming off at first only in drops, but increasing by degrees until the tube belches forth quite freely; these discharges afterwards decrease in violence, and finally stop altogether, after the lapse of from five to eight minutes. Each escape of liquid is accompanied by a sharp report, which may be heard one hundred yards off or more. * * * Others again are found to remain quiescent for twenty-one or twenty-two hours in the day; then to break forth in one continuous flow, or a succession of belchings, for the other two or three hours."

DIAMONDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The "California diamond," so-called, has been in use for years as an article of cheap jewelry, but it is now asserted that the genuine mineral has been found in the mountain streams of that State. Several of these precious stones, found at Cherokee Ravine, Batte county, North San Juan, Nevada county, and at Placerville, were submitted to the inspection of skillful lapidaries, and pronounced "simon-pure." They were found in "sluces, or pudding-boxes used for placer mining," and their average value was seventy-five dollars.

CAST-IRON NAILS.—Cast-iron nails are now extensively used, and are found to rust much less rapidly under the influence of the atmosphere than ordinary nails, or even those made of copper. They are used especially in making roofs for manufactories which produce gases that corrode common wrought-iron. The nails, after being cast from very hot metal in sand-moulds, are rendered malleable by being exposed to a red heat for 72 hours in refractory retorts containing pulverized oxide of iron and sawdust, and then allowed to cool slowly.

CRYSTALIZED MAPLE SUGAR.

EDS. RURAL:—In reading No. 33 of the RURAL, I find an article which speaks of finding crystallized maple sugar in a jug of maple sirup, and a request to be advised of the fact if any other person had seen any thing of the kind.

Having spent many years in the south-west part of the State of N. Y., where much maple sugar was made every year, and my husband being in the practice of making our own sweetening, we often put up a quantity of molasses for particular uses; and one spring we thought we would take the first run of sap, because it made better molasses or sirup than later runs. I filled a jug containing between two and three gallons, and stopped it very tight, as tight as I could with a cork, and let it stand till autumn, when we used the sirup which was very clear and pleasant; and, finding particles of grained sugar near the bottom of the sirup after it had all been drawn out, I put the jug in a kettle of water and let it boil awhile and we drained out about a quart of crystallized sugar. It had the appearance of alum in color, only much clearer, and was of every conceivable shape and form, and of a finely sweet taste.

Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

A CURIOUS FACT.

W. M. ASKS for an explanation of "a curious fact," a detailed statement of which will be found in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 14th. If molten iron is more dense than the solid, the solid should swim on the fluid, for the same reason that wood does on water, viz., because it is lighter. No other reason is necessary, because this is all-sufficient. The one fact is not more curious than the other. But in your quotation, it is said, that iron, as "it changes from the molten to a solid condition, is contracted;" but this cannot be, if the detailed experiment is as stated, and I know it is, for I have tried it, and know the fact. The "specific gravity" (of iron), is less "in a solid state" than in a molten form. This is true of many substances, also, that they expand in changing from a liquid to a solid state. Of these are sulphur, many salts in crystallizing, bismuth and antimony, and probably many others. It would be a great curiosity if the lighter solid iron should sink in the heavier molten iron.

Various Topics.

A MAGNANIMOUS DANE.

DURING the wars that raged from 1659 to 1660, between Frederick III. of Denmark and Charles Gustavus of Sweden, after a battle, in which the victory had remained with the Danes, a stout burgher of Flensburg was about to refresh himself, ere retiring to have his wounds dressed, with a draught of beer from a wooden bottle, when an imploring cry from a wounded Swede, lying on the field, made him turn, and with the very few words of Sidney—"Thy need is greater than mine"—he knelt down by the fallen enemy to pour the liquor in his mouth. His requital was a pistol-shot in the shoulder from the treacherous Swede.

"Rascal!" he cried, "I would have befriended you, and you would murder me in return! Now will I punish you. I would have given you the whole bottle; but now you shall have only half." And drinking off half himself, he gave the rest to the Swede.

The king hearing the story, sent for the burgher, and asked him how he came to spare the life of such a rascal.

"Sire," said the honest burgher, "I could never kill a wounded enemy."

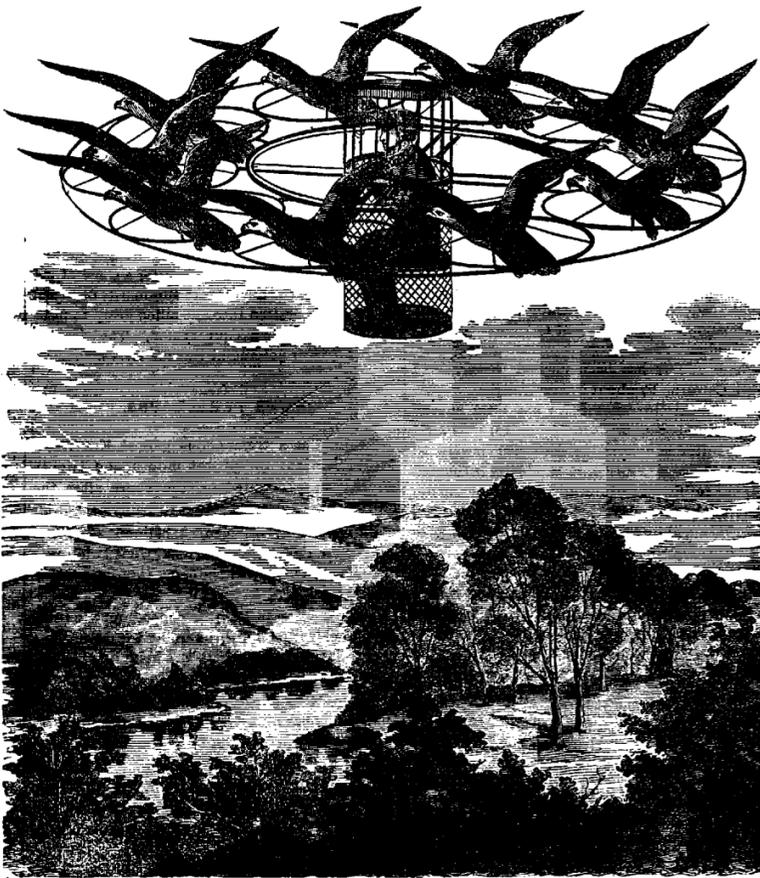
"Thou meritest to be made a noble," the king said, and created him one immediately, giving him as armorial bearings a wooden bottle pierced with an arrow!

The family only lately became extinct in the person of an old maiden lady.—Book of Golden Deeds.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.

THE American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equity, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty six in number,) who were chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, and frugality.

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNIA.—The fact has recently been made out by Dr. Kursack, a German, that the chemical principal tannin is the best known antidote to the terrible poison, strychnia. Various bodies contain tannin, but the most convenient source of it is gall nuts, or oak bark. Green tea holds a good deal of tannin, but is not eligible, inasmuch as when administered in the doses necessary to be effective, it is in itself almost a poison. We fear very little practical benefit can accrue from this discovery of the German doctor, inasmuch as every grain of strychnia requires for its neutralization no less than two and a half drachms of tannin.



A NATURAL FLYING MACHINE.

[The accompanying engraving and description of a proposed novel Flying Machine, by a Baltimore correspondent of the Scientific American, will attract the attention of all interested in the subject of aerial navigation. For the illustration we are indebted to the courteous editors of the excellent journal named.]

You have of late published several articles on the subject of flying machines, and are, it is therefore to be presumed, disposed to invite discussion of the question, believing, doubtless, that the time will come when man will subject the air, as he has the other elements, to his control. I venture to submit for publication a plan, to me apparently simple and feasible, that occurred to me many years ago, but that I have never found opportunity to put to the test of experiment. It is to do what man has already done upon the earth—make use of the powers of the inferior animals given to him to be his servants to effect his purposes. There are many birds noted for strength of wing and endurance in flight. The brown eagle and the American swan particularly suggest themselves. I propose to obtain a number of such birds (swans would probably be the most easily entrapped, but it might be a question whether they would bear our summer heats;) ascertain by experiment their power of raising and sustaining additional weight to that of their own bodies, and attach them by jackets fitted around their bodies

and cords to a frame work, which shall sustain a basket large enough to hold a man standing or sitting, so that the greater part of his body shall be below the points by which the basket is to be swung, precisely as a chronometer is swung with free play in all directions. The frame-work should be hollow, as well to give the greatest strength with least weight as to afford passage way for cords which should lead from the man occupying the car to a light apparatus fitted upon the back or wings of each bird, by which the driver could, at pleasure, compress the wings to compel a descent or release them for flight. A similar arrangement of cords might regulate the direction of flight, by drawing the head of the bird to one side or the other.

I have attempted to give a sketch of my plan, which may be comprehensible to a draughtsman, and, if remodeled by him, may be presentable (with the explanation) to the public, if you see fit to introduce them.

I have drawn the figure to admit the use of ten birds, estimating that each could carry twenty pounds, as it is stated that eagles often carry off lambs and kids in their talons. The circle could easily be enlarged, or another circle could be added on the outside, and each bird might swing in all directions within its circle, as does the basket car in the center.

MEN WHO CANNOT MAKE SPEECHES.—One of the most singular developments of the times is the appearance in American public life of a class of men who cannot make speeches. Thus, we have a Lieutenant General who, when he is fairly cornered by the admiring crowd, will make two or three polite bows, but will not let a word out of his mouth any more than he would Pemberton out of Vicksburg, or Lee out of Richmond. Gen. Sherman, on similar occasions, attempts but the most meagre replies, although he is ready and pungent enough with his pen. Gen. Thomas returns thanks, and that is all; while the gallant Sheridan simply says: "excuse me boys, you know I never make speeches.—Boston Journal.

THE MYSTIC THREE.—Three forks to Jupiter's thunderbolt; three prongs to Neptune's trident; three heads to Cerberus; three legs on the tripod, or stool on which the Pythian priestess vaticinated; three names to the sun—Sol, Appollo, Liberi; three also to the moon—Hecate, Diana and Luna; three ablutions at sacrifices; three bows on approaching royalty; once, twice, thrice, and away, says the boys; and three balls are the ominous emblem of the pawn-brokers.

ANIMATED NATURE.—It has been stated that there are 70,000 species of animals known to naturalists. These include 1,300 mammalia, 4,000 birds, 1,500 amphibia, 7,000 fishes; 4,500 mollusca, 315 annelides, 259 crustacea, 138 arachnida, 12,000 insects, 1,100 entelments, 208 radiaria, 208 medusa, 536 zoophyta, 201 rotaria, 291 infusoria.

HORSEFLESH AND STREAM.—It may not be generally known that the highest speed ever attained by horseflesh was four miles in eleven minutes. The highest speed of the locomotive, well authenticated, was on one of our lines, at the rate of seventy-eight miles an hour.

CHINESE MORALITY.—Every man in China must pay up his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at a time of the religious festival, about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business stops until his debts are paid.

A MAN in the right, with God on his side, is in the majority though he be alone, for God is above all populations of the earth.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
TRYING TO BE A MAN.

BY UNCLE TRUB.

'As I was going along the street the other day I met a little fellow, of about fourteen years of age, wearing a silk hat and carrying a cane. His hat was such as men wear, and of the latest style, and his cane was one of those dandyfied affairs which are carried as ornaments by "children of a larger growth." He was a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy, pleasant to look at and no doubt pleasant to know; but it was very comical to see the grave air and measured gait he kept up, as though he was bent on forcing the public into believing that he was really a man. Why it was about as far from the rim of his hat to its crown as it was from his head to his waist: and instead of appearing dignified, he only put you in mind of TOM THUMB in full dress. As he strutted along the street, men and women turned around smilingly to look after him, and he seemed to be the occasion of no small amusement on the part of those ragged urchins who carry "the papers" and run on errands.

It is a very common wish among boys to become men; and a very proper desire it is too, when they have correct notions of what it is to be a man. When they think, with the boy we have just described, that it consists in throwing off the jacket and loose cap, and putting on a long-tailed coat and high hat, why it is a very foolish symptom. Some boys even go further than the one we have named, and think it is manly to smoke cigars, and chew tobacco, and use those horrible words which we sometimes hear loafers indulge in. But do boys ever think, I wonder, that a grown-up human being may wear fine clothes, and may look quite like a great, strong fellow, and yet not be a man, in any good sense of that term? If such a person has vices and degraded habits he is no more a man, than a boy is a "good fellow" among his playmates, if he is selfish and quarrelsome.

What is it then to be a man, and what should boys imitate in men? Why, it is manly to be brave in time of danger. It is manly to be respectful to your superiors, reverential to the aged, generous to your equals, kind to your inferiors, charitable to the poor, forbearing with your associates. It is manly also to honor God and obey your parents.

Imitate men—good men, in these things, my dear young friends, and you will be manly, no matter what kind of clothes you wear.

THE SECRET.

THERE were two little sisters at the house, whom nobody could see without loving, for they were always so happy together. They had the same books and the same playthings, but never a quarrel sprung up between them—no cross words, no pouts, no slaps, no running away in a pet. On the green before the door, trundling hoop, playing with Rover, helping mother, they were always the same sweet-tempered little girls.

"You never seem to quarrel," I said to them one day,—"how is it you are always so happy together?"

They looked up, and the eldest answered:—"I s'pose it's because Addie lets me, and I let Addie."

I thought for a moment. "Ah, that is it," I said:—"She lets you, and you let her; that is it."

Did you ever think what an apple of discord "not letting" is among children? Even now, while I have been writing, a great cry was heard under the window. I looked out.

"Gerty, what is the matter?"

"Mary won't let me have her ball," bellows Gerty.

"Well, Gerty wouldn't let me have her pencil in school," cried Mary, "and I don't want she should have my ball."

"Fie, fie; is that the way sisters should treat each other?"

"She shan't have my pencil," muttered Gerty; "she'll only lose it."

"And you'll only lose my ball," retorted Mary; "and I shan't let you have it."

The "not letting" principle is downright disoblighness, and a disoblighing spirit begets a great deal of quarrelling.

These little girls, Addie and her sister, have got the true secret of good manners. Addie lets Rose, and Rose lets Addie. They are yielding, kind, unselfish, and always ready to oblige each other. Neither wishes to have her own way at the expense of the other. And are they not happy? Oh, yes! and do you not love them already?

NOT to return one good office for another is inhuman; but to return evil for good is diabolical. There are too many even of this sort, who, the more they owe the more they hate. There is nothing more dangerous than to oblige those people; for when they are conscious of not paying the debt, they wish the creditor out of the way.—Seneca.

If you make a thing perfectly plain and simple to a man, he will give you no credit—he will think he knew it before.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—This new first class monthly for the children is winning its way everywhere. Forney's Philadelphia Daily Press says of it:—"Judging from the appearance of the numbers before us, The Little Corporal is destined to become the great children's paper of America." Subscription price, \$1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents. Address ALFRED L. BAWELL, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 32 letters.
My 23, 5, 21, 11, 16, 30, 26 is despised by all.
My 3, 8, 18, 32, 9, 21 is a town in Michigan.
My 1, 19, 15, 30 is a man's name.
My 31, 21, 12, 24 is used for ornament as well as wee.
My 23, 2, 18, 8, 25, 17 is a kind of tree.
My 18, 6, 22, 19, 1, 4 is a county in Iowa.
My 12, 30, 10, 14, 2 is a useful animal.
My 7, 27, 29, 19 is useful in a great many ways.
My whole is a Proverb.
Greenville, Mich. E. NAIEN.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

NEIRD trfea efnrd padres;
Owh thia tuo tlos a dither;
Rhtee el onnnoo reeh fo steahr,
Htat dftn otn roeh na nde.
Ewee isth lfar dolwr uro nloy ster,
Lgvin ro ydgin, conn erwe calbdse.
Athens, Pa. H. A. WELLES.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN having purchased an orchard of sixty-four trees, observed that there were no three trees in the same straight row, with the exception of eleven, which were all in one straight line. Required the number of straight lines that may be formed by joining these trees.
Oneida, Mich.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 823.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:
Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep.
Answer to Charade:—Second-sight.
Answer to Anagram:
All along the branches creeping,
Through the velvet foliage peeping,
"Little infant fruits we see,
Nursing into luxury.
Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—Geese, 67½ cts.; ducks 34½ cts.

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 11, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

SEVERAL spurious notes of large denominations have been received at Washington, having passed through the hands of several sub-treasurers in different parts of the country.

One hundred females and six males were discharged from the Treasury Department on the 1st inst., partly from the lack of work and partly to make vacancies for soldiers.

The Herald's special says General Grant's report of active military operations for 1864-5 is concluded, and will soon be sent to the Secretary of War.

The scheme for the colonization of the freedmen in Florida has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and will soon be brought before the President.

Secretary McCulloch and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have under consideration a circular regulating trade between the United States and Canada.

The Quartermaster-General has ordered the seizure of Government horses and mules in possession of private individuals who cannot prove good title. There are many thousands of animals held by persons who have no claim to them.

Col. H. F. Clark, Commissary to Albert Sydney Johnson's army in Utah, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac during the first year of the war, and present Chief Commissary at New York city, has been brevetted a Brigadier General in the regular army.

The Herald's special says directions have been issued by the War Department to stop all sales of army wagons, and everything else in the line of transportation. These directions are received as indications that an emergency may soon arise when army wagons will again be required.

An application to the Comptroller of the Currency for the establishment of a National Bank at New Orleans, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been granted.

The estimates for the national expenses for the next fiscal year are about \$100,000,000. Naval claims involving \$9,000,000 prize money were adjusted in October.

The Washington Monumental Association have commissioned Dr. McGowan to solicit contributions of lapidarian stones from Asiatic countries. The Association is determined to complete the monument as soon as possible.

The N. Y. Post's Washington special says the quarterly report of Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, shows loans and discounts of National Banks at \$483,000,000. Circulation \$171,000,000. Individual deposits \$483,000,000. Circulation of the State Banks about \$60,000,000.

The following National Banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money: First National Bank of Skeneateles, New York; First National Bank of Springfield, Ohio.

News Summary.

The Paris Temps says the deaths from cholera in that city were averaging 200 per day. Advices from Catalonia, Spain, say that the cholera is disappearing rapidly; also, at Madrid. Gov. Fenton has appointed Thursday, December 7th, as the day of Annual Thanksgiving in this State—the same day named in the President's proclamation.

Two large shoe manufactories in Southboro', belonging to Messrs. John Hart & Co., shoe dealers at 114 Pearl street, in Boston, were destroyed by fire on the 31st ult. Loss \$100,000.

The Central Agency for the sale of Mexican bonds formerly opened in New York on the 3d inst. The Agency is located at 57, Broadway.

One of the largest counterfeiting establishments yet known by the police was discovered in Brooklyn and broken up on the 1st inst.

Wisconsin has been taken from the Military Department of Missouri, and added to the Department of Ohio.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 147.

Arkansas.

Mr. E. W. Gantt writes a long letter to the Washington Chronicle in regard to the state of affairs in Arkansas. He says that reorganization there is a success. In February, 1864, a State Convention was held, which abolished slavery, repudiated the Confederate debt, and nullified all the acts done by the Confederate authorities, except marriage certificates, acknowledgments of deeds, and a few other minor things. It organized a Provisional Government, which was subsequently made a permanent Government, and the Constitution was adopted by a vote of 12,000 for it to 200 against it. Mr. Gantt says:—"The vote cast was near one-half the estimated voting population of the State, a

little less than one-fourth of the vote of 1860, and but a few hundred less, if not equal, to the entire vote cast for secession in 1861." This organization he says was spontaneous, arising from the people, and not controlled by the Executive or the military. Now it has control in every county in the State, and order prevails everywhere. The three great questions of the day have been settled by State action. Slavery has been abolished, the rebel debt has been repudiated, and the Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Southern Items.

ADMIRAL PORTER, now at the head of the Naval Academy, is re-establishing that institution at Annapolis. The class just entering numbers 125 Middles.

James L. Orr has been elected Governor of South Carolina by about 500 majority.

Provisional Governor Ferry has been chosen United States Senator.

In a letter addressed by Secretary Seward to Gov. Marvin of Florida, it is clearly intimated that the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery by the Legislature of that State will be an indispensable condition of her returning to her place in the Union.

The Millidgeville (Ga.) Convention on the 2d inst., unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the President of the United States to grant a pardon to Commander Tattnall.

Gov. Parsons of Alabama, states that Alabama will have a full Congressional delegation before the meeting of Congress.

The Cotton Movement.

THE N. Y. Times of Nov. 1, says "business in cotton at all the shipping ports continues quite vigorous. At this port the receipts thus far in the current week have averaged 4,529 bales a day, making 119,046 bales since Oct. 1, against exports of 52,964 bales in the same time, leaving an estimated stock on hand, and on shipboard not cleared, of 155,000 bales.

Thus far in the current cotton year, beginning with Sept. 1, the receipts at all the shipping ports reach 300,000 bales (including 290,000 bales at this port) against exports of 137,000 bales, including 128,000 bales to Great Britain, 7,000 bales to France, and 2,000 bales to other foreign ports. The estimated stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at the shipping ports, at latest dates, were 336,000 bales."

LARGE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Baltimore, of Nov. 4, says that one of the extensive Woodbury cotton mills, known as the Clipper Mills, belonging to Wm. B. Hooper & Sons, on the Northern Central Railroad, three miles from Baltimore, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The building was fired by incendiaries. The machinery was valued from \$150,000 to \$200,000. All was destroyed. The stock was saved. The loss is mostly covered by insurance, chiefly in Northern companies. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

THE FENIANS IN NEW YORK CITY.—There is continued bustle and activity at the headquarters in New York. The rooms are constantly crowded, and report says the Brotherhood have reached a state of perfect organization. Every possible precaution is taken to keep the deliberations of the Senate a secret. Armed sentinels are stationed at the entrance of the room occupied as headquarters.

THE CHOLERA.—On the 3d inst., Doctor Burdett, Quarantine Surgeon at Staten Island, N. Y., reports that 15 deaths by cholera out of 50 or 60 cases on board the steamer Atlanta, occurred on the passage from Brest. Of the scourge on board the Atlanta, the Commercial says:—"Though the disease has been imported to our shores at this time, we do not think that any special alarm need be felt at present."

THE FENIANS AT TORONTO.—A dispatch from Toronto to the N. Y. Herald of the 3d inst., says the Fenian excitement still continues. Quite a number of private soldiers are under arrest for sympathizing with the Fenians. The city and its approaches are picketed. Many Americans are preparing to leave for the United States.

FROM ENGLAND.—Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of England, died on the 18th ult., aged 81 years.

The Globe announces that Earl Russell has undertaken the duty of reforming the Cabinet Council; that it is not in a position to state the precise character of the ministerial arrangements, but that no obstacles prevailed in regard to them, and that a satisfactory formation of the ministry is expected.

It is thought that Earl Russell will soon be appointed to the Premiership.

FROM MEXICO.—The latest Mexican advices confirm the appointments of Gen. Magruder and Prof. Manry in the Colonization Bureau.

The Mexican Times congratulates the Imperial Government upon these appointments, and urges emigration from the United States.

Maximilian's agents of Colonization have been appointed in several of the Southern States.

Magruder's salary is \$3,000 annually, and contingencies \$2,550.

Advices from Matamoros to the 26th of October, state that the place was still in possession of the Imperialists. The Liberals had attacked it several times, but without success.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—Intelligence received by way of Havana, in relation to the negro insurrection in Jamaica, states that the disorders began in the district of St. Thomas, where martial law has been declared.

The leader of the Insurrection is named Paul Boyle. The Government has offered \$2,000 for his arrest.

Two Spanish war vessels, Santa Lucie and Andalusia, had left Santiago de Cuba on the 19th ult., to protect the Spanish citizens in Jamaica, and offer aid to the authorities in suppressing the revolt.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The war between the allied powers and Paraguay still continues. The former had recently gained an important victory, having captured the town of Uruguayua and 5,000 Paraguayan prisoners, after a siege of six weeks. The prisoners were summarily disposed of by being drafted into the allied army to fight against their own countrymen. The victory caused great rejoicing at Buenos Ayres.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THERE was a tremendous gale at Key West, Florida, on the 22d of last month, and twenty wrecks were counted on the shore after the storm.

PROFESSOR LOW made a balloon ascension from New York on the 1st inst., went twice over the city, and landed at the same spot from which he started.

THE rebellion in Hayti is ended, and the town of Cape Haytien delivered up by the insurgents to President Geffard. It was held by only five hundred men.

We learn by telegraph the important fact that Jeff. Davis has ordered a new overcoat from his former tailor in Washington, on a measurement taken in 1860.

THERE is said to be a fearful increase of crime in Brooklyn, N. Y. The jails are crowded, and highway robberies and kindred crimes are of nightly occurrence.

An Italian boy named James Via Caver, has been sent to the Western House of Refuge [Rochester] from Buffalo, for stealing two claims valued at three cents!

A MISSOURI paper states that iron is found in thirty-four counties in that State; lead is found in thirty-one; coal in thirty-six; copper in twenty-two, and silver in five.

THE New York Herald says that the English capitalists who recently made a tour of this country, own railroads upon which more than one hundred thousand workmen are employed.

REV. DR. MORIARTY of Philadelphia, delivered an address at Irving Hall, New York, on the 30th ult., favoring the independence of Ireland and its annexation to the United States.

THE tolls received at the Canal Collector's Office in Syracuse for the month of October, 1865, amount to \$11,627 48; the tolls received for the month of October, 1864, amounted to \$11,465 57.

HENRY WILLIAM ERNST, the violinist, died recently at Nice, where he had gone for his health. He was fifty-one years of age. As a performer on and a composer for the violin, he was without an equal.

THE archives of the city of Williamsburg, N. Y., (now consolidated with Brooklyn,) have been destroyed, having been carelessly sold for waste paper! A crop of law-suits has sprung up in consequence.

THE GOVERNOR of Dacotah writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that there is no doubt of the desire of all the Indians in that territory for peace. The season, however, is too late for making treaties.

It is mentioned as a remarkable instance of the duration of financial connections in England, that the banking account of the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., with Messrs. Martin, Stone & Co., has reached its hundredth year.

A CANADA dispatch says Sanders' alleged kidnappers have been committed to jail till the spring term. The jury was censured and discharged by the Judge for not giving in a conviction after being eight days locked up.

SOME specimens of the new ten cent currency notes have been received in New York, and they are nearly ready for general distribution. They are half an inch longer and a quarter of an inch wider than the old notes, and their engraving is more elaborate.

An application for naturalization papers was made last week in the United States District Court in New York, by a colored man who had been a soldier in the United States Army. The question is under consideration, no decision having been made.

THE United States Consul at Manchester, England, writing to the State Department under date of October 17th, reports that as yet there is no abatement of the plague among cattle, which is mainly confined to horned cattle, but it has in a few instances broken out with great violence in flocks of sheep.

THE fifteenth of November—first anniversary of the day on which Sherman began his march to the sea—will be celebrated in Chicago by a Convention of officers from the army which accompanied him. Gen. J. A. Logan is to pronounce an oration on the occasion.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISORDERS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "The Troches," as they give prompt relief.

THE "GOOD CHEER" COOK-STOVE is said to be the stove for wood or coal. All who intend to purchase or change their stoves will surely look at it at KLEIN'S, opposite Oeborn House, Rochester, N. Y. See advertisement in this week's RURAL.

DIED.

In An Arbor township, Mich., Oct. 9th, of typhoid fever, MARY, youngest daughter of CHARLES and BERTY A. TRADWELL, aged eleven years.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, NOV. 7, 1865.

THE market is firm, with very slight changes. Lard is a little higher. Eggs are very scarce at 38¢/40¢. The People's Coal Company have advanced their prices 50 cents this week.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, wheat, corn, and other goods.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Cotton, 56¢/58¢ for middlings. Flour—Superfine State \$7.90/8.50; extra State, \$8.50/9.00; No. 1, \$9.00/9.50; No. 2, \$9.50/10.00; No. 3, \$10.00/10.50; No. 4, \$10.50/11.00; No. 5, \$11.00/11.50; No. 6, \$11.50/12.00; No. 7, \$12.00/12.50; No. 8, \$12.50/13.00; No. 9, \$13.00/13.50; No. 10, \$13.50/14.00; No. 11, \$14.00/14.50; No. 12, \$14.50/15.00; No. 13, \$15.00/15.50; No. 14, \$15.50/16.00; No. 15, \$16.00/16.50; No. 16, \$16.50/17.00; No. 17, \$17.00/17.50; No. 18, \$17.50/18.00; No. 19, \$18.00/18.50; No. 20, \$18.50/19.00; No. 21, \$19.00/19.50; No. 22, \$19.50/20.00; No. 23, \$20.00/20.50; No. 24, \$20.50/21.00; No. 25, \$21.00/21.50; No. 26, \$21.50/22.00; No. 27, \$22.00/22.50; No. 28, \$22.50/23.00; No. 29, \$23.00/23.50; No. 30, \$23.50/24.00; No. 31, \$24.00/24.50; No. 32, \$24.50/25.00; No. 33, \$25.00/25.50; No. 34, \$25.50/26.00; No. 35, \$26.00/26.50; No. 36, \$26.50/27.00; No. 37, \$27.00/27.50; No. 38, \$27.50/28.00; No. 39, \$28.00/28.50; No. 40, \$28.50/29.00; No. 41, \$29.00/29.50; No. 42, \$29.50/30.00; 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No. 172, \$94.50/95.00; No. 173, \$95.00/95.50; No. 174, \$95.50/96.00; No. 175, \$96.00/96.50; No. 176, \$96.50/97.00; No. 177, \$97.00/97.50; No. 178, \$97.50/98.00; No. 179, \$98.00/98.50; No. 180, \$98.50/99.00; No. 181, \$99.00/99.50; No. 182, \$99.50/100.00; No. 183, \$100.00/100.50; No. 184, \$100.50/101.00; No. 185, \$101.00/101.50; No. 186, \$101.50/102.00; No. 187, \$102.00/102.50; No. 188, \$102.50/103.00; No. 189, \$103.00/103.50; No. 190, \$103.50/104.00; No. 191, \$104.00/104.50; No. 192, \$104.50/105.00; No. 193, \$105.00/105.50; No. 194, \$105.50/106.00; No. 195, \$106.00/106.50; No. 196, \$106.50/107.00; No. 197, \$107.00/107.50; No. 198, \$107.50/108.00; No. 199, \$108.00/108.50; No. 200, \$108.50/109.00; No. 201, \$109.00/109.50; No. 202, \$109.50/110.00; No. 203, \$110.00/110.50; No. 204, \$110.50/111.00; No. 205, \$111.00/111.50; No. 206, \$111.50/112.00; No. 207, \$112.00/112.50; No. 208, \$112.50/113.00; No. 209, \$113.00/113.50; No. 210, \$113.50/114.00; No. 211, \$114.00/114.50; 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EMPLOYMENT - Young men, desirous of doing good and engaging in a profitable agency, may address with stamp, FOWLER & WELLS, 329 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.

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\$100 PER MONTH CLEAR OF EXPENSES. An agent wanted to represent our firm in each township in the United States and the Canada.

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ARCANA WATCH. As elegant, durable and reliable as the finest gold watch. Gentle size. Hunting case, Lever, \$25. Ladies' Hunting Case, \$25. Six for \$125.

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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 BELLS: No. 269, G. M. This is to Certify that a Gold Medal U. S. Stamp, was awarded the American Bell Company for their Composition and Bronze Metal Bells with Harrison's Rotating Hanging Apparatus.

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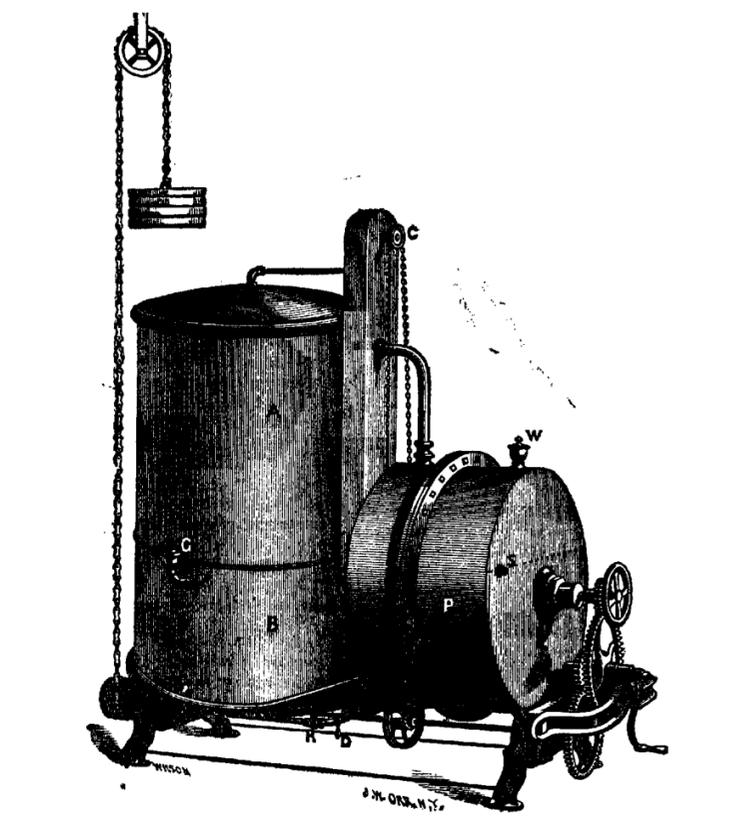
\$5 PER TERM will pay for Board, Furniture and Pension in Common English, at JUNIOR ACADEMY, Bellville, Jeff. Co., N. Y. Winter term commences Tuesday, December 19th, 1893.

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

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. GREEN'S PATENT. This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC Paint prepared expressly.

AGENTS WANTED - In every county to sell A. Powell's great National Picture of the Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment.

EMPIRE STATE GAS MACHINE. (LEVI STEVENS' PATENT.)



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This machine will produce the most brilliant and steady light, without fire or heat, and is warranted to operate in every respect presented. The gas generated by this machine is a mixture of the vapor of hydro-carbon with the nature of the elements brought into use, more best adapted to secure a certain and satisfactory result.

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SOLE AGENCY MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., No. 620 Broadway, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of Every Description. Also Chandeliers, Brackets, Lamps, &c., for Coal Oil, adapted to Churches, Public Buildings, Dwellings, &c.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED, BY USING

Whitmore's Cure for Foot-Rot in Sheep. It is Surer and Safer than any preparation of Blue Vitriol, Butter of Antimony, etc.

Ask for Whitmore's Cure and take no other. For sale by all Druggists. F. W. WHITMORE, Sole Manufacturer, Chatham 4 Corners, N. Y.

For sale by WHEAT & CO., 150 N. Y.; DICKINSON, COMSTOCK & CO., 100 N. Y.; JOHNS FARRIBOLD, Cantonville, N. Y.; JAMES G. WOOD & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; STROBE & ARMSTRONG, Cleveland, Ohio.

GREAT CHANGE FOR AGENTS. WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT!

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This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with 150 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 business opportunity. We have a genteel 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.

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TERMS - \$2.50 a year; 8 copies for \$1; 5 copies, and 1 to get-up-of club, \$10. Single Numbers for sale by News Agents throughout the United States.

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The undersigned Executors of the estate of JOSEPH HALL, deceased, will continue the manufacture of the celebrated

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The celebrated FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed NOVELTY, is noiseless in operation, uses the straight needle; sews with DOUBLE or SINGLE THREAD of ALL KINDS; makes the running stitch most perfect and regular than by hand, or with extra fine thread, making SIXTY SEWING STITCHES to each revolution of the wheel.

For the dressmaker it is invaluable, for the household it supplies a vacant place. "Godey's Lady's Book" uses a common needle, sews very rapidly, and is so easily understood that a child can use it. "New York Independent."

Single or double thread, it silently, yet very rapidly, with a common needle, makes the running stitch exactly like hand sewing. "New York Tribune."

All persons are cautioned against buying or offering for sale imitations of this genuine Machine, or they will be prosecuted for infringement on the patents and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Single machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, \$5. RARE DELIVERY GUARANTEED TO all parts. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent Free.

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AN ANATOMICAL LEG, with lateral motion of the ankle like the natural one. The ankle joint is formed by a ball of polished glass, pivoting in a socket of vulcanized rubber. The ball is the first joint ever invented which never requires oiling.

This ankle joint accomplishes the great object which all Artificial Leg-Makers have hitherto sought for in vain, viz., the admission of motion in all directions, like the natural ankle-joint, and thereby allows the artificial foot to accommodate itself to the varied inequalities of the surface, the same as the natural foot.

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Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils, and other produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 323 Washington St., New York.

Near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New York Market free.

\$150 PER MONTH - Agents wanted in every County in the State, to sell the BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE, price \$25. Full and under patents of Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. We will pay a monthly salary and expenses, or allow a large commission on sales. For particulars, illustrated catalogue, territory, etc., send no money to J. G. BENTLEY, 224 Pennsylvania Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Agents for United States, 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

RURAL BOOKS.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other books on RURAL AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices, - and shall add new works as published.

American American Farm Book \$1.50 Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals \$1.00 Allen's Rural Architecture \$1.00 American Sharp Shooter \$1.00 American Bird Fancier \$1.00 American Fruit Grower's Guide (Billots) \$1.00 American Rose Culturist \$1.00 Barry's Fruit Garden \$1.50 Burt's Field Book (New Edition) \$1.50 Breck's Book on Flowers \$1.50 Bunst's Flower Garden \$1.50 Wax Flowers and their Culture \$1.50 Castle and Bell's Diseases of Fencing \$1.50 Chemical Field Lectures \$1.50 Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco \$1.50 Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeping \$1.50 Cole's American Fruit Book \$1.50 Cole's American Veterinarian \$1.50 Dana's Muck Manual \$1.50 Deane's Food and Use of Fruit \$1.50 Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers \$1.50 Domestic Poultry Book, with over 100 illustrations \$1.50 Everbody's Hand-Book (New Edition) \$1.50 Everbody's own Lawn \$1.50 Farm Drainage, by H. F. French \$1.50 Field's Pear Culture \$1.50 Flowers in masses \$1.50 Flowers for the Parlor or Garden \$1.50 Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist \$1.50 Grape Culture, by Andrew S. Fuller \$1.50 Young's Farm and Orchard \$1.50 Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers \$1.50 Holley's Art of Saw Filing \$1.50 Hooper's Dog and Gun \$1.50 House Culture and Ornamental Plants \$1.50 Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry \$1.50 Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry \$1.50 Kemps' Landscape Gardening \$1.50 Kings' Text-Book for Bee-Keepers, cloth 70c; paper \$1.50 Liebig's great work on Agriculture \$1.50 Linsley's Morgan Horses \$1.50 Manual of Agriculture, by Emerson and Flint \$1.50 Moore's Food and Use of Fruit \$1.50 Manual on Flax and Hemp Culture \$1.50 Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs. J. Hale \$1.50 Norton's Elements Scientific Agriculture \$1.50 Onion Culture \$1.50 Our Farm of Two Acres \$1.50 Practice of Fencing \$1.50 Practical Shepherd, Randall \$1.50 Produce and Ready Reckoner Log Book \$1.50 Quincy on Sowing Cattle \$1.50 Rabbit Fancier \$1.50 Richardson on the Hog \$1.50 Rogers on the Dog, cloth \$1.50 Rogers' Scientific Agriculture \$1.50 Rural Homes (Wheeler) \$1.50 Schenck's Gardeners' Text-Book \$1.50 Steward's (John) Stable Book \$1.50 The Horse and his Elements, by Jennings \$1.50 Young's Farm and Orchard \$1.50 Todd's Young Farmers Manual and Work Shop \$1.50 Warder's Hedges and Evergreen's \$1.50 Woodward & Graperies and Hort. Buildings \$1.50 Woodward's Country Homes \$1.50 Wood's Food and Use of Fruit \$1.50 Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory \$1.50 Youngman's Hand Book Household Science \$1.50 Youngman's New Chemistry \$1.50

For any of the above named works will be forwarded by express, post-paid, at the price specified. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

The News Condenser.

- Detroit is to have a \$350,000 City Hall. - Small pox is prevalent in Montgomery, Ala. - Thanksgiving in Rhode Island, November 30. - Corn is 30 cents a bushel in Burlington, Iowa. - The oyster trade in N. Y. State is estimated at about \$5,000,000. - The Canadians are terribly frightened about the Fenian movement. - The City council of Richmond has repealed all the old slave ordinances. - The last way of cheating the government, is by bogus stamps on cigars. - The first snow of the season fell at Chicago on Saturday morning week. - American buyers spent a million dollars in the Toronto market last month. - About \$750 have been raised in Hartford, Ct., from the registration of dogs. - A new daily Republican paper, with \$500,000 capital, is talked of at New York. - The Courts have decided that a man can't do as he pleases in a place of amusement. - The servant girls in Boston are leaving for more profitable employment in the factories. - The Oregon papers estimate the overland emigration to that State, this year, at about 10,000. - It is stated that New England has peat enough in the soil to furnish fuel for a hundred years. - It is said that \$1,020,000,000 have been paid to the army alone since the commencement of the war. - The post office Department has appointed fifty women to take charge of post offices in the southern States. - Lizzie Mitchell, the paragon of the murderer Simpson, left Pithole Friday night week, disguised as a man. - The Pennsylvania oil regions are governed now by a vigilance committee, and tolerably good order prevails. - More than \$14,000,000 of revenue were received by the treasury for the three months ending September last. - The oats, rye and barley stored at Chicago on speculation have commenced to heat, causing a decline in prices. - Dr. John Green, recently deceased at Worcester, Mass., left a legacy of \$30,000 to the Green library of that city. - Mrs. George Beckwith of East Poland, Maine, has raised some cotton the past season, of short staple but fine fiber. - A husband, wife and child were lately burned to death in Steele county, Wis., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. - A Mrs. Warner was recently burned to death by the bed taking fire from a pipe which her husband was smoking when he went to bed. - "Granny Darling," aged 102 years, died at Medway, Mass., lately. She had lived a hermit life for several years in the "Black Swamp."

Special Notices.

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EDITOR OF RURAL NEW-YORKER: Dear Sir - With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove in ten days

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THE PEACE AUTUMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THANK GOD for rest, where none molest,
And none can make afraid,
For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest,

The Story Teller.

THE MADONNA AT THE RUINS.

BY LAL N. SEVELLON.

On the morning of July 24th, 1794, at four o'clock, a cart slowly drove from the town of Arras, conducted by a wagoner, and escorted by four soldiers.

"Bah!" replied the other, "he will answer as well to-morrow, he has enough of them for today."
JAQUES BERANGER was shut up in a cell with twenty other prisoners, while the farmer and his companions on the journey were brought to the tribunal, and an hour after the same cart bore them to the guillotine erected upon the public square.

JENNIE and MARGARET labored, turned out badly, and ran away, carrying off a considerable sum which he owed them for completed work; and by that departure, labor falling them all at once, they found themselves without bread.

Two men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives. "Ah," said one with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar." "Well," responded the other, "mine is worse than that—mine is the cream of tartar."

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