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

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## AGRICULTURAL.

**N. Y. STATE CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.**

[Continued from page 29, last No.]

Price of Manufacturing for 1865.

One of the subjects for discussion reported by the committee on programme was "The price of manufacturing for the ensuing year." This subject was referred to a committee of gentlemen who reported in favor of recommending manufacturers to charge ten per cent. of the price per pound obtained for the cheese. This report called out a great deal of miscellaneous talk. Most gentlemen thought the *per centum* too large—indeed were opposed to recommending any price at all, but were in favor of leaving it entirely to competition and circumstances. Others were in favor of making the rate uniform, charging a per cent. on the price obtained, thus stimulating the manufacturer to make cheese of the best quality in order to obtain the highest price. It was urged now, that with a fixed price for making, it did not matter to the manufacturer whether he made good or poor cheese. The owners of the milk pay him one cent per pound; but if his fee for manufacturing depends upon the character and reputation of his manufactures in market, as it would if he received a per centum of what the cheese sells for, he will exert himself, not only to make the greatest possible number of pounds from the milk, but to make it of the best possible quality. He becomes at once interested in the reputation of his cheese in the market. And it was strongly insisted upon by one member of the committee that ten per cent. is not too great a per cent. The report of the committee was finally modified so as to recommend that the manufacturer should receive a per cent. of the price received for the product when sold, but recommending no per cent.

### A Factory Report.

A large portion of one session was consumed in reading the reports of operations from the different factories represented. It is to be hoped that these reports will be published by the society in a condensed, and if possible, tabular form. One of the most interesting reports presented was that made by Mr. BARTLETT of Munson, Ohio. We think it worth giving our readers. It is as follows:

Whole number of cows, 645; average number of cows, 550; number pounds of green cheese, 192,984; number pounds cured cheese, 183,403.

Two sizes of cheese have been made during the past season—part 22 inch, weighing about 120 pounds cured, and part 15 inch, weighing about 68 pounds cured. The average weight of all is 81 pounds to the cheese. The average shrinkage is 4 94-100 per cent. Number of pounds of milk to one pound of green cheese, 9 28-100, or 9 pounds 4 1/2 ounces, and for one pound of cured cheese, 9 76-100 pounds, or 9 3/4 pounds of milk.

Our patrons nearly all sold their milk at prices ranging from 10 to 23 cents per gallon. The cheese belonging to the balance was sold in two lots. What was made prior to the 23d of May, was sold in June for 16 cents per pound, and the balance sold in September for 26 cents per pound. Boxing is all done by machinery. The cost of bandage, salt, coloring and rennet to the 100 pounds of cheese, 43 cts. The bandage used was 39 inch cloth, bought of H. W. Mitchell of

Rome, Oneida County. The price got for making was \$1.50 per hundred. The ordinary vat and a steam boiler is used for heating; the vats hold 500 gallons each. Wood has been used for heating, and about fifty cords during the season.

The whey has been fed to hogs, for which we had ten cents a week per hog. The kind of salt used is Syracuse factory filled, and 2.8 pounds to the 100 pounds of green cheese. Of annotta, we used 21 pounds, dissolved in lye in the fore part of the season, and during all the latter part we used Jones' preparation, of which we used 91 gallons, and I consider Jones' preparation a superior article for coloring, as the color is better than that obtained any other way. In cool weather we heat the milk to 84 or 86 degrees, but in warm, only to 82, when we apply the rennet, and want a firm coagulum in from 40 to 60 minutes. When sufficiently firm, we cut with a steel bladed gang knife, so as to have the largest pieces about one-half or three-fourths of an inch square as near as may be, or so that it may be moved freely in the whey, then begin to raise the heat moderately, keeping the mass stirred so as to heat uniformly, and raise the heat to 86 degrees, and when the heat is fairly equalized, spread on a strainer and draw the whey down to the curd; (unless the acid is too strong, in which case we carry the heat at once to 94, or if the acid is very sharp we stop the heat at 90 or 92 degrees, then draw the whey and dip out and salt as soon as the acid is right,) then, before removing the strainer we press the curd down firmly, after which we remove the strainer, and by pressing on the curd with the hands it becomes separated, and as soon as it will move freely in the whey we apply the heat, and let it run up to 94 or 96, being careful to not have it go above 96 at any time; it then stands until the acid is sufficiently developed, which varies according to the state of the milk and the amount of acid used, when it is dipped out of the vat into the drawer, and salted at the rate of three pounds of salt to the thousand pounds of milk used. We have no definite rules as regards time, being altogether controlled in that respect by the development and action of the acid.

Pressure is applied immediately after the curd is put in press, gently at first, increasing afterwards, and we are no ways particular about the curd being fine when it goes to press, but aim to have the salt thoroughly incorporated and evenly mixed. I prefer to have the milk perfectly sweet when the rennet is applied, and endeavor to have it so if possible. We add some whey when the milk is very sweet, and frequently add sour whey after the last heat is applied, to hasten the development of the acid. We have never tried mixing alkali with the milk when sour.

The curd is put in the hoop warm, as appears above. We use the screw press and press one day, but are confident two days pressure would be better. From one to two hours after the cheese is put in the press it is taken out and dropped from the hoop on a round stool, half an inch smaller than the hoop, the bandage is then slipped on by means of a tin sacker, turned over, replaced in the press and powerful pressure applied. We have used during the past season tin hoops, 15 inches diameter and 16 inches deep, but do not like them, as they are not strong enough to bear the requisite pressure.

With present appliances for heating, ventilation, &c., I am not able to keep the curing house at any thing like an equal temperature, except the basement room,—aim to keep the temperature of the basement from 50 to 60 degrees as nearly as possible. I prefer to have cheese in higher temperature during the first two weeks than ever afterward. The curing house is ventilated by ventilators in the roof, trap-doors in the floor and windows at the sides.

Stirring the milk at night and cooling as rapidly as possible prevents the cream from rising in a measure; what rises is mixed with the milk by dipping through a strainer and stirring.

We prefer to mix the night and morning milk together, and after mixing the rennet, we prevent the cream from rising by agitation until coagulation begins, which is from 15 to 25 minutes from the time the rennet is put in, and I am not able to discover that double the usual amount of rennet has any other effect than to hasten the process, provided the rennet is good, and putrefactive fermentation has not commenced in it. The question what makes porous cheese? and how to prevent it, is of much importance to cheese makers, and about which there is so much difference of opinion, that I shall feel fully excused if I devote some considerable space to its discussion.

Milk being a compound substance, is susceptible of being operated upon by different chemical agents and the results of these different actions are widely different; for instance the action of an alkali, is two-fold, first to unite with and neutralize any existing acid, and second to saponify a portion of the butter. The action of acids is to change the electrical state of the atoms of casein, from positive to negative, or from repellant to attractive, thus producing coagulation, and also by contact to change the sugar of milk to lactic acid, and thus in turn acts upon the coagulum to further consolidate it, and this we call making cheese. The casein, being almost pure albumen and very analogous to the white of eggs, is at certain temperatures, very susceptible to putrefactive influences, especially while in a state of solution, in the milk and before any lactic acid is formed, to cause coagulation. A natural consequence of putrefactive fermentation is the production of impure carburetted hydrogen gas, one of the most fetid, and offensive smelling substances known; as well as being a very light gas, much lighter than atmospheric air, and consequently if putrefactive fermentation should be going on in the casein at any time from the commencement of coagulation until the time when the cheese is completely cured, this gas, being entangled at its formation with the casein, and being so much lighter than air, of course exerts a powerful expansive force, forces the particles of curd from each other, and here we have a porous cheese.

Now if this view is correct it follows as a matter of course that putrefactive fermentation is the cause of porous cheese, and I think the experience of almost every cheese maker, when they examine the subject in this light, will sustain this opinion, and consequently the preventive is found when we find how to prevent putrefactive fermentation, or know how to arrest it when already begun.

Putrefactive fermentation is easily induced by contact with putrid substances, and it is very readily perceived how small quantities of putrid matter may be left in milk pails, cans, strainers, curd knives, and in short all implements used about milk; how the action of heat may induce putrefactive fermentation in the milk, especially if excluded from the air when fresh from the cow, and perhaps already vacillated by putrid matter adhering to the milk pail, from the filthy hands of the milker or diseased teats of the cow. When looking at all the chances for putrefaction, the wonder is, that milk does not all become putrid, or tainted as we usually term it; before we can get it manufactured into cheese—under favorable circumstances.

Salt, and a low temperature, will, in a great measure, prevent putrefaction; hence everything used about milk should be cleansed thoroughly with salt, through all the warm part of the season especially; and the milk should be kept as cool as possible, while it stands quiet, at all events.

Ozone, a peculiar substance, developed in the atmosphere by the action of electricity, exerts putrefactive influence in a powerful manner; and hence, during the prevalence of thunder-storms, or the electrical state of the atmosphere, peculiar to thunder-showery weather, milk is more liable to become putrid than at other times, and consequently greater precautions are necessary at such times than at others.

The question now naturally arises, whether after putrefactive fermentation has already begun in the milk or casein, it can be arrested? and if so, how?

From my past experience, and close observation, I am of the opinion that after putrefactive fermentation has begun, and even after it has proceeded some time, it may be arrested; and the surest means which I have discovered, is by increasing the amount and hastening the development of lactic acid. To effect this with safety is a nice operation; but by a judicious application of sour whey, I believe it can be accomplished, and a proper use of salt in the product will give a fine quality of firm, mild, sweet, cheese, when in the ordinary method of treatment, we should have nothing but a very porous, rank smelling, strong cheese.

But when the lactic acid fermentation has not been sufficiently developed while the cheese was in process of manufacture, and putrefactive fermentation sets in after the cheese has lain on the shelf some days, or perhaps weeks, I know of no remedy, and I consider the only rule of safety is to be sure and have the acid developed to a sufficient extent while the curd is in the whey, and if this point is properly attended to I apprehend but little danger from porous cheese.

## Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

### CLASSIFICATION OF MERINOS IN PRIZE LISTS.

The Editor of the *Country Gentleman* says, (Jan. 12.) "We understood Dr. RANDALL, at the Rochester State Fair, to advocate, distinctly, the separation [in the prize lists of the State Agricultural Society,] of Merinos under the three last named divisions,"—(Paular, Infantado and Infantado-Negretti or Silesian.) He subsequently adds:

"We argue Dr. RANDALL'S non success in the establishment of the above classification, partly indeed from the manner in which that discussion terminated, but mainly from the fact that in a subsequent number of the *RURAL NEW-YORKER* (as quoted in the *Country Gentleman* of Dec. 22d, page 401,) the Doctor himself advises a wholly different course—namely, the recognition of one class of Merinos bearing wool adapted to the manufacture of broadcloths and other finer fabrics, and of a second class including all other Merinos, to which he would add the word 'American' as the distinguishing title."

When our respectable contemporary made the first of the above assertions, he had forgotten that in the very article "quoted in the *Country Gentleman* of Dec. 22d," we "distinctly" denied having advocated the classification referred to? That article was published in the *RURAL NEW-YORKER* of Nov. 26th, and the following paragraph (which, for reasons which will presently appear, we publish entire), was contained in it:

"I attempted to show in that discussion [at Rochester,] that French, Saxon and other Merinos constituted as distinct varieties as most of the English ones which the Society recognized in its prize list; but for the reasons already given, I did not recommend their arrangement into separate prize classes. I also attempted to show that the different Spanish cabanas had been kept longer separate and distinct from each other than the different varieties of either the English Long or Middle Wool breeds, and hence that it was in such cases considered, as proper to give them separate places in a prize list as the former. I declared that one of those cabanas, believed to be the Infantado, exists pure in the United States; that another, the Paular, though it has received some dips from the blood of other cabanas to effect certain improvements, has maintained its character as a separate variety; that the so-called Silesian sheep, composed of a cross between the Negretti and Infantado cabanas, constitute a third well marked variety, &c. If I am correct in believing that the above named or any other Spanish cabanas are represented in our country with no other or greater admixture of blood than above stated, it is at least apparent that they now constitute quite as unrelated varieties as the much crossed English ones; and that I am correct in that belief, I am willing to attempt to prove on any suitable occasion. I consider them also as distinct in character. I did not, however, definitely propose to form them into prize classes, for I saw great obstacles, in the way of this, growing out of prejudices, interests, and the real difficulty in the case of many excellent flocks, of ascertaining how far they partook of the blood of the different varieties—their owners having bred without any reference to the distinction between the Infantado and Paular. I satisfied myself with showing that it would be consistent and proper, in itself, to classify our Merinos thus, as to adhere to the present classification of English sheep; and I threw out the facts for further investigation without committing myself to any ultimate conclusion."

To enable all who feel any interest in the subject to judge whether we properly understand the scope of our own remarks, made at Rochester, in regard to the classification of Merinos in prize lists, we quote what we there said on this subject from the manuscript which we read verbatim on that occasion:

"There is another question of much practical importance in this connection, but which is not embraced in the question placed before us for discussion this evening. It is this: What different classes of Merinos should be recognized in the premium lists of the Society? It is said to be the duty of him who proposes to tear down, or, as in the present case, to change an existing system, to propose a substitute. Shall I, acting on this rule, give my individual opinions on this question? I have had scarcely any time to reflect on this subject, since I received the Society's invitation to participate in this discussion,—and therefore my opinions are not matured. But I have already reached conclusions which cover a part of the ground. "If I was a member of the Executive Board of the Society and voted to recognize five distinct breeds of cattle and five distinct breeds of coarse woolled sheep\* in the premium lists of the Society, I feel very certain that I should also vote to recognize those two noble monuments of American breeding skill, the improved Infantados and Paulars. They differ as already stated: each has its appropriate place; but either of them is vastly superior to any Merinos now or ever in Spain—and, in the production of medium Merino wool, to any Merinos now or ever in any other country of the world."

"I think now I would vote for a class comprising 'Merinos producing wool adapted to the manufacture of fine broadcloths and other fabrics requiring equal or practically equal'—I do not say 'equal'—but 'practically equal'—in the way of this point, could be put in an experienced manufacturer, or a good wool stapler, on your viewing committee."

\* This was said in reference to the fact that the prize list of the Society for 1864 did offer premiums to five breeds of classes of English sheep, none of which were required to compete against each other, viz., Leicester, Long Wools not Leicester, South Downs, in the way of this point, could be put in an experienced manufacturer, or a good wool stapler, on your viewing committee.

"Perhaps I would vote for still another class, as say for one consisting of all 'Merinos not included in preceding classes.' But precisely what and how many classes I would prefer to see made—or how many of them I would prefer to see made first and how many of them second classes—I am not, as already stated, now prepared to say, without further reflection on the subject."

"I should be perfectly willing to leave the arrangement of details to the Executive Board of the Society. We have never had a Board which did not decide such questions with candor and intentional fairness. I trust that the Board for 1865—which will necessarily have the practical decision of this question—will not fall behind its predecessors in the above particulars."

In accordance with this closing suggestion, a motion was made to refer back the question under discussion to the Executive Board, or Committee. We do not recollect that any opposition was made to the motion, and we believe it passed *nem. con.* How then the editor of the *Country Gentleman* should "argue Dr. RANDALL'S non-success in the establishment of the above classification" partly "from the manner in which that discussion terminated," we are at a loss to perceive.

The *Country Gentleman* objects to the classification proposed by us in our article of Nov. 26th, already referred to. We proposed two classes, as follows:

1. American Merinos.
2. Merinos bearing wool adapted to the manufacture of broadcloths and other finer fabrics.

Our reasoning on the subject will be remembered by such of our readers as feel special interest in the question. Our idea was to give the first place to our own Merinos—matchless in the production of good, medium wool, and also matchless in *profitableness*, as matters have hitherto stood, and yet continue to stand—but we, at the same time, proposed the second class because we felt anxious to encourage the growth of finer wool also, in the hope that our country will soon manufacture its own broadcloths and other finer fabrics. How completely the editor of the *Country Gentleman* mistook us, and how completely he misunderstands the prevailing views of the breeders of American Merinos, and the character of the sheep, will appear from the following remarks:

"The question of its [our proposed classification] being a practical one, arises not only from the difficulty of establishing a line of distinction which shall be invariable, even by the most competent judges, varying as they do from year to year,—but because fineness of wool is in itself generally regarded as a point of superiority, and careful breeders might dislike exceedingly to see their sheep thrown by a committee from the 'Broadcloth Merinos' and put among the heterogeneous lots of coarse-grade Americans, and still more, voluntarily to enter them with the latter. In other words, this division appears to leave us just where we stand at present," &c., &c.

We suspect that it will be new to our breeders of first-class American Merinos to learn that they are aiming to compete with the Silesian, Saxon or other equally fine-wooled flocks in fineness of fleece—or that they would "disslike exceedingly," to be ruled out from such competition at our Fairs—or that they would consider their sheep reduced to the rank of "second grade Merinos," if not put in the class where fineness of wool was made the leading consideration, instead of *weight of fleece!*

The editor of the *Country Gentleman* thinks that "much good might be accomplished" by our Agricultural Societies adopting the classification of Merinos which was practiced at the International Exhibition at Hamburg, in 1863, which was as follows:

1. Bred with especial reference to extreme fineness of wool.
2. Bred with especial reference to great weight of wool.
3. Bred with especial reference to form of body and light keeping.
4. Bred with a view to combine fineness of wool, quantity of wool, and weight of body.

Our contemporary, however, suggests an improvement on the above, which we abridge without changing the meaning, viz:

1. The best as regards fineness of wool.
2. The best as regards quantity of wool.
3. The best as regards size and symmetry of carcass.
4. The best combining quality and quantity of wool with well developed carcass.

We should be glad to be informed wherein, in substance, the first and second divisions in either of the above-classifications, differ from those proposed by us, except in changing their order of precedence—or wherein they constitute more "practicable divisions"—or why they do not equally create an invidious distinction, tantamount to making classes of "first grade Merinos" and "second grade Merinos"—or why they do not equally leave us "just about where we stand at present," &c., &c.!

The only difference between those two first divisions and those proposed by us, is that we also proposed only to require that the finer class should yield wool fine enough for the wants of the broadcloth manufacture. Without some such dividing line, the viewing committee in the finest class would be called upon to give the



highest premiums to sheep bearing the finest wool, though the fleece should weigh only 14 lbs. and the carcass not over 40 lbs., for just such animals, covered with wool as fine as down, once numbered some of our farms! Such sheep may be profitable in Germany. But does any practical person in fine wool sheep matters, believe that such animals could now be rendered profitable in this country, or does any such person desire to encourage their production to the extent implied by placing them first in our fine wool premium list? And what would the practical wool growers of our country say to a prize list containing a class of fine wool sheep to be judged solely by "size and symmetry of carcass"? In such a class, mongrel Merinos and Leicester, or mongrel Merinos and South Downs, ought to carry all before them, if allowed to compete! The plan of entirely divorcing the quality from the quantity of the fleece—or either of those points from proper size and symmetry of carcass, in a Merino classification, or in any part of it, may possibly answer in Germany, but it will never go down with New Yorkers! Such regulations would be laughed at by our viewing committees.

A single good quality cannot make a good or a profitable sheep, or one fit to receive the premiums of an Agricultural Society. The finest fleece must have enough weight to render it profitable in the wool markets of the country where it is to be sold. The heaviest fleece must have enough fineness and other good qualities to meet the same conditions. Either must grow on a sheep of a size which adapts it to profitable production and to the physical circumstances which it is to encounter. And possessing all the preceding qualifications, the animal is comparatively worthless without that form which gives a good constitution—and that is the essential point of what constitutes "symmetry in the fine woolled sheep!"

THE PEDIGREES OF AMERICAN MERINOS.

The Country Gentleman of Jan. 12, holds the following language in regard to our American Merinos: \*

"They all go back to a Spanish origin; and whatever may be the claims of this or that particular flock to purity of descent from any one Spanish source, the subject is, to say the very least, surrounded with such obscurity as to make a dividing line, upon the basis of descent, apparently quite impracticable. It is much as though our breed of Long Woolled English sheep had been more or less confused or intermingled from time to time, all the way down for forty or fifty years—Leicester and Cotswold and Lincoln, until—while one breeder was disposed to adhere to one name and another to the second or the third—to the great body of intelligent observers no distinct marks were perceptible on which the classification could be properly based."

These statements contain an unqualified declaration of contrary opinions, in respect to the pedigrees of both our American Merinos and English sheep, from those avowed by us at the Rochester State Fair discussion, and in our article on the classification of sheep for prize lists of Nov. 28th; and as they occur in a commentary on our expressions on those occasions, they will probably generally be regarded as intended for a public contradiction of them. Not less are they a contradiction of the accuracy of our historical account of the American families of sheep given in Fine Woolled Husbandry and in the Practical Shepherd.

When we took our place among the fraternity of Agricultural Editors, a little more than a year ago, it was with a sincere desire to avoid controversies with our contemporaries. We believed that each of them was doing a good work. We believed that work could be more effectually and respectably done by friendly co-operation than by bickerings and strife. We have steadily acted on that principle. We have never directly or indirectly assailed or reflected on, or permitted any correspondent to use our columns to assail or reflect on, any brother journalist. We have found more than one occasion to allude to the Country Gentleman or its editors, and we have always hitherto done so in language implying good will and respect. The personal attacks of its correspondents on us have never tempted us to permit any retaliations in kind on its editors, though they have been eagerly offered to our hands. And even the animus it displays towards us in these remarks which we have quoted in the preceding article, would have been passed by without comment, did it only affect ourselves.

But when an Agricultural Journal of standing, in attempting to throw doubt and suspicion on our statements, throws doubt and suspicion on the pedigrees of some of the most valuable families of American sheep—thus virtually impugning the veracity of the breeders of those varieties, and detracting from the salable value of their property—our duties as editor of this department, will not permit us longer to remain silent.

The issue as now made up is as follows:—The breeders of the full blood American Infatado, so called, claim that their sheep trace back to "one Spanish source," viz., the importation of Col. HUMPHREYS; and they also claim that they have been preserved pure, and unmixed with any other flock or family, from the date of their importation down to the present day. The breeders of the American Paulars, so called, claim that their sheep originated in an importation of Paular sheep made in 1811 or 1812—that they were preserved from intermixture with any other families of Merinos until about the year 1842—that then and subsequently they received some crosses of the blood of the previously named family, made for purposes of improvement—but that they have not been crossed sufficiently to obliterate a distinctive family character or to forfeit their family name—that in the two latter particulars they occupy the

\* Our excellent contemporary does not appear, however, to be entirely disposed to recognize them under this designation, which he seems to regard as a coinage of our own. But as the term has become common in this country, and in other countries where our Merinos are mentioned, and as the New England Wool Growers' Association the other day formally voted to recognize it, we trust the Country Gentleman will excuse us for continuing to use it.

same position with the English Leicesters, Cotswolds, etc., of the present day, each of which has been crossed with other families. The Country Gentleman, on the other hand, speaking generally of American Merinos and making no exceptions whatever, declares that "whatever may be the claims of this or that particular flock to purity of descent from any one Spanish source, the subject is, to say the least, surrounded with such obscurity as to make a dividing line upon the basis of descent quite impracticable." And it next virtually declares—again making no exceptions—that the case of American Merinos is "much as though" their different varieties "had been more or less confused and intermingled from time to time, all the way down for forty or fifty years."

The editor of the Country Gentleman has, we take it for granted, examined the "claims" which he thus assumes to pass upon. They, and an outline of the testimony on which they rest, have been scattered through various familiar publications. We will now merely call his attention to the brief summaries of, and references to, the testimony on the subject, which are contained in the Practical Shepherd. Those in regard to the Infatado or "Atwood sheep" will be found at page 28 and following. Those in regard to the Paular or "Rich sheep" will be found at pp. 30, 416 and following. We will merely here add that what we have there asserted in respect to the line of breeding pursued by Mr. HAMMOND and by the present Mr. RICH, we have done on their own express authority, both written and oral, and therefore that they, not ourselves, are the witnesses of the facts. It is not necessary now to widen the surface of the discussion by introducing other testimony to corroborate theirs—or to show that many other flocks possess the same blood which is claimed for theirs—but we give the editor of the Country Gentleman distinct notice that we are ready to introduce such witnesses in abundance—men of high and well known standing—whenever it becomes necessary. And having cited (to save the trouble of repeating) sufficient affirmative testimony to make out a case, we "rest" for the present.

Will the Country Gentleman now give the facts on which it has felt authorized publicly to assume that the above named and other American Merino breeders are making claims in respect to the pedigrees of their sheep, which, if its own positions are correct, are not only false, but must be known to be false by those making them? Will it, for example, furnish its proofs to show that the Infatado or Atwood sheep cannot trace a pure and unmixed descent to Col. HUMPHREYS' sheep imported from Spain, but that they have really been crossed with other families of Merinos "all the way down for the last forty or fifty years?"

It will not do to say that the points at issue are unimportant, inasmuch as the real excellence of our American Merinos has not been disputed. The editor of the Country Gentleman appreciates the importance of the pedigrees of English sheep, and English cattle, and English horses, and even English hogs and English hens, quite too highly to sanction such a proposition. And to nothing more than to a pedigree does the maxim apply, "false in one (particular) false in all." If Mr. ATWOOD and Mr. HAMMOND have deceived the public in respect to the origin of their flocks, or in asserting that they have not crossed where they have done so—if the Messrs. RICH have given an untruthful account of the origin of their flocks or of their crosses—then their whole pedigrees are of no more value than the old jokes in a comic almanac! If they have grossly, shamefully, and unnecessarily lied, in concealing certain crosses, what possible warrant can we have that they have not concealed other ones, say with Saxon, French, or even "native" sheep? What warrant have we that we have full blood Merinos, of any description in the United States? The theory of the Country Gentleman does not merely go to the destruction of the pedigrees of the Infatados and Paulars as distinct and established families, but equally so to the pedigrees of all American Merinos which wholly or in part partake of their blood—for if there was corruption of the fountain head there is corruption all the way down. And we do not chance to know a single flock of full blood American Merinos, which does not contain the blood of one or both of those families.

We have had enough covert sneers at, or open attacks on, the pedigrees of our American Merinos, from a class of newspaper correspondents anxious to advertise their own stock and pull down breeders of reputation to their own level. But apart from their insignificance, their scurrility and indecent disregard of truth, rendered it impossible, consistently with self-respect, to enter into discussions with them. But when a respectable journalist enters the ring to disparage the pedigrees of our American sheep, it is a good time to ask for proof, and to invite a candid and thorough sifting of the question—and to that work we now invite our contemporary. We shall probably hereafter invite him to sustain his theory, which appears to be advanced by implication, that the Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln sheep have not been more or less crossed from time to time, for the last forty or fifty years. To save labor, and to enable the readers of both papers with their own eyes to test the accuracy of quotations to the letter and spirit, we propose to the editor of the Country Gentleman that where any authority is cited or quotations made by either of us the volume and page where they are to be found shall be distinctly given.

CORRECTION.—H. M. BOARDMAN, Rushville, N. Y., writes us:—"There is a mistake in your notice of the sale of Merino sheep by Mr. P. F. MYRTLE of Wheeler, to D. BLONDETT and myself which I will thank you to correct. Mr. B. purchased of Mr. MYRTLE ten first choice ewe tgs.; the balance were yearlings and purchased by us together."

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

SHEEP AS IMPROVERS OF LAND.—GEORGE SNYDER, Rhinebeck, N. Y., writes:—"I bought some land so reduced that it had been sown to buckwheat, and this was not harvested as it would not pay for it. I put sheep on it without seeding. They had to work hard for a living the first year. The second year I put on plaster and the grass began to come in. I continued this two years and there was a sod on the land. I followed the land, gave it a light dressing of manure, and put on wheat with grass seed. I had a good crop—and since have cut two tons of hay to the acre. So much for sheep."

WASHINGTON CO. SHEEP.—Several flocks of Merinos are starting in Washington and Rensselaer counties, N. Y. T. S. STEELE of Shushan, in the former county, purchased five breeding ewes of P. ELITEAR of Bridport, Vt., last winter, for \$1,100, and two yearling ewes of S. S. ROCKWELL of Cornwall, Vt., last October, for \$900. Mr. STEELE has now 14 full blood breeding ewes which are regarded as of superior quality.

PROFITS OF A FLOCK.—M. W. WEAVER, Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y., says:—"I will state the amount I have received the last year from my flock of 23 ewes, but I do not consider it worth bragging about. I raised 25 lambs for which I refused \$5 per head, which amounts to \$125. I sold 145 lbs. of wool for \$137 75. Total \$262 75, or \$11.42 per head."

Communications, Etc.

KIND TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

ONE of the first requisites of success in raising domestic animals, we think, is kindness and gentleness. Proper shelter and suitable food may rank before kindness, though they are but expressions of it. One may provide comfortable food and shelter for his stock, and still treat them roughly, though the reverse is, perhaps, the general practice. The man whose humanity and common sense will furnish nice barns and warm sheds for his stock, will probably consult his purse, so as to receive the largest profits.

Among the poorer, unsuccessful class of farmers, stock doubtless suffer most from exposure and ill treatment. Perhaps their want of success arises, in a measure, from the neglect and abuse of those animals which may and ought to be a source of profit to them. Who has not been obliged to pass farms whose fences were broken down,—the house and barn sadly dilapidated—the windows broken and gone—barn doors banging in the wind—and seen the lean, lolling kine grouped together in some field, to protect themselves from the bleak winds or pitiless storm. One cannot but pity the stock and the owner. Probably he does not take a good Agricultural paper—thinks he is not able, or knows enough already. If he should make a dry, warm stable for his stock, treat them gently, give them a few roots daily, a little meal, or even a couple of ears of corn, at suitable times, pure water—card them daily, scatter under them a generous supply of bedding, when it is pleasant, let them out three or four hours in the middle of the day, he probably would be surprised to see how they would thrive, even on a small amount of fodder.

As illustrative of the above suggestion, we have an instance in mind, near at hand. A few years ago, one of our neighbors said to another, "He did not see how he kept so much stock on so small a quantity of fodder." Some of the reasons were doubtless the following:—One ties his cattle under his barn, standing on the ground, the other ties his over the barn cellar, standing on a floor, which, we think, is preferable; one invariably turns his stock out in all weathers—cold, snow or rain, and they must stand exposed until night the other keeps them housed, unless pleasant, when they are out a few hours; one feeds a portion in the yard, the other feeds all in the stalls: one raises roots—carrots, turnips and beets—some or all, and gives his stock daily, the other seldom raises any; one feeds some shorts and meal, the other seldom any; one cards his stock, the other not; one gives a variety of food, the other keeps wholly, until spring, on salt and coarse hay and stalks; one consults the appetites of his stock, the other says they must eat that or none. The result is, one man's stock came out in spring in good order, hair fine, eyes bright—cows drop healthy calves, and do well through the summer; the other's consume and waste more feed, they are pot-bellied and their hair dull, perhaps have a touch of "horseall," "scab," &c. One, we think, an instance of good treatment, and, beside the spirit it cultivates, does it not pay well? The other instance may not be harsh treatment, for the stock have an abundance such as it is, and yet, we do not regard it human or profitable.

It is remarkable, too, how susceptible most domestic animals are to kind treatment. How often is the horse abused and sadly neglected. His playfulness and nobleness of character are either restrained through fear, or numbed through ill usage. The cow is too often handled roughly. Would it not be wiser to keep the finger nails pared, set a mess before her, if turbulent, and treat her gently? If such care will not subdue her, fit her for the shambles as soon as possible. Boys and dogs ought not to chase cows, or stone them. Let them feed quietly and perfectly at home. The pigs, we know, love to "wallow in the mire," but give them some fresh loam, and how they will frisk and play! They love, too, a clean, dry nest. Who could be unkind among the sheep and lambs? An unkind shepherd could not surely lead his flock "gently" and profitably. No wonder that the advent of the Savior of the world was announced to the shepherds.

But not to enumerate instances, kindness must originate in the heart or understanding. Shall we not cultivate it? May not the "blessing of the merciful" appertain to those who are "merciful to their beasts?" May not the remark of SOCRATES to an undutiful slave, "I would punish you if I were not angry," be a wise

motto for the farmer? We keep stock for our pleasure and profit, and they ought never to be so contented and comfortable as when the farmer is among them dispersing blessings and kindness. C. W. TURNER. Dighton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1865.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF COWS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Two cows, Meg and Doll, of like age and size:—Meg yields ten quarts of milk, at an average, daily, for the year, and is worth \$40. Doll yields an average of eleven quarts daily, and of equal quality. What is Doll worth, in proportion to the value of Meg? We suppose Meg is worth her keeping; then 385 quarts of milk at only two cents per quart, is \$7.70 a year, or the interest of \$104.28. Now if Doll is not worth fully the \$144.30, does not this view of the case show something of the principle on which the comparative value of dairy cows should be estimated? A. B. COLE. Atlanta, Georgia, 1864.

TREATING AN OLD MEADOW.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your highly valuable number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, bearing date the 21st inst., is an inquiry from J. K. H., as to treatment of his old meadow. Please tell him, in addition to your most valuable suggestion to "harrow, re-seed and topdress," to apply a liberal dressing of lime, salt or wood ashes, or all three combined, and he will not be troubled with moss. The "correctives" I suggest, will be found, on his make of soil, to be a most valuable and permanent invigorator. E. M. BRADLEY. East Bloomfield, N. Y., Jan., 1865.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Why Scalded Meal is More Nutritious than Raw.

THE nutriment afforded to animals by seeds and roots, depends upon the rupture of all the globules which constitute their meal or flour. These globules vary in different roots, tubers and seeds. Those of potato starch, for instance, are usually from fifteen ten thousandths, to the four thousandth part of an inch; those of wheat rarely exceed the two thousandth part of an inch, and so on. From experiments made on these globules by M. RASPAIL, the author of "Organic Chemistry," and M. BIOT of the French Academy of Sciences, the following conclusions have been drawn:

- 1. That the globules constituting meal, flour and starch, whether contained in grain or roots, are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food, until they are broken.
2. That no mechanical method of breaking or grinding is more than partially efficient.
3. That the most efficient means of breaking the globules is by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical agency of acids or alkalies.
4. That the dextrose, which is the kernel, as it were, of each globule, is alone soluble, and therefore alone nutritive.
5. That the shells of the globules, when reduced to fragments by mechanism or heat, are insoluble, and therefore not nutritive.
6. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are indispensable to digestion, either from their distending the stomach or from some other cause not understood; it having been found by experiment that concentrated nourishment, such as sugar, or essence of beef, cannot long sustain life, without some mixture of coarser or less nutritive food.
7. That the economical preparations of all food containing globules or fecula, consists in perfectly breaking the shells, and rendering the dextrose contained in them soluble and digestible, while the fragments of the shells are at the same time rendered more bulky, so as the more readily to fill the stomach.—Mass. Plowman.

Ditching With a Plow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture says:—"In the first place, I plow two furrows, and throw them out; this makes the ditch wide enough at the top. I then plow two more and throw them out. The ditch is then twelve or fifteen inches deep, and one ox can no longer walk in it with the other on the surface. I then take a stout piece of timber, five or six inches square, (a round stick would do as well,) and twelve or fifteen feet long. I lay this across the ditch, and hitch a yoke of oxen to each end, so that the timber serves as a long whiffletree, with the plow chained in the middle; and as the ditch grows deeper, the chain is let out longer. In this way there would be no trouble in plowing six feet deep. The only difficulty is in keeping the oxen nearly abreast, as it is new work for them. But by taking light furrows at first, they soon learn. After running the plow through two or three times, throwing out the loose earth and plow again."

Best Mode of Piling Firewood.

D. CURRIE, of Hull, writes:—"As this is the season for laying up a supply of fuel for next year, it may benefit some of your readers to know that firewood, for next year's use, is much better when piled with the bark side uppermost, for wood piled with the bark side down is not so dry as when the bark is uppermost; besides when you come to handle it again the bark is liable to fall off, and go to loss, owing to the wet in summer getting between the bark and the wood."—Canada Farmer.

Sunflower Seed for Poultry.

In a note our friend, S. N. Taber of Vassalboro', writes:—"I want you to recommend sunflower seed for hens. I have been feeding them for two seasons past as regular rations, with corn and barley, and the way the hens talk over them while filling their crops is ample proof that they are good."—Maine Farmer.

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PRESS.—So far as we can perceive from our exchanges, enters upon the year 1865 under far more favorable auspices, and with much better prospects, than anticipated. Most of our contemporaries open their new volumes vigorously, and with indications of augmented success and usefulness—at which we sincerely rejoice, for upon the prosperity of our Agricultural Journals depends, in a great measure, the progress and prosperity of the great interests they are designed to promote. And if all zealously labor to do their best to enhance the paramount interests of the Rural Population—ignoring all selfishness and jealousies, and each nobly striving to excel in usefulness—their efforts will be crowned with success, and prove largely beneficial to the agricultural community. We certainly trust that each and all of our contemporaries may not yet be thus actuated—as the great majority of them are—but that they may be fully rewarded for the important benefits they bestow upon individuals, families, communities and the country at large.

We have but few changes to note. The most prominent (if not the only) birth is that of Colman's Rural World and Valley Farmer—a new semi-monthly (eight page quarto), by N. J. COLMAN, St. Louis, Mo., \$2 per annum. May it prove a successful, as it appears to be a worthy, member of the RURAL family.—The weekly New England Farmer, which was suspended a few months ago on account of the hard times for publishers, re-appears, under the auspices of R. P. HAYDEN & Co., with Hon. SIMON BROWN as Agricultural Editor, and its return to life, activity and usefulness is cordially welcomed.—The Illinois Farmer, a monthly published at Springfield, and for several years past edited by M. L. DUNLAP, Esq., has been merged in the Prairie Farmer. This gives brother EMBRY the only agricultural paper in Illinois, and we hope he will occupy the field to advantage, though it may be difficult to keep all Eastern Journals at a respectful distance—his strenuous efforts to the contrary notwithstanding.—The Canada Farmer dons a new and neat vignette heading, and gives other indications of the success we prophesied for it a year ago.—The Working Farmer also has a new and appropriate heading, and refers its readers to it "on the first page,"—fearing perhaps that its country friends would not otherwise discover the locality. The agricultural editors of New York city are very generous and condescending!—The American Agriculturist resumes its former size (from which it was reduced last year,) and advances its price to \$1.50 per annum. It is worth the money.—These are, we believe, the only noteworthy changes among our contemporaries.

CORN HUSKS FOR PAPER.—Some two years ago it was suggested in the RURAL that corn husks were worthy the attention of paper makers, and we added a hope "soon to learn the result of experiments in their use as a substitute for rags." And now we find this item in the N. Y. Tribune:—"Recent discoveries justify the belief that many thousands of tons of the husks of Indian corn will hereafter be consumed yearly in this country in connection with the manufacture of paper. The editors of the leading daily journals of the country have secured the control of the new discovery, so far as the same is applicable to the manufacture of printing paper, and they respectfully invite proposals from every town, county and State in the United States for supplying clean, sound and well-dried husks, as the same are stripped from the ripe corn; the husks to be baled in even hundreds of pounds and delivered at railroad stations. Address D. H. CHASE, General Agent of the Associated Press, New York City."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ENDOWMENT IN MAINE.—Gov. CORNY of Maine, in his Annual Message, expresses the opinion that "the objects of the grant and the interests of the State will be best promoted by connecting the proposed College with some of the literary institutions of the State, unless the national grant is largely increased by private contributions." He says the fund to be drawn from the sale of such scrip will be inadequate to the support of an independent institution. The scrip has not been disposed of.

CHEAP LANDS IN IOWA.—People intending to settle in the West, and wishing cheap lands, are referred to the Circular of the American Emigrant Co., in this paper. Western papers speak very favorably of the lands offered by this Company, and we think the matter worthy the attention of those of our readers interested.

VERMONT STATE AG. SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting of this Society the following Board of Officers was elected for 1865: President—J. W. COLBURN of Springfield. Vice Pres.—John Gregory of Northfield; Henry Keyes of Newbury; H. G. Root of Bennington; D. R. Potter of St. Albans. Treas.—J. W. Colburn of Springfield. Rec. Sec.—Henry Clark of Poulney. Cor. Sec.—Henry C. Boynton of Woodstock. Directors—E. Hammond, Middlebury; H. S. Morse, Shelburne; Wm. L. Brown, Fairhaven; Victor Wright, Weybridge; E. Cleveland, Westmore; N. Cushing, Woodstock; Geo. Campbell, Coventry; Hampden Cutts, Brattleboro; H. Haywood, Rutland.

WAYNE CO. AG. SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting of this Society, held in Lyons, the following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year: President—JOHN BRADLEY, Lyons. Vice Pres.—A. P. WARREN, Sodus. Sec.—C. Demmon, Lyons. Treas.—W. D. Perrine, Lyons. Directors—William Rooke, Galen; B. Whitlock, Lyons. The affairs of the Society are in an unusually prosperous condition. Between two and three hundred dollars have been paid upon its debt within the past year, beside the expenses of the exhibitions.

ULSTER Co. AG. SOCIETY.—Officers for 1865: Pres.—SILAS SNYDER of Rosendale. Vice Pres.—Wm. Masten, Kingston. Treas.—J. Haebrouck Sahler, Kingston. Rec. Sec.—C. S. Stillwell, Kingston. Cor. Sec.—Daniel L. Decker, Kingston. Directors—John Vignes, Kingston; Jacob H. Davis, Rosendale; Jacob Brink of the town of Kingston.

SHERBOURNE Co. (N. Y.) AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: President—O. W. WILKINSON. Vice President—Wm. Dunlap. Sec.—Chas. Sentell. Treas.—John D. Coe. Directors—Joseph Wright, Peter Pontius, Ira Johnson, Lewis Post, John G. King, Josiah Rogers.

OSWEGO Co. AG. SOCIETY.—Officers: President—H. W. Loomis, Vermillion. Vice Pres.—Chas. S. Cheever, New Haven. Sec.—Alva F. Kellogg, Mexico. Treas.—Charles S. Webb, Mexico. Directors—Myron Everett, Wm. B. Hutchinson, A. W. Severance.

N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society is to be held in Albany, on Wednesday next, Feb. 8. We hope Western and Central New York will be properly represented.



HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1895.

PRESIDENT BARRY called the Society to order at 11 o'clock A. M. the 24th day of January. On taking the chair the President said: We will now open the meeting of this Society on its tenth anniversary. It is now ten years since this Society was organized. The object of its organization was the advancement of Pomology. During the time this society has been in existence it has done great good. It has held three meetings each year, except such years as the American Pomological Society has held its biennial meetings with us. At the time the wheat crop failed so generally in Western New York, farmers were asking what they should cultivate. This Society suggested fruit culture, and directed, by its action, the attention of farmers in this channel. And thus was the cultivation of fruits in Western New York extended and improved. This locality has been found to be adapted to the growth of all the hardy fruits. This Society can still do a great deal of good. Our work is not done. It should be our effort to protect the public from deception in regard to new fruits—so called. We must dispense reliable information on this subject. Grape culture is exciting great attention. In Western New York we can not only grow grapes that shall be palatable as a dessert, but it has been established that we can grow wine grapes. There is one department of Horticulture to which we have not given sufficient attention in our discussions. The cultivation of fruits under glass should receive consideration by this Society.

After congratulating the Society upon its position, condition and prospects, the President announced the Committee on Nominations and Programs. He also announced to the Society the death of ELBERT BOARDMAN, a pioneer in horticulture in Western New York. On motion a committee, consisting of J. FROST, H. N. LANGWORTHY and C. W. SHELLEY, was appointed to report appropriate resolutions expressive of the Society's respect for the deceased.

Keeping Grapes.

During the absence of the Committees, JOSEPH FROST suggested that as there were many fine specimens of well kept grapes on the tables, it would be interesting to learn of exhibitors how they had been kept.

Dr. PERRINE of Dansville exhibited specimens of Catawbas and Isabellas. Said:—The vines on which these grapes grew have borne three years. They are planted seven by nine feet apart and trained to a slat trellis five feet high. These grapes were picked on a warm sunny day, when they were dry and packed, as picked, in boxes that hold fifteen or twenty pounds each. These boxes are made of pine and so that they can be closed tight. The covers are fastened on one side with a hinge and tied tight with a string—so that I think the boxes are as tight as they would be if nailed. The fruit has not been overhauled since picking. I store in a cool, dry cellar built with reference to keeping fruit. It is so ventilated that it can be kept cool. Pears, apples and potatoes are kept in it. The grapes remained on the vines until after there had been some slight frosts. It is essential they should be ripe in order to keep well. I think the Catawba keeps better than the Isabella—retains its flavor better.

BARRY.—In order to keep grapes well in a fresh state, they must be ripe when picked—the riper, the better they keep. I have Isabellas in my cellar as fresh as when taken from the vine. My Catawbas were not ripe, and although they look well, have no flavor. This exhibition of fresh grapes shows what progress we make.

TOWNSEND of Lockport.—I visited a friend recently who presented some grapes which he had packed in small, round, wooden boxes, holding four or five pounds each. They were found to be mouldy. Had been kept in an upper chamber, and it occurred to me they had been kept too close—the damage to the fruit resulted from the evaporation of the moisture from the stem and fruit, which had no escape nor any absorbents.

Dr. SPENCE of —.—Two years ago I had a fair crop of grapes. As I picked them, put them in stone jars, and after allowing them to sweat, sealed them up by tying a paper over the mouth of the jar and inverting it (the jar) in melted wax. Then packed the jars in buckwheat chaff, kept cool, and they kept very nicely. I opened them the next April and found the stems as fine and fresh as when packed, bloom on the fruit, flavor good—perfect. In this way I have kept both Isabella, and Catawbas. Have never succeeded in keeping the Delaware. The Catawba is a better keeper than the Delaware, and the Diana still better than the Catawba. I find it improves their keeping qualities if the Diana and Catawbas are gathered a little early.

FISH of Rochester.—I have not been successful in my efforts to keep grapes. Have tried every means I have seen recommended almost. Have succeeded best by packing them in saw-dust. Arranged for a few barrels of hard maple saw-dust, which I baked dry, and in which I packed my grapes and kept closely in a cool place; but I had not a single bunch to bring with me to this meeting.

Dr. PERRINE.—I picked some of my grapes at the same time as those on the table, laid them in a grape room where they were allowed to remain several days, when I assorted and packed them. They did not keep so well as those that were packed as picked.

Judge LARROWE of Stonen.—It is not difficult to keep grapes. The fruit should be ripe if you want to keep it. We pick from the vine when dry, and pack directly in crocks and seal up. We put something—usually small dry pine blocks from one-half to an inch in thickness—in the

bottom of the jars to absorb the moisture. We seal up tight, and keep them in this way until the succeeding July, when they will come out of the jars with the stems green, bloom on the fruit, and flavor as perfect as when put up. We seal the jars when we pack them with anything which will keep them air tight, then set in a cool room as we have in the house. When it gets cold so that they are likely to freeze put in a cool cellar. But this is expensive comparatively, and unnecessary when the fruit is only to be kept for winter use. We pick into boxes, take directly to the grape house, and store in the racks until it is necessary to remove them on account of frost. Then we pick them over, pack in boxes between layers of clean dry straw, and store in a cool place. In this way we keep Catawbas, Isabellas and Dianas until April without difficulty. Have never succeeded in keeping Delawares. They are like fall apples—you can not keep them.

SPENCE.—I find no difficulty in keeping Catawbas all winter by storing in boxes and keeping in a cool room. I think they can be kept all winter by putting up in small boxes. They should be kept in a cool equable temperature, and not handled much. They can be kept still longer, however, by packing in jars and excluding the air as before described.

ELLWANGER.—I have never succeeded in keeping grapes until this year. They were packed into boxes that would hold twelve and twenty-four pounds, and put in a barn where they were kept until the cold nights came when these boxes were wrapped in cloth and packed in larger boxes with about a foot in thickness of dry leaves around them. They come out now, perfectly fresh and of good flavor. In this way keep Catawba, Isabella, Diana, and Rebecca. We had the To Kalon (the reporter understood) until the first of January, kept in this way. I wrapped each bunch of Delawares in tissue paper and packed in boxes like the rest, and they kept until a week ago.

THOMAS of Union Springs.—There are three requisites essential to keeping grapes well: 1. You must get them. I mean you must get them well ripened. 2. Enough of them are necessary, so that they may not be consumed. 3. I am satisfied too little attention is paid to the moisture in the room in which grapes are kept. The amount of moisture in a room will depend upon its situation, the manner of warming it, &c. It should be dry.

SPENCE.—I have heard it stated that where an apple or peach is not entirely ripe when gathered, it will keep longer than if fully ripe. So it is with the Catawba grape. But I hear gentlemen talk of the necessity of grapes being ripe in order that they keep well. I am not sure that we should place so much stress upon the perfect ripening of the Catawba grape for long keeping.

H. N. LANGWORTHY of Greece.—Almost all kinds of fruit will keep longer if picked before they are dead ripe. Here are specimens of Rebeccas that were not dead ripe—scarcely in eating order when picked. They were gathered before and exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, at State and other Fairs, and they are sounder to-day than another sample here gathered a month later. The grapes left on late, however, though they do not keep so well as of better flavor—and yet those first gathered are very acceptable. My theory is, concerning the relative keeping, that the earlier picked have not fully matured, and have the power of maturing and are longer getting ripe and keep better. Here are Rebeccas that were left on the vines as long as they would hold on; and I find they will hold on until they freeze off.

Dr. SYLVESTER of Lyons.—The remarks of Mr. THOMAS concerning the moisture in rooms, reminds me of some experience I have had. I have a closet surrounded on all sides by other rooms. There are shelves in it. In the upper part of it is a chimney which receives the pipe from stoves in the adjoining rooms, thus furnishing heat enough to dry the air in the closet. I packed a few bushels of Isabellas in market boxes and stored on the shelves in this closet last fall. They are now in good condition for eating, flavor good, but the heat from the chimney has wilted them somewhat. Grapes packed in France in jars as described by Judge LARROWE kept plump and sound, but I thought they had, when they were opened here, a musty flavor. Grapes should be perfectly ripe when gathered, kept as cool and dry as possible, and you can keep Isabellas, Catawbas, Dianas and Clintons without any difficulty.

Judge LARROWE.—I have just tasted of my friend LANGWORTHY's Rebecca grapes and those picked before ripe are not fit to eat. The Rebecca is a very fine keeper. You cannot ripen the grapes in the house as you can other fruits. White grapes color before they ripen. The Catawbas soften before they color; the Isabellas color before they soften. Keeping in straw, as I have described, is the best and cheapest way to keep a quantity for winter use. Packed directly in boxes, they are liable to mold; but if allowed to cure first, and then packed in dry straw, which will absorb the moisture, they will keep well.

LANGWORTHY.—I do not wish to be understood as recommending picking grapes before they are ripe. No one has any right to do any such thing. I called attention to the keeping of these green grapes simply as a fact, not to advise it.

LARROWE.—(In answer to a question.) We pick directly from the vine and put in crocks, and the bloom and stems are green when they are opened, as before said. We do not press them in the jars, but lay them in closely. I have kept them till July as fine as I ever had from the vines.

OLMSTEAD.—I have drawers that will hold twenty-five pounds each. I remove all imperfect grapes, pack in these drawers and slip them into a rack in which I keep them. I leave them in this condition three or four weeks, then pick over and pack carefully in the same boxes and



PLANTS OF RICINUS.

put in a cool room, piling the boxes on top of each other. In this way we have grapes to use all winter in the family as plenty and freely as apples. Grapes will bear a lower temperature than we usually give them. I have kept the Delaware until the first of January by storing them carefully on plates of zinc. I believe we will learn how to keep it yet.

THE RICINUS.

PLANTS with ornamental foliage, leaves singular and beautiful on account of peculiarities of form or color, are becoming exceedingly popular. Some of them give to the garden an oriental aspect that is really charming. Among the most desirable of this class is the *Ricinus* and the *Canna*. Of the latter I will speak another time.

The common *Ricinus*, or Castor Oil Bean, is a pretty plant, but its leaves are comparatively small, and it is in all respects inferior to some of the improved varieties. I will notice a few of the best.

*R. Macrocarpus* is a magnificent plant, growing about six feet in height, with large silvery white foliage.

*R. Puspureus* has purple stem, the leaf-stalk, and midrib and veins of the leaves being of the same color. It grows under favorable circumstances from six to eight feet in height. This is a very fine plant.

*R. Bourbonnienensis* is a superb mammoth plant, growing some twelve or more feet in height. The leaves are monstrous in size, and beautiful.

*R. Sanguineus* is of medium size, growing from five to six feet, the stalks, veins of leaves, etc., blood-red, fruit beautiful scarlet.

*R. Nova Spec.*, new species from the Philippines with gigantic leaves, seven or eight feet in height.

To obtain the *Ricinus* in perfection it is best to plant in a hot-bed or cold frame, and transplant about the middle of May. In this way there will be plenty of time for the full development of the plant and maturity of the seed, but they will do well if set out in the open ground in the spring. A light, warm soil is best, but they will flourish in any soil suitable for corn, and may be treated in the same manner.

Last season my gardener forgot the *Ricinus* until quite late in the season, nearly the first of June, and I hardly expected to succeed with them so late, but was happily disappointed. The engraving was taken from these plants, set out on the last days of May.

The above illustration is from VICK'S Illustrated Catalogue, to which we are indebted for several fine engravings recently presented to our readers.

WINDOW GARDENING.

"PLANTS, like human beings, need food, in order to grow and acquire vigor; and we may as reasonably expect to raise healthy and vigorous humans on quarter rations, as to raise healthy and vigorous house plants on a quart or two of poor dirt, and an occasional sprinkling of water. I think it is hardly an exaggeration to say that, with but few exceptions, house plants seldom receive a re-potting in fresh earth, and as seldom receive an application of any sort of fertilizer. They are literally starved, and can only maintain a sickly existence. The first hint, then, I would suggest to those who have window plants is, that they be sure to give them an annual supply of earth. In the case of roses, geraniums and other vigorous growers, the earth (or compost) in which they are potted, should be rich with fertilizing matter. For such plants, equal parts of old barn-yard or stable manure, well rotted sods, (those from an old pasture are the best) and clean sand, well mixed together, will form an excellent potting compost. If the compost be prepared several months before using, so much the better. I have used, with the very best results, equal parts of thoroughly rotted stable manure, swamp muck and sand. The manure and muck were both of the richest quality. Everything seemed to "do their best," in this compost.

Where it is not convenient to change the earth at least once in each year, house plants should receive frequent applications of liquid manure. A tablespoonful of guano dissolved in a gallon of water, or a shovelful of old stable manure in three gallons of water, will form a good liquid

fertilizer for house plants. It should be applied about once a week, in sufficient quantities to thoroughly penetrate the earth in the pots.—GEO. W. CHASE in *Mass. Plowman*.

FERTILIZING POWER OF POLLEN.

M. BELHOMME states that the pollen of monocotyledons preserves its properties for a much longer period of time than that of the dicotyledons. He experimented upon the following natural orders:—Leguminosae, Rosaceae, Myrtaceae, Umbelliferae, Cactaceae, Cruciferae, Malvaceae, Solanaceae and Boraginaceae of the latter group, and he found the pollen as fertile at the end of three years as it was at first. His experiments on monocotyledons were made upon the Liliaceae and Amaryllidaceae, the pollen grains of which retained their fertility for a period of six years. Fertile and barren pollen may be readily distinguished. If the grains have lost their fecundating property, they feel like dry powder when placed upon the palm of the hand; if, however, they still possess it, they adhere to the hand, and seem as though they had been slightly moistened.—*Gard. Chronicle*.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES.—A gentleman packed eight barrels of winter apples in dry saw dust, in barrels, headed them up, and left them out of doors exposed to all the rigors of last winter; they came out sound in the spring, retaining their flavor better than if buried or kept in a cellar.

SHEEP AND BORERS.—A New Hampshire farmer has discovered that his orchard in which his sheep were pastured was free from borers, and other noxious insects, and very thrifty, while an adjoining orchard in which no sheep were allowed, was neither thrifty nor exempt from these borers and insects. He thinks the presence and odor of the sheep drive off the insects.

THE WALNUTS FOR WIND BREAKS.—Dr. LONG, of Alton, Ill., is reported to have said, when talking of shelter belts, that he would make them of the Walnut. He said the White Walnut could be easily transplanted. Plant it near the surface of the ground, and cover with coarse chips or straw, and the roots will spread upon the surface of the ground. He has a tree twelve years old twelve inches in diameter.

DISEASED EVERGREENS.—I have a friend whose evergreens (the Cedars) have all over their tops a lot of little knots—in fact the tree will become literally covered with them, and I believe will kill them. It appeared first on one, and has spread to every other one within two or three rods of the first, and perhaps further. What is it? He is very anxious to know, and I told him I would ask you.—J. S. C., *Bostley, Ind.*

If you will send a sample of the "knots" referred to, with a small portion of the branch attached, we may learn something about them. We have not seen anything of the kind here.—B.

GRAFTING ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.—Will you, or some of your readers, please inform me through the columns of the RURAL the best time to graft lemons and orange trees—what kind of wax should be used—and where grafts may be obtained, &c.—G. M., *Litchfield, Pennsylvania*.

Nurserymen who have houses of suitable warmth put them in graft this and next month. Budding is better for amateurs, as it can be done in summer without the aid of glass houses. Grafts can be obtained from any of the large nurseries.—B.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the quarterly meeting of this Society, President Hovey made the following statement of the financial condition of the Society: Total wealth of the Society, Jan. 1, 1894, \$193,160; amount available for the erection of a new building, \$102,600; amount expended on the new building during the year, \$53,100. Total wealth of the Society, Jan. 1, 1895, \$214,660; amount available for the completion of the new building, \$104,614; amount to be received from Mount Auburn, \$7,500. It was stated that the new Horticultural Hall had advanced favorably toward completion, and that it would without doubt be ready for dedication by the 1st of July next, and probably in season for the annual exhibition of Roses in June. During the year valuable additions have been made to the Library, at an expense of \$410.66. The 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of June next have been selected for the annual exhibition.

MERRIMAC (Mo.) HORT. SOCIETY.—Officers for 1895: President—WM. HARRIS, Altonton, Mo. *Vice Pres.*—L. W. Votaw, Jas. L. Bull, both of Eureka. *Sec. and Librarian*—T. R. Allen, Altonton, Mo. *Ex. Com.*—Dr. J. B. H. Beale, P. M. Brown, L. D. Votaw, all of Eureka. *Fruit Com.*—Dr. J. B. H. Beale, Wm. T. Essex, T. R. Allen. *Flower Com.*—Messrs. A. Fendler, J. S. Cornwell, J. Letcher. *Vegetable Com.*—Messrs. L. D. Votaw, R. A. Lewis, B. F. Jacobs.

Domestic Economy.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

GREEN PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN.—It is so late now, that all I can say on this subject, will be of little good—but perhaps the information will be of use to the inquirer next year. Peas, beans, and corn, seem to possess a fermenting principle which is not destroyed by a degree of heat sufficient for fruit, and can rarely be canned successfully. The mode, however, for peas:—Shell them and put in small cans; fill with water, place the can in the water-bath, and keep boiling about 30 minutes, perhaps more. Green beans, you should gather as for common use; string, and cut in very small pieces and then can. Mamma prefers to dry beans, or better still, pack down in salt. And the good old way of drying corn, is much better than to run the risk of having it spoil.

CREAM PUDDING.—Beat 6 eggs to a froth, then beat in 3 or 4 tablespoonful of powdered white sugar, and the rind of a lemon, grated fine. Mix a pint of sweet milk with a pint of flour and some salt; then add the eggs and sugar. Just before baking, stir in a pint of thick, sweet cream. Bake 25 minutes.

MILDEW FROM LINEN.—Rub some soap well into the cloth. Then scrape chalk very fine, and rub that in also. Lay the linen on the grass, and as it dries, wet it again.

CONDENSED MILK.—To 1 quart of new milk, take 1 lb best crushed sugar; let the milk boil, then stir in the sugar until all is dissolved. Continue to stir till it begins to boil again. You must take great care, lest it burn. When it becomes as thick as molasses it is done. Put in cans and cork and seal tightly.

STAINS FROM STEEL KNIVES.—Diligent rubbing is the best thing I know of; powdered charcoal is very good—if applied with a potato still better.

APPLE JELLY.—Pare and core *sour* apples, as many as you please. Just cover with cold water and let boil till the apples become pulping. Drain them through a fine sieve, and after through, a new, clean, jelly bag. To every pint of juice add 1 lb white sugar, and flavor with lemon juice.

MUFFINS.—Mix a quart of flour with a pint and a half of milk;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teacup of yeast; 2 eggs, well beaten; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, bake.

OYSTER PUDDING.—Take 50 oysters; strain the liquor; grate crackers in it, season with pepper, &c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb butter. Line your dish with puff paste. Lay in some oysters, cover with grated cracker, &c., and place pieces of butter at intervals. Proceed thus till the dish is filled, then pour in the liquor, cover with puff paste, and bake. A little cream will make it richer.

OYSTER SOUP.—Separate the oysters from the liquor; rinse the oysters in cold water. Strain the liquor, and to each quart of it put a pint of milk or water. Set it where it will boil, and thicken with a little flour and water, when it boils. Then put in the oysters; let them remain long enough to be just scalded through. Serve up with crackers, pepper, salt, vinegar or lemon, and butter. COUSIN ELLA.

BUTTER MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I set my milk in tin pans, not too full, for the cream does not all rise if they are too full. When I first skim, I put a good handful of fine salt to the cream. As I add cream from time to time, I stir it thoroughly. I keep my cream-pot covered tight to keep out the air. I do not churn it (the cream) in 24 hours after adding the last cream, as I think the butter will not come out of the last as soon as the first and it is lost. I invariably churn in the morning. In "dog-days," I put a little salt-petre in the milk when I strain it, as I have no ice to put in it to cool the milk with. I think the butter keeps better. I dissolve a tablespoonful of salt-petre in a pint of water, and put in a spoonful in each pan. I work my butter three times; always let it stand 30 hours, or more, before packing the last working. I have but a small quantity in the tray at the time, because I can press out the milk better. I pack solid, leave half an inch on top of jars, lay on a cloth and fill full of fine salt, then cover tight with a board and your butter will keep any length of time. MRS. H. WIKER. Johnsonville, N. Y., 1895.

RICE PUDDING.—One teacup of rice, one teacup of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two and one-half quarts of milk. Wash the rice in your pudding dish, drain off all the water, then add the sugar, salt, butter and a little nutmeg; stir all well together and pour in your milk. Bake two hours in a moderate oven or until the rice is soft. The addition of a cup of raisins, a half cup of sweet cream, and a trifle more milk, makes a richer pudding, which might perhaps please some tastes better. It is excellent either way.—Mrs. J. B. H., *Davenport, Cal.*

SOUP RECIPES.—Take any rough piece of mutton or a beef marrow bone, the quantity of meat need depending on the richness of the soup desired. Add one gallon of cold water, according to the English rule—"cold water for good soup, and boiling water for good meat"—one and a half cups of dried corn, five or six onions the size of walnuts, a little summer savory, pepper and salt to the taste. Boil the meat three hours, the corn one-half that length of time. When done thicken with a little wheat flour. H.



## Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.  
LIFE AIMS.

BY DORA HAWLEY.

I WALK along this way of life  
A unit of earth's woman-kind,  
Whose brain with woman thought is rife,  
Whose tide of being ebbs and rolls.

I gather idols, woman-like,  
And dress them up in fancies sweet  
For cold reality to strike  
And knock in ashes at my feet.  
My forehead turning to the stars,  
I stand in earthy clay-pits mired,  
But none may know the inner wars  
That make me, oh! so tired, so tired!

When woman stands above the crowds  
And carves her name upon the age,  
She loses, soaring through the clouds,  
A woman's sweetest heritage.  
The hearts she links beside her own  
Would never scale the airy breach;  
She stands afar all chill and lone,  
Too distant for their earthy reach.  
And still her woman-self will plead  
All humanlike, however inspired;  
Though fame may fill ambition's greed  
It only serves to make her tired!

I know the heights my feet should tread,  
My nobler nature urges on—  
But lo! the woman's heart will plead  
"These idols you will tread upon!"  
And if I cast my gods away  
To throw ambition in my breast,  
Will peacefulness succeed their sway  
And bring this panting life its rest?  
No heart is waiting at the goal  
To crown the toil its love inspired,  
And earthy self cloge soaring soul  
Till I am—oh! my God—so tired!

Locust Grove, Jersey Tp., Licking Co., O.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.  
CHRISMA—A FRAGMENT.

A GOLDEN afternoon in August. The sun crept through the elm before the window and glittered on the polished steel of her sewing machine. CHRISMA drew a long breath as she looked across the pond to the hillside, where the forest spread its arabesque of shadows, but she resolutely stopped the rocking of her chair, and taking the top-most article from the basket, was soon guiding the magic needle down a seam. CHRISMA was not a heroine, and that afternoon she was wholly at variance with her self-appointed duties. Presently the cloth began to run so rapidly under the needle-bar that little CARL moved uneasily in his cradle, and CRESCENT had been watching the changes of her sister's face, encouraged by the faint smile which after all was half contradicted by the weariness in the clear eyes, hummed an old air which they had loved in happier days. CHRISMA joined with her voice in the sweet melody, and still there was a tremor of unspoken pain in her tones.

An hour thereafter the blinds were dropped in the sewing room, CRESCENT was gathering flowers in the garden, and my CHRISMA, taken a willing prisoner by her favorite soldier-cousin, is half a dozen miles away, listening to a spirited description of Monocacy, and getting occasional glimpses of the bay through the lofty trees that arched the road. Then to the country inn, where a few chosen friends are waiting the Lieutenant's arrival, the boats already dancing with impatience to receive their happy freightage. CHRISMA was silent for a little time, leaning over from her seat in the stern to watch the graceful growths below the clear, calm surface. On they went, cutting smoothly through ranks of lordly reeds, through the lily pads, lighted up here and there with tardy blossoms, past the Nelumbium's large and fragrant flowers, and their leaves holding undulating, watery globules as if they were spheres of quicksilver; still on beyond the Sagittarias into the clear, open waters of Sodus.

Then CHRISMA, to whose heart this peace and beauty had been as precious balm, forgot the old sorrows and smiled as gayly as the rest. Why should they not have been happy—the warrior dreaming of other conquests than those of the battle-field—the artist enthusiastic as view succeeded view, the perfect afternoon with its trailing clouds of glory stirring the best impulses in the hearts of all—why should they not have shaken the pulses of the summer air with ringing laughter!

Rounding the headland, the lovely trio,—Bute, Islay and Arran—rose before them, densely wooded to the very water's edge. Right loyally did attendant knights assist the maidens up the rustic stairway of Islay's northern shore, and then, watching the waves of Ontario as they broke on the sands below, there was a pleasant talk of the rose-crowned past—CLAUDE, artist-like, leading the way to immemorial time; a little chat of present matters, a hope of happy futures, and then a tour of exploration from which none returned without fair trophies—rare ferns, delicate mosses, curiously marked pebbles, or shells from the beach. CHRISMA had only a single cluster of the closed blue gentian in her hand. "Did you pass those brilliant berries, CHRISMA, to gather those forlorn blue buds?" asked CLEMENCE.

"They are not buds, CLEMENCE," she replied, "but just the saddest little flowers in all this weary world. I remember how I watched the first I ever saw, dreaming of the unknown beauties that might be within the encirclement of their dusky petals, but they never opened to the sunlight, neither do some human buds, dear, and so the gentian is my type."

The musical flute-notes recalled the wanderers and as the sun went down beyond the distant light-house they re-entered their boats.

Who can describe their return!—the softly tinged clouds reflected in the crystal waters, the changing hues of the sunset, the musical plash

of the oars keeping time to the voice of song, then the ride through the twilight to the summer home of CLEMENCE where the tea-table was already spread for the excursionists!

Music and conversation filled the next hour, then, homeward, stopping a moment before the hall where the fife and drum were leading off the shouts that hailed each new volunteer, down the shaded street to "the Maples" and up to her own room passed CHRISMA, still wearing in her belt the mystic stem of gentian.

DORA HAMILTON.

## THOUGHTLESS MOTHERS AND THINKING DAUGHTERS.

"I WRITE this in haste, because I do not wish my mother to know it." What a tale that short sentence told! How I wished, when I read it, that I could gain the ear of every mother in the land, that I might whisper the warning thoughts it called up. I betray no confidence in saying, that the writer was a young girl of sixteen, whose idle life, and, above all, whose *unshared thoughts* had been the prolific parent of romantic day-dreams, and misplaced attachment, which, at that baby-age, was "to render her whole life miserable." Poor, silly child! who should even then have been jumping rope, trundling a hoop, or skating with her brothers. And where was the mother who knew so little, and cared so little, about the inner life of her daughter, that she must needs pour into a stranger's ear this precocious, unhealthy folly? Where, alas? Like thousands of the mothers in our land, satisfied that her child was fed, clothed, sheltered and schooled. Never conversing with her but upon such topics. Never searching that young face, as an index for the half-fledged thoughts and feelings, which fluttering kept her in a state of irritable unrest; but which, brought tenderly to the wholesome light by the hand of maternal love, might, thus recognized, nestle there peaceful and harmless. Alas! alas! for the young girl who has *any thoughts* her mother may not share. Alas for the young girl who flies to others for information, on subjects regarding which no mother need hesitate to speak to her daughter in a dignified and proper manner. Nay, more: how culpable is that mother who so hushes up what God and nature have made innocent and holy, that the inquisitive young mind is forced, morbidly, to fancy it the reverse. Alas for those mothers, so cautious in the selection of a dress-maker, or milliner, for their daughters, and who give not one thought to the silent hours, in which the young creature sits on the bleak edge of the barren home-nest, kindling up a tropical horizon of her own, under which only poisonous plants shall flourish.

Respect and obedience are good in their place; but alas! for that matronly dignity which steps on stilts so high that it overlooks the possible mire, in which young feet, unaided, may be plunging. Alas! for that cold purity, which shuts its offended matronly eyes to the possibility of a stain on a household robe, only to open them, too late, to its terrible defacement. If I might write only one more sentence during my life, it should be this: *Let the mothers of this land be the chosen confidantes and companions of their daughters.* Neither by frigidity or indifference let them repel the souls of these young creatures, of whose inner, as well as outer life, God and nature have ordained them the proper guardians. Every poor girl from whom these mothers turn shuddering away, in their daily walks, echoes my words, as step, eye and lip give the bold, flaunting lie to their womanhood. There is something wrong in every mother, how "good" soever she may be, whose young daughter cannot lay her head on her lap, and without fear of reproach or repulse say, "Mother, I love." That mother may, or may not, approve her daughter's choice; she may think it premature, or every-way inadvisable; but oh! the relief and safety to that daughter, that she may "tell mother!" Let the two talk it over together, as young companions do—honestly and frankly, and with no disguise. Would there ever be a "runaway match," think you, if mothers stood in such a social relation to their daughters? Would they ever, as now, wish that their living sorrows were read sorrows? But before that day shall come, mothers must be less worldly, less selfish, less absorbed in holding on to the last minute of admiration for themselves, and trying to fancy that young girls, who live on a stimulating diet, fit only for middle age, and who read foolish books, sleep in hot rooms, and take no exercise, can still remain "children" in their feelings.—*Fanny Fern.*

A HUSBAND'S INDEBTEDNESS.—The Supreme Court of New York had decided that a husband was liable for his wife's debts, even though the parties were separated. The wife of the defendant, it appears, bought a set of furs valued at three hundred and thirty-five dollars, and ordered the bill to be sent to her husband. The latter declined to pay the bill, on the ground that his wife had separated from him and was living with another man. The plaintiff brought a suit to recover the indebtedness, when the jury rendered a verdict in his favor for full the amount claimed.

EXAMPLE is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulate breath. Deeds are the fac-similes of the soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mark is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost; but advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true; one is false.

A GENTLE person is like a river flowing calmly along, whilst a passionate man is like the sea, continually casting up mire and dirt.

## Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.  
SHADOW OF THE BOUGH.

BY OLIO STANLEY.

Down the path where our feet so often have gone  
I tread, but the earth gives no answering tone;  
I look and I listen; the voice that was thine  
Has left the air vacant; no smile meeteth mine.

I stand 'neath the orchard tree, laden with fruit;  
The cheeriest sight—but my lips they are mute;  
And, calm as the place is, I make my lament  
For the blessing that *seemed mine*, but only was lent.

On the grass at my feet, in its darkening green,  
The shadow moves restlessly back, while the sheen  
Of the sun's brightest gleam treadeth close to the edge,  
And strives to break in with its golden wedge.

No thought of mine wanders abroad to the sod  
Where autumn flowers, decked in gay coloring, nod;  
My heart seeks the gloom, and I marvel if still  
Your heart beats in shadow against your man's will.

Up above, the green leaves woo the sun and the breeze,  
And dance, to and fro, on the boughs of the trees,  
While the red, ripened fruit drops invitingly low,  
As if all its ripeness and redness to show.

On a branch that swings lightly, just over my head,  
Tho' it deepens the shadow sad memory fed,  
Two robins are singing aloud in their glee,  
And they seem to be singing in bird-notes to me.

They trill and they twitter among the green leaves,  
And chirp to each other in real heart's ease;  
But they look at my face from which joy holds aloof,  
And seem to be singing in tones of reproach.

Oh! heart of mine listen! look upward and sing!  
Catch the sunbeam that falls from the robin's red wing!  
Bind it fast on my brows, and the shade of the bough  
Shall no longer look to me heavy, as now.

I will think of it but as a place of repose  
From the heat of the ray that too ardently glows;  
I will teach my proud soul to forgive and forget,  
And give to the cold winds each ling'ring regret.

Oh, singing birds! teach me your song of content,  
Before all the light of my morning is spent;  
Perchance when the Night finds me dreaming again,  
The dream may be bright tho' its shadow be pain.

Philadelphia, Pa.

## TO MAKE FRIENDS UNCOMFORTABLE.

THE same utterance may be an impertinence, an unpalatable truth, or a disagreeable thing, according to time and circumstance. For example, in a fit of absence, you perpetrate some solecism in dress or behavior. It is an unwelcome truth to be told it, while there is yet opportunity for remedy, or partial remedy. It is an impertinence to be informed of it by a stranger who has no right to concern himself with our affairs; it is a disagreeable thing when—the occasion past—our friend enlightens us about it simply as a piece of information. We all of us, no doubt, have friends, relations and acquaintances who think it quite a sufficient reason for saying a thing, that it is true. Probably we have ourselves known the state of mind in which we find a certain fact or opinion a burden, a load to be got rid of; and under the gross mistake that all truth must be spoken, that it is uncanonid and dangerous not to deliver a testimony—convinced that the truth, like murder, will out, and that our friend, sooner or later, must learn the unacceptable fact—we come to the conclusion that it is best for all parties to get the thing over by being ourselves the executioner. We have most of us acted the infant terrible at some time or other. But this crude simplicity of candor, where it is the result of the mere blind intrusive assertion of truth, is a real weight; and the primary law of politeness, never to give unnecessary pain, as soon as it is apprehended is welcomed as a deliverer. Children and the very young have not experience enough for any but the most limited sympathy, and can only partially compare the feelings of others with their own. Indeed the idea of the comparison does not occur to them. But there are people who, in this respect, remain children all their days, and very awkward children; too, who burst with a fact as the fool with his secret, and, like the hair-dresser in Leech's caricature, are impelled to tell us that our hair is thin at the top, though nothing is to come of the communication. These, as Sidney Smith says, turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable impertinence, from, so far as we can see, no worse cause than incontinence of fact and opinion—feeling it to be a sufficient and triumphant defence of every perpetration of the sort, that it is true. "Why did you tell Mr. So-and-so that his sermon was fifty minutes long?" "Because I had looked at my watch." "Why did you remind such a one that he is growing fat and old?" "Because he is." "Why repeat that unfavorable criticism?" "I had just read it." "Why disparage this man's particular friends?" "I don't like them." "Why say to that young lady that her dress is unbecoming?" "I really thought so." It is, however, noticeable in persons of this obtrusive candor, that they have eyes for blemishes only. They are never impelled to tell pleasant truths, from which, no doubt, we may infer a certain acerbity of temper, though these strictures may be spoken in seeming blunt, honest good humor. Still they talk in this way from natural obtuseness and inherent defect of sympathy.—*Essays on Social Subjects.*

## ABOUT USING WORDS.

BE unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry; let a home be a home, not a residence; a place a place, not a locality; and so of the rest—where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability. The

only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falseness may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write much as you will speak; speak as you think. If with your inferiors, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superiors, speak no finer. Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence, say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words, or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders full of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on the common air. When I hear a person use a queer expression, or pronounce a name in reading differently from his neighbors the habit always goes down, minus sign before it; it stands on the side of deficit, not of credit. Avoid, likewise, all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit, (when innocent, which it seldom is) for raw schoolboys and one term freshmen to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible men talk; use the easiest words, in their commonest meanings. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be the subject of attention.

Once more, avoid in conversation all singularity of accuracy. One of the bores of society is the talker who is always setting you right; who, when you report from the paper that 10,000 men fell in battle, tells you, that it was 9,000; and who, when you describe your walk as two miles out and back, assures you that it lacked half a furlong of it. Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression; and there are vague-ways of speaking that are truer than strict fact would be. When the Psalmist said, "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because men keep not thy law," he did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact and also truer.

## CHARACTER.

A MAN'S character is the aggregate of all the dispositions, tastes, purposes, and habits of his soul; whatever helps to constitute his moral identity. This, slowly made up, it may be, changing imperceptibly, perhaps, through years, is finally the least yielding of all things. At first it may be almost as shifting as the folds of the morning's mist. You cannot tell, amid the vicissitudes of childish years, what form it will finally assume; and yet at last it looms up before you, outlined as clear and definite as that silver-edged border of the thunder-head, pencilled on the distant sky, which you can carry with you in memory through years to come. You cannot tell, perhaps, how it was formed, what silent, invisible influences moulded it, or from what source its elements were derived. Just as the morning's sun will drink up by its millions of beams millions of dew-drops, gathering them from lake and clod, from forest leaf and mossy bed, from steaming rottonness and fragrant flower: so from countless sources are drawn the elements of our moral life, from the examples we witness, the opinions we hear, the scenes through which we pass, the principles set before us or adopted by ourselves, the plans we form, the books we read, the pleasures we seek, the very objects of nature, of art, of providence or grace that pass before our eyes.

But when these have yielded what they have to bestow, the liquid gift crystallizes, like the jewels and diamonds of what we might almost call the bleeding granite—diamonds which become so hardened and unyielding that the blow that would make any impression would suffice to crush them to atoms. The character becomes less and less pliable, and ere the ordinary period of life is past, we feel that the age of a Methuselah filled with adverse and counteracting influences, would be powerless to change. If graceless then, it is graceless forever. If not yet moulded, it is thenceforth forever rough and rude, rugged and harsh, stern and forbidding. Mountains may be levelled, ocean cliffs may be worn away by the tides, the pyramids may crumble, but the character is still the same. The tides of passion only plow that channel deeper which is already worn, and habit only entrenches itself more strongly between the cliff-bound barriers that it has formed itself.

## ANECDOTES OF DR. FRANKLIN.

WATSON, the Annalist of Philadelphia, preserves a curious philosophic anecdote of Dr. Franklin, which he derived from the son of the gentleman to whom Franklin himself related it. While living in France, he sometimes extemporized an Æolian harp by stretching a silken string across some crevice that admitted a current of air. On revisiting a village, after the lapse of several years, he found the house in which he had formerly lodged deserted, from its having gained the ill repute of being haunted. Strange melodious sounds, he was told, could be heard in its empty rooms. On entering the house he found some shreds of the silk still remaining which had caused all the mischief.

Dr. Franklin, who had been for some time shaking with unrestrained laughter at the Abbe's confidence in his authority for that tale, said, "I will tell you, Abbe, the origin of that story. When I was a printer and editor of a newspaper, we were sometimes slack of news, and, to amuse our customers, I used to fill up our vacant columns with anecdotes and fables, and fancies of my own, and this of Polly Baker is a story of my making on one of these occasions."

The Abbe, without the least disconcert, exclaimed, with a laugh:—"Oh, very well, Doctor, I had rather relate your stories than other men's truths."

## Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.  
FADED AWAY FROM EARTH.

BY AISAACH.

FADED away from earth;  
As the sunlight from the hill,  
When the mellow light is changed to night,  
And the air is dark and still.

Faded away from earth;  
As the noonday sun grows pale,  
When a cloudy haze, o'er its dazzling rays,  
Hangs in a misty veil.

Faded away from earth;  
As the stars before the dawn,  
Gone to return, more brightly to burn,  
When the glare of our day is gone.

Faded away from earth;  
As faded the summer's green,  
When the frosty breath, that speaks of death,  
Bringeth the autumn's sheen.

Faded away from earth;  
As faded the autumn's gold,  
Ere the snow comes down on forests brown,  
The sleeping earth to enfold.

Faded away from earth;  
As melted the winter's snow,  
When the misty rain brings spring again,  
And the early wild flowers blow.

Faded away from earth;  
To shine in Heaven above,  
To light a path through the clouds of death,  
To the golden land of love.

## REACH OUT FOR HEAVEN.

YOU long for the bread of God to come down from heaven, and give you life such as the angels enjoy, do you? You long for a warmer, tenderer, more of the true neighborly love, do you? You yearn for it, and pray for it? Then go out of yourself, and try to live for others. Try to do something to dissipate the darkness, to lessen the burdens, to alleviate the sorrows, to multiply the joys, to smooth the rugged pathway of some neighbor.

Try to extract some rankling thorn, or to pour a little oil and wine into some bruised and wounded soul. Seek out some friendless and needy object, on whom to bestow your sympathy, your generosity, your offices of kindness. And you need not go far; such objects exist in scores all around you—objects needing sympathy and comfort, if not material aid. Do this, and see how your cold and hard-hearted selfishness will begin to diminish, and your neighborly love increase! See how the windows of heaven will be opened within you, and your before waste and barren soul begin to be flooded with the gracious outpourings of love from on high! It is the outgoings of our own thoughts and feelings with intent to bless, that cause the plentiful incomings of the divine love and mercy, agreeably to the divine declaration, "Give, and it shall be given unto you."—*Religious Magazine.*

## ACCESS TO GOD.

HOWEVER early in the morning you seek the gate of access you find it already open; and however deep the midnight moment when you find yourself in the sudden arms of death, the winged prayer can bring an instant Saviour near, and 'thither where you are. It needs not that you should enter some awful shrine, or put off your shoes on some holy ground. Could a memento be reared on every spot from which an acceptable prayer passed away, and on which a prompt answer has come down, we should find Jehovah shammah, "The Lord hath been here," inscribed on many a cottage hearth and many a dungeon floor. We should find it not only in Jerusalem's proud temple, David's cedar galleries, but in the fisherman's cottage, by the brink of Genesareth, and in the upper chamber where Pentecost began.

And whether it be the field where Isaac went to meditate, or the rocky knoll where Jacob lay down to sleep, or the brook where Israel wrestled, or the den where Daniel gazed on the Hungry lions and the hungry lions gazed on him, or the hillsides where the Man of sorrow prayed all night, we should still discern the print of the ladder's feet let down from heaven, the landing place of mercies, because the starting point of prayer.—*Hamilton.*

## THE HOPE OF MAN.

FINAL success—the joy of life's ripe harvest—is the goal of our hopes. No wise or thoughtful man will live merely for to-day. The pilgrim who seeks a home is not content to linger and loiter for the mere flowers beside his way. The sower looks onward to fields white and ready for the sickle. Wisdom has regard to the grand issue. The triumph or the pleasure of to-day is transitory. We want a hope that does not sink with the setting sun. The true success of life is that which does not fall the evening of our days, and leave them to blight or barrenness. We want that about of "harvest home," that will not die into silence with the falling breath, but makes the passage of the grave a whispering-gallery where heaven and earth talk together.—*E. H. Gillet, D. D.*

GREATNESS.—There is a greatness before which every other shrinks into nothing; one which, when clearly seen in its true dignity, produces a most thrilling emotion of the heart. It is moral greatness—that undeviating rectitude of action, which leads men to seek the best interests of others, that integrity of soul which binds man under every circumstance to truth and duty, and rears for him a monument encircled by that eternal radiance which issues from the throne of God.



Biographical.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN JAY.

JOHN JAY, first Chief Justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745; graduated at Kings (now Columbia) College in 1764, and was admitted to the bar four years later. He took a prominent part in the Revolutionary contest, and he was the youngest member of the first Congress, which convened in 1774. In 1777 he prepared the draft of the Constitution of New York, and was appointed the first Chief Justice of the State. In 1779 he was sent on a mission to Spain. That Government demanded as a condition of recognizing the independence of the United States, that the possession of Florida and the exclusive right to navigate the Mississippi should be guaranteed to Spain. JAY refused to consent that the mouth of our great river should be shut up by a foreign power. In conjunction with ADAMS, FRANKLIN and LAURENS, Mr. JAY negotiated the treaty by which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States. In 1784 he returned to his country and was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs. When the Union took the place of the old Confederation, President WASHINGTON requested him to select any office which he might prefer. He chose that of Chief Justice of the United States, to which he was appointed in 1789. In 1794 he was sent to Great Britain as Envoy Extraordinary, to negotiate an important treaty. He was absent a year, during which time he was elected Governor of New York. He then resigned the Chief Justiceship, was twice re-elected Governor, and then, in 1801, at the age of fifty-six, resolved to retire from public life. President ADAMS, wishing to retain his services for the public, nominated him for his former place as Chief Justice, then vacant by the resignation of OLIVER ELLSWORTH. JAY declined, on the ground that he had deliberately made up his mind to retire from public life, and duty to his country did not then require him to accept office. He retired to his farm in Bedford, New York, where he died May 17, 1829, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. While the question of the adoption of the Federal Constitution was before the people, HAMILTON, MADISON and JAY projected the famous series of essays called the Federalist. JAY wrote the second, third, fourth and fifth numbers, furnishing no more until the sixty-fourth number. JAY was one of the noblest and purest characters in our history.

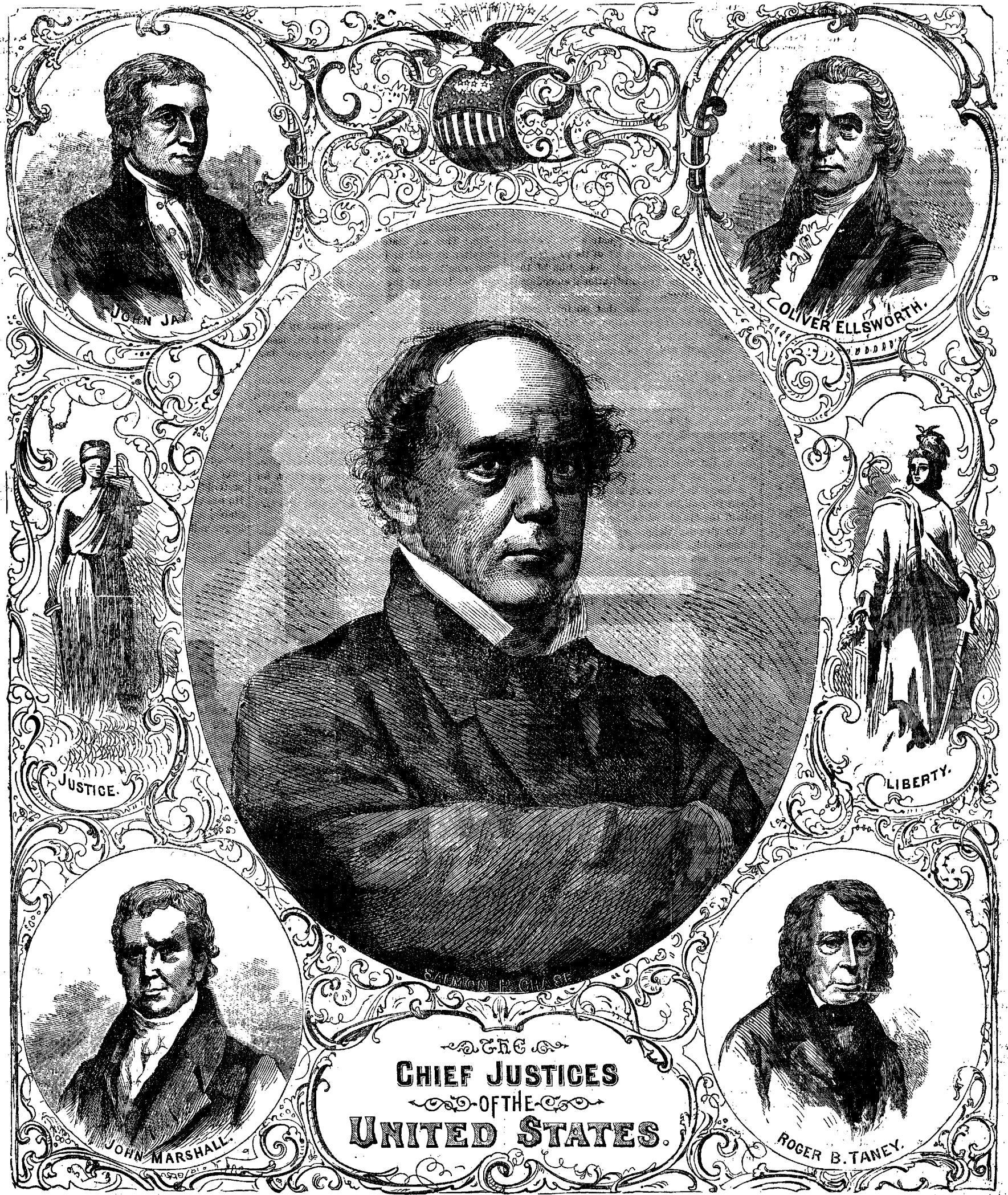
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, the second Chief Justice of the United States, was born in 1739, in South Carolina, whither his father had emigrated from Ireland four years before. He studied law in the Temple in London, and returned to Charleston in 1761, where he at once gained the highest rank at the bar. Espousing the cause of the colonies at the outset of the troubles with Great Britain, he was appointed President and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Carolina. When the Constitution of South Carolina was framed, RUTLEDGE refused his assent, on the ground that it was too Democratic. He finally yielded his scruples, and was appointed Governor, with the real power of Dictator. In 1789 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1791 Chief Justice of South Carolina. In 1795 he was nominated by WASHINGTON Chief Justice of the United States. The treaty negotiated by JAY with Great Britain excited a storm of indignation in South Carolina. RUTLEDGE made a violent speech against it at Charleston, just two days before his appointment as Chief Justice reached him, in which he spoke in bitter language of the leaders of the then dominant Federal party, of which he had hitherto been considered a member. In August, 1795, he presided at a session of the Supreme Court, and in November started to hold a circuit in North Carolina, when he was attacked by sickness, and his mind was apparently affected. This and the remembrance of his recent Charleston speech, induced the Senate to refuse to confirm his nomination—a refusal by no means disagreeable to the President, who was strongly in favor of JAY's treaty. Mortification at this rejection extinguished the last remnant of RUTLEDGE's sanity, and he died in 1800 at the age of sixty-one.

The President then nominated as Chief Justice Judge WILLIAM CUSHING of Massachusetts. The nomination was confirmed; but Mr. CUSHING, after holding the commission a few days, resigned on account of ill-health. As he never acted in that capacity his name does not properly belong to the list of Chief Justices.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH was then nominated and confirmed as Chief Justice. He was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. His studies commenced at Yale, were completed at Princeton, where he graduated at the age of twenty-three. For a time he was a teacher, then commenced the study of theology, but subsequently decided on the profession of law. He had then married, and his father gave him a farm of wild land and an axe. While slowly working his way at the bar he cleared his wild farm with his own hands. His early career gave no promise of future eminence; but the first upward steps once taken his progress was sure. He was appointed State's Attorney, and yearly elected to the General Assembly. In 1777 he was chosen delegate to Congress, in 1784 Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and in 1789 Senator in Congress. In 1796 he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. His unquestioned probity and the soundness of his judicial decisions gained him the highest respect. In 1799 he was sent, against his wishes, as minister to France, though still retaining for two years his seat on the bench. His health failing he resigned his office in 1801. He died November 26th, 1807, at the age of sixty-two.



JOHN MARSHALL.

JOHN MARSHALL, the most eminent of our Chief Justices, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father was a farmer in narrow circumstances, but of decided ability. There were no schools in what was then the frontier region, and the early education of the future Chief Justice was conducted by his father, aided for about a year by the clergymen of the parish, with whom he began to read Horace and Livy. By his own unaided exertions he subsequently became a fair classical scholar, and was intimately acquainted with English literature. He had just begun the study of law when the war of the Revolution broke out. In 1775 he was appointed lieutenant in a company of minute men. He afterward became captain in a Virginia regiment of the Continental army, and was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He pursued his legal studies at intervals during the war, and at its close commenced practice. He soon rose to eminence at the bar and in politics. He was one of the small but distinguished body of men through whose influence Virginia was induced to accept the Federal Constitution. In 1794 WASHINGTON offered him the post of Attorney General, and subsequently the mission to France. Both offers were declined. The French Government having refused to receive Mr. PINCKNEY as minister, Mr. ADAMS, who was then President, appointed Mr. MARSHALL as one of three envoys to that country. Shortly after his return he yielded to the personal solicitations of WASHINGTON, and consented to become a candidate for Congress. President ADAMS at the same time offered him a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, which was declined. He was elected to Congress after a sharp contest, taking his seat in December 1799. During the excited session which followed he was one of the ablest supporters of the administration of Mr. ADAMS. In May, 1800, he was nominated and confirmed as Secretary of War; but he declined to accept the appointment. Shortly after he accepted the post of Secretary of State. On the 31st of January, 1801, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, a position which he held for 35 years, until his death in July, 1835, at the age of 80 years. His unquestioned character, sound judgment, and felicitous diction, added to the long period during which he held his seat, and the magnitude of the questions which came before him for decision, entitle Mr. MARSHALL beyond all question to the

first place in the noble list of our Chief Justices. Besides his judicial labors he has the author of a History of the American Colonies, and of a Life of Washington, which we must still regard as the best yet written.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY was born in Calvert County, Maryland, March 17, 1777. In 1831 President JACKSON appointed him Attorney-General of the United States. Two years later Mr. DUANE, then Secretary of the Treasury, refused to remove the Government deposits from the United States Bank; he was removed, and Mr. TANEY was appointed in his place. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination; but in the meanwhile Mr. TANEY had obeyed the orders of the President and removed the deposits. JACKSON then nominated him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge DUVALL. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination. Chief Justice MARSHALL died in 1835, and JACKSON at once nominated Mr. TANEY for the place. The Democrats having now a majority in the Senate confirmed the nomination, and Mr. TANEY became Chief Justice—a position which he retained until his death, October 12, 1864. Chief Justice TANEY is best known by his famous "decision" or rather "opinion," in the Dred Scott case, in which, going beyond the question before the Court, he endeavored to settle the general question of the status of persons of African descent in the United States. Undeserved obloquy has been attached to him on account of a sentence in this opinion which apparently affirmed that blacks had no rights which whites were bound to respect. The context shows that this was the very reverse of the meaning intended to be conveyed by Judge TANEY. He says that it is now difficult to realize the state of opinion on this subject held at the formation of our Government. Blacks were then regarded as beings of an inferior order, "and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." This outrageous sentiment is mentioned only to be implicitly condemned. The "opinion" of the Chief Justice, harsh enough as he gave it, being to the effect that no person whose ancestors were imported to this country and sold as slaves had any right to sue in a court of the United States, or could become citizens of the United States. It is due to the honor of our highest judicial tribunal to state that the opinion of the Chief Justice did not affirm, but did by plain implication condemn, the doctrine that

such persons "had no rights which whites were bound to respect." Mr. TANEY died October 12, 1864, at the age of eighty-seven, having filled the chief judicial chair of the nation for twenty-seven years. As a jurist he cannot be ranked with the great men who had occupied his seat before him, but his judicial integrity has never been impeached.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, now Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. His father having died he was sent at the age of twelve to Ohio, and placed under the care of his uncle, Bishop CHASE. After studying for a year at Cincinnati College, he entered Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, from which he graduated in 1829. He went to Washington, where he opened a school, at the same time studying law under the direction of WILLIAM WIRT. Having been admitted to the bar, he went to Cincinnati, and entered upon the practice of his profession. To this for some years he applied himself exclusively, taking no prominent part in politics, although he belonged to the Democratic party. In 1841 he first took a decided part in politics. He was then a member of the Convention of those opposed to the further extension of slavery, and was the author of the address unanimously adopted by that body. He took a prominent part in all the subsequent movements having this end in view, and was President of the Free Soil Democratic Convention at Buffalo in 1848. The Democratic party in Ohio had at this time assumed the position of hostility to slavery in the Territories. Mr. CHASE was chosen United States Senator in February, 1849, receiving the votes of all the Democratic members of the Legislature, together with those of others who were in favor of free soil. Though elected as a Democrat, he declared that if the party withdrew from its position in regard to slavery he should withdraw from it. This he did formally in consequence of the action of the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in 1852. When the Republican party was organized Mr. CHASE took the position of one of its acknowledged leaders. Soon after the close of his Senatorial term in 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio. He was re-elected, his second term closing in 1860. In the republican convention at Chicago in that year he was next after Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD the leading candidate for the Presidency. He had in the meantime been again elected to the Senate of the United States, and had he taken

his place would undoubtedly have been the leader in that body. But he resigned his seat in order to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury—a position for which he was especially pointed out by the success of his financial policy while Governor of Ohio. As the Presidential canvass of 1864 approached a strong effort was made to bring forward Mr. CHASE as the Union candidate; but he refused to become a candidate, and gave his cordial support to Mr. LINCOLN. Meanwhile, finding that Congress hesitated to carry out the financial system which he proposed, Mr. CHASE had on the 30th of June, 1864, resigned the post of Secretary of the Treasury. Almost the first important public act of Mr. LINCOLN after his re-election was to appoint Mr. CHASE to the most important position within the executive nomination. Mr. CHASE enters upon the duties of his high office at the age of fifty-six with a sound legal reputation, and with a physical vigor which gives reason to hope that he may be able to perform its duties for a period as long as that of his predecessor.

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a Chief Justice with a salary of \$6,500, and nine Associate Justices, with salaries of \$6,000. It holds one session annually at Washington, commencing on the first Monday of December. For judicial purposes the United States are divided into ten circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice a year for each State by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and by the District Judge of the State or District. The following is a list of the Justices of the Court, with the date of their several appointments:

- Chief Justice.—SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, 1864.
- Associate Justices.—JOHN CATRON, Tennessee, 1837. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine, 1858. DUDLEY DAVIS, Illinois, 1863. STEPHEN J. FIELD, California, 1863. ROBERT C. GRAY, Pennsylvania, 1846. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa, 1862. SAMUEL NELSON, New York, 1845. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio, 1862. JAMES M. WATSON, Georgia, 1855.—Condensed from Harper's Weekly.

How to Live.—To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy, to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation.—Horace Walpole.

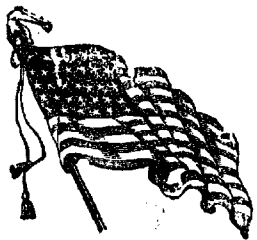


TO OUR CLUB AGENTS.

Time of Competition for Premiums Extended.—Our offers for the largest lists of subscribers obtained on or before Feb. 1st, and for the first lists of specified numbers (fifty of 30 each, seventy-five of 20, etc.) were issued late, and beside many persons who have obtained large clubs, preferred to take extra copies instead of competing for premiums. We therefore find that many of the Specific Premiums are not yet taken, and have concluded to extend the time for both Large Prizes and the others (Specific) not yet won, until March 1st. Let it be understood that all remittances mailed on or before the 1st day of March will apply on the Large Prizes, and the remaining Specific Premiums will be paid as fast as persons become entitled to them. As no agent has been advised as to the state of the competition, (as to his or her chances), or will be before March, none of our friends can reasonably complain of this necessary extension of time. We hope each and all will continue their efforts with vigor and energy, resolved that the RURAL BRIGADE of 1865 shall largely exceed in numbers that of last year—thus fulfilling present indications.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Our flag on the land, our flag on the ocean, An angel of Peace wherever it goes; Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion, The angel of Death it shall be to our foes. True to its native sky, Still shall our Eagle fly, Casting his sentinel glances afar:— 'Ho' bearing the olive branch Still in his talons stannch, Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

A DISPATCH from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of Jan. 24, says last night the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to run past our batteries with eight vessels of war and three torpedo boats. The war vessels consisted of three iron-clads of four guns each, three wooden vessels of two guns each, and two of one gun each.

The fleet left its mooring at 6 P. M. When the vessels came within range of our batteries they received a salute of shot and shell, to which an acknowledgment was made in a similar manner. At 12 o'clock they succeeded in cutting the chain at the front of our obstructions, and one of the iron clads passed through; the other two iron-clads and one wooden vessel grounded. The iron-clads managed to get afloat, and the whole fleet, with the exception of the grounded wooden vessel, found it convenient to leave the scene of conflict and seek safety under the guns of Richmond. The disabled wooden vessel was blown up by a shell from one of our batteries penetrating her magazine. It is considered fortunate for us that the iron-clad grounded; for had they succeeded in passing all the obstructions, much property and military works would have been destroyed.

Vice Admiral Farragut left Washington on the 24th for the James river to assume the command of the naval vessels there.

The national forces near Pocotaligo have captured, recently, two thousand rebels and several pieces of artillery.

From Augusta, Ga., we learn that there are many fugitives in that city from South Carolina, who are panic-stricken at the appearance of the Union army.

We learn from the Savannah Times of the 19th ult., that the last of Sherman's army (except enough to garrison the town,) was to leave the next day. The 20th corps was at Hardeeville, S. C., when last heard from.

The Herald's Newbern, N. C., correspondent says that the important bridge on the Weldon railroad over the Roanoke river has been swept away by a freshet, and it will take months to repair it. It will seriously interfere with the rebel supplies. Large numbers of runaway slaves are coming into the Union lines in North Carolina, and enlisting in the army.

Nothing, in the shape of news of the movement of our forces against Wilmington, has been received since our last issue. It is reported that the city has been evacuated, and that Gen. Terry occupies it. The rumor is probably without foundation.

Advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the rebels there have purchased Andros Island, about sixty miles west of New Providence, and are about to establish there an arsenal and naval depot, and also open Courts of Admiralty for the sale and adjudication of prizes captured by their sea rovers. The rebels paid, or are to pay, eight millions of dollars in cotton for the island. Their principal port will be Ascension, situated on a fine harbor on the eastern side of Andros Island, directly opposite Nassau.

From the South-west.

A RECENT letter from Pascagoula says that Gen. Granger's forces have retired for the present within the limits of the town, the roads having become so bad as to render it impossible to transport supplies to the position formerly held by them.

On the 21st ult., a detachment of our troops from Memphis crossed the river and attacked a band of guerrillas at Mound City, killing and wounding the Captain and five others, without the loss of a man on our side.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile Bay the

16th ult., arrived at New York the 28th, with 1,000 bales of cotton from the rebel government to purchase blankets for rebel prisoners.

It is reported that a formidable expedition had left Forts Morgan and Gaines up the East Pascagoula river to take a position in the rear of Mobile. The river was found navigable, and its occupation ensures, it is thought, the capture of the city at no distant day. Deserters report that there is much dissatisfaction at Mobile with the rebel government.

Capt. Reynolds and others, captured by guerrillas on the steamer Verango recently, have been released and sent to Vicksburg.

A rebel force is being concentrated at Houston, Miss., with a view, it is thought, of making a raid into Memphis.

In the Louisiana State Senate a bill has been introduced, with a prospect of its passage, requesting the Congressional delegation of that State to vote for the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Gen. Canby announces that no interference with means of transportation, or with persons coming within our lines under guarantees or safe conducts, will be permitted.

From the West.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says a company of Tennessee cavalry left Columbus, Ky., on the 18th ult., and when ten miles out encountered 200 rebels, with whom a fierce fight took place. The enemy was routed. It is reported that from five to ten men of Forest's command came in daily and take the oath of allegiance.

A large fire occurred at Cairo on 28th ult., destroying all the new buildings erected on the site of the fire of last September.

The steamer Eclipse exploded her boiler at Johnsonville, Tennessee, on the 27th ult. One hundred and sixty-two persons were on board, of whom 36 were killed and missing, and 69 were wounded.

All the guns of the 9th Indiana battery were lost.

The Michigan Supreme Court decided on the 28th ult. that the soldiers' voting law was unconstitutional.

In relation to the late rebel success in West Virginia, the Wheeling Intelligencer remarks "that the disaster at Beverly was almost as complete as the New Creek affair. The rebels completely surprised the garrison and captured nearly all the force, amid the utmost confusion. The garrison was composed of detachments of the 8th Ohio cavalry and the 34th Ohio infantry, numbering about seven hundred men, nearly all of whom were captured. The rebels could not conveniently guard such a great number of prisoners, and perhaps a couple of hundred of them escaped, including Lieut. Coles, Youatt and Furney, commanding the two detachments named. There were no stores of any consequence at this post, and the loss in property was slight. The affair is to be thoroughly investigated."

From St. Louis, Jan. 26, we learn that the 18th rebel Tennessee cavalry, about 600 strong, under Col. Johnson, encamped at Clifton, Tenn., had sent word into our lines that they wished to surrender, take the oath of allegiance and go home.

The Missouri House of Representatives on the 25th, adopted the concurrent resolution instructing their delegation in Congress to introduce a bill to retaliate upon the rebel prisoners the sufferings inflicted upon Union prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

The N. Y. World's St. Louis correspondent of a recent date, gives the outlines of a reported rebel project west of the Mississippi of an extraordinary character. It is to the effect that Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel trans-Mississippi Department, including all the rebel territory and troops west of the Mississippi, has been for some time negotiating for a transfer of all his forces to the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico.

The important station and grain depot of the Overland Mail contractors at Julesburg, on the Platte River, has been abandoned in consequence of the Indian massacres in the neighborhood.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

FROM 300 to 500 members of the Christian Commission called upon the President on the 27th, to thank him for his hearty co-operation with their labors in the field of war.

The result of Mr. Blair's volunteer visit to Richmond is this:—That Jeff. Davis is willing to waive formalities and to send to Washington, or receive from there, commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of separation.

The President of the United States on the other hand is willing to give a hearing to any persons of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with, or without Davis' authority to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union.

Mr. Sprague introduced in the U. S. Senate on the 28th ult., an act supplementary to the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress. It provides for an increase of pay to the members of both Houses from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

The quota of New York under the last call for 300,000 men, has been fixed by the Provost Marshal General at 61,075.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of buildings in New York city, known as the Merchants' Exchange and occupied as a Custom House, of the intention of the United States to purchase the same at the sum of \$1,000,000, in accordance with the terms stipulated in the existing lease of the property for the Government.

We learn that it is the intention of the Government to enforce the pending draft on the 15th inst., for all deficiencies that may then exist of the last call for 300,000 men.

Mr. Wilson introduced in the Senate, on the 24th ult., a bill in addition to the several acts for

enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill provides,

1st. That persons enrolled and liable to be drafted, may be accepted as substitutes.

2d. That no one furnishing a navy substitute shall be exempt, unless that substitute is brought in person to the Board of Enrollment and is accepted there.

3d. That any person who knowingly brings for enrollment, a convict, or insane or drunken person, or deserter or shall defraud in the matter of bounty, shall be liable to \$1,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

4th. That any mustering officer who shall muster such persons, shall, upon conviction, be dishonorably dismissed from the service.

5th. That all State or local bounties shall hereafter be paid in installments, one-third at mustering in, one-third at the middle of service, and one-third at the end, unless sooner discharged; if killed, the balance to be paid to his widow.

6th. That every district shall make up by additional draft, or recruiting, its loss from deserters and discharges on account of physical disability existing before enlistment.

7th. That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore, who shall not report within sixty days.

The Provost Marshal General has assigned and forwarded to all the Congressional Districts in the United States their correct quotas under the President's call of December 19, for three hundred thousand more men. General Fry's assignment, we have no doubt, will give satisfaction.

The long pending claim of Cormick and Ramsey upon the Government for damages on account of the abrogation of their California mail contract, has been decided in their favor, and they have recovered a debt of \$4,400,000—the full amount.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House, says that no money has been paid for commutation so far as he has been advised or believes, by persons illegally drafted. Commutation money has been returned when persons paying it were shown to be entitled to exemption.

Two men were accused, while acting as Government detectives, of robbing a Paymaster, and a writ of habeas corpus was obtained, returnable on the 24th. The President, however, directed that they should not be produced, as the writ of habeas corpus was suspended.

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and that although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, that there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be executed.

The Senate, in Executive session, Jan. 28, confirmed the nomination of Charles A. Dana, as Assistant Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peter H. Watson.

The Herald Washington correspondent says:—Colonel North, State Agent of New York, tried for frauds on soldiers' votes, has been unconditionally released from arrest, by order of the Secretary of War.

It was expected that a vote on the Constitutional Amendment would be taken on the 31st ult.

From the most authentic sources it is ascertained that the whole rebel strength, of all arms, now numbers 188,950 men.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE BURNED.

A DISPATCH from Washington of Jan. 24, contains the following account of the partial destruction, by fire, of one of our most noble national buildings:

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Smithsonian Institute, in the loft above the roof, caused, it is believed, by a defective flue. The ceiling soon fell, and in a few moments the gallery was in one sheet of flames. The fire, as it mounted the central tower and burst forth in full volume from the main roof, was magnificently grand, and a curious spectacle was presented by the steadiness of the revolutions of the anemometer, or wind register surmounting the tower, while the fierce flames were ravenously mounting to its destruction.

The windows of the picture gallery soon burst out, disclosing only the shell of the room. There were some 200 of Stanley's pictures here. He had negotiated for their sale to the Michigan University. Only five or six of them were saved.

The loss is very serious, including the lecture room, the philosophical instrument apartment, and most of the valuable instruments. The offices in the tower, and the originals of the private records and archives of the institution were all destroyed.

The top of the principal tower and several of the battlements fell.

The conflagration was nearly altogether confined to the main building and above the first story—the latter containing the museum, which was damaged more by water than by fire. The wings and corridors were much injured. The large library in the west wing was not damaged. The furniture of Prof. Henry, and other property, was injured by hasty removal.

The full extent of the loss is not yet entertained. A strong military guard was in attendance immediately. Great difficulty was experienced at first in getting water. At no time could all the steam fire engines have full play upon the flames, and it was late in the evening before they could have full control.

Among the works of art destroyed in the Smithsonian Institute was the statue of the Dying Gladiator. Prof. Henry thinks the building was fired by Secessionists.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

ADVICES from Quebec of Jan. 28, say that the Governor General assuming that his speech from the throne was answered, sent down a message recommending an appropriation to replace \$90,000 in gold given up by the Montreal police officers to the St. Albans raiders. The message was received by "Hear, hear," and there was no expression of dissent. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the failure of justice at Montreal.

It would involve the conduct of Judge Coursal and other local authorities. In the meantime Judge Coursal is suspended. If it should be proved that the money was given up through the misconduct of Chief of Police Lamothe, the city of Montreal will be called upon to make good the money advanced by Parliament to pay it back again.

These measures show that the Government and its supporters are in earnest, and that pro-northern influence predominates in the Canadian Cabinet and Parliament. It is expected that the first measure that will be passed into a law will be the alien and anti-raid bill. The Attorney General will probably submit it tomorrow.

The majority for the new Confederation scheme is at least three to one. The opposition are hardly strong enough to get a respectable dissection.

Canadian Parliamentary history furnishes few precedents of the passage of the address in answer to the speech at one sitting, as was done yesterday. The tone of the speeches in both Houses was eminently friendly to the United States, while pointing out the necessity for larger military preparations.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

SMALL POX is largely prevalent in the City of New York. No less than five hundred cases were reported last week, of which forty proved fatal.

SIX HUNDRED rebel prisoners have been exchanged in Mobile harbor—the other 200 captured at Fort Gaines have died or taken the oath of allegiance.

THE rebel papers admit that their troops were driven back at Pocotaligo on the 14th, and that 25,000 Union troops had gone from Nashville to New Orleans.

MISS DUNOFF of Newcastle, N. H., overturned a kerosene lamp and set her clothes on fire, from the effects of which she died last Tuesday. She was making her bridal dress at the time of the accident.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has presented two missionaries at the Sandwich Island \$500 in gold, for saving an American, first officer of the whale ship Congress, from being slaughtered by the savage Marceans.

THIS year there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and 21st of October.

THE death of one of the Democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature gives the Republicans a majority of one in the House, which has hitherto not been able to organize on account of the political tie.

It is rumored in Washington that Secretary Seward will be appointed Minister to England immediately after the 4th of next March. Senator Morgan, it is thought, will be placed at the head of the U. S. Treasury.

A MAN in New Jersey bought a second-hand overcoat of a dealer a little while ago, and as it didn't fit well over the back, ripped open the lining and found \$250 in greenbacks stowed away in it. The coat fits him now.

THE Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa., was robbed of \$150,000 in United States bonds, Jan. 26. The men were concealed in the back room of the bank. Intense excitement prevails. No arrests have been made.

THE Ontario (Hamilton, C. W.,) pork-packing establishment and contents, except the safe, were entirely destroyed by fire, Jan. 26. The building and contents were insured for \$100,000. The loss considerably exceeds this.

THE Hartford Press says that the rebel Gen. Whiting, who was captured in Fort Fisher, can hardly be called a Hartford man, though his mother and sister reside in that city. Any city which wants him, says the Press, can have him.

MRS. AMANDA RUSSEL, of Stowe, aged 69 years, from August to December, 1864, spun fifty-five run of woolen yarn, wove three hundred and eleven yards of cloth, knit three pairs of mittens, and did all the work for her family.

QUANTRELL did not extinguish Lawrence, Kansas, by any means. It is growing fast, and real estate sells at high figures. We notice recent sales at auction by G. Grover of lots 50 by 117 feet on Massachusetts street for \$4,500 and \$5,000.

In a fortnight or less the Austrian patent for making paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. The American owners propose to contract with the owners of paper mills to make paper by the new process.

ON and after the fifth of February the Erie Railway Co. will charge three and a half cents per mile beside the government tax, but a discount of half a cent per mile will be made to passengers who procure tickets at the offices of the company.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday night, the 15th, burned over 400 bales of cotton. On Monday evening another fire occurred at Hamburg, opposite Augusta, burning from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton belonging to the Rebel Government.

List of New Advertisements.

American Emigrant Co.—John Williams & F. C. McKay. Watches, Gold Chains, &c.—Geo. Demerit & Co. Seed Merchants—Brill & Kummer. Sheep Wash Tobacco—James F. Levin. Rare Chance to Purchase Real Estate—H. K. Fisher. Pure Game Seed—Blymyer, Bates & Day. Silver Medal Wine—E. Ware Sylvester. Agents Wanted—Ephraim Brown. Card Photographs—O. W. Woodward. Fruit Trees for Sale—Israel Marks. N. Y. State Ag. Society—B. P. Johnson. Agents Wanted—Ephraim Brown. Cranberry Plants for Sale—Geo. A. Bates. The Art of Ventriquoism—Julius Erling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields. Brown's Bronchial Troches. Wheaton's Ointment—Weeks & Potter.

The News Condenser.

- Chicago is going to tunnel its dirty river.
— North Carolina Quakers are emigrating West.
— The hog crop of Cincinnati it is said will reach 400,000.
— Fresh milk sells for 15 cents per quart in New York city.
— General Sickles goes to California to relieve Gen. McDowell.
— A Tobacco Exchange has been organized in New York City.
— Sixteen years ago Gen. Grant set type in a printing office in Ohio.
— The members of the North Carolina Legislature receive \$46 each, per day.
— In Groveland and Georgetown, Mass., there is a large society of Mormons.
— A New York company is working some very rich salt mines in St. Domingo.
— Petrified honey has been found in Nevada 16 feet below the surface of the soil.
— Valuable deposits of copper ore have lately been discovered in Croydon, N. H.
— Last year 38,957 bath tickets were given away in Paris by a benevolent society.
— It is now highly probable that a navy yard will be established at Cleveland, Ohio.
— The new Confederate conscription act exempts "one editor for each newspaper."
— Canadians are in Washington to prevent the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.
— The Peninsula of Lenkoran, Asiatic Russia, contains numerous springs of naphtha.
— The Illinois Central Railroad sold 26,442,205 acres of land for \$2,898,980, during 1864.
— Mr. Collamer of Vermont is the oldest Senator living. He was born at Troy in 1792.
— The Richmond Arsenal is superintended by Jas. D. Brown, formerly of Massachusetts.
— From Oct. 27th to Dec. 15th our armies captured 204 rebel cannon and 28,800 prisoners.
— Leighton the English artist has designed a monument for the grave of Mrs. Browning.
— Over 1,500 horses were slaughtered and consumed as food in Berlin during the past year.
— It has recently been found that the river Amazon is navigable from its mouth to its source.
— The Christian Commission propose to secure a library of 300,000 volumes for the soldiers.
— Addison G. Jerome, the renowned New York broker, is dead. He was young and very rich.
— The Pope of Rome allows well purified petroleum to be used in anointments in place of olive oil.
— Hudson Gurney, who died in England recently, was ninety years of age, and worth \$10,000,000.
— The total coal trade of Pennsylvania last year, hard and bituminous, was about 14,000,000 tons.
— The first tape manufactured in this country is said to have been made at North Monmouth, Me.
— During the session of the Superior Court of New Haven, Ct., 160 cases of divorce were disposed of.
— General McClellan's income last year was \$4,616, \$4,178 of which he received for being Maj.-General.
— A woman in Missouri raised \$6,900 by her own work on a half acre of tobacco plants last summer.
— Gen. Kilpatrick, while on his late march through Georgia, found a relative he had not seen since childhood.
— About 1,200 southerners have registered their names in New York in compliance with Gen. Dix's order.
— Pulverized borax is said to destroy bugs and cockroaches when sprinkled about the crevices they infest.
— Gen. Fremont is reported to have sold his entire interest in the Pacific Railroad to St. Louis capitalists.
— Perkins Base, Esq., of Chicago, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Northern Illinois.
— A divorce suit is pending in the Superior Court at Brooklyn, Conn., in which both parties are nearly 70 years old.
— The negro auction blocks in Savannah have been used for fire-wood among the poor, by order of Gen. Sherman.
— Jackson Haines, the American skater, having astonished the Londoners and made \$15,000, has left for Paris.
— Nearly twelve thousand yards of fancy cassimeres are manufactured weekly at the Taconic mills, Pittsfield, Mass.
— General Butler is endeavoring to secure the appointment of an intelligent negro boy as a cadet at West Point.
— A salt well at St. Clair, near Detroit, has proved an entire success. It throws up nearly 200 barrels of saline water daily.
— In the Province of San Juan, South America, at the foot of the Cordilleras, gold has been discovered in large quantities.
— Philadelphia is to have a benevolent institution for the education in book-keeping, telegraphing, etc., of persons disabled in the army.
— Tamers are using petroleum in preparing their leather, and find it quite as good for that purpose as fish oil, which is generally used.
— The legislature of Ill. talk of taxing dog owners as follows:—\$5 for one snit, \$15 for two; \$3 for one dog, \$10 two; for penalty for refusing to pay, \$10.
— Dr. Mary E. Walker has received the appointment of Acting Surgeon in the army, and has assumed duty as Surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.
— A man in Bridgeport sent a box to his son in New Orleans, and inclosed a screw-driver that he might withdraw the screws with which it was fastened.







Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WAR'S MISERERE.

BY ANNIE HERRERT.

PITY US, LORD!
Waiting with worn hearts in anguish and dread
While the swift strokes of war's thunderbolts fly,
Waiting to know who are wounded and dead,
On the red plain 'neath a sweet Southern sky;
Pity us, LORD!

untused to their formal manners in this country. He is lying in wait for me on the mat inside." I was admitted by a solemn person as quietly and mechanically as though my restoration to home and kindred were a thing that had happened regularly in his presence every day since his birth.

has the impudence to come here without a shilling in his pocket? Ought he not to be stoned alive?" "I thought how it was," said she, shaking her head, and looking up with another of her shrewd glances. "I knew it, when they put you into such a bad bed-room. They are keeping all the good rooms for the people who are coming next week. The house will be full for Christmas. It won't do," she added, meditatively.

sparing neither blow nor taunt in their passions, and demanding from her at all times whatever service it suited their capricious fancy to need. Nurse, the only one who ever showed a grain of consideration for the orphan, would sometimes shield her from their implacable attacks, when she could do so with safety to herself; but she was not permitted to deal with those darlings in the only fashion which would have been at all likely to bring them to reason.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]
Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections which public speakers and singers are liable.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.
Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and vend this GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT, (throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States), which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS,
For Families, Churches and Schools,
ADAPTED TO
SACRED AND SECULAR CHURCH
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HOME MUSIC.

PRICES: \$110, \$130, \$140, \$160, and upward, according to number of stops and style of case.
They are elegant as pieces of Furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS.
A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per pound.
WARRANTED
To give Satisfaction.
For valuable information upon the subject of BELLS send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of rotating hanging bells, either in this country or in Europe.

The Story Teller.

STORY OF A POOR RELATION.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

THIS evening was raw and there was snow on the streets, genuine London snow, half thawed, and trodden, and defiled with mud. I remember it well, that snow, though it was fifteen years since I had last seen its cheerless face. There it lay, in the same old ruts, and spreading the same old snares on the side paths. Only a few hours arrived from South America via Southampton, I sat in my room at Morley's Hotel, Charing Cross, and looked gloomily out at the fountains, walked up and down the floor discontentedly, and fiercely tried my best to feel glad that I was a wanderer no more, and I had indeed got home at last.

She was so absorbed in her book, the door had opened and closed so noiselessly, and the room was so large that I was obliged to make a sound to engage her attention. She started violently then and looked up with a nervous fearfulness in her face. She dropped her book, sat upright, and put out her hand, eagerly grasping a thing I had not noticed before, and which leaned against the chair—a crutch. She then got up, leaning on it and stood before me. The poor little thing was lame, and had two crutches by her.

Next morning, at breakfast, I was introduced to the family. I found them, on the whole, pretty much what I had expected. My Cousin George had developed into a pompous, portly, pater familias; and, in spite of his cool professions of pleasure, was evidently very sorry to see me. The Mamma Rutland just countenanced me, in a manner the most frigidly polite. The grown up young ladies treated me with the most well bred negligence. Unless I had been very obtuse indeed, I could scarcely have failed to perceive the place appointed for me in Rutland Hall. I was expected to sit below the salt. I was that dreadful thing—a person of no importance.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ILLUSTRATED REBUS.
FOR MORLEY
DISKNER
Answer in two weeks.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

- I am composed of 87 letters.
My 11, 23, 34, 34, 31, 19 is a county in Ohio.
My 19, 23, 17, 3, 6 is a river in Michigan.
My 23, 17, 14, 4, 29, 10 is a city in Wisconsin.
My 25, 19, 9, 11, 19, 26, 17, 24 is a county in New Hampshire.
My 5, 1, 6, 28, 12, 13 is a river in Europe.
My 2, 17, 9, 13, 36, 16 is a county in Iowa.
My 18, 23, 13, 21, 15, 27, 36 is a city in New Jersey.
My 25, 3, 30, 29, 1 is a river in Mississippi.
My 19, 7, 23, 21, 35, 37, 14 is a county in North Carolina.
My 8, 7, 4, 20, 2, 1 is a city in Spain.
My 17, 4, 25, 19, 16, 11, 33, 35, 17 is a city in New York.
My 11, 1, 12, 10, 21, 9 is a river in Texas.
My 19, 20, 17, 5, 10, 32 is a county in Illinois.
My 1, 14, 17, 7, 6, 13, 20 is a city in Georgia.
My 3, 11, 1, 9, 2, 4 is a river in New York.
My 12, 7, 6, 2, 3, 17 is a city in Maine.
My whole is what we should all remember.
La Grange, N. Y.
Answer in two weeks.

AN ANAGRAM.

HEY RIBARSOW MELEWOC
LAIN: iey soerch, moeh guisterin!
Ojy ducesca of ghoatth to grimnonn:
Tuglar torhas twil tarpon ribgunn,
Melewoc hent rouy taginal nald.
Lofts rea erov, sofe nearritet,
Nirld nad velro flojy gitmet;
Lal rou noytrc densu su treggine:
Varbe reddefsend fo oru nald.
Lakeville, N. Y. O. W. HUNTINGTON.
Answer in two weeks.

ANAGRAMS OF BATTLES.

- Vespenenis, Brumhawgillia,
Kaafolra, Vainermihl,
Nellingtox, Greadspol,
Grundspige, Ruffremroebes,
Maintent, Grandbutinspligh,
Christbreedkrugh, Hictensrew.
Birdsall, N. Y. SPARTA.
Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ANAGRAMS, &c., IN No. 733.

Answer to Illustrated Enigma:—Engraving in all its branches.
Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Rekroy Wen Laur S'eroom. (Moore's Rural New-Yorker.)
Answer to Anagram:
He who would stay a stream with ead,
Or fetter fire with flaxen band,
Has still a harder task to prove,
By strong resolve to conquer love.

U. S. GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LEG
DEPOSITS.—Where the Government furnishes the United States Army and Navy Leg to soldiers in the country, who are supplied by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expense, or large commission allowed. If other Machine is desired, for less than forty dollars each are in fringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. 770-124

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manufactured by A. LA TOURETTE,
Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.
738-14

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Remit Early.—Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in type for mailing machine as fast as possible. Those forming clubs of ten or more, can send 4, 6 or eight names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c.
The Postage on the RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 5 cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except this county, where it goes free), and the same to any other Loyal State, if paid quarterly in advance where received.
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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."