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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS. T. C. PETERS,

C. DEWEY, LL, D. I. B. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

ABOUT PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

WHEN prices rule high for produce there is a general disposition to sell. It is true there is a class of farmers who seem to become excited, or frightened it may be, when prices advance to high figures, and thus at the critical moment when they should hasten to dispose of their produce, they utterly refuse to sell. Because prices are unusually high, they imagine there is some mystery concealed from them, and that somebody-speculators especially-will make extraordinary profits if they deal with them. Therefore they hold on. If wheat is two dollars and a half, their price is three, with a chance reserved for backing down if offered that. If wool is one dollar per pound, theirs is dollar and a quarter wool, which price they assert they will get or else store it till doomsday. If meat runs up to ten cents per pound on foot in the early spring, then their cattle and sheep have eaten so much good corn and hay, and had so much care, that no speculators shall make two or three cents per pound clear by handling their stock. And they feed on, hoping the rising tide will reach their high-set stakes. But w is the result generally? High prices stimulate many to sell. Stock and grain that would be held much longer on a low market, are pushed forward by those in debt, who see in such times good chances of clearing away their incumbrances. Sharp men likewise sell off close, knowing that in a little while they can buy again at cheaper rates. Prices tumble under the pressure, and the holders get sick. Commonly they have not the pluck to sell on a falling market so they wait till the very bottom is reached, and then take what they can get. So, when there is a revulsion of prices, in every neighborhood there may be found some "sick men" selling wheat, wool and stock for half the sum they might have obtained a few months before.

Farmers should remember that it is impossible for one always to get the highest prices for all produce sold. The knowledge that would secure such a result is beyond the grasp of the human mind. It is also entirely unnecessary to sell for the lowest prices, unless one is cramped by debt, or some other unfavorable circumstance. If we were going to make a rule by which to be governed ourselves, we should say, when prices are high, sell; when low, hold on. There is always safety in this course. It is not so necessary to success sometimes to obtain the highest price, as it is to receive always one approximating to it. When the market is rising it should be closely watched, and if one holds till the downward course begins, it is better to sell then than to wait longer. It is related of a celebrated broker who acquired a fortune on the Stock Exchange, that, in reply to the questions by what rule he was governed in his transactions, he said he always bought in a rising market and sold in a falling one. He did not aim to sell for the very highest, nor buy at the very lowest price, but when these were indicated he promptly seized the next best chance. Work to keep down the weeds and till the crop, in Maine, with great profit to many farmers.

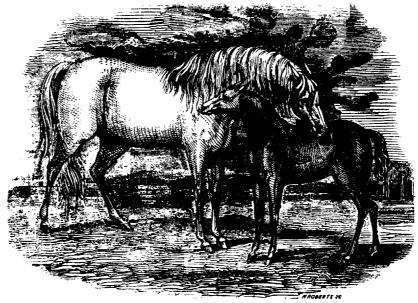
When produce cannot be sold for a sufficient sum to cover the cost of raising it, and leave besides a fair profit, there is no risk in holding, providing it will not deteriorate by keeping. The temporary abundance will be followed by waste, and a falling off in the immediate production, thus creating a scarcity and an advance in price which will more than compensate for the use of the capital invested. Likewise, when prices are high and the profits large, there exists a strong stimulus to save carefully what is already on hand, and to produce as much more as possible. These causes, of course, will in due time bring down the prices.

As the markets in which the farmer sells his produce are world wide, and the causes that operate to make a scarcity or an abundance various, it is necessary for him to be well informed in order to act with judgment. He should take the widest survey, and keep well posted in regard to those great centers that rule the world. All the circumstances that tend to affect the average yield of a crop should be considered. In England the market is so sensitive that a week of wet weather in harvest time will send up the price of wheat all over the Kingdom. The Department of Agriculture has inaugurated a system for obtaining information respecting the state and yield of crops by reports from correspondents in every county in the Union, which are summed up and published in the monthly reports of the Commissioner. If this plan is faithfully carried out it should place such information before the American farmer as will enable him to judge with considerable accuracy regarding the supply of various kinds of produce, and the consequent state of market likely to ensue. In the report for October a general summing up of the amount and quality of the crops for the past season is given. From this it appears that of wheat the falling off from last year's yield is over twelve millions of bushels, while the deficiency in quality amounts to much more than in quantity. The present condition of the market justifies this statement. The best grades of wheat have advanced most, and are now held with the greatest firmness. The yield of this year's crop of barley was slightly in | The colt was sired by the famous Morgan horse excess of last year's. Oats are said to be the largest crop ever raised. Corn is very sound and yields most abundantly. There are likewise several millions of tuns of hay more than last year. Thus it appears that of coarse grain and fodder there is an excess over the product of last year. But the number of cattle and hogs has decreased. There are not enough of these to consume the vast corn crop of the West, and probably not enough to effect a decline in the prices of meat for some time to come. Consequently corn is low in comparison with the price of beef and pork, and there probably never has been a season where it was more profitable to feed corn to cattle and hogs, than the present one.

FALL PLOWING FOR CORN,

A CORRESPONDENT in Eric Co., Ohio, wishes to know if we think it a good plan to plow sod ground in the fall, with the view of planting corn on it in the spring. He remarks in his letter that "the cut worms generally bother if sod ground is left until spring before it is plowed." The query with us is, would they not likewise work at the corn if the land is plowed in the fall? Is that a remedy in Ohio to prevent the ravages of the cut worm? If it is found to be one we should by all means fall plow corn land which they infested. We doubt, however, its efficacy. Certainly we have known the cut worm to work in fall plowed land. Late fall plowing, by exposing the soil to the winter weather, might destroy some of the grubs, but it could hardly be depended on for a certain remedy.

Much depends on circumstances, whether it it is better to fall plow sod land for corn or not. If the turf be very old and thick, fall plowing would hasten its decomposition, and it would thereby sooner furnish nutriment to the crop next year. In this case it should be plowed early in the fall, for during cold weather the inverted sod will not change at all. If turned under now it will remain inert until the frosts leave the ground and warm weather comes on next spring. Unless the frosts and snows and exposure to the weather during the winter, would have a beneficial effect on the soil, no advantage would be gained by plowing. We do not think such exposure for the corn crop would be profitable. It would require more



MESSENGER MARE AND COLT.

than if plowed just before planting. Generally we like best to plant as soon as possible after the plowing is finished. Plow well. Make no balks. Turn every green thing under. Harrow thoroughly and mark straight, and your tilling for the rest of the season is half done. It is also no detriment to let the grass shoot a little to turn under. It will ferment quicker, and farnish better nutriment to the corn than dry stubble. Corn likes fresh, mellow and moderately dry earth, frequently stirred.

THE MESSENGER HORSE.

Our engraving represents two fine specimens of the celebrated Messenger breed of horses -Lady Messenger," and her colt "Morgan Messenger," bred by S. W. JEWETT of Vermont. Black Hawk.

The Messenger horse from which the American stock of that name is derived was foaled in England in 1780. He ran several successful races, and won the King's plate in 1785. Messenger was imported into New York by a Mr. BENGER—was kept the first two seasons near Bristol, Pa., then two years on Long Island, and for most of the remainder of his life (he died Jan. 28, 1808,) in various parts of this State, with the exception of one year at COOPER's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia. His stock were distinguished as roadsters rather than racers or fast trotters, though he was the sire of MILLER'S Damsel and some other noted fast horses.

The Messenger stallion imported by Mr. BEN-GER, as above stated, was a gray, fifteen and three-quarters hands high, and stoutly built. He was got by Mambrino, he by Engineer, and he by Sampson, dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus. Mr. CHARLES L. FLINT, the wellinformed Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, says of him: - "He was the most excellent stock-getter, probably, of all the thorough-breds that ever left their mark upon the common stock of the country. Take away the improvements which Hambletonian, a son of imported Messenger, left on the stock of Vermont, and indeed, on that of all parts of New England, and it would be difficult to see how the loss could be made good. His stock, and also that of the many other descendants of old Messenger, are to this day held in the highest esteem, and most deservedly so, for their speed, their great powers of endurance, and for their large size and excellent style as carriage and draught horses, or horses for general utility. Satisfactory evidence that a horse is a Messenger - that is, a direct descendant of the eld Messenger --- is generally regarded as a sufficient certificate of his goodness."

The Messenger horses have been reared somewhat extensively in this State and New England. Compared with the Morgan, the Messenger horse is much larger in size-more rangy, but does not mature as young; yet when matured, capable of great endurance and usualy of good disposition — an important matter in the opinion of many sensible people.

The New England Farmer states that the Messenger horses have been reared quite extensively

DON'T SELL LEAN STOCK.

In an article elsewhere given we have remarked that there never has been a more favorable season for feeding grain to fattening animals than the present one. With corn at ninety cents per bushel and beef and pork sixteen to seventeen cents per pound in New York, it is easy to see that, with skillful feeding and good care, the grain will bring more when turned into meat than if sold in the bushel. We need not look to the manure heap to make the balance turn to the side of profit in this year's operations. There is evidently an abundance of coarse grain, and a scarcity of fattening stock in the country. But the high price of meat, we are sorry to see, has brought a rush of coarse, half-fed cattle and "scallawags" to the Eastern markets. Under the pressure of numbers, prices have given way somewhat on this class of stock, while those of first rate, well fattened animals are firmly maintained. As the case now stands it is very bad management for a farmer to dispose of his stock until it is thoroughly fat. Our Western friends especially should perceive that they are only putting money in the pockets of Eastern feeders who buy up this half fed stock and finish them off with a round profit. In another point of view this premature selling seems worse, for it will shorten the supply and tend to force up the price of meat later in the season, and speculators will have a better opportunity to control the markets and fill their pockets. By all means keep the stock you intend for the butcher until it is well fattened. You will thus sell your grain and fodder for high prices, without drawing them to a distant market; you will make manure to grow large crops with another year, and you will pocket that advance in the price of meat, in addition to the increased weight, which may confidently be expected before the first of March.

CHARRING FENCE POSTS.

E. S., Coldwater, Mich., writes us that when constructing a fence some years since, in which the posts were oak, he charred several of them thoroughly in order to test their durability. The result was they decayed as soon as those set without any means used to preserve them.

Without doubt they rotted as soon as the others, and here is the reason. Charcoal is, practically, indestructible when buried in the earth. If we can envelop a post perfectly in this material its durability will be very great. But burning the posts in a fire ordinarily will not have this desired effect. The wood shrinks and dies while it burns, and consequently gaps and seams are made on the surface. Through these the water finds its way to the wood inside, which from being overheated is more liable to bad effects from it.. If the post was plunged into a bath of coal tar when taken from the fire, it would penetrate and fill these interstices, and probably secure the end desired.

THE soil, by its weight, is constantly trying to form rock under it in the subsoil. It is the farmer's business to see that it don't do it. His plow and spade are the means to prevent it, but especially the subsoil plow.

Sheep Ausbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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.

UNITED STATES WOOL GROWERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

WE published, last week, a resolution passed by the "Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers," at a meeting held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York City, Nov. 8, inviting the different State Wool Growers' Associations to meet them in a convention or conference to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the second Wednesday of December, for the purpose of conferring in regard to the representations which should be mutually made to the "U. S. Revenue Commission" concerning the effect of the present tariff on the wool growing and manufacturing interests of the country. Such at least is the intent and spirit of the resolution —we write without a copy of it before us.

As we have before stated, the understanding at the above meeting was that the convention should be composed of accredited delegates from the several represented bodies. The number of delegates was not prescribed, as the important questions to come before the body could not be settled by a general per capita vote. The wish was informally expressed that each of the State Wool Growers' Associations should be represented by as many as three delegates. There are, however, so many such organizations that a large delegation from each would embarase, without giving any additional effectiveness tothe proceedings of a meeting called purely for business purposes.

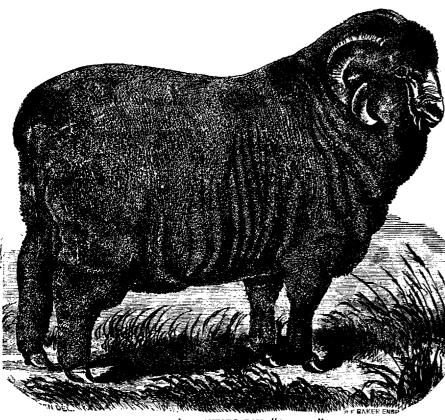
We were present at the St. Nicholas Hotel meeting, and may be expected therefore, by our brother wool growers, whose interests we there attempted to represent, to give some account of the proceedings and state our impressions of the spirit which actuated them. We took no notes and may not give things in their order, or precise form, but we cannot be mistaken in any es-

The principal object of this meeting was to take the necessary steps to place before the "United States Revenue Commission" the information called for, and to be called for, concerning the woolen interests of the country. This Commission, most of our readers probably understand, is an official body acting under the authority of Congress lect the facts and statistics which illustrate the workings of our revenue laws, to the end that they may be revised where they are found defective.

When this business was reached, in the St. Nicholas Hotel meeting, we were requested by the presiding officer to express the views of the wool producers on this and any other subjects of common interest. Believing that no permanent good understanding can subsist between the producers and manufacturers without frank explanations and the mutual removal of causes of complaint, and believing that such good understanding is highly desirable for the interests of both parties, we resolved to speak plainly. We were the more encouraged to take this course by finding ourselves surrounded by a body of experienced and very able men - many of them, the chiefs and leaders of the woel manufacturing interests in the United States instead of a tribe of petty debaters.

We stated that a very considerable portion of the wool growers believe that the manufacturers as a body habitually and systematically labored to depress their (the growers') interests in order unduly to advance their own; that they had been accustomed to enter into combinations to affect the tariff legislation of the country and control the prices of wool; that their small numbers and command of great capital, had enabled them to act with unity and success in these directions; and that now the organization we were addressing had been established mainly for the purpose of accomplishing the same objects more readily and thoroughly. We declared that any basis of future co-operation between the manufacturing and producing interests, must include a distinct recognition of the idea that so long as the revenues of the government are raised in part by duties on foreign products, the wool grower shall receive his full share of the

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



MR. JONES' INFANTADO RAM "SEVILLE."

protection thence inuring to domestic industry -as ample a share as that granted to the manufacturer. We remarked that State Wool Growers' Associations were already organized in a number of instances; that others would probably soon be organized; that county and local associations were spreading throughout the country; that these bodies were the organs of the producers; that if the National Wool Manufacturers' Association sought their co-operation, disposed to make equitable arrangements for the benefit of both the industries represented, we could not doubt their overtures would be properly met. And for the purpose of ascertaining how far such co-operation had already been forestalled on a very important subject of common concern, we put the following questions directly to the meeting:-1. Has the National Association of Manufacturers taken any steps to procure a change in the existing U. S. tariff on wool and woolens? 2. Are any such steps now in contemplation? 3. What are the changes sought after?

The President and several leading members of the Government of the Association promptly and positively answered the two first questions in the negative. To the third, they replied that no changes were now sought after—that they were content to wait until the facts and statistics applicable to the subject had been collected and sifted by the U. S. Revenue Commission, and then to be guided in their action by the developments which should be made. A member here put the counter interrogatory whether the wool growers desired or would seek alterations in the tariff. We stated that we were not prepared to answer, but presumed that they, too, would await the action of the Revenue Commis-

Several of the leading members, speaking for the whole body, earnestly repudiated the idea that they sought to depress the producing interest. They avowed, on the contrary, that they regarded its flourishing state-so that it could abundantly and steadily supply them with raw material - as not only conducive to their interests, but positively necessary to their continued success. They denied in emphatic terms that they had any disposition to band together to control legislation and prices, or that the National Association was formed to accomplish, or would ever seek to accomplish, any such objects. They declared their assent to the principle that the wool grower is entitled to an adequate govmental protection—and that they ling that he should be as well protected as themselves. They expressed a wish to confer and co-operate with the Wool Growers' Association on every subject affecting their common interests and avowed their willingness to make immediate friendly overtures for that object.

After some informal consultation to ascertain the views of the wool growers, Hon. John Covode of Pa., offered a resolution, in substance, that the U. S. Revenue Commission be requested to refer all its interrogatories touching the production of wool to the wool growers themselves: and then, on motion of Mr. Burlenge of Me., the resolution was passed calling the Convention of Producers and Manufacturers at Syracuse for the objects already stated. Both resolutions passed unanimously, and apparently with the hearty concurrence of every member present.

We have forgotten to say that among the subjects of complaint among wool growers, enumerated by us, was the indiscriminate onethird shrinkage rule, enforced by manufacturers in respect to unwashed wool, irrespective of its actual condition; and after giving the usual reasons assigned against it, we claimed that the practical effect of the rule was merely to pay a bonus on fraud, and that there could be no sound reason for its continuance. These views were promptly endosed by several leading manufacturers and wool merchants present, and, so far as we heard, were directly dissented from by none. We understood Mr. TELLKAMPF (of the great wool house of TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, New York,) to remark that much the greatest portion of the wool of other countries was brought to market without washing, and was sold purely in reference to quality and actual condition without any such rule. Mr. R. G. HAZ-ARD of Rhode Island, one of the leading manu-

wool kept on hand for a long period, was believed to preserve its condition, and to receive dyes better when used, if kept "in the grease." The Secretary mentioned that a former letter from us to the Association, on the same subject, had been referred to a Committee who had the subject under advisement, and that it would probably not be long before it was acted on by the Association. It appears that discussions have already occurred in that body on the question, but from the tenor of all we heard and observed, we judge that there is very little doubt that the Association will recommend the disuse of the obnoxious one-third rule, and as free a purchase of unwashed as washed wools in the market. If this occurs, a long and fruitful source of irritation will be happily removed.

Should the manufacturers act up to the liberal and equitable principles avowed thoughout this meeting, it will only require equally liberal and equitable action on the side of the producers, to ensure that harmonious co-operation between the parties in future which will so greatly redound to the substantial advantages of both. It cannot be denied that the National Manufacturers' Association has placed itself in a lofty and magnanimous attitude toward the wool growing interest of the country. Ostensibly, never was the olive branch more frankly held out. Are we asked if we believe these overtures are sincere? To suppose the contrary, to suppose that the officers and heads of many of the leading manufacturing firms of the United States, acting, too, as the official organs of an Association which embraces a large preponderance of the wool manufacturing capital of our country, would deliberately condescend to hold out the proffers we have recorded, without intending to act up to them, is to suppose them guilty of even greater imbecility than insincerity. In that case, the olive branch they have held out, would prove a Upas branch in its fruits Can we attribute such gratuitous and inconceivable folly to a body of grave, able, experienced men, standing as high in business and social circles as any in the nation?

Before we harbor any such suspicions, let us test these men's motives by meeting them in the Convention they have proposed. And let us, as wool growers, take good care that we send to that Convention men of equal sagacity and liberality, so that if it fails in its objects the onus of the failure shall not rest upon us.

We attribute the course of the manufacturers advance of more just and enlarged ide in political economy, and in respect to the relations and dependencies of industrial pursuits with and upon each other-aided by the individual spirit and temper of those who compose the Government of the Association. We had a long preliminary interview with the President and Secretary, and gentlemen more utterly above any narrow class prejudices or traditions we never met with. The former, Mr. BIGELOW of Massachusetts-who ranks among the greatest inventors in woolen machinery in the world-is a man of profound and philosophic mind and the ripest culture. The latter, Mr. HAYES of the same State, is an able and brilliant writer, an experienced statistician, and an indefatigable investigator and explorer in the history of those arts and avocations which promote material civilization. We regret that it did not occur to us to bring away a list of the other officers present for publication, as the limits of a single session, devoted to important discussions, left us little time to form acquaintances for store up names in a memory not prone to retain them Rut our friends may take the few names which we do now chance to recollect as samples of the texture of the meeting. These are those of MESSRS, J. COVODE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL and S. W. CATTELL of Pa., THEODORE POMEROY of Massachusetts, R. G. HAZARD of Rhode Island, N. KINGSBURY and H. BLANCHARD of Connecti cut, J. H. BURLEIGH of Maine, T. S. FAXTON, H. D. TELLKAMPF and C. STOTT of New York, and D. H. WARD of New Hampshire.

MR. JONES' SHEEP.

brought to market without washing, and was sold purely in reference to quality and actual condition without any such rule. Mr. R. G. Hazard of Rhode Island, one of the leading manufacturers of the United States, remarked that

Ram." In 1856 I bought 40 ewe tegs of R. P. Hall, they being his entire lot of that age. These, with a few purchased two years after of C. B. Cook, were the beginning of my present flock. My rams—including the "Cross Ram," have been mainly from the flock of W. R. Sanford.

SCOURED FLEECE OF MR. HOLMES' RAM.

MARCELLUS, Nov. 9, 1865.

Hon. Henry S. Randall — Dear Sir: Some friend has sent me a copy of August number of the Genesee Farmer, containing report of Committee of New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association on scoured fleeces, in which Mr. Gofff states the manner of scouring, by which I notice the wool underwent but one scouring. I wish to state that the fleece of Mr. Holmes, scoured at the Marcellus Woolen Mill, reported by me, was treated more thoroughly. It was scoured in a tub of seventy-five gallons of similar prepared liquor, and scoured three times. The first process left over seven pounds, and the third left six pounds of wool.

I make this statement deeming it due to Mr. Holmes, and to give more light on the subject will state as a reason for the over-thorough treatment of the fleece, that in almost all cases of scouring fine wool we scour twice, it being impossible to scour fine unwashed wool by one process immediately after shearing.

Respectfully Yours, CHESTER MOSES.

REMARKS. - The instructions given to Mr. GOFFE, by the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, through its President, in regard to scouring the fleeces entered for the SIOORE Prize, were, that he should "scour them precisely as it should be done for manufacturing purposes-no less and no more." These were our exact words to Mr. GOFFE, and we have no doubt that they were complied with to the letter. That the fleeces might be rendered lighter by "over-thorough treatment" in cleansing, is very probable. We asked one of the leading manufacturers of the United States, within a few hours of this writing, whether in clensing wool for manufacturing it was expected or was necessary to deprive it of every particle of its yolk. He replied in the negative.

Our own impressions are very decided that the test adopted by the Association was the true one. It met all the practical objects which either the wool producer or the wool manufacturer could have in view in resorting to any experiment of this kind. And the criterion which it established was a perfectly familiar one to all practical wool cleansers; so that, if good faith was observed, it was as likely to be a uniform one for different regions and different countries as any other. If from motives of curiosity, the producer and the cleanser see fit to resort to processes of scouring which Mr. Moses concedes to be "over-thorough" onesif they undertake to ascertain, not how much a given fleece will lose in weight in being fitted for manufacturing, but how much it can be made to lose—there is certainly no objection to their performing as many such experiments as they please. But in thus varying from the criterion established by the Association, they place the producer at a disadvantage, by making it appear to those not familiar with the circumstances that his sheep rank lower in weight of wool, compared with other sheep whose fleeces are cleansed, than actually accords with the truth. - [EDITOR.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

DEATH OF "COMPACT."—Messrs. MARSHALL and STICKNEY's celebrated ram "Compact," died on the 11th inst., from the rupture of a blood vessel.

STRINGHALT—WATTLES.—J. C. LEVERING of Levering, Ohio, asks if sheep have stringhalt, and how it is cured—also, if thorough-bred Merino sheep ever have wattles. We have seen a few cases of stringhalt in sheep, but are not aware that any remedies have been employed to cure it. We used to see wattles on sheep for which a pure blood pedigree was claimed, but they have become very rare, if not extinct, in the improved American family.

MERINO PURCHASE.—ISAAC V. BALLER, Jr., and E. W. HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y., recently purchased of Edwin Hammond & Son of Middlebury, Vt., two very valuable ewes. One is a 7 year old ewe got by Sweepstakes, and dam of the wrinkly ewe "Dolly," now owned by Mr. Hammond. The other is a yearling ewe of great promise. One is with lamb by "Kearsarge," and the other by "Green Mountain."

Correction .- In giving the pedigree of TAFT & Potter's ram "Osceola," we stated our impression that the sire of the "Sprague Ram," therein named the "Birchard Ram," was the same we have published under the name of the "Tottenham Ram." ROLLIN BIRCHARD of Shoreham, Vt., writes to us:-"The Sprague Ram was bred by ALVIN CLARK of Shoreham (The interest of PROSPER ELITHARP in said ram was acquired by purchase when more than a year old.) He was got by the "Birchard Ram," known here as "Old Ethan." He (Old Ethan) was bred by E. A. BIRCHARD out of a Robinson ewe (Paular,) by a ram bred by ED WIN HAMMOND. I bought of E. A. BIRCHARD a hal' interest in Old Eathan when a yearling, and have kept him since. He is now six years old. He has sheared twenty pounds or more each fleece since I have owned him. He is the sire of more heavy wooled stock bucks than any other sheep in this vicinity."

MARKET FOR ANGORA GOATS' FLEEGES.—Mr. GRO, W. OGDEN of Paris, Ky., writes the Ohio Farmer that a market has been found for Angora wool which we need not be ashamed to proclaim to the world. He says that the fleece of one gest manufactured into various articles (such as fringes, tassels, etc..) sells at retail for five hundred dollars. Mr. O. gives an extract from a letter from Messrs. Jas. Thornton & Son of Troy, N. Y., who have made some successful experiments in manufacturing Angora wool, and are now importing machinery that will comb 1,000 lbs. per day. They state that next year, if the wool can be produced by the farmers of the West or any other part of the country, they can use 100,000 to 500,000 lbs., and would be willing to give more than double what they are now paying for Canada combing wool. If true, this is important news for the breeders of the Angora or Cashmere goats in this country.

Communications, Etc.

ABOUT BEE-HIVES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I wish, through your paper, to say a word about bee-hives, and the profitableness of bees in several kinds of hives. I had in the winter of 1862-3, three swarms, hived in two kinds of hives. Two were in the Vermont State Hive, the other was in the Phelps' Ohio Combination Hive. In the spring I saw an advertisement of the "Farmer's Hive," patented by Jasper Hassen of Albany, N. Y., and obtained the right to make and use one. On the 28th of June, 1863, I put a swarm juto it. They filled the hive nearly full of comb and made a few pounds of surplus honey, and wintered in a fine condition. In the following spring they commenced working very early, but did not swarm, nor did any of the others.

The colony in the Farmer's Hive gave 61 lbs. surplus honey, while the colonies in the three other hives gave but a fraction over 25 lbs. Thus the Farmer's Hive gave double the surplus of the other three, and ten pounds over. This season they all gave swarms, and one of the Vermont State Hives gave two swarms. In addition to the swarm, the Farmer's Hive gave 29 lbs., and 4 oz. surplus; the other three, 12 lbs., and 13 oz. of surplus only,—the Farmer's Hive giving 3 lbs., 10 oz., more than double that of the three.

I know of no cause for the difference but the construction of the hives, and this sustains Mr. QUINBY'S remark that, "the advantage of beekeeping depends as much on the construction of hives as any one thing." I would not exchange the Farmer's Hive for any other that I have knowledge of. My bees are the common kind.

LEMUEL P. WOLCOTT.

Southampton, Mass., Nov. 8d, 1865.

Bural Spirit of the Eress.

Exporting Stock from Canada.

THE Canada Farmer of Nov. 1st says: — For some weeks past, herds of cattle have been making their way to various railroad depots throughout the country, and freight trains have largely consisted of cattle-trucks. There has been a regular bovine exodus from all parts of the land. Hogs, too, have been on the tramp. If our American neighbors were a muttoneating people, we should have to record the fact that the sheep also were fast leaving us; but they eat mutton so sparingly that our flocks are not much affected by the present eager demand for meat in the United States market.

Some people are greatly alarmed at the wholesale exportation of cattle and hogs which is now going on. They think the country is being drained of live stock, and look with gloomy foreboding at the prospect of scarcity, with its attendant high price of meat. But this is a very superficial view of the matter. The live stock which is being sent out of the country, bears a very small proportion to the number of animals owned by our farming population. It requires a large annual sale of stock to work off the natural increase of the herds; and although there has been unusual demand for live produce this fall, there is no lack of young stock left.

Basement Stables.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman in reply to an inquiry in regard to the healthiness of basement stables, says:—"I have generally kept from fourteen to sixteen head of cattle in the basement of my barn, with from three to four horses, for twenty years past. The horses are kept up the year round; the cows I generally turn out in the yard in front of the barn, when the days are pleasant. The stables are regularly cleaned every day and well littered. A more healthy lot of stock I have never known, for I have not had a sick cow or horse since I have used these stables. I certainly like basement stables—they are warm and comfortable in winter, and cool and pleasant in summer."

WREVIL IN BARNS,—I have been plagued with weevil, less or more, for fifteen years, in my grain bins, and have tried every remedy I could hear of—lime, whitewash, elderberries, &c., but all to no purpose; so I determined to try something else.—In July, 1864, my barn being empty of grain, &c., but occupied by millions of weevils, I took a bucket full of salt and sowed it in the barn as a farmer would sow grain broadcast, about the granaries, mows, and every nook and corner which had grain in it. Ever since thrashing time last year, I have had grain in the barn, and not one weevil to be seen. — J. H., in Ohio Farmer.

LIMA BEANS INJURIOUS TO SWINE.—Two or three correspondents have written that the pods of Lima beans would kill hogs. We supposed that there must be some mistake, as it can hardly be possible that the pod of this delicious bean contains anything poisonous. Mr. J. K. Eby, Harrisburg, Penn., has explained the matter. Mr. E. lost two hogs, and a neighbor of his had seven die after eating the pods. A careful examination was made and it was found that the sharp, hard point of the shell stuck in the throat of the animal, causing an irritation which resulted in death.—Agriculturist.

NEST EGGS.—To have a supply of nest eggs indestructible to heat or cold, just empty some eggs as you need them, through as small an aperture as possible; mix up with water, to the consistence of cream, some pulverized plaster; fill up the shells brimming full; when they have hardened, if you choose to peel them, you will find them perfect; and if you think your Brahmas will be fastidious about color, a little annatto mixed in will render the illusion perfect, So saith an exchange.

Rural Notes and Items.

WEEKLIES VS. MONTHLIES - Sour Grapes for the Slow Coach.—The person who "runs" (or walks) a very slow agricultural monthly in this region (widely known as the Generee Farmer from fifteen to twenty years ago, when it was a live, progressive and popular journal) has come to grief, for that whereas THE PEOPLE are so ignorant and stupid as to prefer the RUBAL NEW-YORKER and other Agricultural and Family Weeklies to such a coach as he drives! Our attention has been called to an article in his last number, wherein this superlative sage, who (in his own conceit) surpasses Solomon in wisdom, thus compliments the farmers of the land of his adoption :-"But the truth is that too many [alas and alas!] farmers care more for a miscellaneous, story-telling paper, than they do for one strictly devoted to their interests. Or rather, perhaps, the farmers them-'selves care little for an agricultural paper, but think 'it respectable to take one, and the less agricultural matter it contains the better it suits them. They will take one of these miscellaneous family papers "in preference," &c., &c. Ab, yes, "that's what's the matter"-the preference of the people for "miscellaneous Family papers," which recognize the whole family and seek to interest and instruct all its members, instead of one only! Of course the stupid people all over the country who are taking the RUBAL NEW-YORKER, New England Farmer, Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston Cultivator, Maine Farmer, Ohio Farmer, Rural World, and other Agricultural and Family Weeklies, will at once heed the sage advice and powerful admonition, and stop the aforesaid papers and subscribe for such only as are "strictly devoted to their interests "- for of course the welfare of their wives, sons and daughters is of no account! Perhaps it might be the path of safety for us (and our contemporaries above named) to sell out or assign immediately-yet, inasmuch as this journal has at least ten subscribers to the aforesaid monthly's one in Western New York, (with a fair prospect of a much greater difference,) we don't propose to give up yet awhile, and therefore shall endeavor to furnish Fifty-Two Numbers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, during the ensuing year, to each and all who comply with our published rates of subscription.

—Far be it from us to condemn all monthlies. Many of them are most useful and worthy; and one conducted with ability and enterprise—like the American Agriculturist, for instance—is worth a dozen managed by narrow-minded, selfish, jealous bodies, who, lacking the brains and tact which achieve success, decry and slander others in the vain hope of thereby securing popular favor and support.

THE DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE OF CROPS &C .- The October Report of the Department of Agriculture forms a pamphlet of forty-six pages, and contains, besides the tables, several articles of considerable interest to the farmer. An article on Tobacco takes decided ground against the imposition of a tax on the leaf. It appears from the tables that of Wheat the deficit in quantity of the last crop, as compared with that of 1864, is 12,172,994 bushels, and that in quality it falls far enough short to make the actual deficit more than double this amount. The decrease in the product of Rye from last year is 829,070 bushels. Barley gains 759,108 bushels. There is a large increase in the Oat crop, it being the largest ever produced. The gain over last year is 48,562,231 bushels. The yield of Hay is 5,421,989 tuns greater than in 1864. Throughout the entire country the Corn crop has never been equaled, but of fattening cattle there is a very material decrease in numbers in all the States.

ANOTHER MONTHLY GOING.—The Cultivator—so long published at Albany, by Judge Burl and Luther Tucker, and latterly by Tucker & Son—is to be merged in the Messrs. Tucker's weekly at the close of this year. For many years The Cultivator was the most famous and widely-circulated journal of its class in this country, but is now discontinued (as other monthlies have been) for the reason that the people have progressed with the age and country and require a more frequent visitor.

MINOR RUBAL ITEMS.—The Weather of last week was mild and pleasant—of the genuine Indian Summer type—and of course extremely favorable for outdoor operations. Hereabouts the farmers and garden ers well improved the sunshine and genial atmosphere, and did much toward completing their] fall work. The people have also been favored with

Fine Weather both East and West.—The New England Farmer of Nov. 18th speaks of some quite cold weather the previous week, but adds that "since Sunday (the 12th) it has been quite moderate—real Indian summer weather." And the Prairie Farmer, (Chicago,) of the same date says:—"We are in the midst of the mildest and pleasantest Indian summer that we yet remember in the West; scarcely a cloud visible day or night for nearly two weeks."

Prayer for Relief from the Cattle Plague in England.
—Queen Victoria has ordered that a certain form of Prayer, for relief from the Plague now existing among Cattle, and for protection against the Cholera, be read every Sunday until further orders, in all the churches and chapels of England and Wales.

Thanksgiving in Ireland for a Bountiful Harvest

and Exemption from the Cattle Plaque.—The Bishop of Meath has addressed a letter to his clergy, suggesting a Sunday of special thanksgiving, with appropriate sermons, for the bountiful harvest and the exemption of Ireland from the cattle plague and pestilence.

To Aid the Planters.—A Richmond paper says a

To Ata the Pranters.—A Richmond paper says a company is organizing which has a capital of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of making loans to Southern planters who need capital to re-commence operations.

Texas Crops and Prices.—The crops are splended in

Northern Texas. Corn sells at 30 to 40 cants per bushel, wheat 50 cents, butter 17 cents per pound, eggs 12½ cts. per dozen, and chickens the same, each.

Industrial College.—It is announced that a conven-

tion of delegates from the County Ag. Societies of Illinois, is to be held at Bloomington, Dec. 14th, to consider Industrial College matters.

The Regulations against the Cattle Plague are so

stringent in Germany, that recently a stuffed wolf was prevented from crossing the frontier for fear of spreading the infection!

Receipts at California Fairs.—The receipts at the late California State Ag'l Fair, were \$17,000—and at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, \$28,000.

Dogs vs. Sheep.—In Iowa there are 89,000 dogs, and

last year there were destroyed by the dogs and the wolves \$126,148 worth of sheep.

A Poultry Pestilence is raging in the suburban hen

coops of Paris. Fowls die in large numbers without any perceptible cause.

Animal Fats are much better than vegetable oil for

Animal Fats are much better than vegetable oil for all kinds of agricultural machinery, according to the Scientific American.

SELEN- DYCLAM

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

CIDER AND CIDER MAKING.

WINE is the royal beverage of the world and eider may be said to rank next in succession. Expressed from a fruit that is esteemed second only to the kingly and ancient grape, as a pleasant, healthful, and harmless drink, it is indeed interior only to wine. Its manufacture and use are ancient and extensive. The early settlers of this country consumed great quantities of it. New England cider was famous. Throughout the world where apples are grown, it is universally drank. In wine producing France, Normandy makes millions of gallons of cider yearly, which are mostly used within the limits of that province. Along the Rhine they mash the apples in a wooden trough by rolling a heavy circular stone, attached to the end of a lever over them. In the British Islands it is made with care and skill, and the amount produced is the only limit to its use. The Russians are willing to pay a liberal price for a prime article in bottles, and in this country it is successfully made to imitate champagne. When properly manufactured and kept it is healthy and pleasant. It is said to be a remedy for indigestion and some chronic diseases.

TO MAKE THE BEST CIDER

a proper use of the best material is required The quality of long keeping, without turning to vinegar, depends in a great degree, on the amount of alcohol it contains. This is produced by a chemical process in fermentation from the sugar in the apple. Hence the richer the apple in saccharine matter, other things being equal, the better the cider. The sweetest apple to the taste may not, however, contain the most sugar, any more than a tumbler of sap from a sugar maple holds more sweetening in solution than a glass of lemonade. The characteristics of a good cider apple are a yellow, and often tough, fibrous flesh, astringency, dryness, and ripeness at the cider-making season. Mr. KNIGHT asserts that when the rind and pulp are green, the cider will always be thin, weak, and colorless; but when these are deeply tinged with yellow it will almost always possess color, and either strength or richness. The most celebrated cider in this country is made in New Jersey, chiefly from the Harrison and Campfield varieties of apple. The Harrison is held in the highest estimation and is thus described by Downing.:-"Fruit medium size, ovate, or roundish oblong. Skin yellow, with roughish, distinct black specks. Stem one inch or more long. Flesh yellow, rather dry and tough, but with a rich flavor, producing a high colored cider, of great body. The fruit is very free from rot, falls easily from the tree about the first of November, and keeps well. The tree grows thrifty and is a great bearer." Undoubtedly the soil and location where it is grown have considerable effect on the qualities of a cider apple, as they would on the grape, but where good wheat and clover are raised the cider apple will be successful. The apple should not be bruised in gathering, nor left for any length of time on the ground, for when long in direct contact with the earth, they become insipid, and decay begins. Of course all rotten, unclean, and prematurely ripe fruit should be rejected and they should be allowed to ripen on boards or in bins under cover for a time before grinding, by which process they will throw off from six to eight per cent of water, and the juice will thereby be richer. In short when a strictly first, class cider is wanted all means should be used to have each apple of prime quality, and in the best condition when ground. It is not practicable always to make cider from the most suitable varieties of apples, but it is always possible to have the fruit clean, ripe, and sound.

EXPRESSING THE JUICE.

Authorities differ in regard to the length of time the juice should remain with the pomace the same rich soil about an inch deep; and thus after being ground. If they are kept together a few hours, and allowed to ferment in a vat, the cider will assume a rich, brown color; but it is claimed that from the oxygen taken up, the quality of the liquor will deteriorate. Cider taken directly from unground apples by means of powerful presses, is colorless, pure, and of the most delicate flavor. If bottled and made to ferment under a cork very few cider drinkers, when it becomes a year old, will recognize their favorite beverage. Cleanliness in all the implements about the press, and the vats and casks, is an important point. Any wood or cloth that comes in contact with the cider, should be perfeetly sweet. If the press or vats get soaked with juice, by standing unused for a time, the wood becomes sour and then musty, and it will act as a leaven to the cider, and excite an acetous fermentation that is dificult to check. One should be careful not to use musty straw in the press, or put the cider into musty barrels.

HOW TO MANAGE THE CIDER.

If the proper kind of juice is got, and there

are suitable casks and cellars to store it, one can make sure and easy work in manufacturing prime cider. If using barrels the best are those that have held whisky; next are rum, brandy and gin casks. New casks should be soaked with water and a little saleratus thrown in to sweeten them. Beware of using sour whisky or vinegar casks. It is impossible to make and keep good cider either in such, or in musty casks. The larger the quantity fermented in a body the better and more uniform will be its quality, hence large casks holding two or three or five hundred gallons are best. They should be placed in a dry cellar that maintains a temperature of from 50° to 60° throughout the year. Cider should be treated almost precisely as we would make good wine from grapes grown in the latitudes where the apple tree flourishes. The chief point to be gained is to get the cider perfectly clear, and give it ripeness and age,

without letting the acetous fermentation begin. The first or vinous fermentation must take place before the apple juice can claim the name of cider. After that is finished every effort should be directed to the prevention of further fermentation. The richer the must in sugar the less liable this vinegar fermentation is to take place, for the sugar is changed into alcohol which gives body to the cider. It is exactly so with wine. Those made from the sweet, rich grapes of Spain and Italy never turn to vinegar, but the light Rhenish wines will do so readily.

We will warn our readers against the use of the specifics that are so freely recommended. Among these are fresh beef, horse radish, sassafras, raisins, charcoal, sulphtte of lime, and mustard. We never drank a prime cider medicated with any of these articles, and the good qualities it did possess were not attributable to, but in spite of, the effect of these nostrums.

Remember the object in view is to get the cider fine and clear, with as little exposure to the air as possible, and without its taking on the vinegar fermentation. Let it ferment with a syphon to pass off the gas through water, and exclude the air. When the liquor becomes bright, and clearer, and the ebullition declines, rack the cider into a fresh cask, or put it into the original one after it is thoroughly cleansed. Before the cider is put in, the cask should be fumigated by burning in it a rag dipped in melted brimstone, attached to the end of a wire and inserted through the bung. Pour the cider into the cask while it is filled with the fumes of the brimstone, taking care to fill it perfectly full, and then bung it tight. The brimstone fumes will check further fermentation, and the cider will gradually ripen and fine. In about four weeks the cider should be racked again, the lees withdrawn, the cask cleansed, filled full and bunged tight. A third racking should be given in early spring. This will generally put the cider in condition to bottle, or to keep an indefinite time, in well filled, tightly bunged casks in a cool cellar.

Instead of racking frequently, cider makers sometimes stir in isinglass, fish sounds macerated in cider, or whites of eggs, albuminous substances which coagulate with the lees floating in the cider, and then strain through flannel to separate them. This course however exposes the cider much to the air, and is not necessary if three or more rackings are given. In bottling use only the close grained velvety corks, soaked in warm water, well driven home, and wired down. Lay the bottles on their side to keep the corks always wet.

THE CROCUS.

As one of the earliest ornaments of the flower garden, it is a universal favorite, being neat, dwarf, and compact in growth, and varied in all the essential shades of color for producing harmony of effect, either separately or blended together. The principal adaptation of this bulb consists in its suitability for planting sufficiently near to the margin or edge of flower-borders, beds, &c., as not to require removal, or in forming lines or edges entirely of such, in their relative colors, which, after blooming, may be removed as the leaves show maturity of growth by fading in color (the bulbs being stowed away dry and cool until the following autumn,) and the same spaces being again occupied by summer flowering plants.

The principal months for planting are October, November and December, in ordinary rich garden soil, placing the bulbs about two inches deep, and four to six inches from the margin or edge each group of six to eight or more bulbs being planted in its own relative color, or otherwise in blended varieties, as taste may prefer. These all improve in beauty for some years, if not disturbed.

To secure a succession of blooms in pots commence early in the first-named month, with six or eight bulbs in each well-drained pot, using planted, place the pots upon a surface of ashes, covering them over one inch deep with soil, tan dry leaf-mould, or sand, until the leaves appear through the soil, when they may be removed to the house .- H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia.

PLANTING TREES.

HIONEER in the Prairie Farmer says on this subject: -"I have transplanted many hundred forest trees in the last ten years, and I have rarely lost a tree, and most of them set in the fall. One of the most important rules to be observed is, before taking up a tree, mark it in some manner, so that you will know which is the north side, so as to be able to re-set it in exactly the position it grew in the woods. This may seem to many of no importance, but to those who know that there is in the bark and wood of all trees a radical difference between the north and south sides, the north side being close grained and tough, while the south side is invariably more open grained and brash, or soft, the importance will be seen. If this is done, your tree does not have to undergo a complete change in all the parts, and is ready to start off and grow at the proper time as readily as though it had not been moved."

MANURING TREES .- Some people, in setting fruit and other trees, have made the mistake of applying manure directly upon the roots. That is a ruinous practice, as the fibres of roots of trees can only derive sustenance by direct con-

tact with the earth. When trees of any kind are set out, the roots should first be covered with a rich leam, well trodden down, and upon this loam a little manure of any kind may be safely placed; but it is better to spread upon the surface of the ground, where it acts as a mulch, and prevents any injury to trees from drouth, unless very severe and long protracted .- Exchange.

THE LARKSPURS.

IT may be a childish attachment, but really, Mr. Editor, I love the Larkspurs. I am far from being a child in years, yet ever since I watched my little bed of Larkspurs, and picked their bright blue blossoms in childish glee, I have been peculiarly drawn to these flowers. The time of which I am speaking was more than two-score of years ago, and the Larkspur seems to be a part of the pleasant past; a kind of connecting link with my childish days. But really among all our new and truly beautiful flowers we have very few that excel the Larkspurs when well grown, and perhaps a few hints respecting varieties and modes of treatment may not be uninteresting to many of your readers,

The Larkspur will grow almost anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, yet to produce fine flowers, a good, rich and well cultivated soil is necessary. The Larkspur is perfectly bardy, and seeds may be grown in the fall. When this is done the plants will be strong in the spring, and produce flowers early and in abundance. If the seeds are not sown in the autumn they should be in the ground as carly as possible in the spring. If sown late when the weather is dry and the sun hot, a great portion will not come up. Take advantage, therefore, of the first open weather in the spring, and sow the seeds, and if there are hard frosts afterwards they will receive no injury. There are several other flowers that require the same treatment. The Sweet Pea, for instance, flowers much better if got in the ground early.



The Dwarf Rocket, as its name indicates, is a plant of dwarf habit, throwing up spikes six inches in height, covered with flowers. This variety is almost as showy as the Hyacinth. For a border there can be nothing finer. The plants should stand about five or six inches ent shades and pink.

The Tall Rocket is a fine plant some eighteen inches in height with longer spikes of flowers, but the blossoms are not so closely set on the spikes. There are several Branching variefies growing about ten feet in height, rather loose in their habit, excellent for cutting, and furnishing abundance of flowers for this purpose.

Cardispetulum grows about eighteen inches in height, making a compact bush, and flowering through the whole season, until frost, For making a temporary hedge or low screen I know of nothing better than this new Lark-

as that which ascribes it to the effects of the severe drouth of last year. We know it seriously affected many other plants, and it is probable that it injured the fruit and leaf buds of the apple.

It does not necessarily follow that the more severe drouth of this season will have the same effect on the crop of next year, because the drouth came considerably later. As to insects they have troubled the apples worse this year than we ever knew them to before. They ought to be looked after. The canker-worm is beginning to run up, and now is the time to prevent him, or her. Head her off by all means. - Massachussetts Ploughman.

NEW WATERMELON.

At the recent Chester County Agricultural Exhibition, held at West Chester, one of the judges on fruits advised us of a superior watermelon, brought to the attention of the committee, exhibited and grown by Bayard Taylor, on his farm in Chester Co. It has the remarkable property of keeping through the winter and preserving its delicious flavor unimpaired. It promised to be a great acquisition in this line.

Bayard Taylor informs us he obtained the seed himself on the Volga, in the interior of Russia, from a melon grown on the Persian shore of the Caspian Sea, not being aware at the time that it possessed the property of long keeping after being gathered, although he knew that there were such melons in Russia. It seems to retain the property here, as the melons raised this season have now been six weeks off the vines, fully ripe, and promise to keep for three months yet .- Morris' Rural Adv.

Morticultural Aotes and Queries.

SULPHUR FOR MILDEW .- A correspondent information us that last summer one of his neighbor's grape vines were attacked with mildew and rot, and that he im mediately arrested the disease by sowing plaster and sulphur on them Has any one else found these or other remedies efficient?

A New Apple.-We have received from J. E. Ba-KER, Macedon, N. Y., specimens of a new apple called the "Forge," from the fact that it was found growing near an old forge, in the woods, in England. It is a fall apple, but will keep till the middle of January. Mr. BARRY says-"It is a tender, juicy, spicy fruit, and worthy of cultivation."

SALT ON A GRAPE VINE. - G. W., Pittsburg, Pa. says:-"I have a grape vine, planted close to my wood-shed, and trained on a horizontal trellis 20 feet square. The ground underneath the trellis is covered ten inches deep with stone and gravel. The roots of the vine extend partly under this. I wish to keep the weeds and grass down on this gravel by using salt. Will the salt injure my grape vine?"

THE PETERS PEAR.—Hovey's Magazine says this is a new pear, raised in 1848, from the White Doyenne, by Rev. Absalon Peters, of Williamstown, Mass. It is perfectly hardy, a vigorous grower, an abundant bearer, and gives crops every year. It bore, the present year, over a bushel of fruit. The pear ripens in Williamstown the first week in August, at the time of the Madeleine. It is, however, said to be a much better pear, about the size of the Tyson.

THE VINTAGE in Northern Italy is reported as very abundant this year, and wine will be plenty and cheap During the last four or five years, the grape crop had been a failure, and drunkenness, a vice almost unknown to Italians, had greatly increased. In the ahsence of their healthful stimulant, wine, the people took to drinking viliainous brandy, at first called "little champagne," but now jocosely known as "petro-

Pomestic Economy.

HOW TO MAKE SOUP.

LIEBIG, in his "Researches on Food," says : -"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausage or mince meat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after being boiled briskly a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain apart. The prevailing colors are blue of differ- an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained, even by boiling for hours, from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt and the other additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup which can in any way be prepared from one pound of flesh."

A FOOD FOR DELICATE STOMACHS. -- Some per sons cannot bear grease. To which I would recommend the following plan: -Melt about two know of nothing better than this new Larkspur. The flowers are light blue.

I do hope some of the readers of the Rural will give the Larkspur a good chance this season, and if they are not well repaid for the labor, I shall be very much disappointed.

THE APPLE CROP.

No one seems to be able to account very satisfactorily for the short crop of apples this year. One says it was owing to a frost and a thunder atom at the time of blossoming, another says it was owing to the ravages of insects and so on. Now it is a fact that the apple crop is a failure over most parts of New England. If the frost cut off the crops in the blossoms in the inland towns, what cut it off along the seashore, where no frost occurred at that time? There is no theory that explains it, to our mind, so clearly ounces of lard, dripping, or "rendered fat," and,

the majority of people at the present day, At any rate, they had hominy, hulled corn, maple honey, ist mutton, wild pigeons and ducks, and now and then a haunch of venison and moose mest, which, with other good things, such as flour from newly ground wheat, from which such splendid cakes were baked before the fire, all served to give them good cheer. We do not think they were to be pitied very much.-Maine Farmer.

A GOOD COMMON CAKE. - 1 cup of sugar, 1 do. sour cream, 2 eggs well beaten, half teaspoon sods, flour to make the consistency of butter. Season to taste.

Advertisements

WANTED-20,000 Concord Grape cuttings. Address P BOWEN, East Aurora, N. Y.

ELAWARE AND DIANA WOOD-\$5 \$\verp\$ 1.000 buds. Water-proof paper, for packing plants for transportation; size, v9 by 40 inches, single sheet 20 cts., 50 for \$\vert\$, (10 for \$\vert\$)-a good and cheap art cle. Send in your orders for Strawberry Plants for Spring, Agriculturist, Buffalo and Russell. J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR IMMEDIATE J BEARING - Extra large Delaware vibre \$1 each; very large Hartfort Prolificand Concord vines \$1.5c each; extra large Duan layers \$2; good layers of Rogers No. 15 and Ontario \$1.50 each. A. W. POITER, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

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A GENTS WANTED.—In every State and County, A static \$2, for every hour's service. Pleasant and honorable business. No risk. Every body address. 82'-4t MANSON LANG, New York City.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MAGGIE DARLING.

BY MERTELE CONO.

THERE is storm in the cloud, MAGGIE darling, That threatens the heaven o'erhead, And the sunlight has gone, MAGGIE darling, The beautiful pleasures have fled; But we've stood by each other in sorrow, And we've stood by each other in joy.-The storm may break o'er us to-morrow, It cannot our spirits annoy.

We have loved in the past, Maggre darling, But my love was stronger than thine; I would not reproach. Maggie darling .-The old oak loves more than the vine, And the heart that has pillowed in trouble And laughed with thee gaily in glee, Will stand by thee still, lest a double, A deep weight come, darling, to thee.

Do we not know that love, MAGGIE darling, That casteth out freely all fear? Then hold to my hand, Maggie darling, Until the dark heavens are clear; There are traces of storms that are vanished, And graves of dear hopes that are dead. And memories not to be banished Till memory's self, love, has fled.

IV. Then trust to me still, Magere darling: The oak will still shelter the vine; If lightning destroy, MAGGIE darling. I'd rather 'twere my head than thine. We'll cling to each other, nor sever, Till over Death's limitless sea, To love in the boundless Forever. Death's angel shall bear you and me.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. INDIAN SUMMER.

Among the Spirits of the Seasons, I always see a fifth. Unnoticed, save by a few, silently she follows in the train of the four, until her brief reign succeeds. Then her dusky form flits over the meadows and through the woods, sometimes fading slowly away in the blue haze, and again standing on the hills outlined against the sky, with a deep light in her dark eye. Her skin is of the tender, brown hue of the earth, and her lithe form is wrapped in the soft scarlet and gold of the leaves. Her moccasins are woven of the yellow grass-blades; her wampum is of purple grapes and blood red berries of the forest, and her flowing hair is crowned with the plumage of the wild-bird. Longingly she lingers around the still, deep pools, as the falling acorns dimple their surface and are burled below. The trees whisper at her touch, and drop their treasures at her feet, while she crowns them with sweet, sad glory. Then, ere the glory has vanished, she flits slowly away, and when the blasts sweep over the northern hills, she is gone.

To-day, with something of her half-sad, halfsavage spirit, I sprang through the dismantled garden and pushed through the half-open gate into the meadow. The soft yellow carpet was elastic under my feet, and the little brook silently led one away to where the misty grass quivered along its banks, and the water tinkled over the stones-on farther, where the spring bubbled softly up, and spread itself smoothly out to mirror the one spot of blue sky. The larches shook their yellow needles down, and the mint sent up its odor, strong, concentrated, as though all the fragrance of the last leaves and flowers was gathered there-spirit awaiting the resurrection of the body.

Then, in my vagabond mood, I followed the squirrel with the polished, striped acorn in his mouth-sinking in the soft green moss on the sunny knolls, and almost buried under the leaves in the hollows, till, lo! I stood in a temple. Under my feet, mosaics; all around me, columns; up above, arches and color,-nothing else; a soft, tender palpitating color, having form it is true, but no substance; while a golden light, separate from all, shone through all and bathed me where I stood. I saw and was thrilled through and through with a deep longing for something beyond. I was in the temple, but not in the Holy of Holies. I seemed stayed just on the threshhold of infinite beauty, but there was a veil between. How I longed for purer eyes to look within! How fallen I saw myself! how blinded my eyes and hardened my heart! Can I not penetrate earthly beauty, and will I ever be permitted to behold Heavenly glories? Would not an angel perceive, understand, and enjoy infinitely more of Nature than we,-and do not poor mortals "dwell in the heaven of the gods without knowing it?"

Sick with questioning, I turned away and went out under the bending sky. The little cottage was before me, with its thin wreath of smoke, its sheltering trees, hills sloping beside it and masses of foliage beyond; and I thought of one lying there, suffering yet trustful. Then the words passed through my mind, "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine." If we do His will more perfectly, shall we not more perfectly perceive natural as well as spiritual truths?-shall not our eyes be opened to greater glories here as well as hereafter? Could we not then look below the surface and perceive hidden meanings, more blessed things than we have ever yet dreamed of? Do not these meanings, in some inspired moment, glance before us like white-winged doves through the sunlight, while we look after them longingly and try to beckon them back? But they are gone-let us trust, not forever.

Religion comes from women more than from men - from mothers most of all, who carry the key of our souls in their bosoms.

A PLEA FOR THE MARTHAS.

THERE are two classes of good women, the Marthas and Marys. The former represent the active, and the latter the passive voice of the feminine conjugation. Without by any means controverting the Scriptural idea, we borrow the names there used to illustrate facts in modern social life. Both Marthas and Marys are affectionate, but the love of Mary is a sentimental dream, and evaporates in verbal homage and empty caresses. Mary will tie a bouquet for you, or possibly knit a purse, if she has abundant leisure. She will join you in a quiet stroll, especially when the calls of duty are urgent in the house, but even then she prefers a drive. She absorbs attentions without rendering many; she makes a luxury of friendship, and either wears it like a jewel, or drinks it like a julep. She sweetly assures you that "you are worth so much to her;" meantime, except that she charms your fancy, she is worth very little to you.

With Martha it is otherwise. Her love is untiring and practical. She gives where Mary receives. She prepares the entertainment which Mary only enjoys. She smooths your pillow while Mary is kissing you good night, and repairs your wardrobe in an ante-room while you are lest in slumber; meanwhile breathing a prayer for your welfare, of which you do not dream. She takes charge of the children while you go with Mary to the excursion; she packs the refreshments for the picnic, while Mary helps you to arrange the flowers. She takes cheerfully the roughest duties because her dress is generally of firm material, that will never tear nor soil; while Mary requires your aid to enable her to protect from injury her gossamer barege.

If there is an unpleasant or repulsive task, that must be done in solitude, that admits no assistance and elicits no praise, give yourself not a moment's uneasiness; Martha will attend to it. She has a positive genius for that kind of thing. Indeed, Martha is a very convenient person to have in the house. It is pleasant to think that she will do whatever she can for you, and that she does it because she loves you. You sometimes drop her a kind word when you think of it, just to see how she lights up in consequence. At such times she is almost pretty; you regret that she looks, ordinarily, so thin and anxious. You hear her cough of a morning, and excuses an occasional neglect of some of your stated comforts. You are surprised and shocked when she dies, some; you blend your tears with Mary's, (Mary is beautiful in tears,) and you feel that sympathy is sweet. You plant a rose, not a thornless one, above Martha's grave, and after a proper interval of sorrow - marry Mary .- Springfield Republican.

FEMININE TOPICS.

A very excellent lady was desired by another to teach her what secrets she had to preserve her husband's favor. "It is," replied she, "by doing all that pleases him, and enduring patiently all that displeases me."

THE young men of Mobile are a cute set. One of their city papers says they find out how a young lady stands in solid charms by asking her, 'has your father been pardoned ?" finding out, of course, whether or not he comes under the \$20,000 clause.

A NASHUA girl, making a pair of soldier's drawers, tacked in a note expressing her devotion to the Union, It turns out that the Union she is now most devoted to, is composed of herself and the soldier who got the drawers. How delightfully romantic!

STAYS were quite unknown in Russia until Peter the Great danced with some Hanoverian ladies on his journey to Pomerania. Quite astonished the monarch replied to his suite after the ball. "What confounded hard bones these German women have."

HARRIET MARTINEAU is in her sixty-fourth year. She was deaf from childhood, and now is almost blind, yet retains her mental powers, writes able editorials for the London Daily News, contributes to various periodicals, and has just sent to press two volumes of elaborate history.

GENERAL HOOKER'S new wife is very pretty as well as rich. Some years ago she visited Europe and was in London awhile. Of the impression she left there, one little incident tells the tale. An admirer of the Duke of Wellington sent him some cases of Longworth's Sparkling Catawba. He wished to know where so delicious a wine was made. "Cincinnati, my lord duke," was the reply. "Cincinnati!" rejoined the hero of Waterloo, "Ah! that is the place Miss Groesbeck came from !"

A Model Wife is, all in all, gentle as a ringdove, yet high-soaring as a falcon; humble be low her deserving, yet deserving beyond the estimate of panegyric; an exact economist in all superfluity, yet a most bountiful dispenser in all liberality; the chief regulator of her household. the fairest pillar of her hall, and the sweetest flower of her bower-having in all opposite proposings sense to understand, judgment to wait. discretion to choose, firmness to undertake, diligence to conduct, perseverance to accomplish, and resolution to maintain.

A young but prudent mother, on the occasion of making her little boy his first pair of colored trowsers, conceived the idea that it would be more economical to make them of the same dimensions behind as before, so that they might be changed about and wear evenly-and so she fashioned them. Their effect when donned by the little victim was ludicrous in the extreme. Papa, at first sight of the baggy garment, "so fearfully and wonderfully made," burst into a roar of laughter, and exclaimed, "Oh, my dear, how could you have the heart to do it? Why, the poor little fellow won't know whether he's going to school or coming home!"

Miscellang. Choice

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. TO MY FRIENDS.

BY MIRA.

Across my life's unclouded noon, There swept a foul destroying breath; Twas like the wild and flerce Simoon Whose withering touch is blight and death.

From tones, for which I sadly yearn, I turn aside as if in shame; And friend and foe alike I spurn, Lest I should hear that dreaded name.

But One who sees my heart alway, And knows alone its ceaseles pain. He hears me, when I mutely pray That we may never meet again And thus I know, that, o'er my life,

Peace, like a dove, will yet descend; When past will be this weary strife, This bitter sorrow have an end.

And so my friends, I pray you, keep For me affection warm and true. 'Till through these waters rough and deep, My loving heart returns to you.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AMERICAN COMIC JOURNALS.

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

DOUBTLESS we all often indulge in very audible smiles over the extravagances of comicality, whether in the newspaper, on the stage, in the drawing-room, or between book-lids. When the cares of labor, either with the hands or brain, have ceased for one little while, at least, then we can smooth out the brow of wrinkles, twitch the set mouth, limber the stiffened joints,-in fact become, in a measure, physically regenerate by a well-regulated dose of fun. And I have imagined that a few thoughts respecting the comic element in our Periodical Literature, presenting the subject in a conversational sort of way. might perhaps not fail of being, to a certain extent, interesting.

The attributes of comicality-wit, humor, bur lesque, - are of course distinctive. The burlesque is always ludicrous, tending to excite our mirth by images utterly in contrast with their originals. Wit, from its primary significance of intellect, hence sharpness, has come to signify the joining together of expressions by distant and fanciful relations, surprising because unexpected. It is often sarcastic when directed against folly, and hence offensive; while humor, less poignant and brilliant, makes a man ashamed of his follies without exciting his resentment. We all can appreciate the broadness of burlesque, but the sallies of wit and humor are often undervalued from a weakness of appreciation.

Our country can boast of any number of comic papers, called by all sorts of names, and devoted to the most extravagant illustrations and stories. And the question naturally arises, what are the elements constituting success in American comic journalism. Any one who thinks much on the subject will naturally come to the conclusion that the American intellect, quick, energetic, as it generally is in its working, fails to estimate anything of this kind where the comic element is not at once apparent, and the greater the burlesque the more highly it is appreciated. In this it is unlike the more sluggish English mind, which waits to grasp an idea in its detail before passing judgment upon it. What makes 'Punch' so popular in England is its being a representative, in that respect, of the brain of the people-not extravagant, often as serious as

"Punch"-inaugurated so long ago, with the leading men of brain and pencil constantly gathered at its contribution-table, has grown to be a part of British literature, incorporating as it does the gayest and the gravest pictures of history for a quarter of a century. It has had many a wicked fling at us during the past five years, yet who could read its magnificent lines on the death of the President, and not almost forget that it had never delighted to do him honor. But weall know what "Punch" is, with the humpbacked charivari and his dog who squint at us so wickedly from the cover.

I think that the Round Table is hardly correct in saying that an American journal can never succeed while it takes for a model the English "Punch," because we are too purely American to stand any such copying; but I think rather that the reason stated above would tend, in a great measure, to prevent it from being an established fact.

Seventeen or eighteen years ago, "Yankee Doodle"-formed after the style of "Punch." started upon its career. With such men in its literary circle as Hoffman used to lead, the talent and genius employed on it were at once of the first rank. HOFFMAN's poem of "Monterey," first published in that paper, in 1848, commencing

"We were not many,—we who stood Beside the dead who fell that day,"

many of us have doubtless seen. Yet the "Doodle" was but meagerly supported, and ended its existence within a few months.

"Vanity Fair," the next attempt of the kind, was ushered into the world in January, 1860, starting under the guidance of Charles G. LELAND. Each number gave evidence that the best ability was employed both in the subjectmatter and illustrations; and the many sharp flings on all sides, which never descended to the least thing coarse, - while very often it contained gems of the purest water,-made it considered by its admirers as an established fact. One can look over its pictured history, and easily recall, one by one, what suggested this caricature, what called forth that biting sarcasm, —what was the occasion of some splendid poem. Even amid the terrible earnestness of war, there

was a fertile field for humor and satire. And so "V. F." lived and flourished a little more than three years, and then the uncertainty of everything finally led to its discontinuance. Had affairs been more settled, no doubt in time it would have obtained as firm a foothold as could have been desired. As it was, and strange as it may seem to those who used to delight in its weekly appearance, it never paid a profit from the first number, and twenty-five thousand dollars were sunk in its publication. One of these days, let us hope for its advent again into a world which is not always cold or hard.

In July of this year, another attempt was made at an American "Punch," called "Mrs. Grundy," which was very inferior to either of the two above mentioned, and the price was exhorbitant for a concern of its poor nature. So the old lady soon made an untimely withdrawal from the course of weekly lectures she inaugurated with such apparent eclat. Her managers announced at the fall of the curtain, that the full houses which were pictured each week as greeting her, were only legal fictions, although we in the side boxes could see but the imaged reflection of the sea of faces on the background of

It would seem from these repeated failures that a first class humorous and satirical paper of the kind in question does not meet with deserved appreciation. Yet "Punch" has considerable of a circulation on this side of the water, -which by no means diminished among those who really like such literature, when gold was 285, and the subscription price in New York fourteen dollars

When the land is older, and its intellect more highly cultivated, perhaps it may better appreciate literary "Punch"-es. Meanwhile Budgets of Fun, and Comic Monthlies, and papers of that class, seem to flourish like mushrooms.

STORY READING.

AT a certain age, children of both sexes delight in stories. It is as natural as it is for them to skip, run and jump, instead of walking at the staid pace of grandparents. Now some parents think they do a very wise thing when they deny this most innocent craving and legitimate outlet. They wish to cultivate, they say, "a taste for solid reading." They might as well begin to feed a new born babe on meat, lest nursing should vitiate its desire for it. The taste for meat will come when the child has teeth to chew it; so will the taste for solid reading, as the mind matures-i. e., if it is not made to hate it by having it forced violently upon its attention during the story-loving period. That there is a "time for all things" is truer of nothing more than this. Better far that parents should admit it, and wisely indulge it, than by a too severe repression, give occasion for stealthy

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.

HEINRICH HEINE, the German wit and poet, gave the following account of the different manner in which Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans regard liberty:

"The Englishman loves liberty like his lawful wife, the Frenchman loves her like his mistress, the German loves her like his old grandmother. And yet after all, no one can ever tell how things may turn out. The gumpy Englishman, in an ill temper with his wife, is capable of some day putting a rope round her neck, and taking her to be sold at Smithfield. The inconstant Frenchman may become unfaithful to his adored mistress, and be seen fluttering about the Palais Royal after another. But the German will never quite abandon his old grandmother; he will always keep for her a nook by the chimney-corner, where she can tell her fairy-stories to the listening children.

CHANCE CHIPS.

Praising people is like the great opiate-

ALL right government of children begins in self-government.

THE noblest question in the world is, What good can I do in it?

THE man who does most has the least time to

talk about what he does.

materials as of dear ones. To teach early is to engrave on marble; to

teach late is to write on sand.

Human existence hinges upon trifles. What would beauty be without soap?

THE men who jump at conclusions seldom reach any that are worth having. These must

be got by climbing. WRITERS often multiply words in the vain attempt to make clear to others what is not clear to themselves.

Invincible fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

A. RICH man is provident of his gold, but a beggar is prodigal of his coppers. A wise man is provident of his thoughts, but a fool is prodigal

Ir you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

Nothing was so much dreaded in our schoolboy days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah, the force of education! In after years we learn to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

THERE are too many who reverse both the principle and the practice of the Apostles; they become all things to all men, not to serve others but themselves, and they try all things only to hold fast that which is bad. - Colton.

Sabbath Musings.

THE ANSWER.

'ALLAH, ALLAH!" cried the sick man, racked with pain the long night through; Till with prayer his heart grew tender, till his lips

like honey grew. But at morning came the Tempter; said, "Call loud-

er, child of Pain! See if Allah ever hears or answers, 'Here am I,'

Like a stab, the cruel cavil through his brain and pulses went; To his heart an icy coldness, to his brain a darkness

Then before him stands Elias; says, "My child why thus dismayed?

Dost repent thy former fervor? Is thy soul of prayer 'Ah!" he cried, "I've called so often; never heard

the 'Here am I;' And I thought, God will not pity; will not turn on me his eye.'

Then the grave Elias answered:-"God said, 'Rise, Elias ; go Speak to him, the sorely tempted: lift him from his

gulf of woe.

Tell him that his very longing is itself an answering That his prayer, 'Come, gracious Allah!' is my ans-

wer, 'Here am I.' Every inmost aspiration is God's angel undefiled;

And in every "O my father!" slumbers deep a "Here my child." [Hymns of the Ages.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "THE SAME WORDS."

It is a comforting reflection for the afflicted disciple, that CHRIST in His agony in the garden went repeatedly to the Throne of Grace with His burden. With no new plea to urge, no unused petition to offer, He poured out His soul to His Father "the third time, saying the same words."

What encouragement is here to the human sufferer, who can think of no language in which to clothe his petition. His Heavenly Father will not turn away His ear, though he come often with the same sorrow, and tell it in the same words. Though a story of distress may awaken the sympathy of an earthly friend, upon its first recital, its repetition soon wearies, and ceases to create emotion. However heavily a burden may oppress us, if long continued we have little to hope from human sympathy. But He who went again and again to His Father, saying the same words, will not refuse to listen when we come to Him with our trials, because we have told them many times before. If the cross be heavy and the way be long, He will not be weary, or refuse to pity and help us; for He is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

Sherburne, N. Y., 1865. LINA LEE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. I AM ALPHA AND OMEGA."

THESE words of the SAVIOUR, with their definition — "the beginning and the ending" are full of rich meaning. In creation, CHRIST was the beginning; for "all things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." And at the end, "He shall judge the world in righteousness." In the beginning of redemption, Jesus was the promised "seed of the woman" which was to "bruise the serpent's head;" and He again was the substance to which all the types and shadows of the law pointed. And everlasting thanks be His, that He said upon the cross, "It is finished!"

To every trembling sinner, He is the "Author of saving faith, and "He is the Finisher of Faith." To a saint in temptation, He is the beginning of hope, and the end of expectation. Each day we should begin with supplication, and end with thanksgiving to Him.

Before engaging in an undertaking, we should will it please Him;" and, inquire pletion of it, give Him all the glory. Thus will CHRIST be to us "all in all." Thursten, N. Y., 1865.

SOBER SABBATH THOUGHTS.

HAPPINESS can be made quite as well of cheap Youth, beauty, or wit may recommend you to men; but faith in Jesus can introduce you to

> HUMILITY is the nurse of graces, preserver of our mercles, and the great fountain of holy

WE should not forget that life is a flower, which is no sooner fully blown than it begins

PRAYER is an errand to God; it must be reverent, earnest, and definite. When you do errands of this kind for other people, forget yourself.

A RELIGIOUS life begins and grows just like any other, life into a fuller and more perfect state. We get our life from God. We must take care that it grows.

"Don'T write there," said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond pin on a pane of glass in the window of a hotel. "Why?" said he. "Because you can't rub it out." There are they cannot rub them out. A heart is aching word is spoken. The impression may be more

other things which men should not do, because for sympathy, and a cold, perhaps, a heartless durable than that of the diamond upon the glass. The inscription on the glass may be destroyed by the fracture of the glass, but the impression on the heart may last forever. On many a mind and many a heart, sad inscriptions are deeply engraved, which no effort can erase. We should be careful what we write on the minds of

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Traveler.

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

BY DORE HAMILTON.

THE rain falls through the leafless branches of the locust trees this morning, and trickles down the panes. The wind sighs and moans around the corners, and we shiver by the bright fire in the dining-room. Can it be only three months ago that a message came to us in our far away home? Only three months? It was August then, and summer was arrayed in all her glow and glory; a little thin letter somehow found its way into our retreat, and straightway disturbed our peace. We had visions of dear ones, from whom the cruel years had parted us; we listened again to voices from out the "lang syne," our feet stood amid the flowery billows of the west, and at last, we were contented.

"Let us go," I said to CLAUDIA. We can send a letter to-morrow morning, and follow it ourselves the next day, and by Saturday we shall be a thousand miles nearer the sunset."

And so it came to pass that all needful arrangements were made, and we turned our faces westward. No obnoxious bandbox claimed our protection, no awkward umbrella insisted upon being carried; our lunch basket was well filled and the sun shone.

Is it not MADAME DE STAEL, who says that "Traveling is one of the saddest pleasures of life?" But there was no sadness for us that day, as we journeyed through an unknown land of brightness and beauty. We speculated upon our companions; we admired the landscape with its changes of field, and wood, and river; and then a treasured volume in azure and gold shared our thoughts till the evening fell.

Night came and still we were speeding on; ten o'clock and a lull in the interior of the car; passengers found the most comfortable positions possible, and a fitful slumber ensued, broken by abrupt haltings, and the occasional passage of the conductor with his lantern. The moon went down and only a few stars lighted up the summer sky. Still on we shot through leagues of night, with the dark forest looming out of the shadows, like the presence of a bannered host.

Morning dawned at last, and worked a strange transformation in the car. The snoring couple behind us, were changed into a respectable pair; the seven children before us made a raid upon eatables; the little lady opposite smoothed her hair, in which the rats lay buried, re-tied the ribbon over her waterfall, folded the snowy cloud in her reticule, and replaced it with a jaunty blue bonnet which her escort seemed to admire particularly; a gray bundle near the door resolved itself into a benevolent looking Quaker, and a bright boy emerged from some conceal ment-and another day began.

We fell to the landscape again. Tall cardinal flowers, in vestments of scarlet, rose up from every wood, and on each pond the pure white lilies floated. But we wearied of them all at last, and longed for the night. It came after hours of weariness; but meantime we had discovered that a temporary sojourn might be made without deranging our connections. What bliss it was to set foot on the ground again! Even the rough jolting of the omnibus was a pleasure after the cars. It is wonderful how much we were refreshed by a good supper and a few hours rest. Time is an old tyrant, however, and the midnight express became a stubborn fact. But the air was clear and bracing, and the prospect of breakfast at Chicago, and seeing Illinois in the daytime, nerved us to endurance.

A sudden halt roused us from a brief nap, whistles were heard shricking far ahead, a convulsive movement for a few moments-more whistling and another dead stop. What could it mean? CLAUDIA grasped my arm, and asked if we were going to collide! Everybody was aroused, and the truth began to be whispered about. An emigrant train had run off the track and we must quietly wait where we were. How long? Two hours. But the two hours lengthened into four, before our way was clear.

Chicago came in sight at last, and the baggage man was on board with his bundle of checks. The western train would certainly wait for us he said, and with this pleasant face upon matters we took tickets for the Wells St. depot, and smilingly inquired of the presiding official the time of the next train to Prairieland? "Eight o'clock this evening, ladies," was the bland reply. Consternation must have been plainly visible upon our countenances, for the official stroked his whiskers pensively, and counseled us to patience. We solaced ourselves with sundry cups of coffee and slices of Boston brown bread, and then we voted unanimously to explore Chi-

Forthwith we started, and if our traveling costumes were not immaculate after two days of tion from pickpockets. We shopped some in Lake St., strolled up and down the Avenues, lingered before tempting displays in the windows, stopped occasionally for ices, and made the most of our temporary delay. Chicago is horrid, though; upon my word, it is perfectly horrid. Mud is universal; sidewalks so irregular that I date CLAUDIA's side ache from that eventful day; population is an insufferable mixture, and with the exception of the official before referred to, Chicago has the crossest set of R. R. men I ever saw.

Going over the bridge towards the depot, we became suddenly aware of a rush and tumult

"Let's run," said CLAUDIA; "being in Rome

let's do as the Romans do."

your noble name, my dear, when you counsel | touch the ground."

us to run. Leave running for the weak and timid."

I know not how much more I might have added, if at that moment our foundation had not trembled and groaned beneath us. The bridge swung about, and we were isolated from the world around us. Added to this, the sun had suddenly come out in full power, and we stood helplessly beneath its fiery rays. CLAUDIA covered her head with a square of blue barege, but my tiny masque vail was no protection at all; so I tied my handkerchief about my neck and sullenly gazed into the water. Two mortal hours were we the unwilling prisoners of that hateful bridge -the latter part of our bondage varied by a smart shower; and at last tired, dusty, and wet, we took shelter in the depot. Supper was dispatched, and with a new set of tickets and checks, we pursued our travels, shaking the mud from our feet against the dreadful city.

Again the terrible monotony began of trying to sleep and trying to wake, straining the eyes to catch glimpses of the Illinois prairie, and eating apples mechanically; till it was only by a strong effort that we could rouse ourselves to look at the Mississippi-a broad, dark, sluggish river, so unlike our dreams of the Father of Waters.

Another morning came, and with it our destination. A dull dreary morning it was, with clouds and mist abundant. Our friend stood on the platform, and an hour thereafter we sat down to our first breakfast in Prairieland.

Did I like the place? Yes and no. I liked the country extremely. The Iowa prairies are rolling, and along the river bottoms timber is abundant and of good quality. The soil is of various kinds, sometimes black clay, then gravel and sand; but everywhere I heard the same story of great fertility. They told us tales of ploneer life, and hearing it all I said they were worthy of the fair land that now smiled with its harvest of ripened grain. They had come from homes of plenty, and subdued the wilderness-men of energy and daring, women strong to love and endure. And vet I did not like western society. The tone of moral sentiment is too different from ours to suit us from the stern east. People here wear out their lives to gain great possessions, and instruct their children to glory in gain. As yet they lack the refinement and polish of older places, but still they are doing much to bring about a better state of things, in the establishment and liberal support of public schools. We went to hear Bishop Simpson one Sabbath: the house was crowded even to the aisles, and several hundred men were sitting, while I am sure at least fifty ladies stood through the long service, some of them with faces full of fatigue. Although a trifle, it affected me unpleasantly.

We took frequent rides and drives over the prairie round about, which looked like nothing so much as the great ocean, whereof the distant farm-houses answered to snowy sails. We attended fairs, differing but slightly from eastern fairs-most of the interest centering about the trotting matches, and 2.36 is no bad time wherever found. We gathered prairie flowers by the armful, and hazel nuts in abundance; went out after prairie chickens; hunted up gophers, and lay awake nights, listening to the howling of the wolves. Day after day we saw the emigrants in their covered wagons trailing on to the farther west. Day after day we watched the Indians passing on their stout ponies-true aborigines, with blankets, moccasins, and all complete. We learned to expect pie three times a day, accompanied with sorghum, which no young Hawkeye is willing to forego for even one meal. We warmed ourselves by fires made of corn, and finally became quite domesticated in Prairieland. The place is beautiful, and growing better continually. Railroads are running through the State in every direction, and Iowa bids fair to become one of the most thriving little daughters of the Union.

Various Topics.

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

THERE is a true story connected with Webster's intimacy with Branch Pierce, the Plymouth hunter, which has never been printed. It was Mr. Webster's custom, in the hunting season, to travel across from Marshfield to the Plymouth woods, and meet the other huntsmen at the cabin of "Uncle Branch." On one of these excursions he was overtaken by a storm which lasted all day. No other huntsmen appeared at the cabin, and solitary sport was out of the question. But Mr. Webster, who often made small occasions great by his wonderful genius, was not at a loss for entertainment. Adapting himself to the peculiar religious inclinations of his hosts, while they pursued their usual homely occupations, he read and repeated from memory a multitude of the psalms and hymns with which much reading had made him familiar. Hour after hour the great statesman paced the floor of that cabin kitchen, repeating with his magnificent voice the inspired Psalms service, so much the surer were we of exemp- of David, and Watts' undying hymns, with only Branch Pierce and his wife for listeners. No church or cathedral ever resounded to grander or sweeter music than that with which Daniel Webster that day filled the cabin of the hunter of the Plymouth woods; and no audience ever listened to his own triumphant eloquence with such delight as its humble tenants listened to the familiar psalms, which for them, received new inspiration as they rolled from his marvelous lips .- Worcester.

THE late Archbishop of Dublin once inquired of a physican, "Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" "Because," replied the physician, "inspiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffuses and congests the brain." "Bosh!" replied His Grace, "it is be-"No," said I, resolutely; "you do violence to cause the rope is not long enough to let his feet



VIEW OF TAUGHANICK FALLS.

nature, as that to which a water-fall lends its peculiar attractions. Unlike any other feature of a landscape, a sheet of falling water, with its accessories-the rippling, flashing stream and the fleecy veil of mist-are ever new and striking, and are gazed upon with constantly recurring wonder. The shifting aspects of a water-fall are so many and so varied, that we can never be said to grow familiar with them. From whatever point in the landscape a water-fall is surveyed, we catch new views; so that its multiform expressions, in many cases, seem to be exhaustless. We clamber up the ledge of rocks over which the water tumbles, to gaze at it from above; we descend the steep declivity to enjoy the effect from below, and we risk drowning to get behind the curtain of rising spray. In fine, we scrutinize the features of a water-fall as we would those of a portrait. We strive to get full-face and profile views. We examine it in foreground, and then stand afar off to enjoy its effect in perspective. Moreover, unlike every other feature in a landscape, a water-fall's attractive powers do not depend upon its size and extent. A little rill trickling down a hill-side, and falling with a gentle sound upon the rocks below, has beauties which we recognize as readily as we do the sublimities of Niagara.

The State of New York abounds in water-falls. Niagara, Genesee, Trenton, Portage, and many others less widely celebrated, are the resorts of all who can justly claim an appreciation of the sublime and beautiful in nature. Among the number, and distinguished chiefly by its height and the picturesque character of its surroundings, is the fall an engraving of which we have

Taughanick Fall (the name is written in several

CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES.—The soft air which

fans the cheek of beauty into rosy blushes, and

bears to the invigorated sense the freshening

perfume of summer flowers, is potent enough to

press upon the earth at the rate of 15 pounds to

every square inch. It is the pressure which

keeps our pie crust down. A slight increase of

the pressure would force it into the burning

flood, for the globe is molten within and agitated

as a huge furnace, and a trifling decrease of pres-

sure would suffer the struggling forces to break

through from below. Earthquakes invariably

when the air becomes slightly thinner, less

heavy, and consequently less capable of treading

down the crust upon the tops of the imprisoned

flames. Over a hundred miles of country the

removal of the atmospheric pressure will some-

times amount to nearly 2,000,000 tuns, which is

a sufficient relaxation of force to permit the out

STRANGE CUSTOM.—At the funeral of Prince

Joseph Bonaparte, at Rome, after the ceremo-

nies were concluded-that is, after the coffin of

the Prince had been deposited in its appointed

place in the family wault, the maitre d'hotel of

the defunct, walked up to the coffin and said in a

grave tone, "What are your Highness's orders?"

No reply issuing from the coffin the maitre

d'hotel backed out, and, on reaching the por-

THANSPARENT HOUSES.—In the vicinity of Sur-

prise Valley (Nevada,) is an extensive quarry of

gypsum, perfectly crystalized, and as transparent

as a block of ice from the clearest pond. This

rock naturally breaks in perfect squares, and

without cutting can be used for building pur-

poses. Several houses will soon be erected of

this material, and it is thought that no windows

will be required, as the blocks of gypsum will

admit light. A building, constructed of this ma-

terial, would certainly present a splendid and

HUMAN thoughts are like the planetary sys-

tem, where many are fixed and many wander,

and many continue forever uninteligible; or

rather, like meteors, which often lose their sub

break of an earthquake.

fifteenth century.

fairy-like appearance.

stance with their luster.

the fall of the baro

No scenery is so charming to the lover of | ways, - such as Taughanic, Taghanic and Taughannock,) is found on a small stream called Halsey Creek, near Trumansburgh, in Tompkins County, some ten miles from the head of Cayuga Lake, and about a mile from the lake shore. The fall, in receding from the lake, has worn a deep gorge in the yielding shales, with banks 380 feet high. The stream now falls in an unbroken sheet over a limestone terrace 210 feet in height.

> We have just received the following pertinent lines, written for the RUBAL, by H. E. M. of Trumansburgh, N. Y.:

TAUGHANICK.

Bright visions, thoughts of beauty and of song, Come to to my mind unbidden, as I view Thy gentle flow, thy silvery spray, thy rocks Majestic, and thy far extending chaem Riven broad and deep by Nature's mighty hand. How many years have passed away since first Thy waters gave this steep majestic plunge, No tengue can tell, no history can show Perhaps since first Creation's hand attired The dark and formless earth, and bade the streams, The rivulets to spring from mountain sides To wander thro' the valleys of the Bea, These rocks and woods have echoed mournfully Thy ceaseless roar, thy spirit-stirring song. May no rude hand mar thy wild loveliness; But let the hearts of those who, ages hence, Shall gaze upon thy wondrous sheeted form Feel awe as deep and reverential love As did the wild, untutored forest child, When he beheld, with mingled love and fear, This beauty-clad, majestic cataract; And he loved well to watch thy ceaseless flow, And hear thy never silent thunder tones-Reclining 'neath the leafy forest's shade, And turning oft to view the pleasant shores Of bright Cayuga, which he loved to call His happy hunting grounds.

Corner for the Young

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 52 letters. My 8, 26, 41, 17, 21, 44 is a county in Asia. My 38, 31, 48, 4, 22, 98, 11, 52, 12 is a town in Russia.

My 29, 35, 9, 40, 2, 19, 37 is a river in California. My 26, 1, 45, 14 is a mount in Oregon. My 46, 7, 51, 80, 32 is a strait on the coast of Green

My 32, 5, 10, 14, 18, 50, 42, 4 is a groupe of islands in the Pacific. My 34, 50, 10, 28, 30, 36, 24, 11 is a lake in North Amer-My 29, 5, 81, 13, 15, 16, 12, 12 is a cape on the coast of

tico of the church, shouted to the coroneted carriage without, "Home! his Highness has given no orders." The custom dates from the My 20, 9, 12, 8, 41, 89, 4 is a bay on the coast of Africa. My 32, 38, 12, 38, 25, 37, 27, 10, 39, 43 is a gulf on the

> My 46, 22, 37, 81, 49, 28 is an isthmus in the western continent. My 28, 1, 23, 5, 32, 48, 1, 6, 30, 7 is a peninsula in North America.

> > ROCKLAND.

My 8, 26, 50, 6, 47 is a sea in Russia. My whole is a true saying Riga, N. Y.

coast of North America.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 825.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Open rebuke is atter than secret love. Answer to Anagram:

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end,
Were this frail world our only rest,
Living or dying, none were blessed. Answer to Mathematical Problem :-1962

Beading for the Young.

"WILD OATS,"

WHEN all the world is young, lad, And all the trees are green, And every goose a swan, lad, And every lass a queen, Then fly for boot and horse, lad, And round the world away, Young blood must have its course, lad, And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad, And all the trees are brown, And all the sport is stale, lad, And all the wheels run down, Creep home and take your place there, The spent and maimed among, God grant you find a face there You loved when you was young.

HELP YOUR FATHER.

"My hands are so stiff I can hardly hold a pen, said Farmer Wilber, as he sat down to 'figure out" some accounts that were getting behind hand.

"Could I help you, father?" said Lucy, laying down her bright crochet work. "I should be glad to if I only knew what you wished written."

"Well I shouldn't wonder if you could, Lucy," he said, reflectively. "Pretty good at figures, are you?"

"It would be a fine story if I did not know something of them after going twice through the arithmetic," said Lucy, laughing.

"Well, I can show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it'll be a powerful help if you can do it for me. I never was a master hand at accounts in my best days; and it does not grow any easier, as I can see, since I put on

вресв. Very patiently did the helpful daughter plod through the long, dull lines of figures, leaving the gay worsted work to lie idle all the evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other dear ones, sitting so cosily in his easy arm chair, enjoying his weekly paper as it can only be enjoyed in a country home, where news from the great world beyond comes seldom, and

is eagerly sought for. The clock struck nine before her task was over, but the hearty, "Thank you daughter, a thousand times," took away all sense of weari-

"It's rather looking up, when a man can have an amanuensis," said the father. "It is not every farmer that can afford it."

"Nor every farmer's daughter that is capable of making one," said mother, with a little par. donable maternal pride.

"Nor every one that would be willing, if she were able," said Mr. Wilber which last was a truth. How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways, who never think of lightening care and labor! If asked to perform some little service, it is done at best with a reluctant step and an unwilling air which rob it of all sunshine or claim to grat-

Girls, help your father, give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life away by fretting because he cannot afford you all the luxuries you covet. Children exert as great an influence on their parents as parents do on their children .- Country Gen-

A WORD TO BOYS.

A WRITER in an educational journal, the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the folowing pertinent and truthful remarks:

Boys, listen! The first thing you want to earn, to develop what force there is in you, is self-reliance; that is, as regards your relations to man. If I were going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say, turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well stored with moral and religious truth when they are boys, and teach them to "depend on self, and not on father." If a boy is thrown opon his own resources at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose, and he fights the battle of life single handed up to manhood, and don't develop more than an average share of executive ability, then there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn "to plow, and sow, and reap, and mow," but this can all be done with machines and horses, and a man wants to be something better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary such a word as fail, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plow, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't even sight your person to see if it is straight; "don't be consistent, but be simply true." If you go "to see a reed shaken by the wind," it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more consequence.—Phrenological Journal..

CAPITAL I's,--" Why do you look at me, instead of on your book?" said the teacher of a primary school for the second or third time to one of the youngest pupils. "You can't read letters in my face, can you?" "Yes." "What letters?" "I's," promptly answered the smallone.

FORNEY'S Philadelphia Press says "The Little Corporal" is to be the great child's paper of America. It delights all ages.

The price is only one dollar a year; sample copy ten cents. It is published by ALFRED L. SEWELL, Chicago, Ill.

WHY are lawyers considered polite men. Because they "say pleas."

E STEVENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

ALL military detectives in the Washington Department have been discharged. They belonged to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

There are more than 3,000 applications on file for situations in the Treasury Department, and their number is increasing from day to day.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has been appointed by the President Minister to Japan. Mr. D. is now Secretary of State of the State of New York. President Johnson has appointed his son, (Col. Robert Johnson,) Private Secretary. Col. J. succeeds Col. William A. Browning.

The Treasury Department has just printed gold certificates to the amount of \$37,000,000, which are to be sent to the proper officers as soon as may be needed.

It appears from the United States Treasurer's report for the month of October, that the amount on idenosit in coin was \$34,754,000, and the total amount on deposit was nearly \$100,000, 000. The amount on deposit in the National Banks was nearly \$30,000,000, and the unavailable funds in the late insurrectionary States, \$715,000.

Our Government has decided to appoint female detectives for the purpose of searching suspicious women who are extensively engaged in smuggling silks, furs, &c., between Canada and the United States. The chief operations are transacted by the way of the Grand Trunk Railroad. It is believed Buffalo is the main depositery for these goods.

It is intended to greatly reduce the clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government, and to increase the pay of those who are indispensable.

Secretary McCulloch has replied to a request of the Governor of South Carolina to permit that State to assume the direct tax levied by Congress, that under the existing law Government has no power to grant the privilege.

The President has appointed Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, Minister, and William A. Browning, of Tennessee, [President Johnson's late Private Secretary, | Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. General Logan is known as a strong friend of the Liberal cause in that country.

The President has informed the Rebel General Longstreet that as he belonged to the old army, he would consider his pardon at the proper time. He had only pardoned three or four who were educated at West Point, and they

were not in the army when the war broke out. Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, has authorized the distinct and positive statement that he will not enter upon its rolls the names of members from the late rebel States. He bases his decision upon the ground that Congress is the proper judge as to the qualifications of its own members. Its Clerk has no right to register any who have not been duly elected, in accordance with laws of its enactment. By giving admission to the representatives who design presenting themselves from late rebel States, he would not only assume to direct the organization, but would take upon himself to abrogate an unrepealed law which was framed and passed with prospective reference to precisely such an emergency as has arisen.

Southern Items.

THE property of Henry A. Wise has been confiscated.

A whale fifty feet long appeared in Hampton Roads on the 19th inst.

The Legislature of South Carolina on the 13th inst., confirmed the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter of the 11th, says the Merrimac is being raised. Portions of her machinery are already out. Her hull has been raised clear of the bottom and is now suspended by chains.

Gen. Augur has issued an order forbidding whipping of colored men under any law of Virginia, within the limits of his Department.

A large number of women have been appointed in post offices South, on account of the inability of men to take the oath.

Of the Congressmen just elected in North Carolina two held seats in the Rebel Congress and two were officers in the Rebel Army.

The Legislature of Missouri on the 14th inst., passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to memoralize President Johnson to release all the Union soldiers now in confinement for offenses committed during the rebellion, on the ground that the rebel soldiers, whose crimes were infinitely greater, had been pardoned.

The citizens of Tullahoma, Tenn., who were accessory to the destruction of the freedmen's school house some time since, were ordered by General Thomas to rebuild the same. Compliance with this order being refused, General movements of troops to different points where the order, and put every citizen under guard of the rebels captured.

until the requirements of the order were complied with.

The Germans in Texas are preparing to plant cotton extensively, and to raise it by the labor of their own hands. They also write to their countrymen to emigrate to that State.

Advices from Austin, Texas, say that Provis ional Governor Hamilton will soon issue an order for the election of delegates to a State Con vention to assemble about a month after.

The Houston Telegraph of the 10th, learns that orders have been received in that State from Washington not to muster out of the service any more troops, nor to sell any more Government property until further orders.

No mails are yet running between New Orleans and Galveston.

The Indians have caused great alarm on the

The fine steamer Ben Stickney sank in the Mississippi river, below Island No. 8, the 16th Loss \$100,000.

northern borders of Texas.

Gov. Wells has called the Louisiana Legislature together in special session on the 24th inst. Gen. Canby has issued an order withdrawing all military control over the municipal affairs of New Orleans, and suspending the issue of rations to persons unconnected with the army.

General Howard addressed a large body of freedmen at Jackson, Miss., last week. He assured them that the plantation lands would not be divided among them, and that they must work for their support, living on their wages. Several of the late rebel States have granted

pensions to rebel officers and soldiers wounded during the rebellion. Florida has annulled her ordinance of secession, abolished slavery and repudiated the debt

News Summary.

contracted in the late war.

The rebel pirate Shenandoah surrendered to the authorities in England on the 6th inst. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot has been elected Bishop (Episcopal) of the new Diocese of Western Pennsvlvania.

c The Governors of most of the States have appointed Thanksgiving to occur simultaneously with that fixed by the President, on Dec. 7th.

The overland mail route to Salt Lake City and California costs the Government \$305,000 annually. The postal receipts are \$6,200.

The Government officials have seized three oil wells—Nos. 47,54 and 75—on the Holmden farm, for frauds on the revenue. The claims amount to \$148 000

Hon. Preston King, Collector of the Port of New York, committed suicide by jumping from a ferry boat on the 13th inst., while in a state of temporary insanity. At latest accounts his body had not been found.

The importation of animals into the Ogdensburg district from Canada, for the month of October, amounts to something over 15,000 head of all kinds.

The white population of the District of Columbia is as four to one of the blacks. Statistics of the War Department show that two black soldiers were raised to one white.

Gold closed in New York city on Saturday, the 18th, at 147.

Our Relations with England.

THE New York World of the 14th inst., contains the following:

The increased and plainly visible excitement among army and navy officers, the stoppage of the sales of all naval vessels and army transportation material, the frequent and protracted interviews between the President, Secretaries Stanton and Wells, and General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Sickles, and other prominent officers, the ordering into commission of several new iron-clads, the warlike preparations at the arsenal and navy-yard, with the stir at the navyyards in Brooklyn and Charlestown-all these things are taken as meaning something serious. In fact, officers high in the confidence of representatives of the Government do not hesitate to say that the strongest possible ground will be taken in the matter of our relations with Great backed up, if necessary, by the whole military and naval strength of the United States. It is asserted that the sending of Hancock's corps to the Canada border is but the first of a series of similar movements, and that before the 1st of December, an army of observation of not less than 50,000 men will be placed on the frontier. Officers of both branches of the service have expressed themselves highly gratified at the prospoct of active employment.

THE insurrection in Jamaica becomes more extensive. What at first appeared a mere mob of excited and foolish negroes, now takes character as a regularly organized movement, involving thousands of persons, and leading to the most sanguinary results. As has always been the case during the risings of the blacks, the insurgents display the most brutal ferocityslaying men and women, the young and helpless, indiscriminately, applying the torch in every direction, and converting the land into a scene of desolation.

The Government authorities are moving with great promptitude and determination. Troops are being thrown into the infected district, who pursue, capture and shoot down the blacks wherever found. Reports from Mannot Bay and Port Antonio, announce the execution of thirty men and one woman for murder and arson. The woman led in an attack upon the Court House at St. Thomas, and it is said killed with her own hands a Judge who had just pronounced a decision condemning the lands of delinquent tax-payers to be sold.

The latest advices from Kingston report rigorous measures on the part of the Government, Thomas sent a detachment of troops to enforce outbreaks had occurred, and prompt execution

From Mexico.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. O. Times at Matamoras, says the Liberals raised the siege of Matamoras on the night of the 8th inst., and departed to unknown regions. It was generally thought that it was only a feint to surprise and capture the city. No French troops had yet arrived at Matamoras.

The reported execution of Ortega and other Liberal officers, in accordance with Maximilian's decree, is confirmed. In retaliation, all French, Belgian and Austrian officers in the hands of the Liberals were shot.

The New Orleans Times of the 15th, says in relation to rumors of naval and military preparations:-"We hesitate not to predict that unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas, there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals, and the traditional policy of the United States be vindicated."

THE CHOLERA. - The Government is kept fully advised on the subject of the cholera abroad. The latest dispatches show that the epidemic is disappearing from Palermo, where it has been more virulent than at any other place in the Mediterranean. The disease is now evidently going inland, and spreading over the Peninsula. It has crossed the frontiers of Spain, and passed into Portugal. The cholera has completely ceased at Constantinople, also at Galatz and other points of the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

FROM HAYTI.-President Geffard of Hayti, in a recently issued manifesto, informed his people that war vessels purchased in New York were on their way to Cape Haytien, and that with these the blockade of that town would again be reestablished, thus starving out the rebel army there and forcing it to succumb. Besides these, he says the Government has six other steamers fully repaired and ready to put to sea, and that it is folly for the rebels further to endeavor to keep up the contest.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Fenian insurrection in Ireland seems to have been thoroughly crushed, at least for the present, by the rough energy of the Government in dealing with it.

THE official returns of the fourth Assembly district of Albany county show the election of Colonel Joseph Murphy, Republican, by a majority of one vote.

THE Syracuse Glass Works employ about 106 men, consume about 3,000 tuns of coal per annum, over 500 cords of wood, and stock and other materials in proportion.

The total number of sick and wounded in Government hospitals throughout the country is now less than 5,000. Eight months since they numbered over 100,000.

MICHIGAN is fast becoming a fruit growing State. During the present season, 133,695 barrels of apples have been delivered at different stations on the Central Railroad. St. George's Episcopal Church, New York,

(Rev. Dr. Tying's,) was destroyed by fire last week. Only the walls and towers are standing. Loss \$300,000; insurance \$70,000.

A BALE of cotton at the Central Mills, Southbridge, Mass., was opened a few days ago, and found to contain four shells, one loaded, and weighing fifty pounds in the aggregate.

Among the heavy war accounts being settled by Government at the present time is that of J. T. Stafford of New York, for charter money of three steamers, amounting to \$800,000.

GEN. GRANT has been made a life member of the Methodist Missionary Society—the ladies of Bedford Street Church in New York having subscribed one hundred and fifty dollars for that

A Toronto dispatch says two battalions of volunteers are in readiness to check Fenian raids, and the guard at the armory has been doubled. Britain; that the indemnity question will be The 60th Regulars have been sent west from

> MRS. MAXIMILIAN of Mexico, recently reviewed the Mexican troops in a carriage that cost \$40,-000. It was constructed of glass and silver, and the inside lined with white satin and gold lace. She's expensive to somebody.

> Cassius L. Clay, Minister to Russia, writes to the State Department some of the conclusions at which he has arrived from observation of the Russian cattle plague. He advises great caution, and a rule absolutely forbidding any importation of cattle from Europe.

A LARGE railroad meeting was held at Leaven worth last week, at which resolutions were passed in favor of building the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, and for the immediate construction of a railroad bridge across the river at that point.

THE Portsmouth Chronicle learns that orders have been received to prepare the immense iron clad Possaisonway, now lying on the stocks at the Portsmouth navy yard, for sea as soon as possible; also that the steamers Minnesota and Galena are to be fitted out for sea immediately.

THE products of seven-eighths of an acre of Isabella grapes on Catawba Island, says the Sandusky Register, footed up 11,591 pounds, for which the producers realized, at seven cents per pound, the sum of \$797 37. Besides this, a number of boxes had been picked before the purchase was made.

A Horse thief, named Hyne, was taken from jail at De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, last week, and hung. A crowd of men entered the Sheriff's house at night, some of whom held him while others took the jail keys from his pocket. The jail was then unlocked and Hyne taken off, hung and buried before daylight.

Two men on a raft were recently discovered

off Cape Hatteras. They were the only survivors of the fourteen men who escaped from the steamer Republic, formerly the Tennessee. They had been eight days without food and water. Some of the passengers were washed off, having no strength to hold on, and others becoming crazy, jumped into the sea.

A Young damsel in Portland, Me., is a little ahead of the Maine girls generally. She is but thirteen, yet weighs 305 pounds, with a waist of the refreshing dimensions of four feet, and an arm twenty-two and a half inches in circumference. The last ten months have added fortyfive pounds to her weight, yet her health is ex-

A SALT LAKE letter states that the Mormon leaders proclaim that they will sustain polygamy by force of arms, and defy openly the authority of the Federal Government. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in a recent letter in Chicago, said he was at a loss how to deal with the evils of Mormonism. He spoke of United States officials in the territory of the Mormons who had several wives.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully

Markets. Commerce. &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, }

THERE has been little change in the market the past week. Choice white wheat flour is a trifle lower. Pork has fallen off \$1@1,50 \(\pi \) 100 \(\pi \)s. Eggs are more plenty and sell at 83@35c. Coal has gone up a trifle. Hay has

Wholesale Prices Current.

	Flour, FEED, GRAIN, Etc. Flour, w't wh't, \$11,50@14,50	Straw
	Flour, w't wh't, \$11,50@14.50	FRUITS, VEGETARINA Ftc.
	Do. red wheat, \$9,75@10,75	Apples, green \$1,00@ 1.25
	Do. extra State, 7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, W b. 122 180
	Do. buckwheat, 0.00@ 0.00	Peaches 300 350
)	Do. buckwheat, 0,000 0,00 Millfeed, coarse, 16,000 00,00	Cherries 302 85c
3	Do. fine30,00@30,00 Meal, corn, cwt 1,75@ 2,00	Plums 202 00c
•	Meal.com.cwt 1.75@ 2.00	Potatoes, w bu 500 620
ŀ.	Wheat, red 2,00@ 2,12	Onions 500 620
•	Best white 2,10@ 2,50	Carrots 00@ 40c
	Corn, old, # bu 90@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.
i	Do. new, 80@ 90c	
7	Rye 85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed. 6% 70
	Oats 45@ 50c	Green calfskins12 2 140
f	Barley 0,95@ 1,00	Sheep pelts, each, \$0,75@1.25
	Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 502 750
•	MEATS.	Lamb pelts 30@ 750
	Pork, old mess, \$36,00@37.00	Timothy, # bu\$4,00@ 4,50
	Do. new mess. 38,00@89,00	Clover, medium . 15,00@15.50
	Do. clear, # b. 18@ 19c	Do lerge
'	Dressed hogs, cwt 14,00@15,50	Do. large15,50@16,00
.	Beef 9.00@18,00	Peas
	Spring lambs, 2,00@ 4,00	E 10.A 1,000 2,00
٠	Mutton, # b 8@ 10c	Wood hard But meta on
		Wood, hard, \$11,00@12,00
		Do. soft 8,00@ 9,00
н		Do. large egg. 12,50@00,00
١.		
1		
.	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 12,15@00,00
1	Butter, choice roll 88@ 40c	
	Do. packed 38@ 40c	Do. Char # bu. 15@ 16c
	Cheese, new, 14@ 18c	Salt, # bbl 2,70@ 2,90
. I	Do. old 90@ 00c	Wool, # 10 41@ 50c
	Lard, tried 28@ 80c	Hops 40@ 50c
. I	Do. rough 28@ 80c	Whitefish, % bbl 8,50@ 9,00 Codfish, \$ 100 bs. 8,75@ 9,75
1	Tallow, tried 120 18c	Codfish, \$6 100 bs. 8,75@ 9.75
;	_Do. rough 0@ 8½c	Honey, box, # 15. 20@ 25c
	Eggs, dozen, 33@ 35c	Candles, box 17@18%c
1	FORAGE.	Do. extra 20@ 00c
- }	Hay # tun 10,00@16,00	Barrels 40@ 450
,		
,	WALL DE OFFICE	AW

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton, 51@52c for middlings, FLOUR.—Superfine State \$7,70@8,00; extra State, \$8,00@8,00; superfine Western, \$7,70@10; common to medium extra do \$8,10@8,50; common good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8,30@1; trade brands, \$9,05@11,75. Canadian flour, sales at 310@11.76.

9 00; trade brands, \$9,05@11,75. Canadian flour, sales at \$8,10@11,75. Ganadian flour, sales at \$8,10@11,75. Ganadian flour, sales at \$8,00@11,76. Grand flour, sales at \$1,76@1,89; mber fill wanker, thee club, \$1,80@1,89; new amber State, \$2,42. Rye, \$1,15@1,90. Barley \$1,09@1,23. Corn, sales at \$2,499. Corn, \$4,05@2. Favvisions—Pork, \$2,60@2,23 for new mess; \$2,50@, \$2,00 for new mess; \$2,00@, \$2,00 for new mess; \$2,00 for new mess;

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Flour, no sales. Corn meal, \$ 100 bs, \$1,5762,00. Wheat, \$1,3561,40. Rye, \$1,1061,12. Corn, \$5600c. Barley, \$161,23. Cats, 60650c. Pork, \$36646.—Hams, 25267cc.; shoulders, 176319c. Butter, 40648c. Lard, 29630c. Cheese, 17619c. Eggs 40c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18—Flour, sales at \$5,2%@12. Wheat, \$1,6%@2,12. Corn, 72@75c. Oats, 42@45c. Barley, \$1,10% Rep. 75@85. Peas \$1,00. Beans \$1,12@1129. Pork, \$38,00@35,50 for light and mess. Butter 85@42c. Cheese 19@21c. Eggs 35c. Salt \$2,25@2,55. Lard 28%c. Hams 24c. Shoulders 16%c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Flour, \$5.00@18.25; Wheat \$1,15@ 1,80; Corn 44%658c; Oats 22@30c; Barley 32@\$1,40; Rye 42@62. Pork, mess, \$38; prime \$6. Butter \$0@40c; Cheese 18@23c. Lard, 28@27%c. Eggs, 80@40c.—Rep.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Flour, sales at \$6@8.00. Fall wheat, \$1,40@1,55. Spring wheat \$1,16@1,20. Barley, 60@65c. Rye, 55@56c. Oats, 30@34c. Peas, 60@60c. Hay, 50@614,50. Butter, 22@50c. Cheese, 12%g14c. Eggs, 20@26c. Apples, \$20@4 \$0 bl. Beet, 10@124cc. Mutton, 7@10c. Hogs, dressed, \$3,50@9,75 % cwt. Pork, mess, \$24@25; prime, \$2,1@24. Hams, 18@18c; shoulders, none, Lard 18 @20c. Hides, trimmed, \$4,50.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Beeves received, 6,024 against 6,363 last week. Sales range at 10@20c. Cows, received 22 against 91 last week. Sales range at 10@20c. Sales range actives, received, 1,034 against 98 last week. Sales range at 9%@14%c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 26,452 against 12,702 last week. Sales at 5%@24%. Swine, received, 17,300 against 14,140 last week. Sales at \$13,25@16,25 % cwt. ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Beeves range at \$3,50@11,00. Sheep sales at 5%@6c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 12%@18%c.

sales at 5%@fc. Lambs, 0@c. Hogs, 12%@18%c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 15.— Beeves, range at \$2615. Oxen, \$125@300 % pair. Milch Cows, \$55 @115. Handy Steers, \$90@150. Year/lings, at \$17@22. Two-year olds \$25@45. Three-year olds \$45@80. Sheep and Lambs, \$4,68%c % D. Shoats—Wholesale —@—c; Spring pigs, wholesale 14,2616%c; retail 15@18c; small pigs or suckers—@—c % D; fat hogs 18%@14c, live weight, Hides \$29%c % D; country lots 8@8%c. Tallow \$@10c. Caliakins 20c. Pelts \$1,50@1,75.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$3,5006.50 \$100 bs. Sheep \$5,00@6,50. Hogs, sales at \$9,00@12,00 \$100 bs.—Rep.

TORONTO. Nov. 17.—First class cattle, from \$7,00@7,00 \$100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$5,00@6,00; inferior, \$5 00 @5,50. Sheep \$5,60 do extra; \$4,64,50 common. Lambs, \$2,50@5,00. Calves, \$5,66.—G.0be.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—We have only to note a limited business since our last, the sales being in small lots to supply pressing wants. In prices there is no special change, the finer grades of fleeces are caree, holders of these are firm in their views and generally insist not one sadvance. The late rain has set the mills in medical as some localities at the east, and from these quarters we anticipate a lively demand before long, as manufacturers are badly in want of stock. We quote as always and some of the localities of the same of

BOBTON. Nov. 16.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 806350; Saxony fleece, 756,780; full-blood Merino, 726,750; three-quarters do, 706,72; half do, 863,700; common, 906,71; Western mixed, 856,850; California, 256,550; Canada, 806,780; pulled extra. 806,800; superfine, 756,900; No. 1, 556,850.—Smyrna, 286,530; Buenos Ayres, 806,420; Cape Good Hope 376,4440; Chillan, 256,350; Feruvian, 356,350; African, 20 4500; East India, 276,600.

New Advertisements.

BET ADVERTISING TERMS. In Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded.) 60 cents a line.

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HAMMONTON AND VINELAND. HOW THOSE PLACES WERE SETTLED, AND WILDERNESS LANDS CHANGED TO HAPPY HOMES.

WONDERFUL RESULTS OF FOUR YEARS. OPINIONS OF PRACTCAL MEN ABOUT THE

CAPABILITIES OF THE SOIL. WHAT THEY SAW OF LARGE AND SMALL FARMING, AND NO FARMING.

GREAT VALUE OF FRUIT FARMS. RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. SQUANKUM MARL PITS, and the STEAM EX-

CAVATOR.

CAMDAN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

BROWN BROTHERS.

CRANBERRY CULTURE. HAMMONTON - THE MEETING THERE VINES, PLANTS, TREES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GRAPES,

QUINCES, APPLES. &c. RIDE FROM HAMMONTON TO VINELAND

ANDREW K. HAY'S FARM AT WINSLOW. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF NOVEMBER 18 will contain the first article describing the visit of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB COM-

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See May you

List of New Advertisements.

West Jersey—The Tribune.
Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
Dans's Patent heep Label—C H Dans.
Desirable Farm for Bale.
Maple Sugar—Bymyer. Batse & Day.
The Saturday Evening Post—H. Peterson & Co.
St.1000.000 Worth of Jewelry—A H Rowen & Co.
Beadle's Monthly—Readle & Co.
Fairfield Seminary—Rev I. B Barker.
The Hunters Secrets—F & Ellis,
Make Your Own Boap—T B Babbitt.
Munson Musical Institute—K Cordelia Munson.
Curl your Hair—B H Robb.
A Valuable Book—Beadle & Co.
Don't be Foolish—R L Wolcott.
Field, Garden and Flower Seeds—Wm Hacker.
Wanted—P Bowen.
Delaware and Diana Wood—J Keech.
Grape Vines—A W Potter.
Stlein Sewing Machine—Wilcox & Gibbs.
Virginia Lands for Sale—W B Robins.
Agents Wanted—Manson Lang.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ayres' Medicines.

- Coal sells at Pithole for \$31 per tun.
- Philadelphia has a population of 585,529.
- Jour carpenters get \$8 a day in New Orleans.

The News Condenser.

- St. Louis is clearing its streets for the cholera. — Apples sell in Canada at \$1.25 per bbl. in gold.
- Lord Palmerston's title becomes extinct by his death.
- -- Indiana has 2,195 miles of railroad; cost, \$71, 278,000.
- The metropolitan police force of London consists of 5,779 men.
- The Washington National Intelligencer is sixtyfive years old.
- Georgia has been re-divided into seven Congressional districts.
- An association to prevent the slave trade is being formed in Cuba.
- The California Geysers (boiling springs) are for sale; price \$60,000.
- Two of the most prolific oil wells at Pithole, Pa. have ceased to flow.
- In 1864 Massachusetts had 1,235 miles of railroad that cost \$59,051,000.
- A highway robber named Poole was lately hung at Placerville, California.
- Three young ladies were drowned the other day while sailing near Peoria, Ill.
- The total value of foreign commerce in Portland, Me., last year, was \$4,856,814.
- Hon. John M. Botts is to be one of the United States Senators from Virginia.
- The eldest man in the world is Joe Crele of Wisconsin. He foots up 130 years.
- The colored people of Alabama held a State Convention, at Mobile, the 20th inst.
- Joshus Burnett, who recently died at Boston, left \$25,000 to the Washington Home.
- Sorghum planting will be extensively carried or
- in Connecticut next year it is said. - Water impregnated with iron is said to have
- stopped the cattle plague in Poland. Massachusetts has one representative in her state
- Legislature to every 1,025 legal voters. - The Hudson Bay Company recently brought 6,000
- mink skins, worth \$50,000, into St. Paul - Birds of every kind disappeared from Constanti-
- nople while the cholera was raging there.
- Blondin fell from his rope recently in Berlin, Prussia, and came near breaking his neck.
- A hog was exhibited at a fair in Fountain Co., Indiana, recently, that weighed 1,118 pounds.
- Sixty girls, recently arrived from Scotland, have become operatives in mills at Holyoke, Mass.
- A great many enterprising Yankees are going into the tar and turpentine business in North Carolina.
- Maine lumbermen are refoicing over the fact that the snow is already 15 inches deep in the Aroostook woods.
- A Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Company has been organized in Syracuse lately, with a capital of \$1,000.000. - There is excellent sleighing in many of the towns
- of Maine, and along the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. - The waters of the river Seine, in consequence of
- the continued dry weather, have fallen to the lowest possible point. - Asa Baker of Thorndike, Me., lately knocked his
- bed him of \$376. - The Aquidunk Bank of Newport, R. I., is a lose to the amount of \$50,000, in consequence of a default
- ing bank officer. - Chauncy Ross has recently given \$100,000 to the
- Home of the Friendless and other deserving charities in New York city. - The amount of copper produced by the Portage
- Lake Mining Company, for nine months, ending Sept. 30, was 3,652 tuns. - It is estimated that there are thirty thousand
- hunters and trappers now living on or near the Red River of the North.

Special Antices.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease have some regard for your neighbors if not for yourselves.

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THE PHANTOM OF THE WILDER-NESS-EMERSON BENNETT'S New Novelet will be nenced in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST on the first of January. Mr. Bennett now writes exclusively for THE POST. Also a host of other nonular writers WHEELER & WILSON'S \$55 Sewing Machines are giv en as Premiums. \$2.50 a year. Two copies \$4. Eight (and one gratts) \$16. Sample copies, containing full particulars, furnished gravis. Address H. PETERSON & CO., 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Single numbers

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im	Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets,\$15 to \$35	44 .
ĸňň	Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons,\$15 to \$30	**
m	Gold Hunting Case Watches,\$75 to \$150	64
iκ	Diamond Rings, Cluster, &c.,\$50 to \$200	66
m	Gold Watches\$60 to \$100	66
m	Ladies' Gold Watches\$60 to \$85	46
m	Silver Watches	**
Ϋ́T	plamond Pins, Prooches and Ear Drops, Ladies'	Sets
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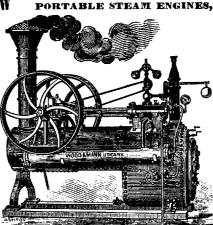
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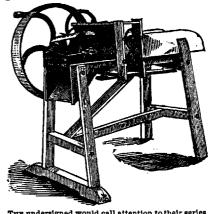
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THE WAR

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THE REPORT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TWICE A CHILD.

BY D. D. REYNOLDS.

An aged man sat in a porch alone, His time-bowed head upon a staff reclined; Faint on his sense fell childhood's gleeful tone His ears alas i were dull, his eyes were blind

Spring's early growth of green was on the ground: Spring's softest zephyrs swayed the trees full-leaved Spring's wild bird songs gushed through the fields around,

And glimmering waters slowly sunk and heaved.

Yet faint the old man's throbbing heart, and slow The tide of life dragged feebly through his veins; The songs he heeded not, nor felt the glow, But sighed in very consciousness of pains;

And stooping lower, marked upon the sands, And dreamed, and lost his weariness in dreams Which led him backward into distant lands, To sun himself in Memory's blessed beams.

Around him gathered visionary forms, His best beloved peopled his solitude; Nor heeded he that all, engulfed by storms, Like wrecks upon Time's troubled waves were

He felt the pressure of a loving hand, He heard a voice of accent soft and low: And flitting near were all his household band-Thought, love-entranced, swayed round them to and fro.

Yet, wandering still down life's uneven way, He stretched his aged staff into his youth, And passed through childhood's gate out into day, Laden with wealth of childhood's faith and truth.

A path broke forth, far up Heaven's glorious steep, A path so radiant that our pilgrim smiled; And shining ones came down to guide his Teet Who'd been but once a man, but twice a child.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GROWING STRONG.

BY MARY HARTWELL.

[Concluded from page 372 last number.]

THE days went by, as the first days of such happiness do, like a golden panorama. The girl went about her home, brighter and lighter-hearted than ever, till it seemed that the sunlight of her own inner world overflowed the whole domestic sphere. No one but her mother knew the cause, for her joy seemed too sacred to impart to others, even to MAGGIE; though her heart sometimes smote her with a suspicion of ungratefulness for this.

Just two weeks after her betrothal, MAGGIE came one day, with a very long face, and blue eyes swimming in tears. NETTIE could sympathize with her girlish trouble all the more readily now, but her lips were cleft with a ringing laugh as she entered her complaint.

"O NETTIE, I wonder if men were made only to be a pest! After I went and engaged myself to Walter Jones, and was so good to him, he got jealous just because I went riding two or three times with FRED, and didn't refuse the bouquets he sent me. And WALTER says I must cease such intimacy or break off our engagement. Just as if he has a right to control me, before I get my head in the yoke! And then he went off, so stern and cold that I couldn't tease him a bit; and I'm afraid he's angry with me. What shall I do? It would 'most kill me to lose him. I think after all, I like him lots more than I do FRED.

What wonder Nettle Jenniser could not reveal the secret depths of her nature to such a volatile little piece of humanity!

"I would send for him and apologize, promising to offend him no more."

"Dear me! that would be just as good as giv ing up to him, and I shall not be dictated to by any man!"

"MAGGIE, this man has a right to question your conduct. How should you like it, if he were to flirt with every girl in town, quite indifferent as to your feelings?"

"O men have lots of priveleges they won't allow us women! They go where they please, and say what they please; but we poor little victims must do as they say. O, NETTIE, that just reminds me of something I heard to-day about Francis Albin! It's such a pity, when he is so killingly handsome and attractive! But I suppose the handsomer a man is, the more he thinks he can trespass."

"What have you heard?" asked NETTIE. calmly.

"I used to think you liked him a little, and he has been so attentive lately, I thought that maybe you ought to know-but I don't like to say

"Go on," said her friend, quietly.

"Why, he was seen last night-oh! so intoxicated; just reeling against the fence! Why, how pale you are! But don't it make one's heart ache to think he could throw himself away so?"

Ah! little did the butterfly think how the heart of that true girl beside her ached. NETTIE in your eyes beyond redemption. NETTIE, forrose and walked across the room to a table give me for thinking you could trust your hapwhere some breadths of pretty silk lay.

"How are you going to have the sleeves cut for that dress?" queried MAGGIE, bounding to my new barege cut so !"

"I have not thought about it," the girl answered steadily.

"Well, you come down this afternoon, and my dress will be sent home, then you can see them. But I must run right home now, and do as you say about WALTER. You're such a darling, and always know better than I. Bye-bye." Humming a fragment of the latest opera, the little chit hastened away, just as free from care as her little head was from the thought that she had carried pain to the heart of her friend.

perhuman exertion she had made to control herself, old aunt NANCY OSBOURNE called, and Mrs. JENNIFER showed her into the sitting-room, escape for fear of betraying herself, so she sat soul, and her cloak of charity was of ample pat- | liness!" tern, so that people did not suffer much when she named their failings.

NETTIE knew it was coming. She shrunk into herself when his name was mentioned, and aunt NANCY went into detail about "that young ALBIN as was studying law with his uncle, the judge, and was seen real drunk around last night; and she saw him staggering up his uncle's steps. She wondered the Judge didn't keep a tighter rein on him, but reckoned he was head-strong, like other young men, and had his failings. It was a dreffle thing, though, that he got intoxicated, such a likely, smart young

NETTIE had borne the blow before, she bore it now. Her mother glanced toward her, to meet a smile so unnatural and ghastly, that her lips parted as if to cry out. But she only replied to their visitor with some corresponding remark, to baffle her penetration, then said to her child:

"Will you go and order dinner, NETTIE?" The kind intention was understood; and NETTIE slipped from the room like one in a delirium.

Hours after, her mother stood at the locked door, while she was still kneeling just where she had sunk down on first entering her room. Rising, she went to the door, but did not open

"Mother, I cannot see you now."

"Very well, darling, when you want me I will come;" and Mrs. JENNIFER turned away, feeling her child's pain as only tender mothers can.

NETTIE JENNIFER struggled. She had not idolized her hero, but she had loved him with her first and only love. It had not occurred to her that he might have vices and evil habits. To her he had been all truth and devotion and purity. And she was so pure herself, that she never thought of searching for evils in others.

There are many women like NETTIE JENNI-FER, and there might be thousands more. Why are there not? O women of America! instead of giving our smiles and our toleration to vice, why do we not shrink, shuddering, from it? Women are women no longer, when they exercise their influence only to smile men down to destruction, when one noble principle acted out, one wordless appeal to the god-like part of their natures, would lift them to a realization of a true and noble life.

NETTIE JENNIFER struggled, and she gained the victory. She saw no one until evening. Then FRANCIS ALBIN called. He waited in the parlor for some time, but she came at last, very calm and self-controlled. He met her with a constrained manner, in which shame was struggling with some stronger emotion. She walked quite across the room with a slow, wavering gait, and turned the jet of gas up to the clear blaze, then looked toward him once more:

"FRANCIS!" O how her counsel to Jimmy rushed back on her mind:-"Be gentle, pitiful to the erring."

It would have been no more than just if in virtuous indignation she had flung her ties from her, and told him she would not bind herself to one who bade fairly to become a besotted inebriate. Womanly tenderness and outraged pride had been struggling all that day, but God had given her the victory.

"NETTIE," he said, with his face paling under that sad, steady gaze, "don't, for Gon's sake, don't look so! I know you have heard of it, and I don't blame you for shrinking from such a wretch. But let me tell you how I came to make a brute of myself. My father"-he clenched his hands madly—"has died, and in his will it is revealed that I am only his child by adoption, that there are other and nearer heirs to his property, and that I, after being thwarted and domineered over all my life, am left a penniless young lawyer, hardly started in my profession. I may be a natural son, for aught I know-the vilest thing that treads the earth! It maddened me, and I rushed from the house to seek forgetfulness in anything - anything! It seemed to me that I could not come to you for sympathy. If I had done so it would have been better, I should been saved the sin of drunkenness, even if I should have only met your loathing; for believe me, NETTIE JENNI-FER, though I often taken wine, no one ever before saw me intoxicated."

He was walking the floor excitedly, with arms folded tightly.

"I know I am too vile to touch one so pure as you," he went on; "I was a fool for thinking there was one woman in the world who cared for me. I suppose that I have disgraced myself piness in such hands as mine. Just try to forget me!"

"FRANCIS!"-there she stood before him, her her side. "OI saw such a love of a pattern that hands folded, and her figure expanding with Mrs. Norton has just received, and I've ordered some lofty inspiration, like an angel of light to him who stood so far in the shadow-"you have done wrong. You made a brute of yourself, whom God created for a noble purpose. You know you are a man with intellect and soul greatly superior to many others. Whatever your parentage may be, GoD had need of you; but in this, your first great trial, and with all your native strength of character, you still have proved yourself, for the time, unable to cope with your fate. Now you are a beginner in the world, with great paths of usefulness open all around you. Choose one, and walk in it, and domestic market. Sold everywhere.

While NETTIE stood, half stupided by the su- | grow strong. FRANCIS ALBIN, I am a woman, but I see all this; I see, too, that you can still become a man,-in the best sense of that term and if you need love to help you in your work, you where her daughter was; the girl could not have all a woman's heart can pour out; for, having plighted my faith to you, I will be true till quietly down, and listened to the garrulous old death, and to no other man will I ever give my lady's talk. Aunt Nancy was something of a hand. But you have fallen from your lofty pegossip, and she unrolled her knitting work | destal, and must redeem your manhood. This prepared to do justice to the characters of all in hour take up your new life, trusting in God, and the village. But she was a kind-hearted old growing strong in virtue and right, and true man-

He looked at her with a long absorbing look "NETTIE JENNIFER, will you wait for me three years?"

"I could wait forever, FRANCIS!"

"Three years! You are the noblest woman I ever met. I expected contempt and scorn, such as other women would give, but this is rare woman-love, and I will deserve it."

"Other women do not always have such objects as call out the grandeur of their natures!" "God bless you, girl!"—his eyes grew humid a moment, and he drew nearer to her.

"In three years, NETTIE JENNIFER, if GOD spares my life, I will return to you-a man. Your influence shall keep me from evil, your love shall be my guiding star. I am going away from here to-night, and shall struggle as only one with my hope can struggle. I do not fear that you will be false to me; if you can cling to me now, you will surely be true in the future. Good-bye now. Grant me one favor," he drew her white, calm face nearer his, "it will be a talisman to me."

She did not resist, and he kissed her on the cheek once; and then, after looking into her eves like one who was looking his last, he turned and went out of her presence, to "grow strong" in his life-work.

Perhaps you may think FRANCIS ALBIN was a rare type of manhood; but remember, it often remains with you, O! woman! to touch the heroic springs of a man's nature, and awaken his better impulses, or to wed him to his vices by angry protest, or indifferent sanction.

NETTIE JENNIFER waited. She, too, had much to do, and worked faithfully to make herself a true and noble woman. So she went about her daily duties, quiet and unostentatious, exercising over all with whom she came in contact, the influence of a strong, forcible Christian character.

MAGGIE WILDER assumed the name, and bowed to the authority of WALTER JONES, and walked the path of wifehood, pouting and laughing, alternately, as those of her nature do, with May-day petulance.

And, sister-women, there are many of us, with deeper minds and feelings than MAGGIE WILD-ER's, who have played the coquette. How cruelly teazing we are, if we find we can lay our fingers among a man's heart-strings! With what a feline cruelty we tweak them, just to see how he will bear it, and how much he cares for us! O American women, for shame! When our sex departs from the straight path of candor and forbearance, what can we expect of the sterner nature of man?

NETTIE JENNIFER waited. Working patiently in her home, comforting father and mother with daughterly care, and sympathizing with and restraining head-strong JIMMY, in his boyish difficulties and perplexities. FRANCIS wrote to her, and this correspondence was her great happiness during those three years of waiting. He was a rising young lawyer, and was enthusiastically spoken of by many noted in the profession.

And, in the fullnes of time he came, a strong, fully-developed man; a man of whom NETTIE JENNIFER, in her meekness, hardly felt worthy. But he, not half so happy in the clustering honors of his calling as in the crown of fulfillment he was to receive, took with her the vows that made them one, and thought, as he clasped her weak girlish hands, how nobly they had held him back from vice and ruin; how truly they had clung to him, helping him in his work by quiet and unconsciously mighty pen-strokes, through the years of toiling and "growing strong!"

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

MRS. GRUNDY is opposed to gambling. She calls for a Red Sea, like that of old, to destroy Faro and all his hosts.

An incurable old bachelor, who rejoices in his infirmity, describes marriage as a female despetism tempered with puddings. WHAT is the use in sighing and weeping as

we float down the stream of time? Why make the voyage of life a wailing voyage? ALTHOUGH it is desirable that the rank and

file of the rebels should disperse, it is full as well that the leaders should hang together. A SHREWD little fellow who had just begun to read Latin, astonished the master by the follow-

ing translations :- " Vir, a man ; gin a trap-Virgin, man-trap." A RECENT Parisian bon mot attributed to M. Drouyn de L'huys, is the definition of a savant as "a man who knows all that the world doesn't know, and who doesn't know what all the world

"BOBBY, what does your father do for a living?" "He's a philanthropist sir." "A what?" "A phi-lan-thro-pist, sir—he collects money for Central America, and builds houses out of the

A RECIPE FOR COUNTERFEITING FOREIGN PER-FUMES.—Take several gross of spurious labels, a quantity of bad spirits and coarse essential oils; mix and bottle the latter articles, and paste the former on the vials. Then sell the stuff (and the public) if you can. But you can't do much in that way while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has the command of every

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GOOD BOOKS. The Great New England Remedy!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

"IT was early in the spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident of success attending its sales if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollars' worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this; it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints, the White Pine Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of Kidney difficulties, in ever town, village and hamlet, throughout the New England

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtue of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the White Pine Compound have been sold and used with the happlest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that the people living where it is prepared are high in its

One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to remove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by using less than half a bottle. From one to two taspoonfuls is a large dose. I sometimes put a little white sugar and hos water with it, when taken on going to bed.

The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this circular will not allow of that full expression which I yould like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound. It is universally admired by all who use it,—it has attained to such a popularity among those whose opinion is valuable indeed, that VANITY may possibly in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people will have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending to all who need a cough or kidney remedy to test the virtues of the White Pine Compound.

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecarles, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound. Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase of Rumney, N. H., writes: "I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charm-ingly."

Hon. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading, writes:

"Having long known something of the valuable medi-cinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family, for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases, of serious kidney difficulties, with excel-lent results. Several of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

Rev. H. D. Hodge

Of West Randolph, Vt., who is a practicing physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1863, says:—"I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease."

From a Boston Pastor.

Rev. J. W. POLAND, M. D. BOSTON, January 16, 1863.

DEAR SIES.—Your White Fine Compound has been used in my own family, and I know of others who have used it, always with a good effect, and I feel fully justified, and it is with pleasure the say that I regard it (unlike most preparations of the day as wholly deserving of the entire confidence of the public. Not only of I consider it assay, but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the throat.

THE White Pine Compound, advertised at length in our columns, is not only as to its name inviting, but is a highly approved medicine, Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the many who know him a confidence which he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as a sufferer led him to make experiments which issued in his medical discovery.—Boston Watchman and Reflector. The Editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mir-

ror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:

"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge it is sure to kill a cold, and pleasant as it is sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound, made for coughs and colds, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Be sides, the character of Dr. Poland is such, that we know that he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman; studying medicine to find remedies for his ailments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, purght man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound." ror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:

Should you think favorably of this medicine, be careful when purchasing that it is the WHITE PINE COMPOUND that is offered you, as we know that other preparations have been palmed off for it by unprincipled dealers.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

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