

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.]

VOL. XVI. NO. 8.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

[WHOLE NO. 788.]

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY  
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.  
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

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

**SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:**

F. BARRY, C. DEWEY, LL. D.,  
H. T. BROOKS, L. B. LANGWORTHY,  
T. C. FLETCHER, EDWARD WEBSTER.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### A GRAND IMPLEMENT TRIAL.

It was intimated in our issue last week that the State Society would probably arrange for such a trial the coming season. We suppose, indeed we know, that the plans are not perfected. From a few words dropped by the President elect, we are led to suppose that an attempt will be made to test more than one class of implements at the same time. It is on this point that we have something to say.

An important objection to most implement trials is, that too much is attempted in too short a time—that the tests made are inadequate, if attempted to be made complete, or too much encumbered with red tape if only intended to be popular field exhibitions for the benefit of those who may attend them. And we fear that if the Society attempts a grand exhibition and trial of Farm Machinery at any one time and place, it will fail in practical results no matter how gratifying the exhibition may be.

It is our firm conviction that each class of implements should be tested in its season. True, plows, harrows, and all implements intended only for the mechanical preparation of the soil for crops, may be tested at any time—Spring, Summer or Autumn. But Drills, Seed Planters and Sowers, should be tested at such a time and in such a manner that the results of the work done may be watched for and carefully noted. An award should not be made on this class of implements unless the data a season will afford is first obtained. A drill may put the grain in the ground in any desired quantity per acre, and any desired depth, and with as great rapidity as any other drill; and it may be as simple in construction as any of its competitors, and yet not be worth nearly as much to the farmer as some other drill. Why? Because it may not leave the ground behind it in as good condition for the quick germination of the seed and rapid growth of the plant; nor for the protection of the latter from the frosts of winter, if it happens to be a winter grain that is sown.

So of Corn Planters:—The work should be done in the field not simply to show how it is done, but to show the effect of doing it with a certain machine. If one planter leaves the seed in the ground in shape to germinate three days sooner than its rival, it is an important fact to be ascertained. No matter if one planter does its work more rapidly, if it does not retain the gain in time at the end of the season, it is of less value than the slow but sure implement. So, seed planters should be tested in their season, the work watched and noted, and the relative progress of germination and growth, during the season, also recorded.

Implements of culture should be tested with reference to effects also. A corn cultivator cannot be tested as a plow is tried. True, we may take it into a fallow field and try it, and see that it works the soil well; but that is not sufficient. Its work is related to certain plants arranged in different orders; and its adaptation to the cultivation of these plants should be demonstrated. And a two-fold purpose is had in using a cultivator. It is not simply to kill weeds in the easiest and quickest manner, but to increase the

product by the manipulation of the soil. The most valuable cultivator is that, other things being equal, which adds the greatest number of bushels of grain to the crop per acre. Manifestly then, the trial of seeding and cultivating implements cannot be contemporaneous if these effects are to be considered. And we think no one will dispute that trials that do not look to effects as well as modes are little less than useless. It is also apparent that harvesting implements cannot be tried at the same time with the above named classes. And yet, with each of these three distinct classes may be grouped other implements of importance, and in sufficient numbers to make any Executive Committee, with sub-committees, all the work they will care to do inside of two weeks.

It is far better for the country, for farmers, for manufacturers, and for the good name of the Society, that it attempt the trial of one of these classes this year, with such other implements as may be grouped with it, and make that trial thorough and complete, than to attempt a grand implement exhibition in the midst of a busy season without being able to test more than a fraction of such as are exhibited. Let the exhibition be at the State Fair; let the work be done in the field and in its season. The Society will gain influence with the people in just such proportion as it labors to promote their interests faithfully and impartially. It will lose influence in just such proportion as it attempts what it cannot accomplish, and neglects to do what it is manifestly its province to do.

### STOCK AND GRAIN FARMING.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:—On page 269, last volume of the RURAL, is an editorial containing some remarks on grain growing and stock raising and the advantage derived from their combination. You invite expressions from others. Although the subject may have been forgotten by your readers generally, it is nevertheless an important one.

"You say, 'we believe the more land there is thoroughly cultivated and the more grain crops there are grown the greater amount of stock the land will support. If no more were said, the reader could reasonably infer that you had in your mind grain crops suitable for feeding only, and that they should be fed on the farm, and from which it could be easily seen that inasmuch as corn and other crops adapted to the feeding of stock, for the growth of which the land is tilled, exceeds in value as food for stock a crop of grass grown on the same land, an increased amount of stock could be sustained and the yearly sale proportionably increased."

But in speaking of the practice in the grain regions of the West, you say, 'the proportion of the grain crops are not diminished as the flocks and herds are increased. Grain is grown and sold or fed according as the farmer finds it more profitable,' and that 'it is an axiom with most good farmers that the more stock they keep the more grain they can grow, and vice versa.'

How much grain can we sell and yet keep an increased amount of stock? Of course, only a limited amount. Simply to say he can increase his stock by increasing his grain crop and yet sell the grain if the price will make it an object, seems too vague, and calls for explanation.

A grain farm will produce more grass by tilling portions in succession each year. What portion I am not able to say, but of a farm containing 100 acres improved land, I will venture the opinion that forty can be continually kept in tillage for grain (taking up twenty acres and seeding down twenty each year,) and sell it—retaining, of course, the straw or fodder—and yet the farm will sustain more stock than if the whole 100 acres were continually in grass, because tillage of such land increases the production of grass, and because the more productive grasses gradually degenerate in yield or are crowded out by others less productive.

It is common for clover to produce, the first year after seeding, three or four tons (at two cuttings) to the acre. The second year not more than 2½, and the third still less.

Nearly all farmers desire to take a course that will bring the most profit, whether it be in stock, or grain, or both combined. On grain land I have no doubt of the propriety of raising grain liberally, but I would have the greater part such grain as would be suitable for feeding animals, and will add (what all who consider know,) that the advantage of converting grain into meat or wool increases with remoteness from

market. I will not say of producing it for such conversion except to a small extent.

Since living in this State, I have fed corn to all my sheep at the rate of three-fourths of a bushel to each during the foddering season of 150 days, and I have become to believe that a bushel of corn so fed to a sheep capable of yielding when fed on hay, four pounds of wool, will increase the growth to five pounds, besides allow feeding considerable straw, or other coarse fodder, and improving the condition.

Of course the advantage of such feeding depends upon the comparative price of corn and wool. While in New York a bushel of corn now exceeds in price, considerably, a pound of wool, in this State it does but a trifle, and in States further west, it is far below. I regard hay as desirable winter feed for stock, but to feed all hay is more expensive than some grain or roots and straw. J. W. CHADDOCK.

Jonesville, Mich., Jan., 1865.

REMARKS.—Our remarks may have seemed a little ambiguous. But the greater amount of grain there is grown, the greater amount of coarse fodder there will be to feed; and the quantity, or proportion of grain that may be put into stock may depend upon the relative price of grain and stock; and yet whether more or less is fed—some must be of course—the amount of stock that may be kept on the farm will be greater in proportion to the amount of grain raised, and vice versa. We thank our correspondent for returning to the subject, for it is important. And yet we hear men say that it does not pay them to keep stock only to trample the straw they raise under feet and make manure of it! We know better—so do all who have learned economy in the use of farm products.

### CUTTING FEED FOR STOCK.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In these times of high prices and little help, it becomes the intelligent farmer to try to make his horses and machinery do all that it is possible for them to do. Impressed with this view I set myself at work to find a machine with which my horse could be made to cut my feed. But every horse-power which I saw advertised was so expensive that I nearly gave up the idea of using anything but the old rickety thing which my father purchased in 1859, and which had been in use nearly ever since. But when I thought of the many hours hard work which it must take to cut all my feed this winter,—as cut it I must, for my hay crop was injured by the late frost and drought, my sowed corn, wheat and oats pinched by dry weather—I determined to try and build a horse-power which would do for me. Accordingly I procured a pair of cog-wheels, one a driver to be placed upon an upright shaft, and a pinion to go on one end of a horizontal; on the other end of which is a large drum or band-wheel, some gudgeons, bands, &c. I then procured the help of two carpenters one day to help me get started. I set my upright shaft outside the barn so as to use a nine-foot sweep; the horizontal shaft runs into the barn lengthwise of the floor and on one side. I then built a shed over that part out doors which I use for stable for one flock of sheep, and my horse is under shelter so that I cut my feed rainy and stormy days.

After getting this part of my machine in working order, I traded off my old machine and bought one of J. D. SANBORN'S large cutting machines, made for heavy business, using two cranks; but I had no use for them, so off they came and were replaced by a six-inch pulley fastened to the balance-wheel by clasp bolts, and I was rigged!

My horse goes without a driver, and makes 6½ and 7 revolutions per minute; the balance-wheel makes 42 revolutions to the horse one; this gives 273. Now there are four knives which give 1,092 clips per minute. This chops up feed faster than any one man of my cloth can feed, but none too fast to work well; it cuts half an inch in length. I should like it finer. The entire cost of my power, including belt, (4-inch) was \$18; and cutting machine \$32.

This much for machinery; now for the results: For cows and old sheep, I cut two-thirds corn fodder and one-third straw; for horses and lambs, hay and sowed corn. I feed my cows each one bushel three times per day and 1½ pints corn and cob meal. My sixteen ewes eat the same as one cow plus two quarts of meal; my horse one bushel three times a day, and 31 lambs the same as the horse, and each six quarts of meal; one span two-year old colts, four bushels bushels per day.

I take nothing out of any of the mangers except one, where seven lambs are fed, which I sometimes over-feed, when it is taken out and mixed with the cows' feed.

Before it became too cold I wet the feed as it was cut, piling it up; it would heat in 24 hours. But lately it gets over heating and freezes before all is fed out, one day's feed making too small a pile to heat good. I had not thought of the bin as Mr. P. does till I saw his letter.

As near as I can estimate I save by cutting, 30 per cent.; for it saves all waste; and by wetting, 20 per cent. more in the amount consumed, making 50 per cent. over feeding whole and dry. Now, to do this, it takes me one-half day per week with my horse. Now, will it pay to cut feed? I say most certainly it will pay me, and, I think, any one else when hay is \$25 per ton, and coarse fodder in proportion.

My figuring may seem to some rather tall, as it did to a neighbor who came into my barn a few days since, but if they think so just come and pay me a visit, and I will gladly show them my stock, and show them that they can get up alone now, whether they can next spring or not. L. D. STILSON.

Marilla, Erie Co., N. Y., 1865.

### GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

To Clean a Field of Canada Thistles.—A writer in the Canada Farmer says, give the field a good summer following—plowing three to five times—then seed to grass, cut for hay two or three times, then pasture one or two years. We happen to know that such a course will kill the thistles if the plowing is done well in hot and dry weather.

Bloat in Cows.—At a recent meeting of dairymen, one said when a cow was bloated from over-feeding, bleeding would relieve the animal in a few moments; as a last resort he would tap her and let out the gas. Another said he gave lime-water as a remedy—a teaspoonful of chloride of lime dissolved, and applied from a bottle, absorbed the gas and gave relief.

How to Fatten a Horse.—H. K. SMITH, Wooster, O., writes the RURAL:—"In answer to the inquiry as to the best method to fatten a horse, one of your subscribers here wishes me to reply that corn meal with ten pounds of hay, and an exercise equal to a brisk trot of two miles twice each day, is the best treatment he ever tried. The quantity of meal should be graduated to the size, age and feeding capabilities of the horse."

About Goose Farming.—D. of North Bend, O., writes in the Country Gentleman:—"Many an intelligent farmer will pay forty to sixty dollars for a bullock, to secure one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds increase from summer grazing, who would hoot the idea of growing as much meat with less pasturage and the agency of an old goose, costing, perhaps, fifty cents. March goslings, with access to grass and a trough of water, will eat their way without much trouble up to six or eight pounds by Michaelmas. Extra trouble in marketing is amply compensated for with pickings."

Lice on Stock.—CALEB CANFIELD of Livingston Co., Mich., writes the RURAL that he has no such thing about him as lice on cattle, horses, hogs, hens, geese, neither ticks on sheep. His remedy is sulphur. To an ox, or cow, or hog, he gives a tablespoonful in their feed; to sheep, less. He puts it in the coops of the fowls in small lumps. Feeds it once a month in winter, but not in summer, except to hogs. He gives his horned cattle and horses a spoonful of pulverized saltpeter in the month of March or April, and again, without fail, when he turns them out to grass. He also feeds his cattle and horses about a pint of faxseed each once a month in winter.

American Cheese in European Markets.—The Mark Lane (London) Express, in an article on the Imports of American Cheese, says:—"Were cheese-making as well understood in America generally as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. It is admitted by themselves that comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced in America can be termed a first rate article. While many enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable to the country, in Europe American cheese is not purchased with that confidence with which British cheese is named, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and distinctiveness of character. When this point is attained, a taste is cultivated, and increasing demand follows, and profits enlarge."

## 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.

### HOW LITTLE HAY WILL DO FOR SHEEP!

D. RYHER, Pontiac, Erie Co., N. Y., writes: "I have forty breeding ewes, and am short of hay. How little hay can I winter them on from now till spring, by feeding them corn?"

Mr. R.'s case is that of thousands and thousands of farmers throughout the State of New York. Again and again, even before the winter commenced, we uttered our cry of warning on this subject. On the 17th of September we declared in these columns—"there can be no possible doubt, in our judgment, that the usual fodder crops, hay, oats, corn, corn-stalks and straw, will be at least one quarter less than usual throughout large regions. In some limited ones, it will be found from a third to a half less than usual." In view of these facts we offered the following advice to every sheep farmer in regions where the crops were short, and we repeat it here because it may still be of benefit to some persons:

1. Let him save every available kind of feed.  
2. Let him economize every kind of feed. Let his straw all be preserved for fodder as carefully as hay. If fed without cutting, let it be thrashed by hand and fed out fresh several times in a day in small quantities. It will go still further if cut; and even dry pea vines and the ripest straw will be eaten clean, if cut up with a small quantity of hay or bright corn stalks. It would be the most saving way to sprinkle the cut feed with water and then mix it with meal—instead of feeding the cut feed and whole grain separately. If well cut up and thus mixed, the coarsest corn stalks or clover, or hog or other inferior hay would be eagerly consumed. Good browse drawn into the yards for the sheep to pick, would not be unhealthy, and would unquestionably produce some saving of feed. Leaves should be collected from the forests for bedding, so that nothing eatable shall be used for that purpose. Well sheltered and bedded sheep will require much less feed and winter better than exposed ones. Every spare turnip, apple, potato, beet, &c., will make good feed, and should be carefully preserved for that purpose.

3. Clear the farm so far as practicable of unprofitable consumers, such as surplus horses, inferior milk cows, and the cattle and weasels which are ready to slaughter for winter provisions, make use of them for that purpose, and fatten less pork, in order to save the grain for the sheep. Make arrangements to winter the necessary farm horses and cows as well as the sheep as cheaply as possible. It is more safe to pinch the former than the latter.

The above suggestions are faithfully acted on, and we have a favorable winter for sheep, like that which followed the great drouth of 1852, sheep will, in most parts of the country, go through the winter just as well as usual. If the winter is a hard one the sheep will suffer more or less—but probably not to the very extent of last winter. Without provident arrangements, the sheep in many parts of the country will suffer even if the winter is a mild one, and will suffer fatally should it prove to be a severe one. "Forewarned, forearmed," is the motto of wise men.

We have not heard what the character of the winter is, through the different States, but up to this time, (Feb. 8th,) it has been very severe in those parts of New York from which we have obtained information. The cold has not been specially intense, but it has been remarkably steady; there has been no January thaw; and the snow has been and continues much deeper than usual. Sheep and all kinds of farm stock which have been fed plentifully, have thus far wintered well. Indeed such winters are much more favorable to stock than those in which the changes of weather are great and frequent. But the stock consume far more feed during the former—and therefore in a winter of very scarce feed, the steady cold is regarded as unfavorable. It remains to be mentioned that, as a general thing, the hay is good this winter—and goes much further than it did last winter.

We come now to our correspondent's question:—"how little hay will do for sheep?" We cannot do better than again quote from our article of September 17th:

"In the 'famine winter' in Vermont, in 1860, persons in considerable regions did not probably have near half enough hay to winter their sheep. We have conversed with various intelligent stock-masters of that State on the subject. They usually had or bought enough hay or straw to give some disengagement to the stomachs of the sheep—to give them a cut, in farmers' phrase—and then fed them about a pint of corn, or a quart of oats each, per diem, on the average. When thus fed and properly sheltered, they wintered well; and we believe generally yielded uncommonly heavy fleeces."

A very severe drouth prevailed throughout New York in the summer of 1852, and was followed by a winter of great scarcity in fodder. William Bard, Esq., records in the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, (Vol. 2, 1853,) that he fed 100 wethers that winter as follows:—He gave 6 quarts of cut straw and half a pint of Lidian meal; mixed together with water, to each sheep per day, in three feedings. Now and then they had an armful of hay thrown to them, perhaps 300 pounds in the course of the winter. They came through rather gaunt, but he lost none of them.

**Jedediah Morgan, an experienced flock-master of Cayuga Co., stated in the same work, (Vol. 3.)—**Our meadows were so much parched (in 1822) that we did not secure more than one-third of the hay we do in ordinary seasons. At this time my flock consisted of about 500 sheep, including about 150 lambs. About the 15th of December I commenced feeding them, at which time I had only about nine tons of fine timothy and clover hay. I divided my sheep into flocks of about 100, and commenced giving them, say half a gill of corn per day in the ear, dividing it so as to give half of it in the morning and the residue in the evening. The lambs gave nearly the same quantity of oats in the sheaf. I fed in this way until about the first of January, when the quantity of grain was a little increased: so that between the 15th of December and the 15th of April following, I actually fed to my 380 sheep, 145 bushels of corn, and to the 120 lambs, 40 bushels of oats, which would be less than a gill of corn and oats, per head, per day, to both sheep and lambs during the winter. The flock had little more than enough hay to form a cud, except that in extreme cold weather I directed them to be full fed on hay. In this manner 500 sheep were wintered with the loss of only three lambs; and at the opening of spring they were in a healthy and condition than any flock I ever wintered in any former season since I have been engaged in rearing sheep and growing wool.

How browse would answer for sheep in the place of hay, straw, etc., we have no knowledge. Our impressions would be that it would answer at least as well as any other substance. But it would be a very expensive one, we should think, on the score of labor, and by the rapid destruction of forests it would occasion.

Whether any of the Vermont farmers kept accounts of the exact amount of hay or straw fed by them in the winter of 1860, we do not know. If so, we wish they would immediately favor us with the facts. We do not remember whether Mr. Morgan mentioned the breed of his sheep. They probably were small, "old fashioned" Merinos, and were well housed. We doubt whether the amount of grain they received would sustain the larger Merinos of the present day; and certainly would fall vastly short of sustaining English sheep. With a pint of corn or a quart of oats per day and good shelter, we think it very probable that a sheep weighing 100 pounds would do pretty well on a pound of straw. This, however, is but conjecture, and it is a question which can only be safely determined by careful and well observed experiments. We would advise those who are compelled to reduce their hay and straw feed and increase their grain feed to do it gradually and not abruptly.

This is no time to cry up a panic. But if the winter continues as rigorous as at present, and unless the spring is a very early one, every man of common observation ought to know that dark days are before the farmers of New York! Those who are quite short of feed, and have not the means of obtaining it, had better at once commence getting rid of all but their best stock, if it is possible to do so on any terms; and if it cannot be got rid of on any other terms, it is a serious question whether it is not better to save the good and in a decent condition, by killing the comparatively worthless, than it is to bring all to starvation or to the brink of starvation, by attempting to winter through all. Be it remembered, however, that we present this dreadful alternative only to those who from the want of means, or the excessive scarcity of feed cannot obtain it—or cannot obtain it without paying more for it than the slaughtered animals would be worth after wintering. These are questions which every man must judge with reference to his own stock, his own amount of feed, his own purse, and the degree of scarcity in, and prices of, feed in his own neighborhood, or in other accessible points. We most sincerely hope that the regions where actual famine is to prevail, are few and far between.

**CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.**

**THE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.**—This paper goes to press too early in the week to get into it any portion of the proceedings of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Convention, held at Syracuse on the 22d inst. We shall give the whole or a part of the proceedings in our next issue.

**BUCKWHEAT FOR BREEDING EWES.**—J. PLUCHE, Cape Vincent, N. Y., gives the following reply to the inquiries which have appeared in our columns on this subject:—"I fed about 20 quarts of buckwheat a day to 116 sheep last winter. Among them were 56 ewes with lamb. These dropped 88 lambs. Three were lost by accident, and I raised 85 large strong ones. Some of my sheep pulled their wool and I was disposed to attribute it to the buckwheat, but this winter I am feeding wheat, and they pull just the same—so I have changed my opinion." Let us have the experience of others on the subject.

**BUYING vs. BREEDING.**—An Ohio correspondent inquires: "Which is the most profitable on a farm that will keep 300 sheep, to breed them, or to buy the sheep in the fall, winter them, shear and then sell them?" Near a city market where early lambs command a high price, it is common to buy large western Merino grade ewes, (say 1/2 Merino) for sheep without Merino blood will not with so much certainty take the ram early, and put them to ram, so as to raise lambs early enough to command very high prices. The ewes are well kept through winter, especially after lambing, and the lambs being weaned a good deal in advance of the ordinary time, the ewes are ready for the butcher early in the season. This was Mr. SAMUEL THORNER's system, and an interesting letter from him to us on the subject, giving all the particulars, will be found in Fine Wool Husbandry (p. 104, VAN BENTHUYSEN'S Edition.) Mr. T. was near the New York market. His western ewes cost him from \$2.50 to \$3 a head. He sold his lambs (half-blood South Downs) and afterwards his fat ewes for \$5 a head on the average. So, for the first cost of the ewe, and the cost of keeping her. All this was before the war, but we presume the business is even more profitable now. We can conceive of some other conditions where this annual purchase and sale of the entire flock may be profitable. But under the common circumstances in which sheep are reared remote from market, or where they are kept chiefly for wool growing purposes, we can see many disadvantages and no counterbalancing advantages in the system. It would save a few months of summer feed on the farm, and therefore allow it to be heavier stocked for a portion of the year; but inasmuch as somebody else must be paid for summing the sheep, we see no particular advantages in this on ordinary or low priced lands. On the other hand, it would cut off all progressive improvement in the flock, and it would throw all the risks of sheep husbandry on the person practicing the system, without a prospect of any peculiar advantages, unless they can be obtained by sharpness in buying and selling!

**Communications, &c.**

**POTATO EXPERIENCE AND OPINIONS.**

**EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:**—I have been experimenting some for a few years past with every variety of potatoes I could find, and would say a few words about them to others, through your paper, if you think it worthy the space.

Potatoes require deep culture, though not deep planting, to be well hilled, and clean, thorough work. Sandy soil is the best, and poor land should never be called to account without being well supplied with enough good, rotter manure.

As to varieties there are so many opinions that there are few that meet with a general good reputation. I had under cultivation last year GOODRICH'S Seedlings. They are fine varieties. If I should choose one variety, it would be the Chili. If I should leave out either of the four, it would be the Cuzco White. The Chili with me proves quite early, and the Coppermine entirely ripened the past season. The Pink-eyed Rusticoat is the latest of all but the Cuzco, and the best eating potato of them all. They all are great yielders, giving from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. I raise the Carter for its pure qualities of dryness and good flavor, and think the other variety is yet to be raised that is better.

I plant them on sandy loam, manured in the hill, and get good crops, and as few rotten ones as from most varieties.

The Prince Albert is a fine looking potato, good yielder, yet lacks the dry quality to make them a first rate potato. I took some potato balls from this variety, and the Carter, that grew close to each other, three years ago, and dug the past season some very large ones from their seed. I weighed one that weighed 1 1/2 pounds, was 11 inches long and of good proportion. It has the eyes of the Carter, and the shape of both varieties. Mr. GOODRICH said five years would not always determine the real value of a seedling.

The Yankee Notion is a good variety, only second to the Carter. (I take this last variety to be the standard of excellence.) It has two faults, but these are overlooked by its good baking quality. It has too thick a skin and too deep eyes. But for a baking potato it is seldom equaled. The Jackson Whites too, are good yielders; they, too, have too deep eyes, and are rather watery.

For early ones I plant the Seedling Mercers and Ashleaved Kidneys. Both are liable to rot some, yet are the best I have found. They both grow to a large size, and both are fine varieties.

The Junes are too watery. Manure should never be put in the hill. The ground should be thoroughly worked after the manure is applied, and for me, the distance would be three by three and a half feet apart—no nearer,—for they want room as much as corn; and if too thickly planted will produce small potatoes.

The past season's crop of tubers are more than an average in size, though not a great number in a hill. I like middling sized tubers for planting the best, and never take culls. Varieties should never be mixed up. This is a bad practice. The seed should always be selected at digging time. H. A. CATLIN, Gerry, N. Y., 1865.

**CULTURE OF PUMPKINS.**

The writer raised five wagon loads of pumpkins, last year, off from less than one acre of ground. Off from the same acre, he also raised forty bushels of ears of prime Dent corn, and twelve bushels of Peach Blow potatoes. This same acre had growing upon it eighty-one standard, and sixteen dwarf apple trees, seven standard plums, and one hundred and seventy-five raspberry bushes. The bushes were set between the trees, in the rows of the young orchard, and no bush, pumpkin, or corn hills, were allowed to root, within four feet of the young trees. Two rows of corn were planted between every two rows of trees, with pumpkins in the rows, in the usual way. The corn was planted two feet apart, in the rows, with from two to three kernels in a hill. The land was clayey openings, and had been under cultivation about eight years, and only about one-fourth acre had ever been manured. If the land had been manured, no doubt, a much better crop would have been realized.

The writer has, sometimes, practiced skipping every other two rows of corn, and planting a row of pumpkins in each vacant space, thus left, with uniformly satisfactory results. A crop of pumpkins, thus grown, would make a near approach in quantity to that grown upon land without the corn, with the additional revenue to be derived from half a crop of corn. The extra exposure of the corn to the effects of the sun's rays, seems to be an advantage to the crop, ripening it earlier, and giving it a better chance to ear.

As an exclusive crop, the writer has several times cultivated small patches, and in one case, three-quarters of an acre, and with such uniform success that he has no doubt that they will prove a very profitable crop to raise either for feed or to market, should there be a large town near.

The value of this fruit for stock, in the writer's opinion, is not sufficiently appreciated. Especially for milk cows, in the latter part of the summer and autumn, when the supply of nutritious grasses begins to fail, and their quality deteriorate. Even for fattening heaves, when the weather is mild, they are by no means to be despised. Our English friends across the water are waking up to their value, and bid fair to soon outstrip us in the economical use of the "Cattle Melon." It seems to be a new thing there, and is fast becoming popularized as a valuable addition to their list of cattle esculents. Wisconsin, Jan., 1865. L. L. FAIRCHILD.

**POLL EVIL IN HORSES.**

**EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:**—I saw in the RURAL, page 302, Vol. 15, a long article on Poll Evil in Horses. It may be a scientific mode of treatment, but it seems to me, with my limited experience, to be mostly humbug.

It is true, the cause is always a bruise, and to that extent to affect, at least, the cartilage over the bone, which always causes an abscess. When it is opened put into the sore about a teaspoonful of calomel, and make a poultice by slaking a little quick lime and scalding a little Indian meal with the water from the lime. Place this on the sore, and it will cause a copious discharge for a few days. Then take pulverized blue vitriol mixed with honey, and apply that until the sore heals up; and, unless it meets a new bruise, you have a sure cure.

This was my father's rule, and he used to say he had full faith in the vitriol and honey; if well applied, it would never fail.

It is a fixed fact that lime is congenial to bone and will restore healthy action. Calomel is searching and will cause a copious discharge.

I have cured Fistulas of long standing, in the same manner, and would hardly ask a dollar to warrant a cure, if properly treated, of either Poll Evil or Fistula, for they are both of them bone injuries and require something cleansing and healing. ANDREW VARNEY, Pontiac, Mich., 1865.

**Rural Spirit of the Press.**

**The Manufacture of Swiss Cheese.**

To the dairy public Vienna may perhaps be somewhat noted for having erected within its limits a factory for the manufacture of Swiss Cheese. The factory stands just on the edge of the town below Taberg station, near the junction of the two branches of Fish creek, and is owned by the Bloesvale Cheese Association. The building is 84 feet by 34 feet, and has a stone basement or cellar under the entire structure 7 1/2 feet high, where the cheese are kept cured. This factory receives the milk from 155 cows, the average daily delivery being some 2,900 pounds, which makes three cheeses per day, each weighing about 100 pounds. The cheeses are pressed two sizes, 32 inches and 28 inches in diameter, but uniformly 5 1/2 inches high, and the cheese must be at least three months in curing before they are fit for use. The milk is made up night and morning, and is put in a copper kettle holding 160 gallons, and rennet added when the temperature of the milk indicates 81 degrees. This copper kettle hangs upon a rude crane, and swings over the fire place or back into the room as is desired. After the milk is coagulated, a circular wire cutter, attached to a long handle, is introduced, and the curd broken up, and the whole mass is stirred like pudding until sufficiently cooked. The kettle in the meanwhile is swung over the fire and heat applied until the mass indicates 125 degrees, when the crane moves the kettle back into the room and the stirring is kept up for half to three quarters of an hour, or until the curd is cooked down about like that for ordinary cheese. A strainer is then introduced under the curd and the ends brought together, when the whole mass is removed from the kettle, leaving the whey behind, and immediately put to press. It remains in press about two hours when it is removed and plunged in cold water for two hours or until cold enough, when it is again put to press and kept pressing some four hours or more. In pressing, light adjustable hoops, made of thin strips of elm, are used, with cords arranged on the ends so that the size may be contracted or expanded. These hoops are kept on the cheese during the process of curing, and serve in lieu of bandage. No salt is used in the curd, but when the cheese is taken to the cellar, dry salt is sprinkled daily over the cheese for three months, and after that every other day. These are the leading features in the manufacture of this kind of cheese.

At the time of our visit there were in the cellar 160 cheeses, as uniform and as handsome as any cheese could be made, not a crack or blemish of any kind to be seen. Every two or three days the cheese are washed with brine, and this removes any mold that may be inclined to form or adhere to the rinds. One and one-half cents per pound are charged for manufacturing, the patron furnishing all materials used. Samuel Cribbs and brother are the manufacturers, and the manner of making the cheese, as well as all the apparatus in use, such as presses, hoops, kettle, etc., are after the same pattern as in Switzerland, of which the Messrs. Cribbs are natives, and where they formerly made this style of cheese. Mr. Cribbs thinks the milk furnished at the factory is richer than the milk in Switzerland, and that the quality of his cheese is superior to any of his manufacture in that country. He thought vats and heaters with presses, etc., after the American fashion, could be got up that would be more convenient than those in use at the factory, and seemed to regret that they had not been adopted in the first instance. This kind of cheese we are informed is considered a great delicacy by those who have acquired a taste for it, and that it usually brings a slightly advanced price over cheese manufactured after the ordinary manner. No sales for the season had yet been made. Mr. Cribbs says a very palatable butter can be made from the cream of the whey, after the following manner, which is generally adopted in Switzerland:—The whey, while sweet, is highly salted, and then put over the fire and boiled, when the cream rises and is taken off and put in a tub until it cools. After a sufficient quantity is obtained it is churned in the ordinary way, and makes a kind of butter which is palatable and very much liked by those who are in the habit of using it. At this factory it takes about 10 1/2 lbs. of milk for one of cheese. The milk is mostly furnished from farms on 'The Forks,' and on the bottom lands of Fish creek.—Visa Herald.

**N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held at Albany on the 8th inst., as stated in our last, wherein we gave the list of officers for 1865. Though not present on the first day, (being detained en route by a great storm and deep snow,) we were in time to see the exhibition and hear the discussions and address of the retiring President, as well as the inaugural of his successor—both of which were appropriate. The meeting was not largely attended, the storm no doubt delaying many, while the lack of timely use of printer's ink was perhaps the cause of the absence of others.

The report of the Treasurer, LUTHER H. THORNER, exhibits a handsome increase during the year, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from last account	\$3,371 26
Life memberships received	175 00
State appropriation	875 00
State appropriation for salary of Dr. Fitch, Entomologist	1,000 00
Sale of Society's tenements	875 00
Rochester local subscription	1,200 00
Rochester State Fair Receipts	15,487 94
Premium Deposit Fund, presented by Hon. E. Cornell	150 00
Interest on Flax Fund Deposit	109 22
Interest on Society's investments	253 21
Total	\$23,810 62
PAYMENTS.	
Premiums, &c., annual meetings	\$396 00
Premiums, &c., on account previous years	736 41
Library and Museum expenses	548 81
Salaries and traveling expenses, including Dr. Fitch, Entomologist	6,164 43
Incidental expenses	235 82
Postage account	274 21
Printing and Stationery	656 09
Expenses on Flax Fund account	43 45
Premiums Rochester State Fair	3,689 59
Expenses Rochester State Fair	4,574 53
Total payments	\$16,399 50
United States Securities on hand	6,936 21
Premium Deposit Fund	150 00
Cash on hand	455 78
Total	\$23,810 62

Total cash and securities as above stated, \$7,541 98

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee, submitted by the Secretary, Col. B. F. JOHNSON, was quite interesting, and exhibited progress in many branches of Agriculture—noting particularly the extension of interest in wool growing by the formation of a State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association, the prosperity of our Dairy interests, &c., &c.

**THE EXHIBITION, PREMIUMS, &c.**

The WINTER SHOW was not large, but embraced some fine implements, (which we will notice hereafter), and choice Grains, Seeds and Dairy Products. We have only room, this week, to give the reports of the Committees:

**SEED SOWER, PLANTER AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED.**—Irish & English of White's Corners, Erie Co. The model presented seems in our judgment, to answer the purpose, but we cannot judge correctly without seeing it in practical operation, and can only recommend it for future trial.

**BULLDOZ'S PATENT HAY TRODDER** for turning hay, exhibited by S. C. Herring of New York, is known to be a machine of great practical value by one of the committee, who has used it during the past season, and your committee recommend it to the farmers of the State as a valuable and useful machine.

James Thompson of Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., presented a Slush Herring of New York, which made with our approval for its simplicity and durability, and we commend it to the favorable notice of your society.

Ira E. Irish of White's Corners, Erie Co., exhibits Haven's Cradle Chair—commended by the committee.

L. & P. K. Dederick exhibited a model Compressor for hay or straw—recommended a very valuable article.

**JAMES GENDREX, } Committee.**  
**JAMES McDONALD, }**

The following is a list of the premiums awarded:

FIELD CROPS.	
Best crop of oats, Miss Amanda Newton, East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., 10 1/2 acres, crop 68 bushels.	50 00
Value of crop	\$566 00
Cost of cultivation	108 00
Value of crop per acre	\$55.57
Stauben County Ag. Society, for taking Agricultural Statistics in 1864	30 00
ESSAY.	
History of Grape Culture in Steuben county, Hon. G. Denniston, Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.	25 00
GRAINS AND SEEDS.	
One bushel of each variety exhibited.	
Winter wheat—1st premium, Al Pine, Pittstown; white, 68 lbs.	3 00
Rye—1st premium, Mrs. Wier, 40 lbs.	3 00
2d premium, Al Pine, 87 lbs.	2 00
Spring Barley—1st premium, H. Wier, Johnsonville, 46 lbs.	3 00
Scotch oats—1st premium, H. Wier, 40 lbs.	3 00
Yellow corn—1st premium, Al Pine, 60 lbs.	3 00
2d, D. W. O. De Forest, De Frestville, 56 lbs.	2 00
Beans—1st premium, L. L. French, Page's Corners, Herkimer county, 68 lbs.	3 00
White corn—1st premium, H. Wier, 56 lbs.	3 00
2d do., Al Pine, Marrowhat.	2 00
Flax seed—1st premium, Al Pine, 52 lbs.	3 00
2d do., H. Wier, 55 lbs.	2 00
Backward—1st premium, H. Wier, 48 lbs.	3 00
2d do., Al Pine, 45 lbs.	2 00
Millet seed—To H. Wier, a discretionary premium for half bushel.	Trans.
D. W. Bulkeley, Williamstown, Mass., Belgian potatoes.	Trans.
D. S. Heffron, Ulster, var. seedling potatoes.	Trans.
SAMPLER, JAMES GENDREX, } Committee.	
OSCAR GRANGER, }	
BUTTER.	
1st Premium, three tubs made at any time, L. L. French, Page's Corners, Herkimer county.	15 00
1st Premium, three tubs made in June, August and November, L. L. French	15 00
2d do., Mrs. H. Wier, Johnsonville, Rens.	10 00
3d do., Al Pine, Pittstown	Trans.
1st Premium, winter butter, Mrs. H. Wier	5 00
CHEESE.	
1st Premium, three cheese, E. F. Carter, Evansville, Jefferson county	15 00
The cheese exhibited by Mr. Carter were of excellent quality, good flavor and uniform character, and are well deserving the premium.	
Discretionary—The three cheeses exhibited by Messrs. Cary & Sons, manufactured by S. Thompson, South Otsego, were very superior, rich in color, and pure flavor. Your Committee would recommend a discretionary premium.	
H. T. E. FOSTER, } Committee.	
GEORGE H. BROWN, }	
ISAAC H. COCKES, }	
FRUIT.	
Apples—Best 30 varieties, Wm. H. Slingerland, Normanskill, Albany county	4 00
Best 15 do., Wm. H. Rogers, Fultonville, Wayne county	3 00
Best 30 do., W. H. Rogers	4 00
Best dish, Newtown Pippin, Mrs. H. Wier, S. S. Med. Discretionary—Mr. John Harold, of Hempstead, Queens county, exhibited a variety of wine made from the pure juice of the Norton Virginia Seedling Grape, which the Committee consider a delicious wine and free from that disagreeable acid which most native wines have. The Committee award Tucker's Rural Affairs.	
D. A. Bulkeley of Williamstown, Mass., exhibited a pleasant Blackberry cordial. The Committee award Transactions.	
HERMAN WENDELL, } Committee.	
ASA FRENCH, }	
D. R. FLOYD JONES.	
Discretionary—Domestic Manufactures—Mrs. Henry Wier, of Johnsonville, Rens. Co., exhibited a great variety of Domestic Manufactures made by herself, nearly all during the past year, consisting of plain and embroidered bed spreads and blankets, patch work quilts, flannels, gingham, rag carpets, drilling, linens, &c., amounting to twenty-two articles, highly creditable to the lady; For which the Executive Committee awarded a special premium of \$28 00	
Mrs. Wier exhibited 6 beautiful Bouquets of Everlasting Flowers of a variety of brilliant colors. Committee awarded Tucker's Rural Affairs.	
Dennis Cotton of Albany, exhibited samples of Up-Land Cotton grown in that city.	Trans.

We have notes of the very interesting discussion on the best manner of procuring cows for the dairy—whether by raising or purchasing—which we shall endeavor to give in a future number.

**Rural Notes and Queries.**

**WINTER WEATHER.**—The temperature of the month has thus far been unusually low, with more snow in this region than during the corresponding period for many years. In various parts of Western and Central New York the snow is now from twenty inches to three feet deep. Sleighbing good and business brisk. Tuesday morning, the 14th, the thermometer marked 3° below zero in this city—the coldest of the season. From other parts of the State we have reports that the mercury was from two to fifteen degrees below. We have had about eight weeks of continuous sleighing, which is remarkable for this region. The rail and other roads have been obstructed and blocked to a great extent, not only in this but other States. The winter has thus far been unusually severe, causing much suffering among the poor in cities, and, we fear, hard for domestic animals of careless or improvident owners in the country.

**DEATH OF DR. HOLMES OF THE MAINE FARMER.**—We have only space to chronicle, briefly, the death of this veteran and respected agricultural editor. He died at his residence, Winthrop, Me., the 9th inst., after a brief illness occasioned by a severe cold contracted by his attendance upon the sittings of the Legislative Committee of Agriculture, and while assisting in maturing a plan of an Agricultural College. Dr. HOLMES was over 68 years of age, was a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I., had been editor of the Maine Farmer since 1833, and was at the time of his death the oldest editor in his State. His death is a loss to Agriculture, to his State and the Country. As a member of the editorial fraternity he was highly esteemed and respected.

**A CROWD OF ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Our advertising friends are important, yet we have not the space or conscience to give, as once, all their favors. We are doing the best possible, but are from week to week constrained to defer what would please and benefit others and pay the publisher hereof. Read what we give, and look for others in future numbers. Of course those who write for our best terms make nothing while there is such a demand upon our columns. They are referred to our terms, published in every issue, which have not been advanced since the war, though the circulation of the RURAL is ten thousand greater than two years ago.

**BLOVIATING EDITOR.**—EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: In a late issue of your paper, "P. of Darien," reflected upon the editor of a contemporaneous journal in consequence of statements made by him at an evening discussion during the late State Fair in Rochester, on the economy and physical effects of cooking and steaming feed for cattle and horses. He made no attempt to refute those statements, and as they are the result of personal experience, they are therefore deemed irrefutable. As to "bloviation" let the reader judge.—L. W.

We suppose our correspondent to have used the term "bloviation"—which is not elegant—in a jocosse manner. We do not know why it should be applied to our friend WETTERELL's remarks.

**FARM BOOK-KEEPING.**—We have before us an attempt by "Hallock"—for which we thank him—to show how easily and concisely a farmer may open and keep a set of books. Our correspondent has made it plain enough to such as have some knowledge of book-keeping, but it would not meet the wants of those who most need to learn it; and we cannot give the space required to such treatises. Farmers must learn book-keeping as other classes do. It should be taught in the common schools just as surely as arithmetic. And no teacher should be permitted in a school who cannot teach it.

**DEPTH OF SOWING WHEAT.**—"Young Farmer:" We should determine the depth of seeding by the character of the soil. In a soil of fine texture, close compact, heavy, we would cover lighter than in a coarse, porous, light soil. It is well for farmers to try experiments in such matters. Sow seed the same time, at different depths in the same kind of soil, and note the difference in the appearance of the grain above the surface, and what proportion germinates. It is rarely the case that wheat should be covered more than an inch. If the ground is in good tilth, and it is well rolled after seeding, a less covering will be better.

**OFFSPRING FROM A YEARLING MARE.**—I am credibly informed that Mr. JAMES WELCH of this county has a yearling mare colt that actually produced a perfect foal (though dead) this last fall. The dam was wintered last winter with a small horse. My informant says he would not have given credence to such an occurrence if he had only heard of it, but when he saw it he was bound to believe. Did you or any of your readers ever hear of the like before?—F. F. RANDOLPH, New Milton, Dod. Co., West Va.

**RENTING OR WORKING FARMS.**—"Farmer," Cayuga, N. Y., asks "what is the rule for renting or working farms in the State of New York." We do not know that there is any general or special rule. The value of a farm to the party working it must depend upon its condition, fertility and location—also upon the kind of husbandry to which it is adapted. And bargains in such cases are personal—as much so as when men trade horses.

**TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE AND HORSES.**—Take one part unguentum, two parts lard, mix well together and rub on the edge of stanchions once in three or four weeks during winter. For horses, rub a little inside the halter. The above I got from a farmer last fall, and used it with good success. The cost was one cent per head, and my cattle and colts were free from lice in the spring.—N., Oran, N. Y.

**FLAX BREAKING AND DRESSING MACHINES.**—INA EASTMAN of Eagle, N. Y., writes us that his neighbor, LUTHER RUMBLE, has invented a machine which will do more and better work than SANFORD & MALLOY'S with one-tenth of the expense in machine and labor. If such is the fact, it must be an excellent one.

**HEAVY AND LIGHT POTATOES.**—NOTMAN B., Ontario Co., N. Y.: We do not know that the heavier potatoes are less liable to rot than the lighter. We believe it was so asserted in this paper some years since; but we neither know it to be a fact, nor any philosophical reason why it should be so.

**THE BEST BEE-HIVE.**—Wishing to engage in raising bees, I wish you to inform me through your paper, the best hive for the purpose.—J. R. BURKHAM, Cherry Creek, Pa., Jan. 30th, 1865.

Ans.—"Who struck Billy Patterson?"—and "Who shall decide when doctors (and practical bee-keepers) disagree?"

HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865.

(Continued from page 55, last number.)

Officers for 1865.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

- President—PATRICK BARRY, Rochester.
- Vice Pres.—C. L. Hoag, Lockport; G. H. Wheeler, Hammondsport; J. J. Thomas Union Springs.
- Sec.—James Vick, Rochester.
- Treas.—W. P. Townsend, Lockport.
- Executive Com.—T. C. Maxwell, Geneva; G. Zimmerman, Buffalo; W. B. Smith, Syracuse; H. H. Olmstead, Pavilion; H. E. Hooker, Rochester.

New Varieties of the Pear.

The following paper and discussion relates to the 5th topic reported by the Business Committee:—"The most recent experience with the new varieties of the pear."

GEO. ELWANGER read the following Report by the Committee on New Pears:—"Among the many new, and not well known older varieties of foreign pears which your committee have fruited for several years in succession, the following have proved acceptable acquisitions, and worthy our recommendation for more general cultivation, viz:

*Patet Nostr.*—Tree, a vigorous grower; fruit of large size, nearly as large as Van Mon's Leon le Clerc; half melting, very good quality. December and January.

*Emile d'Hayst.*—Tree, vigorous and productive; fruit, medium to large; skin, yellowish green, when ripe; flesh, melting, juicy and good. November.

*Belle Williams.*—Tree, a beautiful, erect, vigorous grower, and productive, the wood resembling the Bartlett. Fruit, very large, of fine pyriform shape; skin, yellow, overspread in part with russet; flesh, melting and good. February to March. The fruit being so large and heavy, it should be planted in sheltered situations, otherwise the wind will blow them off. It does well on both pear and quince. As with most varieties you must not judge of its quality the first three or four years after the tree first comes into bearing—it improves with age. Thinning out should not be overlooked.

*Souvenir d'Esperins.*—Tree, a vigorous grower; fruit, medium size; skin, yellow, russety; flesh, melting, buttery and high flavored. November. A fine late autumn pear.

*Abbe Edwards.*—Tree, vigorous; fruit, medium greenish yellow, with russety cheek, melting, sugary and good. Last of November.

*Beurre Millet.*—Tree, of medium vigor and productive; fruit, medium size; skin, brownish yellow when ripe; very juicy and buttery, almost as high flavored as a Seckel. December.

*Bonne Sophie.*—Tree, a vigorous grower; fruit medium size, long, like Canadagwa; skin, lemon yellow, russet around the stalk; flesh, melting, buttery, full of vinous and sugary juice; quality best. Last of September and first of October.

*Delices d'Jodoigny.*—Although this variety was introduced in Belgium 20 years ago, it is very little known in this country. Tree of medium vigor; fruit, medium to large; skin, yellowish green, specked with russety dots; flesh, half melting, sugary, and highly perfumed; quality, best. October.

*Jules Biwort.*—Tree, a vigorous grower—a splendid large pear; skin, greenish yellow with patches of russet, and thickly covered with small green dots; flesh fine, grained, melting, sweet as honey, slightly musky—first rate in all respects. Middle of November.

*Liberale.*—Tree, of medium vigor; fruit, about as large as Dix; skin, yellowish green, sprinkled with russety dots; flesh, melting, sweet, rich and aromatic. October.

*Serrurier.*—Tree, a vigorous grower; fruit, medium size; skin, yellow, with a red mottled cheek; flesh, fine, sprightly, melting, vinous; first rate. October.

*Capucin.*—Fruit, medium size; skin, greenish yellow, covered, on the sunny side, with a beautiful marbled red, like the Andrews; flesh, yellowish white, melting, vinous. Best. October.

*St. Dorothee.*—Fruit, large; skin, green, changing slightly as it ripens; resembles Marie Louise; very sweet, melting and perfumed. October.

GEO. ELWANGER, Chairman.

*Jones' Seedling.* HOOKER.—A little russet pear called Jones' Seedling has many qualities to recommend it. It ripens in November and December. On dwarf stock it is productive, ripens well and is smooth and fair. It comes at a season when it is most valuable. I esteem it as highly as the Winter Nellis, is more productive and a handsomer fruit. It has a fine cinnamon color, and they make a beautiful dessert dish.

BARRY.—We have fruited it several years and concur in what Mr. HOOKER says of it. It originated in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS.—It is a good pear, not best quality, a beauty, and the tree is a fine grower.

HOOKER.—I think its average quality, compared with Winter Nellis, better than that fruit, because the latter grows many imperfect pears.

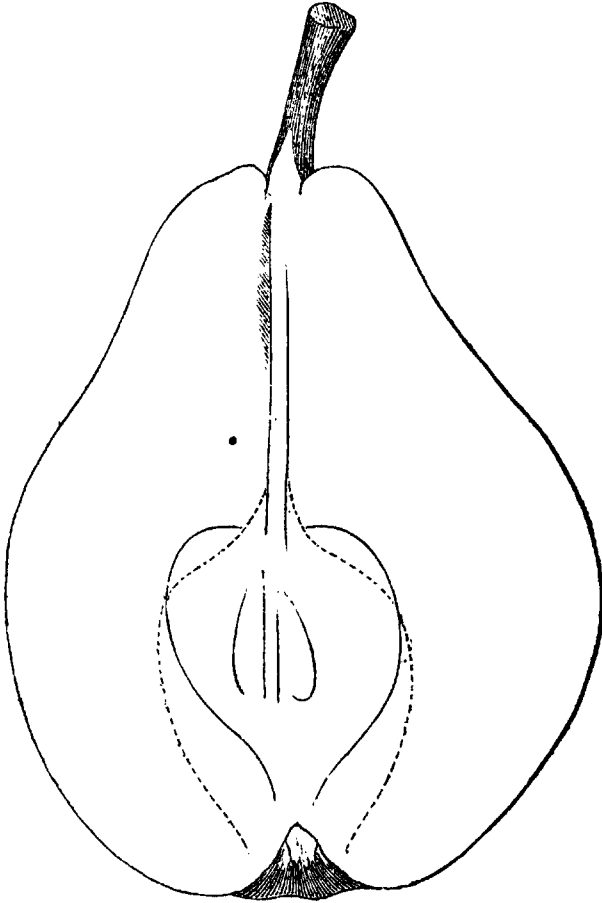
*Clapp's Favorite.* HOOKER.—I have seen it and eaten it but have never fruited it. It is a very handsome autumn pear and is highly recommended by the Bostonians.

BARRY.—It is not much known.

*Church.* BARRY.—It has been cultivated here thirty years under another name.

SYLVESTER.—It has been cultivated with us, and is nearly or quite equal to Virgalien in its best days.

BARRY.—When I first came to Rochester it was being fruited under the name of Virgalien, and when the Church came out we found them to be identical. And a very delicious pear it is too.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

This pear was introduced to the American Pomological Society in 1860; but we find no mention of it in the reported talk on pears during that session. It was not mentioned at the recent meeting of the same society in this city. In the discussion at the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' of Western New York, reported in another column, it was alluded to. We herewith give an illustration of it made in 1860 from specimens selected at Philadelphia.

It will be seen that it is large, resembles the Bartlett somewhat in form, and is reported to be "of excellent quality, vinous, melting, buttery, juicy, and of fine texture." It ripens at the same time with the Bartlett, and is said to lack the peculiar musky flavor of that variety. It seemed to be the opinion of pomologists at the time of its introduction, that it was a promising fruit. Will not some of our Boston friends tell us of its present status there?

*Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau.* ELLWANGER.—We succeeded in ripening it the past season. It is as fine as the Sheldon. We sent a lot to New York to see how it would sell. They were sold to a Commission House there at \$20 per bushel.

EDMONDS.—In reply to an inquiry concerning it, Mr. BARRY said: We found it growing on a farm we rented. Took some of the fruit home, ripened it and found it very fine. But we knew nothing of its origin until a man in our employ said the same pear was growing on Mr. EDMOND'S place. I went to see Mr. E. who told me its whole history. It was a seedling and originated in the town of Brighton. We esteem it a pear of great excellence. If taken from the tree at the right time, and ripened in the house, I doubt if it has a superior in flavor. It was in good eating condition at the time of the late State Fair here, (Sept. 20th,) and a month later. It wants to be picked pretty early.

THOMAS.—I've only seen specimens of it. It is not so handsome as I should like so good a pear to be; but if ever any one brought a Belle Lucrative up to equal it in excellence, he did a very good thing.

BARRY.—It grows well on dwarf or standard, and bears very well.

HEMLOCK HEDGES.

We are not a little gratified to see how strongly some of our friends are going in for evergreens, for screens, wind-breaks, protection and hedges!—and to notice how gingerly and carefully they recommend—especially in the West—the deciduous, soft-wooded, rapid-growing trees. The wonderful belts of white willows, stockades, &c., &c., have not appeared as rapidly as promised by the garrulous and innocent-eyed peddlers. Even the grand projector and propagator of the willow mania, in Ohio, has failed to make his own cuttings grow on his own farm, (or our information is very incorrect) and it is asserted in our ears that there is scarcely a live cutting in the county which is called Lake in the great State of Ohio.

But we were going to say that we are greatly gratified to see the Hemlock—*Abies canadensis*—urged for hedges, especially on stiff or rather moist soils. We have seen many excellent hedges of them. There is no more beautiful evergreen, and no one that we know of that will furnish a more satisfactory hedge, especially for the more northern localities and on stiff soils. In many localities the hemlock may be obtained in abundance in the wood lots of farmers. A writer in the Gardener's Monthly says the best time for transplanting it is after the buds have broken for a new growth, and when all the energies of the plant are in working order—that he has set them when an inch of new growth had been made with full success, and would prefer this time to one when all the powers were nearly inactive.

HOW TO KEEP GRAPES TILL APRIL.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER.—I notice in a late number of the RURAL an inquiry for the best way of preserving grapes fresh a long time. As I have successfully kept them until April, the last two or three years, I will give your correspondent "W," my way of doing it.

First, I select those varieties that ripen late, have a thick skin, and contain a large amount of saccharine matter. Of this class Diana stands first, and Catawba next. The Delaware, although rich in saccharine matter, ripens too early, and has too thin a skin to keep well, while the Concord, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Northern Muscadine, and all grapes of that class, are about as transient as the peach and cannot be long preserved under any circumstances.

After the grapes are perfectly ripe, I gather them on a dry day, and after removing all unripe and imperfect berries, spread them for a few days in a dry room to permit the excessive moisture to pass off. As soon as the stems begin to shrivel, I roll each bunch up separately in a piece of old newspaper, and pack them in shallow boxes. They should be kept in a cool, dry room, as a very little dampness will cause them to mold, and a high temperature, to rot. Moderate freezing will not injure them.

I have tried various methods of preserving grapes but the above is the only one that has been successful. At this writing (Jan. 28th,) I have Catawbas almost as fresh and plump as when gathered from the vines. A. C. H. Warsaw, Illinois, 1865.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

"WINE PLANT."—C. Westbrook, Bradford county Pa., will find on pages 55, 119, 127, 175, last volume of RURAL, answers to his inquiries.

HOW TO SAVE ORANGE SEED.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL please inform me of the best method of saving the Orange seed? I had ten large apples this last year.—I. YOUNG.

SHARP.—A man named SHARP asserted at a meeting of the Niagara Fruit Growers that he knew of cases where raspberries have been sold farmers for grape vines, and *bas-wood sprouts* for pear trees. Who was the sharp man that did it?

TO PRESERVE GRAPES.—Pick when in blue bloom, fully ripe, in a dry, warm day, lay the clusters carefully in boxes holding 30 lbs., with layers of paper between each layer of grapes, cover and put in a cool, dry cellar, and they will keep fresh until May.—S. H. S., Naples, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.—I have ordered strawberry plants by mail several times, gave them extra attention, and not one ever lived. They were packed by such men as KNOX of Pittsburg and WATSON of Plymouth, and were put up probably as well as plants could be to go by mail. I have lost \$5 by ordering in this way. I will order hereafter by express; without extra attention I seldom lose a plant ordered by express.—J. P. ALLEY.

KEEPING GRAPES.—MRS. R. A. WILBUR, Fairport, N. Y., sends us a sample of well kept Isabella grapes, received Feb. 12, and tells us how she keeps them: Picks them on a warm, sunny day, when they are dry, spreads them in a cool, well ventilated room for one week, then places them carefully in boxes or baskets in layers, with paper between the layers. Keeps them in a cool room until cold weather and then places where the frost will not injure, and where there is no dampness. Should be fully ripe before being picked.

WILLOW QUESTIONS.—Please examine the inclosed specimen and tell me through the RURAL what kind of willow it is. Will the white willow grow when set close enough for a fence, or will the small ones die out as the larger ones get above them. I have a fine growth of basket willow which has been growing three years. Is there any way to make a fence of it? A neighbor of mine has been twisting it together, but all that is twisted down dies.—D. E. WOODS, Fremont Co., Iowa, Feb. 1, 1865.

It is impossible to determine the name of a willow from a cutting; it is difficult to distinguish some varieties even with the foliage. We cannot tell of what variety the cutting you send us. We have no doubt whatever that the smaller and weaker trees of white willow, as the larger ones overshadow them, will die out. We do not know of any tree that will bear crowding unless all are kept dwarfed and trimmed, so that each shall get its share of light. Some years ago, pretty pictures of woven basket willow fence were distributed all over the West to show what might be if farmers would only buy, plant and weave somebody's *Saxa sinuata*. And, although we published several challenges for somebody to show us a fence of the kind, we have never known or heard of an Osier willow fence yet, worthy of the name.

Domestic Economy.

FURS, APPLE JELLY, MUFFINS, SHAWLS.

THE BEST FURS.—In the RURAL of Dec. 3, 1864, NETTIE BOND inquires about the different kinds of furs—which is best, &c. I will tell her what little I know about it; others may do better. I suppose the best, are Ermine, Otter, Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable; and the next best Mink, Black and Brown Fitch, Stone Marten, Badger, &c., &c.

APPLE JELLY.—In the same number MARY asks for a recipe for Apple Jelly. There are many recipes in the RURAL, but I give mine which is good and never fails. Take any apples, sweet or sour, good or bad, have them clean, quarter and core without paring; put them in a tin or porcelain vessel, boil till tender; take them into a colander or basket and drain them, with a weight upon them. Boil the juice till it is thick as molasses, then weigh out white sugar—a pound for a pint of juice—and boil briskly for fifteen minutes, and try it. Be very careful and not scorch it. Perhaps it may boil five minutes more. Turn it into molds and it will harden sufficiently by standing.

MUFFINS.—I do not like the recipe for muffins in the RURAL for Jan. 7th. I have made muffins many times, and no one ever ate them without asking for the recipe. I give it here:—One pint sour cream, not too thick; two eggs, salt, large teaspoonful soda, flour to make it thick as fruit cake. Drop it into rings, or without rings; bake very quick. There is nothing nicer.

TO CLEAN BROCHE SHAWLS WITH WHITE CENTERS.—Take castile or creasole soap, make a good suds, and wash the center thoroughly and quick; rinse in bluing water and put it in a white cloth to wring dry. Then spread it on the ground to dry and the colors will not run. Iron while damp, on the wrong side.

MRS. S. C. PARTRIDGE.

CLOSING THE BREAD PORES.

The housewife who would bake her bread or biscuit without a dry, hard crust, can do so very readily. Just before placing her bread in the oven, she has only to rub its surface with butter or lard. This will close the pores, preventing the escape of the gas which is produced by the yeast, and the escape of the steam which is produced by the moisture of the heated loaf. Bread thus baked will be almost crustless. Indeed, so long as the moisture is confined it will be difficult burning the loaf to any great depth. The large cavities in the bread will be less numerous, though, as a whole, it will be more porous and therefore lighter. Yeast bread, when two or three days old, becomes crumbly, and in appearance, though necessarily not in fact, dryer than when it was first baked. This apparent dryness arises, not from a loss of moisture, but from a chemical change in the arrangement of the bread molecules. Put the bread into an oven, heated to a point slightly below boiling water, so that the moisture of the bread may not be turned into steam and escape, and its original softness will at once be restored. If, however, the surface of the loaf be touched with lard, its moisture will not easily escape, though the heat be carried far above the boiling point of water. Such is the result of hermetically sealing up the expansive elements of dough. The principle allows of many very simple applications.—Boston Journal.

LINIMENT TO RELIEVE PAIN.—One of the most powerful liniments for the relief of severe pain is made of equal quantities of spirits of hartshorn, sweet oil, and chloroform; dip into this a piece of cotton cloth doubled, about the size of a silver dollar, lay it on the spot, hold a handkerchief over the spot, so as to confine the fumes, and the pain immediately disappears. Do not let it remain on over a minute. Shake it well just before using, and keep the bottle very closely stopped.—Hall's Journal of Health.

TO COLOR RED AND YELLOW.—A correspondent at Cadiz, N. Y., requests us to republish the following from our last volume:—By experiments, I have ascertained that bright and indelible red and yellow may be obtained in the following way:—Take equal quantities of Tag Alder and Black Cherry bark; steep until you have a strong decoction. If you wish two colors, divide the liquid. Saleratus, or weak lye, will set a yellow dye; alum will set a red dye.—Mrs. H. F. C., Fronton, Wis.

TO PREPARE TRIPE FOR THE TABLE.—Take a kettle of hot water, nearly boiling, put in a piece of sal soda the size of a walnut, cut your tripe in small pieces, put one piece in at a time, and let it remain about five minutes, or longer, until it will scrape off easy; clean, soak in salt and water two days, and scrape each morning. It will be ready for cooking. Boil till well done.—H. A. LUSK.

TAKING STAIN OFF PORCELAIN.—I noticed in the RURAL that stain could be taken off porcelain by boiling ashes in the vessel. I tried the experiment and the porcelain and stain came off together.—J. P. A.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

GLUE.—Will some of your readers please tell me how to make good glue for making scrap-books? and oblige—SARAH.

KEEPING DRIED BEEF.—Will some of your readers inform a subscriber the best method of keeping dried beef through the summer season?—M. W.

THE FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE.—The lady who inquires about this machine is informed that we know nothing of its merits whatever, therefore have no opinion concerning it.

Horticultural Advertisements.

GENUINE CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED—Post-paid, 1 oz 40 cts; 4 ozs \$1.20; per pound \$5. J. L. GADY, 785-24. Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Most of the new and promising varieties, including the noted French's Seedling, Timothee de Gand, &c., &c. Sent for a Catalogue free to all applicants. SAMUEL L. ALLEN, 785-24 Watertown, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale 30,000 Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet high, fine kinds, which he will dispose of this spring at low rates, wholesale or retail. Address ISRAEL STARKS, Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

TREES! TREES! TREES! TREES! For sale at a bargain, a block of about 30,000 Apple Trees, four years old, of excellent size and popular varieties, with about 1,000 Balsam Fir and Norway Spruce. Apply to GURDON HAMILTON, Spencerport, Monroe Co., N. Y., or A. F. FASSETT, Erie, Pa. 785-24

THE SECRET OF ONION RAISING.

Practical Gardeners Here briefly tell how to successfully destroy the maggot and raise a good crop of Onions. Sent for fifty cents by the Publishers, J. M. & E. R. COBURN, Manchester, N. H.

CAULIFLOWER CERTAIN TO HEAD.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., Beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Market Gardeners to their celebrated

NONPAREIL CAULIFLOWER SEED, 25 cts. per paper; \$1.50 per oz.; or \$20 \$ b. We can confidently recommend the above as the very best variety in cultivation.

ALSO EXTRA EARLY PEAR. EARLY CABBAGE SEED. EARLY AND LATE CELERY. ENGLISH FRAME AND OTHER CUCUMBERS. EARLY AND LATE LETTUCE. WHITE JARNAK AND OTHER MELONS. RED, WHITE AND YELLOW ONION. FRENCH AND CHINESE RADISH. UPRIGHT AND OTHER TOMATOES. EARLY FLAT AND OTHER TURNIPS. TREE SEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

For varieties, descriptions and price of all Seeds, send for the Catalogue of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds. J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John St., New-York.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

Flower Seeds and Spring Bulbs,

Containing all the desirable novelties of the season FOR 1865, has just been published and will be mailed free on application to J. M. THORBURN & CO., Growers and Importers of Seed, 15 John Street, New York. The New *Zinnia Mexicana*, 25 cts. per paper, by mail.

50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees for sale. Also a large and complete assortment of Nursery stock. Address E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y. 787-51

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.—My Catalogue of Garden Seed, embracing over 200 varieties, (a large portion of which are of my own raising,) including some new and rare vegetables not to be found in any other Catalogue, is now prepared for distribution. Sent free to all applicants. Those who purchased seed of me last season will receive it without writing for it. For the others, I will be necessary for those in Marlborough Mammoth Cabbage, &c. I invite the patronage of the public. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, 787-51 Marlborough, Mass.

HORACE BLACKMAR,

PROPRIETOR OF THE SODUS POINT NURSERIES,

Offers for sale the ensuing Spring, 20,000 Apple Trees, 4 years old; 10,000 Pear Trees. Also Cherries, Plums, and Peach, both Dwarf and Standard. All communications should be addressed to 787-31 D. W. CLARK, Sodus Point, Wayne Co., N. Y.

PEAR SEEDS! PEAR SEEDS!—Fresh Pear Seeds, just arrived; for sale at \$2.50 \$ b. Address 786-31 R. E. SCHREIBER, Rochester, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—We have a good supply of the genuine SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED, grown expressly for us from selected plants by one of the best cultivators in the valley. Packages containing 1 oz., with full directions for cultivation, will be forwarded to any address for 50 cents. Prices for larger quantities will be given on application. Address 786-31 MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

ONION SEED, GROWTH OF 1864.

We have a fine stock of Onion Seed, which we warrant true to name and seed to germinate. As the American crop is quite short, it will be necessary for those in want of the best seed to secure it early. We will furnish at the following rates till March 1st:

EARLY RED	per oz.	\$5.50 \$ b.
LARGE RED	per oz.	6.00 "
YELLOW DANVERS	per oz.	6.00 "
WHITE PORTUGAL	per oz.	6.00 "

Orders for 1/2 b. sent at above prices. The above will be forwarded, post-paid, to any address, upon receipt of the price. Address MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

ONIONS, AND HOW TO RAISE THEM!—This new work contains full and most minute directions, so valuable to a new beginner, giving every step in the process for raising onions from the seed, from bulbs, from sets, Potato onions, Top onions, Top onions, &c., &c. Old growers will find in it many facts of great value to them, including a full explanation of the method, new in most sections, and the most profitable of all, of raising onions in hills. Illustrated by original engravings of several varieties of onions; also of four of the best seed sowing machines. Single copies, post-paid, 30 cents. Bookellers and seed dealers will be supplied at the usual discount. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marlborough, Mass.

CHOICE AND RARE SEEDS.

MCELWAIN BROS.,

Seedsmen, Springfield, Mass.

Respectfully invite attention to their *Illustrated Annual Catalogue and Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1865*, just published. It contains accurate descriptions of the most valuable and popular varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, with explicit directions for their treatment and culture, comprising about 30 pages of closely printed matter BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. It will be forwarded to any address including 15 cents. 786-31

EARLY GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SOWING IN HOT-BEDS.

MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass., offer a full stock of fresh and genuine

Garden and Flower Seeds!

among which are the following varieties suitable for early sowing:

CAROLINE	per ounce,	Early York 25c;	Early Winnings 25c;	Premium Flat Dutch 50c;	Red Dutch 50c;	Drum head Savoy 40c.
CADIFFLOWER	per oz.	Extra Early Paris 7c;	Le Normands, extra fine, 7c;	25c.		
CUCUMBER	per oz.	Extra Early Russian 25c;	Early France 15c;	Early White Spine 15c;	Long Green Prickly 20c;	English Frame varieties, 7c;
EGG PLANT	per oz.	Improved Large Oval Purple 75c;	Scarlet Chinese, 7c;	White Fruited, 7c;	10c.	
LARGE CABBAGE	per oz.	Early Curled Silesia 25c;	Boston Curled 25c;	Royal Cabbage 25c;	Large India, 40c.	
RADISH	per oz.	Early Long Scarlet 15c;	Early Olive 15c;	Red China 30c.		
PEPPER	per oz.	Large Sweet Mountain 50c.				
TOMATO	per oz.	Extra Early Red 50c;	Large Smooth Red 25c;	Feathered 35c;	Lester's Perfected, 7c;	10c.

All of the above will be forwarded free of postage upon receipt of the price.

Dealers and Market Gardeners

Will be supplied upon the most liberal terms. For a complete list of Vegetable and Flower Seeds see our *Illustrated Seed Catalogue*, which will be forwarded to all applicants enclosing 15c. Address as above. 786-31

BRILL & KUMERLE,

SEED MERCHANTS,

Growers, Importers, and Dealers in genuine Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Also Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., &c.

153 Broad Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

JOHN U. KUMERLE, Seedsmen, (Successor to the late Geo. C. Thorburn.) FRANCIS BRILL, Seed Grower and Dealer. N. B.—Seeds by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Catalogue gratis, by addressing as above. 785-131

## Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## THE SOLDIER FATHER'S SONG.

BY DORA HAWLEY.

## A LITTLE ring of sunshine

I carry in my breast,  
Just where my baby's drooping head  
Of made itself a nest.

A little ring of sunshine,  
A tiny tinted curl,  
That grew beside a milky brow  
With tangles white as pearl.

The touch of baby fingers  
Has wandered o'er my face;  
And I will turn it heavenward  
To keep each holy trace.

God keep me pure and upright  
And free from taint or stain,  
That I may clasp my jewel babe  
In blessedness again!

Oh when the night drops darkly  
Upon the camp, asleep,  
Young stars their eyelids wink to see  
The tears a man can weep!

O I am strong, enduring,  
To walk in duty's path,  
For when this toil and pain are done  
My life its crowning hath.

While wrestling for my country  
In battle's dizzy whirl,  
God keep my bosom casket pure  
To hold its little pearl!

Locust Grove, Licking Co., O.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## UNDER MY HOOD.

FIVE o'clock in the morning! Now I have no personal objection to that particular hour; indeed I consider it quite as useful in its dim, uncertain way as any in the twenty-four, but to me it seems divinely consecrated to slumber; when therefore I was suddenly recalled to consciousness, one wintry morning, by the unshaded glare of kerosene upon my face, I felt aggrieved at once. In those long, delicious moments of half wakefulness, what does one care for the fact that "the train leaves in half an hour."

My necessary haste in dressing rendered the "total depravity of inanimate things" strikingly obvious. Hooks and eyes set up wills of their own, refractory pins bent into worthlessness, shoe-strings, unable to stand the pressure, ignobly broke in twain, and even my hair, usually so dutiful to the comb, was detected in a most malicious tangle. Gloves were found after a diligent search, a handkerchief brought up from the farther corner of a trunk, and then breakfast received attention.

The wind came in as the outer door opened with a vigor quite unwelcome.

"There," said I, "I shall half perish with cold riding over those Berkshire hills to-day; my new bonnet is a strong friend to neuralgia."

"Wear your hood, DORR," was the suggestion of my teasing cousin HAL.

Now my hood had been a standing jest the whole season. It had been presented to me by a friend whose bump of veneration was largely developed, and doubtless when she planned its ample proportions she imagined me with a colossal head upon my shoulders. The cape was wide and deep, the crown large, and as for the front it was of no mean dimensions, extending forward and upward in a very aspiring manner; and last of all, its size was farther increased by a wide margin of fur. But it had been a constant comfort to me, and when HAL mentioned it, that wintry morning, I at once decided that it should bear me company; so, no sooner was my water-proof buttoned than I took my hood and tied its ribbons firmly beneath my chin.

"Mirabile dictu!" cried HAL, striking an attitude of sorrowful astonishment; "I behold a damsel of the nineteenth century withdrawing from society—under her hood. Seriously, DORR, don't make a fright of yourself."

"Seriously," replied I, with as much severity as I was mistress of, "I care more for health than appearance—and I guess it's about car-time."

I reached the depot just as the train came puffing in, its Cyclopean eye glaring unwinkingly through the early mists.

"Tho' lost to sight, to memory dear," was the last I heard from HAL through the car window, then away we went over smooth meadows glistening in the morning sun, through rocky ledges rising perpendicularly on either side, along dashing streamlets circling with their watery wiles many a charming island in miniature, between banks whose tapestry of ferns and moss the trickling springs kept fresh and green, past homes of opulence and poverty, through gay villages, and bustling towns.

A charming woman in black shared my seat, while her sick boy laid in the one before us. Led on by a question of sympathy, she told me her sad story of losses, and ended by asking me if I had ever buried any children.

I said "no," and slowly turned my hood around till she saw my face, when she begged pardon for thinking me seventy instead of seventeen.

Two school-girls behind me were surprised to see so old a lady reading a book in the cars, and DAVID COPPERFIELD at that! Again, I faced about and thoroughly enjoyed their surprised looks, as they saw seventeen not seventy.

Mistakes were not quite ended I found, for the cars filling up again, an elderly gentleman asked for the unoccupied half of my seat. We fell to talking presently, of the war and of the armies east and west. I remarked that I had a brother in the service.

"Ah! a veteran I suppose."

"No, sir," said I, "he had just graduated at a Medical College when he received his commission."

At this juncture the Conductor asked us to exchange places with an invalid, and my friend getting a front view of my hood saw that he had been talking not to seventy but seventeen. He apologized for the mistake, and at parting advised me to stick to my hood, saying it was better for me than the whole Materia Medica.

When I alighted, I saw my friend at a distance watching the crowd of travelers. Before I could make my way to her, a portly Irish dame grasped me by the hand, and said how glad she was to see me—I was the very image of her sister, "dead and gone." I stoutly maintained the negative, and to my relief the expected woman appeared, upon which the pair went off in such a flow of tears as it moved my heart to witness.

DELLIE recognized me when she had accustomed her eyes to the dusky recesses of my overhanging hood, and without delay we entered the waiting wagon, and took our way over the hills. Shall I ever forget that ride?—how the wind passing over me played sad havoc with DELLIE's curls and ended by whisking her hat off, and bowling it along the roadside to the detriment of plumes and ribbons?

There is a charm for me in all Massachusetts scenery, but Berkshire fills my heart completely, and so I rode along hardly daring to speak lest I might lose the sight of one lichen-crust rock, one beautiful pine, or one dear farm-home, so dear were they all for the sake of those who were and are not. And when I reached the family circle and sat around the blazing hearth, still more did I realize that I was at home—in the land of my fathers—the Mecca of my earlier years.

DORR HAMILTON.

## COQUETRY AMONG GIRLS.

I SUPPOSE that coquetry, in its legitimate form, is among woman's charms, and that there is a legitimate sphere for its employment, for, except in rare natures, it is a natural thing with your sex. Nature has ordained that men shall prize most that which shall cost an effort, and while it has designed that you shall at some time give your heart and hand to a worthy man, it has also provided a way for making the prize he seeks an apparently difficult one to win. It is a simple and beautiful provision for enhancing your value in his eyes, so as to make a difficult thing of that which you know to be, unspeakably easy. If you hold yourselves cheaply, and meet all advances with open willingness and gladness, the natural result will be that your lover will tire of you. To become a flirt is to metamorphose into a disgusting passion that which by natural constitution is a harmless and useless instinct. This instinct of coquetry, which makes a woman a thing to be won and which I suppose all women are conscious of possessing in some degree, is not a thing to be cultivated or developed at all.

It should be left to itself, unstimulated and unperturbed; and if, in the formative stage of your womanhood, by imitating them, or seeking to make impressions for the sake of securing attentions which are repaid by insult and negligence, you do violence to your nature, you may make of yourself a woman whom your own sex despise, and whom all sensible men who do not mean to cheat you with insincerities as mean yours, are afraid of. They will not love, and they will not trust you.—Dr. Holland.

## FANCY DREAMS.

SOME young ladies regard marriage as a fairy land, where violets and roses perpetually blossom, where the cedar tree and the cinnamon tree ever flourish—where the waters of tranquility and sweetness uninterruptedly flow. Tell them there are thistles and briars in that stead; though they do not contradict, yet they do not credit you, for they believe that their love, their devotedness for each other, will exempt them from the cares, the vicissitudes, the anxieties which generally pertain to humanity. All lovers, before marriage, conceive that their destiny will be an exception to the general rule. The future with them will be *taujours couleur de rose*. Could you give them a sketch in the pages of their future history they would not believe a word; they would set you down as a misanthrope, a painter of gloomy and unnatural scenes, an inimical repressor of the hopes and aspirations of youth. The dark spots which the telescope of your experience might discover they would regard but as mole-hills in the moon. If they would but reflect a little, how much misery they would avoid.—Selected.

## I AM BELOVED.

I AM beloved. What happiness to know it!

To know a father's love indeed is mine,  
And that I love again! How sweet to show it,  
And round his heart more firmly to entwine  
Than ivy 'round the oak! And oh, how sweet  
To gaze upon his face and to forestall  
His slightest wish, ere yet it be complete,  
Before the words from his dear lips can fall.

I am beloved. What joy, what bliss to feel it!

To feel one manly heart is all my own,  
And that I love again! I scarce conceal it;  
Though I would fain control each word and tone,  
And close these eyes when wilfully they wander,  
Until they rest upon the earnest face  
That watches from the well-known window yonder,  
Well pleased Love's silent eloquence to trace.

KNOWLEDGE of the world is regarded as an useful, if not an elegant accomplishment, but this advantage, like every other good, is mixed with some alloy; the acute observer of men and manners cannot but be disgusted with the scenes that take place around him, and his knowledge may at last have the effect of souring his own disposition.

## Choice Miscellany.

## SEA-SHORE.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

I HEARD, or seemed to hear, the chiding Sea Say, Pilgrim, why so late and slow to come? Am I not always here, thy summer home? Is not my voice thy music, morn and eve? My breath thy healthful climate in the heats, My touch thy antidote; my bay thy bath? Was ever building like my terraces? Was ever couch magnificent as mine? Lie on the warm rock-ledges, and there learn A little hut suffices like a town. I make your sculptured architecture vain, Vain beside mine: Lo! here is Rome, and Ninevah, and Thebes, Karnak, and Pyramid, and Giant's Stairs, Half piled or prostrate; and my newest slab Older than all thy race.

Behold the Sea, The Opaline, the plentiful and strong! Yet beautiful as is the rose in June, Fresh as the trickling rainbow in July; Sea full of food, the nourisher of kinds, Purger of earth, and medicine of men; Creating a sweet climate by my breath. And, in my mathematic ebb and flow, Giving a hint of that which changes not. Rich are the Sea-gods; who gives gifts but they? They grope the sea for pearls, but more than pearls: They pluck Force thence, and give it to the wise. For every wave is wealth to Dædalus, Wealth to the cunning artist who can work This matchless strength. Where shall he find, O waves!

A load your Atlas shoulders cannot lift?

I, with my hammer pounding evermore  
The rocky coast, smite Andes into dust,  
Strewing my bed, and, in another age,  
Rebuild a continent of better men.  
Then I unbar the doors: my paths lead out  
The exodus of nations: I disperse  
Men to all shores that front the hoary main.

I, too, have arts and sorceries;  
Illusion dwells forever with the wave.  
I know what shells are laid. Leave me to deal  
With credulous, imaginative man.  
For, though he scoop my water in his palm,  
A few rods off he deems it gems and clouds.  
Planting strange fruits and sunshine on the shore,  
I make some coast alluring, some lone isle,  
To distant men who must go there, or die.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

WE were toiling up a long hill in a lumbering stage-coach, and were so near its summit that the mountain tops beyond us were lifting themselves up in sight. After another sharp pull we were on the breezy height. The driver, with whom I had seated myself, pulled up the reins with a loud "whoa" to the jaded horses, and pointed out "the blue knob," and other features of the landscape. He did not know that I needed neither guide nor interpreter. I had hunted on those mountains, angled in those brooks, raked hay in the meadows, and galloped over every winding road years before he was born.

Just around the point of the hill I thought I could see the tops of the old elms—I was not sure—my eyes are not what they used to be, and my glasses had a mistiness I could not rub out. Two or three times I turned to the driver with the question half formed, but there was something in his loud-voiced way of talking that shut my mouth again.

Well, well! Fifty years, more or less, bring but little change to the features of a landscape shut in among the mountains, and almost as little to some of its inhabitants, I thought, as we were whirled by a small, brown house, with its wood-pile on the windward side—I used to think it strange, when I was a boy, that it should always be on the windward side—with the same man swinging his axe with the same measured stroke, a little more bent and gray-headed, perhaps; and the house more mossy, with some of the clap-boards loose; but the patch of meadow land, walled in by a second growth of forest, looked not a day older. Then we passed the little tavern, with its creaking sign-post. The famous horse which was painted by a traveling artist and thought to be a wonderful specimen of art, had been exposed for so long a time to the peltings of rain-storms that scarce a skeleton remained; yet those looked like the same loungers around the door. Perhaps my eyes deceive me; they are not to be trusted now as when I shot a hawk on the wing down by the brook yonder; but those forms I saw standing before the bar looked strangely like some I thought were under the sod in the graveyard. And yonder is the church on the hill. It has often struck me as singular that our fathers should build their churches on hills. And there was once a school-house. Ah, its gone now! Nothing but a heap of stones overgrown with grass, and a few mouldering beams mark the spot. I would give half my fortune to sit down again on the low, slab bench, where I used to sit, before the wide chimney. It is true I spent more time making faces at the girls, and cracking chestnuts and hazelnuts, and throwing the shucks into the fire when the master's back was turned, than I did in conning my lessons; but life brought me then quite as much as it has since. Ah, the emotion of keen delight found in riding down that pitch on a slab, and rubbing our nose and fingers to keep the frost out, would be cheaply purchased at a thousand.

"Here, driver, stop here!" we exclaimed, nervously, as the well remembered gable and dormer-windows suddenly appeared in a sharp turn of the road. We were glad to be rid of the curious gaze of the passengers inside as we descended the clumsy vehicle—we are not as sure of our footing as we used to be—and turned up to the old gate, which hung by one hinge, the drooping corner embedded in the soil and turfed over, as though years had passed since it swung on its hinges.

There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by the ancients, for its purity; it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for, or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellow-man, whose influence is the most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power; but he whose lucid candor and ingenious truth transmit the heart's real feelings, pure and without reflection. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

## CANDOR.

DREADFUL limits are set in nature to the powers of dissimulation. Truth tyrannizes over the unwilling members of the body. Faces never lie, it is said. No man need be deceived who will study the change of expression. When a man speaks the truth in the spirit of truth, his eyes are as clear as the heavens. When he has base ends, and speaks falsely, his eye is muddy, and sometimes asquint. I have heard an experienced counselor say that he never feared the effect upon a juror, of a lawyer who does not believe in his heart that his client ought to have a verdict.—Emerson.

## Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

TIME and tide will not avail us,  
Lingering in the lap of ease;  
Baffling winds and waves assail us,  
If we miss the favoring breeze;  
And our voyage henceforth shall be  
O'er a rough tempestuous sea,  
Meeting with successes never,  
Till we sink at last forever.

Let us then whate'er betide us,  
Keep our beacon ever bright;  
Anchor up, and helm beside us,  
Waiting for the morning light;  
On our voyage of life to start,  
Firm of hand and stout of heart,  
Faltering in our purpose never,  
Till we gain our rest forever.  
Rochester, N. Y. M. W.

## CIVIL WORTH OF THE SABBATH.

1. *Toll* needs it—to wipe off the grim and sweat of labor; to refresh by change of apparel; to restore and invigorate the body, exhausted by labor; to enliven the mind by change of the current of thought—and by all this to fit laboring men for the renewed toils of the week.

2. *Capital* needs the Sabbath—to alleviate, by intermission, the care of accumulation; to ease the unbending of the strained and exhausted mind; to give a sense of the value of nobler objects than silver and gold; to keep men's humanity and conscientiousness alive; to shield capital from harm, by securing the power and triumph of law and order in society.

3. The *State* needs the Sabbath—to illumine the public conscience, that guardian of public safety; to cause men so to recognize the Eternal Lawgiver, as to honor the earthly "powers that be;" to secure the moral atmosphere in a community, which is the only sure support of law.

4. The *Republic* needs the Sabbath, because in a Republic more depends than in any other form of government, upon the intelligence and virtue of the people for its support. The grand superstructure of human rights needs just such a foundation as the Sabbath furnishes by its moral and religious influences over men. Human freedom has no friend more powerful than the sanctified Sabbath.—Selected.

## JOHN JAY AND THE INFIDELS.

JOHN JAY, when ambassador to France, was once in a company of infidels at Paris. They talked on recklessly, venting their spite at the Bible. Jay was silent. It troubled them. He did not pronounce their shibboleth. They could not go on while that grave, just, true man sat there a silent spectator, a sort of solemn judge, riveting at last their gaze. No wonder his bearing forced them to speak, and when they asked, as if to relieve themselves of their confusion and provoke his acquiescence, "Do you believe in Jesus Christ?" his silence had prepared the way for his confusing and confounding answer. "I do, and I thank God that I do." He was silent at the right time, and spoke at the right time, and when he spoke said the right thing.

## LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

IT has been objected to this command (*i. e.*, to love our enemies) that it is extravagant and impracticable, and that it is impossible for any man to bring himself to entertain any real love for his enemies. But this objection supposes that we are to love our enemies in the same manner and degree, and with the same cordiality and ardor of affection as we do our relations and friends. Our Lord, however, is not so severe a taskmaster as to require that at our hands. There are different degrees of love, as of every other human affection, and these degrees are to be duly proportioned to the different objects of our regard. There is one degree due to our relations, another to our friends and benefactors, another to strangers, another to enemies.—*Bishop Porteus.*

WERE we acquainted with the way of intermixing holy thoughts and ejaculatory prayers to God in our ordinary engagements, it would keep the heart in a sweet temper all the day long, and have an excellent influence in all our ordinary actions and holy performances. This were to "walk with God" indeed, to go all the day along as in our Father's hand; whereas without this our praying morning and evening looks but as a formal visit, not delighting in that constant converse which yet is our happiness and honor, and makes all estates sweet. This would refresh us in the hardest labor, as they that carry the spices from Arabia are refreshed with the smell of them in their journey.—*Leighton.*

THE religion of Jesus Christ is a vast remedial system, made up of many mighty forces, and containing within itself capacities of adaptation and adjustment to every phase of the world's progress and to every necessity of individual life. These mighty forces are to some extent dormant, and they must be awakened into action; and the outlying field around the Church must be filled by all the agencies which God has placed in our power. To develop these inner forces, and to cultivate this outer field is the bounden duty of this age and this Church.

SINNERS are proud and foolish, and because they have no money, no worthlessness to bring, they will not come to the Lord Jesus, though he sweetly invites them. Well, sinners, remember this! it is not so much the sense of your unworthiness, as your pride, that keeps you from a blessed closing with the Saviour.

IS IT RIGHT.

[Concluded from page 63, present number.]
" There was nothing done after you left Mr. Getty," he said. " I moved for an immediate adjournment. You put the right question, and at the right time. It was worth more than a volume of arguments addressed to men who didn't wish to hear. I am obliged to you for coming round. I would have called at your shop, but I thought we could talk over matters with less danger of interruption here in my library. Have you half an hour to spare?"
" Yes, sir; and more at your service, if any good will come of it."

SPEAK EVER GENTLY

Musical score for 'Speak Ever Gently' with lyrics: 1. Speak ever gently to the child, so guileless and so free, Who, with a trustful, loving heart, puts...

Educational.

OBJECT TEACHING.

OF THE many to whom the RURAL pays its weekly visits, not a few, doubtless, who are interested in the subject of teaching, have heard of Object Teaching and queried in their minds what it might be. So queried the writer till a few weeks since when an opportunity was presented of witnessing an illustration of the subject.
At a recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute in this city, a class of seventeen children from six to ten years of age, who had been instructed according to this method, was present and went through with some exercises under the direction of their teacher. The first exercise was in arithmetic. Having arranged her pupils before her in a standing posture, the teacher held up before them six blank cards, arranged in an upright position in a grooved stick, two at one end of the stick and four at the other, and asked, "Two and four are how many?" The pupils answered, together, viva voce, "Two and four are six." The teacher wrote the answer on the black-board, "2 and 4 are 6," then asked, "Can any of the class arrange the cards differently?" One of the pupils stepped forward and arranged them, three at each end of the stick. The corresponding question being asked and the answer received and written on the board, another arrangement of the cards was called, and so on, until all the changes possible, 1 and 5, 2 and 4, 3 and 4 and 3, &c., had been made and the answers given and noted down. (Similar exercises would consist in the use of a different number of cards each time. The same course, also, could be pursued in teaching Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, &c.)
The next exercise was in grammar. Having called for some word to be written on the board, the teacher selected from the several words named by the pupil the word ink. Then writing on the board, "The ink is —," she called for a word to complete the sentence. The word "black" was named and the sentence completed. The first part of the sentence was then re-written, or rather indicated by the double comma, and completed as before with the word "volatile," (the meaning of this word being asked and given.) The sentence was next completed with "a liquid," and so on. The pupils were then shown how these several sentences could be combined in one by using the words "The ink is," but once, followed by the words "black," "volatile," &c., and connecting the last word with those preceding, by using "and" — "and a liquid." The use of the comma and the period was shown in this connection. (The use of the other marks of punctuation would be shown in a similar manner,) also the use of capital and small letters, the teacher stating the correct use of them, then using them improperly and asking the pupils to point out the mistakes.
The next and last exercise (the time being short) was in color—hues of red—designed probably, to cultivate the powers of observation, &c. Cards of different color—hues of red—were placed on the table and the pupils called upon to arrange them according to their hues, dark and light; then, after shuffling them, to select a certain hue, &c., &c. To ascertain whether the pupils were able to distinguish the several hues without comparison, the teacher would request them to close their eyes, then concealing the card of a given hue, ask them, on opening their eyes, to select the card of that hue. If unable to find it among the cards on the table, it was evident the pupil could distinguish the hue without guessing at it, that is, that he knew it.
From the illustration of the subject thus given it will be seen that Object Teaching is teaching by means of objects; that is, the ideas of the subject taught are represented to the eye (or other organs of sense) so far as possible, by some object or objects. It is founded on the intimate relation between the mind and the body,—our first knowledge being acquired mostly (I will not raise the metaphysical question by saying entirely) through the senses, the mind being mainly dependent upon the senses for its early development and growth. Hence it will be seen that any teacher who assists his pupils in acquir-

ing a knowledge of the facts and the principles underlying them, in any branch of study, by means of explanations and illustrations, pursues the method of Object Teaching in the original meaning and use of the term. To assist a pupil in acquiring a knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic—addition, &c.,—by the use of apples, pith-balls, cards or any other class of objects, is object teaching. To obtain weights, measures, &c., corresponding to the tables of Compound Numbers, and use them in illustrating the subject, is object teaching. (Hence we see that object teaching and practical teaching are one and the same thing.) To illustrate the modification and use of words in the construction of language, by comparison with the modification and use of the mechanical powers in the construction of some ingenious and complicated machine, is object teaching. To obtain suitable apparatus and perform experiments in Chemistry and Philosophy, is imparting a knowledge of these branches by object teaching. One more example will suffice. When other means have failed in securing the proper respect and obedience of a pupil, and the teacher resorts to a discreet use of the rod, by way of impressing upon the mind of the pupil that obedience is a moral duty, that too is object teaching; and that too, is an example of its practical utility.
The examples just given illustrate the original meaning and use of the term Object teaching. As applied to a particular method of teaching in distinction from other methods, it means a systematic method of illustration. As we have already seen, every thorough, practical teacher pursues to a greater or less extent the method of object teaching, each one, however, pursuing his own method of illustration. Object Teaching, in the restricted use of the term, applies to a general, systematic method of illustrated teaching, to be acquired and pursued by all teachers. That is a step looking in the right direction, since it aims at an intelligent understanding of the subject pursued.
In considering this method of teaching, however, the error to be avoided is the supposition that this is a patent method of teaching whereby teachers can teach without working and pupils acquire knowledge without close thinking. The foundation of true knowledge is hard, steady, close thinking. Hence, no matter what method of teaching is pursued, the pupil must, after all, think, and think intently, otherwise he will acquire surface ideas only, and not those thoughts that come only of patient, continued, hard thinking. As there is no royal road to knowledge, so there is no patent way to impart knowledge or to acquire it cheaply and easily.
The fundamental idea of Object Teaching is correct. In its application, as a system, let it be borne in mind that its value lies in no magic power which it possesses as a distinctive method of teaching, but in the simple fact that it is based on plain, common sense.
Rochester, Jan. 22nd, 1885.

land, and not one acre of it has been reclaimed. Also \$1,200 has been expended for cattle of the first quality, yet they have been of no service to any one, and were not even exhibited at the last State Fair. He believed that, as other schools are placed at easily accessible points, so also ought an institution so valuable as the Agricultural College. The Normal School is within the reach of the public, and is a success. So would it be with this institution, were it in a more eligible location; but if it remains in the woods, where it is, there can be nothing more expected of it than a failure. He had talked with agricultural men upon the subject, and all are of the same opinion. It has had an appropriation of 200,000 acres, and yet scarcely any one knows of the fact. We ought to have 250 students there, yet we have only about 50 on an average. After looking at all these facts, he wished that it could be removed and experimented with at another point."
Prof. MILES of the Agricultural College said, in reply to Mr. JOHNSON, that "The college was established under the auspices of this Society which determined its location. For years it has been struggling along, always asking the State for support, and now, after the difficulties of establishing the farm and buildings have been overcome, after it has received a liberal endowment from the Government, and has now almost sufficient to carry it on of itself, the Society steps in, and fearing it will be abandoned, urge its removal. He believed that no school is established but that its students are obliged to leave home to attend it, and that they are no farther from home at the Agricultural College than they would be at many other schools. The reason why swamp lands have not been reclaimed is that they have found enough other work to do at home, but he claimed that some of the swamp lands have been reclaimed and portions of them have been sold. Complaints have been made that the stock of the farm had not been taken to the State Fair. He had no one with whom to trust it, and was unable himself to attend. He maintained that the college was not unfavorably located as was announced this evening. The results had not been so satisfactory as was expected, but it takes time to effect the results in an undertaking of this kind. The reason we have not had more students is on account of these discussions and agitations every year. He considered the discussion this evening as most disastrous to the College. While this agitation is continued it is impossible to get students. He hoped not to see the college removed and did not believe it would be. He had too much faith in the good sense of the Legislature at present convened, to believe they will undertake such a step."
Mr. BAXTER explained the reason why the college was located at its present place. A bill was prepared under the auspices of the Society for the establishment of the college, but no special location was designated. Some members of the Legislature, in consideration of the college being established within a distance of ten miles of the capital, consented to vote for the bill. They did not do it because they were friendly to the college, but in order to have the institution established near Lansing. The friends of the college unwisely and reluctantly complied with that amendment to the bill. They acted according to their best judgment, and in accordance with the best good of the college, as they supposed. The law thus passed required that it should be located within a distance of 10 miles of Lansing, and he had no doubt but that its present location was the best point that could be selected within the area designated. The college should be at one of the most eligible points of the State, where it will be easily accessible not only to the students, but also to the farmers of the State. We propose to establish it at such a point, upon so firm a basis that its probability of dying out or being unbeneficial to the farming community shall not be discussed. The large grant of land from the Government is given to the college to make it a blessing and benefit to the State, and we propose to place it in such a locality that our farmers may fully experience and realize a benefit from it. It is the intention of the Society to bring the farmers in direct connection with it, and let them then enjoy its full privileges and immunities. It is well known that a great portion of the farming community are prejudiced

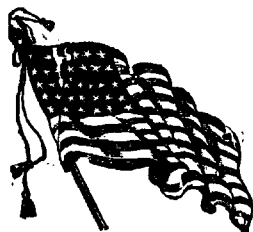
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

From the Detroit Tribune we gather the following statements and facts elicited by a discussion which took place at a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. A series of resolutions were offered, the spirit of which is the acknowledgement that there is danger that the college will prove an utter failure and be entirely abandoned unless it is removed to a more eligible and accessible point, and an earnest request that the law establishing it be so amended as to authorize the State Board of Agriculture to dispose of the college buildings, and receive propositions and make arrangements for its location elsewhere in the State.
Discussing these resolutions Mr. R. F. JOHNSON, who was at one time Secretary of the college, said "It could not be denied that the college is a failure, financially and otherwise. It has cost the State \$168,000, and now costs the State \$250 per year for every student. The location deters young men from going there. It is too far from their homes, and too inaccessible a location. There is no fault to be found with the faculty. They are able, capable and efficient. It is not their fault that the college is a failure. During the eight years it has been in existence, in no instance has it been of value to the State. There is a grant to it of 6,000 acres of marsh

against the college, and we wish that the advantages accruing from it shall be appropriately acknowledged by them.
After considerable discussion the Board adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That this committee earnestly request the Legislature at its present session so to amend the law establishing the Agricultural College, and the laws amendatory thereto, as to enable the State Board of Agriculture, after suitable grounds shall have been secured and buildings erected at some new point, to sell and dispose of the recent farm and college buildings, and appropriate the fund accruing from the same to the College so established at some other point.
Resolved, That the Legislature be further requested to authorize the State Board of Agriculture to invite and receive propositions from various points of the State to convey for the benefit of such college, various lands and buildings in consideration of the establishment of the college at such points, and that said State Board of Agriculture in acting conjointly with commissioners appointed by the Governor or with such other persons or persons as may be designated to establish such college at such place as shall be deemed, all things considered, for the best interests of such college, when it may receive the earnest and hearty cooperation and support of the entire community, and so become an institution of permanent blessing, whose praise shall be in every mouth, instead of, as heretofore, a burthen upon the State, and a name of reproach to its friends and supporters.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it would be unwise to connect the Agricultural College with any other educational institution, or to divert any portion of the grant of lands appropriated by Congress for its endowment, to other institutions.
Resolved Further, That the Legislature be requested to continue the necessary appropriation to said college to meet its ordinary expenses, and enable it to continue its benefits, until such college shall be removed to a more eligible locality.
Resolved, That this committee cordially bear witness to the energy, devotion and ability of the Faculty having charge of the State Agricultural College, and that they hereby express the conviction that in the qualities which secure success to an institution on the part of its teachers, they are second to none in the State.
ONE of the hours in each day wasted on trifles or indolence, saved and daily devoted to improvement, is enough to make an ignorant man wise in ten years.
Corner for the Young.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
ILLUSTRATED REBUS.
THE BEE
Answer in two weeks.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.
I am composed of 25 letters.
My 19, 16, 21, 9 is very destructive.
My 9, 13, 8, 16, 26, 1 is a city in New York.
My 10, 11, 13, 12, 16, 22 is a boy's name.
My 2, 20, 12, 5 is what many are eager to obtain.
My 15, 3, 21, 14, 18 is an animal.
My 1, 6, 17, 16, 24 is a girl's name.
My 19, 16, 2 is a kind of fruit.
My 20, 15, 11, 8 is one of the United States.
My 23, 16, 1 is by the way of.
My 14, 10, 4, 26, 5 is a kind of fish.
My 7, 21, 14 is a planet.
My 2, 9, 20, 25, 2, 11, 1, 6, 17, 16, 18 is the name of the composer of this enigma.
My whole is a true maxim.
Kendall, N. Y.
A RURAL READER.
Answer in two weeks.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.
I am composed of 44 letters.
My 13, 20, 35, 19 is a lake in North America.
My 25, 7, 8, 17, 35, 31, 42, 20, 40 is a city in Maryland.
My 27, 8, 35, 14, 9 is a city in Michigan.
My 31, 34, 44, 26, 35, 29, 7 is a river in South America.
My 27, 8, 2, 29, 35, 44, 11 is a peninsula in North America.
My 12, 35, 20, 21, 35, 14, 35, 7 is one of the Middle States.
My 5, 1, 30, 41, 35, 11, 24 is a mount of North America.
My 33, 6, 4, 14, 23, 32, 43 is a bay in Michigan.
My 2, 11, 36, 36, 13, 29, 34, 33 is a cape of No. America.
My 14, 15, 20, 9, 18 is a cape of Europe.
My 10, 16, 22, 44 is a mount in Oregon.
My 37, 28, 7, 14, 21, 39, 3 is a river in Asia.
My whole may be found in the New Testament.
Goodrich, Mich.
WILLIE KIPP.
Answer in two weeks.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
AN ENIGMA.
My first is an adjective in Arabia's tongue;
My second in music is not, and is not sung;
My third is after the second placed you see,
And will forever more remain, n-a-c.
My whole is consulted if you wish to know,
Aught of the rain, the snow, when tides come and go;
When to plow, or reap, or sow, or when fishes bite,
Or of the sun the moon, or stars, or shades of night.
Williamstead, Ohio.
N. T. R.
Answer in two weeks.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
AN ANAGRAM.
LITFUEBAR aris ni nabeve on tghrib,
Lotys laad hvt reylvil tghil,
Sa uhot sotmev mrof rthae rraa,—
Atra fo het twtwhil natltabte atrs.
Leicester, Vt.
NEELIE.
Answer in two weeks.
ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 786.
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Revenge, at first though sweet, bitter ere long, back on itself recoils.
Answer to Anagrams of Deceased Officers:—Sedgewick, Sumner, Reynolds, Mansfield, Lyon, Lander, Mitchell, Wadsworth, Kearny, McPherson.
Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—When you incapacitate the citizens of this republic from their inalienable right of free speech, you inaugurate anarchy and incorporate the form of liberty.

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.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

The Herald's correspondent (15th) represents matters on both sides of the James river again quiet, interrupted only by occasional night excursions at some portions of the lines between the pickets and batteries.

The Army of the Potomac holds its newly acquired ground on Hatcher's Run, on which very strong earthworks are now erected.

There are rumors that the enemy is mining one of the Union forts in front of Petersburg.

Major General Wright returned to the army on Sunday last and resumed command of the 9th corps, from which he had been absent since the early part of January.

Desertions of rebels to Gen. Grant's lines still continue numerous.

Private advices from Richmond represent matters there as in a bad way for the rebels, and the difficulty of supplying the people and the army even with half rations is daily becoming almost insurmountable.

A special to the Philadelphia Press from Norfolk the 15th inst., says:

I have just seen a Capt. Goss, a deserter from the rebel forces. He left Richmond on Saturday, and says that the authorities had ordered all work on the monitors at Richmond to cease. A double-ender was blown up by them on Thursday last. He says they are about to evacuate Richmond.

On Friday afternoon a rebel flag-of-truce boat was blown up by a torpedo in the James and sunk immediately. The torpedo was one which the rebels themselves had placed there some time ago. It is supposed that all of the crew perished. She had just brought down and delivered a load of exchanged Union prisoners.

A party of picked cavalry recently made a raid on Charlotte, Va., about ninety miles west by south of Petersburg, and destroyed the rebel foundries and machine shops at that place.

It is said that Gen. Schofield has landed his corps at Masonboro, ten miles east by south of Wilmington, and will march on the city from that direction, cutting across the peninsula and flanking the defenses on the north.

The World's Hilton Head correspondent of the 8th, says:—Reliable information has been received here that Sherman's army is rapidly marching on the line of the Edisto river, and that a portion of his troops are beyond the Georgia and South Carolina railroad, where they have erected defenses preparatory to a future march.

The enemy have disappeared rapidly before the advance of our troops, and they have manifested a purpose to evacuate nearly all their strongholds and retreat further north. This purpose has been the result of Sherman's tactics. That their retreat will be slowly but surely followed up, admits of no question.

Our troops are known to extend over a distance of 40 miles, and for several days past they have been occupied in destroying all the railroads which connect South Carolina with the Gulf and the Northern States. The object would seem to be to isolate Branchville, Augusta and Charleston, from all possible aid or reinforcements in order to capture the garrison of each place. Some of our troops are north of Charleston, which is cut off from reinforcements.

The corps are moving simultaneously on the line of the Edisto, and the towns they have passed through have been deserted by numbers of their inhabitants who have forced the able-bodied negroes to leave with them in order that they may not aid our army.

Most gratifying intelligence comes to us this (Monday) morning, Feb. 20th, from the army under General Sherman. For several days past the movements of this victorious General have been watched (so far as advices could be obtained from him,) with more than ordinary interest. The rebel papers have appeared despondent of their cause in the vicinity of Sherman's operations for some time past,—noting each move of the Union army, and prognosticating the fall of their strongholds. Our people, on the other hand, have had cause to rejoice at what appeared surer signs of success. We have not space to note the progress of the advancing Federals; but all admit that it has been "sure and steadfast."

The communication between Richmond and Rebeldom south of the army of Sherman, (now north and north-west of Charleston,) was admitted by the rebels some days since to be "cut off"—that Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Branchville, and other important places, would undoubtedly soon be attacked, or their evacuation rendered necessary.

Branchville, the junction of several railroads, north-west of Charleston, we learn was captured about the 8th inst., after a fight of three days' duration, and that Columbia was occupied by Gen. Sherman on the 17th inst. The following dispatch has been received by Gov. Fenton of this State:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1865. } Last night this Department received the gratifying intelligence of the occupation of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. Hasten on recruiting to fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive the final blow in the spring campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Just as we go to press the joyful news comes over the wires from Washington that Charleston has been evacuated. Gen. Grant telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the Richmond Examiner (to-day Feb. 20) says that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

From the West. A DISPATCH from Omaha the 12th inst., says the Indians in small bands are at different points all along the road from Fort Kearney westward. The main body has gone up the North Platte. Col. Collins, with his command, has had a series of engagements with the Indians between Julesburg and Laramie, which lasted for six days. The Indians are estimated to number 2,000, while our soldiers were about 200, not sufficient to follow and chastise the savages.

Resolutions passed the Nebraska Legislature on the 13th, approving the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, pledging the vote of Nebraska to ratify it if needed when admitted into the Union.

There was a fight on the 11th inst., in Gerrard county, Ky., between the home guards, under Capt. Bates, and a gang of guerrillas said to be part of Lyon's command. The latter were routed with the loss of six killed and one man wounded.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 13th, says the State Convention to-day unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the action of the President in the late peace conference, and pledging the loyal people of Missouri to sustain the Government to the last extremity in prosecuting the war until peace is conquered on the basis contained in the President's note to Secretary Seward.

The Legislature of Indiana ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery on the 13th inst. A dispatch from Nashville of the 16th inst. says, "our suburbs are again threatened by small bands of Confederate cavalry. This afternoon about 400 men, supposed to be under command of Col. Withers, made their appearance at the Murfreesboro Height about six miles from the town, and captured several wood choppers and government employees. Among them, Capt. Stephens of the Quartermaster's Department.

These were members of the rebel cavalry on the Carsville Pike yesterday.

Parkville is reported to be infested with bands of guerrillas, who are plundering the country people.

The river is rising and is three feet deep in the channel. Gov. Andy Johnson, who has been confined to his room with severe cold for the past two weeks is improving, but is still unable to attend to the duties of his office.

Gen. A. C. Gillen arrived here yesterday from Knoxville, and reports everything quiet in East Tennessee.

The Government wharf boat, Memphis, with 11,000 sacks of grain on board, sunk on the 14th inst. Loss \$50,000.

Nevada has ratified the Constitutional amendment giving the death blow to slavery. There was but one dissenting vote in each House.

From the South-west.

A DISPATCH from New Orleans, of Feb. 10, contains the following news items: "The following was received through a refugee from Western Texas, regarding Price's and Magruder's armies, and deemed reliable: Price's command is about 9,000 strong; mostly cavalry from Texas.

Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grand and escaping north into Arkansas and Missouri.

Price's headquarters are at Bonham, Texas, four miles south of the Red river, in a foraging region.

Magruder is at Camden, Ark., with part of his command; but his main body, cavalry, is on a stealing expedition in Texas.

The horses of both commands are in an exhausted condition. Magruder has 20,000 men on his muster roll, two-thirds of whom are effective.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport. His entire force is estimated at 38,000, only 20,000 of whom are available.

Immense herds of beef cattle, numbering about 100,000 head, are roaming on the plains of Texas.

The report of Kirby Smith's, Magruder's and other rebel officers' cotton speculations, still continue.

Maj. Heart, rebel agent at Matamoras, is said to have made \$1,000,000 in gold.

Adjutant General Thomas is in the city. The steamer Morning Star has been aground two days at the mouth of the river. A steamer has been sent down to lighten her."

The St. Louis Republican of Feb. 17, has a special dispatch from Cairo, giving the following important intelligence:

Late advices from New Orleans state that the Mexican Gen. Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, has entered into arrangements with the rebel authorities, by which all refugees from Texas are returned, to be immediately conscripted into the rebel army.

Gen. Mejia claims that in taking this step he is acting under the orders of the Emperor Maximilian.

Gen. Canby is said to have sent word to Gen. Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE whole number of sick and wounded in the different military hospitals in the country on the 31st of Jan. last, was a little over seventy-nine thousand.

At a sale of prize cotton by the U. S. Marshal in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., the price obtained ranged from sixty-nine to seventy-seven cents per pound.

THE Legislature of Vermont has sent the thanks of that State to the people of Philadelphia for their hospitality to Vermont soldiers passing through that city.

THE board of officers to investigate the cause of the magazine explosion at Fort Fisher, report that it was the result of carelessness on the part of some one unknown.

IN January, 1864, there were twelve revolutionary soldiers living, but there are only five now remaining to partake of the bounty recently voted by Congress, \$300 each.

THE latest reported present to Mrs. General Grant is a fine piano, valued at \$1,200, in a rosewood case. It will form part of the furniture in her Philadelphia mansion.

A FRENCH paper states that "a great English countess, whose name will shortly be before the Divorce Court, has arrived at Paris, having eloped with her coachman."

THE statement is significant, that during the peace palaver in Hampton Roads, desertions from the rebel army ceased, but when it was known that the palaver had resulted in nothing, desertions became more numerous than ever.

GEN. PERHAM, the rebel officer who was killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, (near Petersburg,) on the 6th, is the same individual who fell with 1,400 men into the hands of Gen. McClellan at Rich Mountains, in the early part of the war.

THE Rev. R. W. Kellogg, of Racine, Wisconsin, who was sent to the Insane Asylum, in consequence of a mental derangement resulting from revival labors, so injured himself in the Asylum that he died from his self-afflicted wounds.

SENATOR THOMAS H. HICKS of Maryland, died on the 18th inst. He was Governor of the State from 1858 to 1864, when he was sent to the United States Senate in place of James A. Pearce, deceased. His term extended to March 4th, 1867.

THERE are six colored churches in Savannah. Three of them have large organs and fine choirs. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these churches are decidedly very fine edifices, and cost not less than ten thousand dollars.

A WHALE was captured in Provincetown, (N. B.) on Monday of last week, after a running fight of two hours; but not until Leviathan had struck the boat, knocking two men overboard, and breaking the thigh of one of them. The whale is fat, and will yield 40 blbls.

IT has been suggested that the reason for the explosion of Porter's Parrott guns was that they were not kept properly cleaned. The character of the officers in command and the strict orders from the department in relation to the matter make this a very improbable theory.

ON Thursday morning last the scow Champion, of Detroit, undertook to make the first trip of the season. She went four miles up the river for a cargo of wood, and on her return struck an iceberg and sunk. The crew were saved. That was the first trip and first disaster of the season.

THE Richmond Enquirer informs its subscribers that it is of no further use to advertise personals in that paper, because they cannot be repeated at the North in consequence of Gen. Dix's order. It adds that it is just as easy to send a cypher by a flag of truce as to publish it in the newspapers.

THE Military Commission at Indianapolis returned a verdict of guilty against Horsey, Bowles and Milligan, the conspirators engaged in the Dodd and Sons of Liberty treason. Their sentence is death, and the United States Attorney General has approved of it. The matter is now in the hands of the President.

THE World's Washington correspondent reiterates a former statement, that the rebels would soon evacuate Richmond and the Atlantic coast and fall back to the mountainous interior. He now says Lee and Beauregard will command two grand armies, and that preparations are making for an overwhelming attack on General Sherman.

GEN. ROSECRANS has written a letter in respect to the battle of Chicamauga, in which he shows that the enemy there were over 90,000 strong—half as many again as he had—and that they lost one-fifth of their number, or nearly 19,000. He says:—"What we attempted we accomplished. We took Chattanooga from a force nearly as large as our own, and held it after the enemy had been re-enforced by as many men as we had in our whole command."

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, while driving along Broadway, in New York, in a light wagon, ran over a woman, and was shortly afterward arrested by a policeman, who, not minding the Commodore's protestations, jumped into the wagon and drove the millionaire to the Tombs. The police magistrate before whom the Commodore was brought, however, at once released the prisoner when he found out who he was. Later in the day, an Irish hackman was fined three dollars for fast driving only, by the same magistrate.

List of New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 Loan—Jay Cooke. \$5 Premium Family Sewing Machine. Farm Gates—Lorenzo J Snook. The People's Improved Farm Mill—R L Howard. Cauliflower and other Seed—J M Thorburn & Co. Trial of Implements—B F Johnson. Todd's Improved Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr Maryland Land for Sale—H L Haskell. To Consumptives—Dr O Phelps Brown. Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Sale—E C Frost. The Secret of Onion Raising—J M & E R Coburn. Propagator Wanted—Storrs & Harrison. Trees for Sale—A P Fasset and G Hamilton. Two Good Farms at Auction—H K Fisher. Fruit Trees for Sale—Israel Starks. Illinois Land for Sale—Jno F Coates. Strawberry Plants—Samuel L Allen. Farm for Sale Cheap—John Duke. Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed—J L Cady. Farm for Sale—F A Spalding. Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed—J Rising.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Young Men and Men of Middle Age Wanted—H G Eastman. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

— Calico balls are "the fashion" in Maine. — The Everett statue fund amounts to \$38,417. — The new Charlestown (Mass.) water works cost \$680,574.

— The Susquehanna River is, in many places, frozen to the bottom. — Edward Everett left no will, and his estate will be divided among the heirs. — The Female College in Pittsburg, Pa., had an attendance of 375 last year.

— According to the last census there were 15,000 deaf mutes in the United States. — It is reported that Coburn and Mace, the pugilists, are to have a prize fight in Canada. — The Smithsonian Institution figures up \$30,000 damages by the fire to the building.

— Nickel cents are so plenty in Canada that merchants won't take them at any price. — The Governor General of Canada contemplates making a visit to England in May next. — Counterfeit 2s on the Warren (R. I.) Bank, and 10s on the State Bank, Providence, R. I., are out.

— Gottschalk's agent ran away a few days since with \$20,000 belonging to the eminent pianist. — The Lincoln College is the name of a new institution of learning to be organized at Topeka, Kansas. — There has been a great snow storm in Madrid—something quite unknown, even to the oldest inhabitants.

— A living frog, about an inch long, was taken from a piece of bituminous coal, in Erie, Co., Pa., a few days ago. — Blonddin's treasurer has failed, and left the successful rope-walker his unhappy creditor to the tune of \$63,000.

— Amelia Lambert, a girl of fifteen, was found lying on a Brooklyn sidewalk the other day, sick with the small pox. — One dollar bills on the Metacommet Bank, Fall River, Mass., altered to fifty, are being circulated in Providence.

— Twenty large gun-carriages have been sent to Sacket's Harbor, as a preparatory step towards defending the frontier. — The Philadelphia people are mad at the horse railroads for charging seven cents fare, and mostly go afoot now-a-days.

— Boston is to have a line of steamers to Liverpool. The first one is to sail April 8th, to be followed every fortnight regularly. — In a vineyard near Folsom, California, there is an orange tree sixteen feet high, which has on it a crop of about 400 oranges.

— Placards with "positively no smoking," are posted about the oil wells, warning visitors that they tread on dangerous ground. — Counterfeit fifties on the Wareham (Mass.) Bank are in circulation; also five hundreds on the Fourth National Bank, Boston.

— At Carbondale, Illinois, there are three cotton gins in operation, and all have been busy since the beginning of the season. — About 80 tons of copper ore are now brought monthly to Southampton from the Cape of Good Hope by the cape mail packets.

— Every barn and storehouse in Belfast, Me., is packed solid with hay, not only on the wharves, but in the surrounding suburbs. — Over one thousand applications for patents on improvements in implements of war, have been made at Washington since 1860.

— Prof. W. S. Quinn of New York skated all the way from St. Paul, Minn., to Quincy, Ill., a distance of 860 miles in fourteen days. — The largest London maker of lucifer matches employs 500 hands and makes 10,000,000 matches and 3,000,000 wax vicietas per day.

— In Lecomster, Canada West, a young girl who gave birth to three children is under arrest for drowning them all in a water pail. — The rebel army is being supplied with roasted peanuts. These are ground up and used in the place of and for the lack of coffee.

— The ladies of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, have contributed nearly \$2,000 for the benefit of the United States Christian Commission. — There was just three days difference in the age reached by Daniel Webster and Edward Everett at the time of their respective deaths.

— A piece of land was recently sold in Boston for \$92.30 per square foot, \$7.80 more than enough to cover it with American dollars. — When Mrs. Jeff. Davis saw old Mr. Blair she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. Jeff. refused to negotiate, after that.

— A bill has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island imposing a fine of \$100 for selling liquor to any student or scholar, who is a minor. — The Kentucky Senate has passed a resolution authorizing railroads to increase their fare and freight 25 per cent, to continue two years.

— The Ames Manufacturing Co. at Chicopee, Mass., are casting in bronze the eastern door of the north wing of the Capitol at Washington. — The colored people in Newport, R. I., have petitioned the legislature to provide for the admission of colored children to the public schools.

— A Vermont paper says the rumor that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact that the hens have to "stamp them" is without foundation. — Only seven members of the Canadian House of Assembly voted against the Alien bill. This looks bad for the rebel sneaks in the Province.

Special Notices.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 50 cents to WREKKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington St., Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 755-4t

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

PTLE'S SALERATUS, PTLE'S O. K. SOAP, PTLE'S CREAM TARTAR, PTLE'S BLUING POWDER, PTLE'S BAKING SODA, PTLE'S STOVES POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PTLE, Manufacturer, New York. 776-13t

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, February 21, 1865.

WE make some changes in our quotations. But the features of the market are not particularly noteworthy.

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, &c.—White wheat flour \$13; red wheat, \$11 7/8. Buckwheat flour quoted at \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Coarse mill feed, \$4; medium, \$3.80; fine, \$3.60 per ton. Corn meal \$2.25 @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—White wheat \$2.40; red, \$2.00 @ 2 1/2. Corn shelled, \$1.35 @ 37; in ear 65 @ 66. Rye, \$1.40. Barley, \$1.50. Buckwheat 70 @ 75 per bu. Oats 75 @ 80.

FORAGE.—There is a good supply of hay in market, but it sells high—\$26 @ 27 per ton being paid to-day for good Timothy. We quote \$15 @ 17. Straw \$10 @ 12. Corn stalks are quoted at \$8 @ 10 per ton; but there are few offered.

SEEDS.—Timothy \$3.50. Clover, \$15 @ 15 1/2. Beans, \$1 @ 2. Peas, \$1.50 @ 2. Flax, \$3 @ 3.50. Onion seed, \$4 @ 4.50 per bushel.

FRUITS.—Green apples sell at \$1 @ 1 1/2 per bushel in the street. Dried apples 14c per lb. Dried peaches 30c. Dried plums 30c. Cranberries not in market.

MEATS.—Dressed hogs, are quoted at \$10 @ 11 @ 100 lbs. Beef, dressed, is quoted at \$10 @ 11 @ 100 lbs. Dressed Mutton, 12 @ 13 @ 100 lbs, by the carcass. Dried beef, 20 @ 22. Hams, 20c. Shoulders, 16 @ 18c. Chickens 20 @ 22c. Turkeys bring 24 @ 25c. quick. Tallow 10 @ 10 1/2 for rough; 15c for tried. Lard, 24 @ 25c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes range at 70 @ 75c. Onions bring \$2 per bushel. Hops, 30 @ 45c. Carrots, 40c @ 45c per bu. DAIRY, &c.—Butter, 50 @ 55c. Cheese, dull at 16 @ 20c. Eggs, 30c. Salt, \$3.45 @ 3 1/2.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Green hides 8 @ 8 1/2c. Green calf skins 10 @ 12c. Pelts recently taken off, \$2.50 @ 3.50 each. Wool.—There has been some wool offered, but dealers pay only 75 @ 80c @ 100 lbs, and holders refuse to sell—hence we have no sales to quote.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton, 85c for Middlings. Flour \$10.15 @ 10.25 for superfine State; \$10.00 @ 10.10 for extra do; \$10.00 @ 10.10 for choice do; \$10.00 @ 10.10 for superfine Western; \$10.75 @ 11 common to medium extra do; \$11.25 @ 11.45 common to good shipping brands extra do; \$11.50 @ 11.75 for No. 1 Chicago spring, \$11.00 @ 11.25 for No. 2 do; \$11.50 @ 12 trade brands. Canadian flour market closed dull; sales at \$10.75 @ 10.85 for common, and \$10.00 @ 10.12 for good to choice extra. Wheat, heavy and lower, with sales of No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.09 1/2 @ 1.10 choice No. 1 do, \$2.20; Milwaukee club, \$2.18; common winter red, Western, \$2.20. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Corn is dull; sales at \$1.28 for old mixed Western and \$1.14 @ 1.15 for new yellow Jersey. Oats, rather more active at 1.08 1/2 for Canada, and \$1.10 1/2 for Western. Dressed hogs, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4 for Western. New mess pork, \$35.75 @ 36.75; prime mess, \$34.25. Hams, 15 @ 22c. Shoulders, 16 @ 18c. Chickens, 20 @ 22c. Turkeys, 24 @ 25c. Lard, 19 1/2 @ 20 1/4c. Butter, \$2 @ 2 1/2 for Ohio, and \$2 @ 2 1/2 for State. Cheese, 14 @ 22c.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Flour, no receipts from the West for ten days. It has therefore advanced. Buckwheat flour, \$4 @ 4 1/2 @ 100 lbs. Corn meal, \$3.75 @ 3.87 1/2 @ 100 lbs. Wheat, no sales. Rye, no sales. \$1.50 @ 1.70 @ 100 lbs. New and damp round yellow, \$1.75 @ 1.80; dry do, \$1.85. Barley firm with sales of Vermont at \$1.94 @ 1.96. Oats, Western, 16 @ 18c. Dressed hogs, \$15.00 @ 17.00 @ 100 lbs. Whiskey, \$2.30 @ 2.40 @ 75 gal.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Flour, sales Indiana double extra \$11 @ 11 1/2. Wheat, sales white Canadian at \$2.18 1/2; Canada spring, 1.90. Corn, old Western mixed, \$1.08 @ 1.09; new, kiln-dried, \$1.50. Oats, \$2 @ 2.08; by cargo, \$2 @ 2.08 @ 100 lbs. Barley, \$1.50. Rye, \$1.45. Timothy, \$25 @ 26 @ 60 lbs. Clover, \$15 @ 15.50. Peas, \$3 @ 3.75. Hams, sugar cured, 22 1/2 @ 23c. Shoulders, 16 @ 20c. Lard, 23 1/2 @ 24c. Dressed hogs, \$14.75 @ 15.75. Salt, \$2 @ 2.25 @ 100 lbs. Bacon, 15 @ 16 @ 100 lbs. Cheese, 14 @ 22c. Butter, \$2 @ 2 1/2 for Ohio, and \$2 @ 2 1/2 for State. Cheese, 14 @ 22c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour market dull. Wheat dull at \$1.42 1/2. Corn quiet. Oats firm, at 66 @ 68 1/2c. Hogs, live, \$13 @ 14; dressed, \$12 @ 12 1/2. Mess pork nominal, at \$32 1/2 @ 33 1/2; prime mess, \$29.50 @ 30.50. By Telegraph.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Flour, \$5.20 @ 5.40 per bbl. Fall wheat, at \$2 @ 2 1/2 @ bushel; spring do, \$2 @ 2 1/2. Barley, 60 @ 67 1/2c. Oats, 42 @ 44c. Peas, 66 @ 71c. Butter, 18 @ 20c. Cheese, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2c. Eggs, 16 @ 20 for fresh. Hams, 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2c. Bacon, 8 @ 9c. Lard, 11 @ 12c. Hay, \$13 @ 15. Wood, \$4 @ 5 1/2.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The wool market is quiet, with transactions only at last weeks figures—no noteworthy changes.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The market is very dull for domestic, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers. The sales of \$300,000 of fine and medium fleeces are in daily sale, and a few choice lots of fleece at \$1.06 @ 1.10 @ 100 lbs. Canada Wool has been quiet. The best grades of combing are held at \$1.20.—Journal.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Beeves received, 2,717 against 5,291 last week. Sales range at \$15 @ 22 @ 100 lbs. Average of sales about \$19.50. Cows, received 102. Sales range at \$8 @ 12. Calf sales, received, 234. Sales at \$2 @ 10. Sheep and Lambs, received, 9,097 against 11,729 last week. Sales at 10 @ 14 @ 100 lbs. Swine, received, 2,805 against 4,615 last week. Sales corn-fed, live weight, 14 @ 14 1/2c; dead weight, 17 @ 18c; dairy-fed hogs, live, 18 1/2 @ 19c; dead, 17 @ 17 1/2c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Beef Cattle range at \$12 @ 25 @ 100 lbs. Sheep, 10 @ 12 1/2 @ 100 lbs. gross. Hogs, \$18 @ 19.50 @ 100 lbs. Cows, \$40 @ 60 for springers, and \$60 @ 90 for cow and calf.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 15.—Beef cattle range at \$2 @ 16 @ 100 lbs.; general average \$12 @ 15. Working oxen, \$10 @ 25. Cows and young calves, \$4 @ 10. Sheep \$12 1/2 @ 15 @ 100 lbs. live weight.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Live Hogs, market quiet with sales at \$13 @ 14 @ 100 lbs.—Advertiser.

The Horse Market.—In anticipation of warmer weather and the approach of Spring—which the almanac says will come by and by, though there is little appearance of it at present—dealers are laying in a stock of the Spring. The war has used large numbers of them up pretty effectually, causing a drain from all parts of the country, while right here at home, in New York and Brooklyn, where thousands of horses are in daily use on the numerous lines of street railroads, the Winter has been so severe—so much icy weather causing the horses to fall and thus get bruised or lame, as to disband many of the teams common. These coupled with the fact that many persons sold off their horses in the fall, with the idea of buying again in spring, are the reasons why horse dealers anticipate brisk sales as soon as the weather sets in. Trade is dull just now, though much better than it was a month ago. Work horses begin to be inquired for, and command from \$150 to \$250 each—in some cases \$300. An occasional sale of a carriage horse coach span is made, generally at high figures, and now and



THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fino Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.

Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

The Practical Shepherd. - This great American work on Sheep Husbandry, will find further notice, by sold by the Publisher and Club Agents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER...

The Practical Shepherd is a large 12mo. volume of 454 pages, handsomely illustrated, printed and bound. Price \$2, (post-paid, if sent by mail) which is cheap at present cost and prices of books.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50% cents per line of space.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1 - Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 50 cents.

FARM FOR SALE - 214 acres. Refers to January Nos. of Rural. F. A. SPALDING, Ann Arbor, Mich.

BEST Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed, sent for 50 cts. packet. J. RISING, Southwick, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP SITUATED in the town of Seneca, 1 mile from R. R. Station, 108 acres, has two young orchards on it. For other particulars apply to JOHN DUKE, Seneca, Allegany Co., N. Y.

ILLINOIS LAND FOR SALE - 480 acres, in quantities to suit, in Jefferson county, in a good neighborhood. Improved farms adjoining; 15 miles south of O. & N. Road, and 4 miles from post-office. For particulars address J. H. COOPER, R. O. C. O. No. 150 Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROPAGATOR WANTED - Wanted, a man who possesses a knowledge of the central market, management of propagating-houses. Especially the growing of grapes from eyes. Single man preferred. Address, with reference and terms, STORIS & HARRISON, Palmsville, Ohio.

TWO GOOD FARMS AT AUCTION. - Persons wanting farms, take notice that the farms advertised by me in Nos. of Rural, Feb. 18th and 25th, will be sold at Auction, two miles east of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, March 1st, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A LARGE AND MOST DESIRABLE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., at the Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries, established in the central market and yard planting. Trees of the "King of Tompkins County," the very best apple known, first propagated here, and of extra size, genuine, can be furnished. Fresh Trees and Grape Vines, by the quantity. Catalogue sent by mail.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. - DR. O. PHELPS BROWN has lately published a Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and General Debility, of 40 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a prescription for the positive and speedy cure of Fits and Dyspepsia. This work will be sent free of all receipt of five cents, to pre-pay postage.

MARYLAND LAND FOR SALE. - Northern men can secure in mild climate and healthy locations, Market Farms, Elegant Homesites and fine Plantations on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River, near their celebrated oyster beds and fisheries. Adapted to the culture of all Grains, Tobacco, Fruits, and the Vine. Direct water communication with and Potomac River, near their celebrated oyster beds and fisheries.

TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS FOR MARKING SHEEP. Express companies having advanced their rates 20 per cent., I shall send the following by express, at the following prices: One set of figures, \$2.25; two set, \$4; four set, \$7; six set, \$9. Initials 25 cents additional per set. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, A. TODD, Jr., Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE "PEOPLE'S" IMPROVED FARM MILL. Price of Mill, Complete, \$50.00.

MANUFACTURED BY R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

The attention of all interested in the subject of stock feed is respectfully called to the

IMPROVED "PEOPLE'S" FARM MILL. The recent improvements made in this Mill make it the most desirable Mill for general use.

The peculiar operation of the Plates make this Mill self-sharpening.

Four movable and six stationary plates constitutes the grinding surface, either of which can be replaced at an expense not to exceed 75 cents, so that this mill can be renewed at an expense of \$7.50.

The movable plates are operated by a double crank, with the power applied on them within one inch of the center of the shaft, giving them an oscillating, Reciprocating and Longitudinal Motion. Requires only 250 REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE, and can be operated with any good two-horse-power.

It will grind corn at the rate of SIX TO EIGHT BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the best manner for Stock Feed, at least one half being the best kind of Family Meal.

This Mill has been well tested and the best of reference can be given for its quality and its operation.

They are simple and durable, take up but little room, and weigh less than 300 pounds, and can be operated by Water, Steam, Railroad or Sweep Horse-Power.

All orders filled with dispatch. Address, R. L. HOWARD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS for sale by GEO. A. BATE, Bellingham, Wash.

GOODRICH'S Seedling Potatoes for Sale. Also Strawberry and other Small Fruits generally. For circulars, terms, &c., address GOODRICH'S, 78-81

The Rural as a Present. - Any subscriber wishing to send the Rural to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$2.00. It is also furnished to Clergymen, Teachers and Soldiers at the same rate.

FARM GATES. TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

Who are in Want of a Cheap, Simple and Durable Gate.

I would state that I have invented three gates (all different, but not patented), which cannot be met with the hearty approval of every farmer, either upon the mountain-side or level plain. How many thousands of dollars worth of grain are destroyed every year by stock for want of gates. That miserable makeshift, yelp bars, is one of the greatest nuisances of the age. The time spent in taking them down and putting them up - the lessons in breachiness given cattle by putting up two or three only, because in haste, and say if true economy does not dictate an utter abandonment of this wretched device for getting into and out of the field. Why does not the farmer use more gates? Because they are so expensive. These gates of my invention are as cheap and as quickly made as a pair of bars. Below is a few of their merits. They open from either end. No nailing is used for the frame. There is no sagging of post, common in gates at the present day. No breaking of latches, no opening by unruly animals. They are light and strong. Besides being a gate, they are an excellent sheep rack. Terms - To any person sending me One Dollar, I will send a drawing and description of my gates, with permission to use Geo. N. L. For \$1.50, Nos. 1 and 2; for \$2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; for \$3, two complete sets of drawings; for \$5, five sets; for \$8, ten sets. I will send them to as many persons as they are sent, but not more than one to a name. Address, LORRENZO D. SNOOK, Barrington, P. O., Yates Co., N. Y.

N. B. I had a preliminary examination made at the Patent Office at Washington, in regard to these Gates. The Attorney who made the examination, states that nothing like them has ever been patented. I would have had them patented, but I can see them cheaper now than if they were patented. They were not have been patented until late in the spring, and then farmers cannot make them as well as at the present time. Hence the course I have taken.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1861, and payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

Table showing interest amounts: One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " " 500 " 20 " " " " 1,000 " \$1 " " " " 5,000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$300,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE Popular 7-30 Loan.

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment. We also receive all Legal Tender Five Per Cent. Notes, and allow the accrued interest to date of subscription.

The 7-30 Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.

Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of the notes on hand at our office for immediate delivery.

Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.

We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates all kinds of United States Securities.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, 78-81 38 Wall Street, New York.

GRAPE FARM FOR SALE. - 160 acres on the west shore of Seneca Lake, 14 miles north of Seneca station, in good cultivation; well watered and wooded. Good building and good fence. A large portion first class grape land. A rare chance for grape culture. Address, D. A. JENNISON, Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE. - Situated half-way between the villages of Ovid and Farmer, in Seneca County, 300 acres of choice land, first rate buildings, abundance of fruit of choice variety, well watered, 30 acres timber; well calculated to make two farms; would sell either separate. Terms cash. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address 78-81 DARWIN LEONARD, Ovid, N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS. - Of the Bell, Cherry and Bugle varieties. Sent for Circular giving mode of culture, price, &c. Also, manufacturer of Grafting Wax and Tree Varnish, for cuts and bruises on trees. A sure protection from weather, and will heal sound wood. The Wax is also valuable for sealing Fruit. F. TROWBRIDGE, Milford, Conn.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS. THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY PROPOSE TO HAVE A TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS THE ENSUING SEASON.

Proposals will be received from places where suitable erections and grounds can be had for the Trial. Notice to be given to the subscriber, at the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, previous to the 25th of MARCH, giving a brief description, in each case, of the advantages claimed for the places offered. B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y. Agricultural Rooms, Albany, Feb. 14, 1864. 778-81

\$5 First Premium Family Gem SEWING MACHINE.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

THE FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed NOVELTY, is perfectly noiseless in operation; uses the straight needle; sews with double thread and regular hand; will gather, hem, ruffle, shirt, tuck, run up breeches, &c., &c. Requires no lubrication or change of stitch; is not liable to get out of order. It is one of the neatest and most useful gifts a household can receive. Its cheapness is remarkable. - Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec. 31. '63. We have witnessed the operation of this wonderful machine, which produces the running-stitch, with single or double thread, as neatly yet very rapidly. Exactly the hand-work, and undeniably will become much used. - N. Y. Tribune. This ingenious and useful machine is perfect in its construction. It uses the straight needle, and the running-stitch machines. No one will pay \$50 or \$100 for a sewing machine, when this one can be bought for \$5. This wonderful machine was awarded the First Premium by the New York State Agricultural Society, for the best sewing machine, in any machine, in any package, in any country, in any year, in any express, on receipt of \$5. Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address all orders FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE CO., 102 Nassau Street, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE URBANA WINE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF NEW YORK. HAMMONDSPORT, STEUBEN CO., N. Y.

CAPITAL, \$250,000 - Shares \$100 Each.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, JOHN W. DAVIS; VICE-PRESIDENT, CLARK BELL; Secretary and Treasurer, HENRY H. COOK; General Superintendent, A. J. SWITZER.

TRUSTEES: Maj.-Gen. W. W. AVERELL, U. S. Army; CLARK BELL, 13 William St., New York; HENRY H. COOK, Bath, N. Y.; JOHN W. DAVIS, Hammondsport, N. Y.; OSCAR J. AVERELL, Bath, N. Y.; FRANCIS M. BIXBY, 371 Washington St., N. Y.; ANDREW L. SWITZER, Hammondsport, N. Y.; JOHN H. HAZEN, Hammondsport, N. Y.

This Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing wines and brandies from the grape, and for the production and culture of the best known varieties, at and near Hammondsport, in the County of Steuben, and State of New York.

The Company has purchased the following property, all situated in the very heart of the vine-growing district. No. 1. - Fifteen acres and 25-100, known as the Bee & Master Vineyard, which is one of the oldest and most successfully cultivated vineyards in the region. A portion of this vineyard was set in spring of 1837, and has borne fruit for upwards of twenty years.

No. 2. - The property known as the A. J. Switzer & Co. Vineyard, containing about thirty-five acres on the shore of the Crooked Lake, on which about twenty-four acres of vines have been planted, including one acre of Delaware, set in spring of 1832.

No. 3. - The property known as the Pine Point Farm, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres of the choicest grape land in the region, and including one acre of Delaware, set in spring of 1832.

All of this property has been selected with great care, and has been critically examined by competent and experienced men, and pronounced of the first quality, and possessing the requisites of soil, exposure and climate essential to the production of the best wine.

On this last named property is about ten acres of land, forming a point, with a steamboat landing and suitable and ample place for the manufactory, vaults and buildings of the Company.

This property is all situated on the hill side, with a south-eastern exposure, and is all contiguous to the lake and immediately on its shores.

The soil is dry and resting upon calcareous rocks. It requires no underdrainage and very little manure.

The climate at this place is remarkably mild and salubrious. Fruits of all kinds have been cultivated here in great perfection, peaches and apricots ripening in the open air. The vine-growing district is embraced in a narrow strip of land, along the shore of the lake, on the border of the lake, and the valley above its head, and an experience of over forty years demonstrates the successful culture of the grape on the temperature of one or two degrees, and the Catawba and Isabella for many years have ripened perfectly in the open air, without laying down or covering vines in winter.

The crop in the past has been almost wholly exempt from frost, the continuity of the lake influencing the temperature; even the well-known frost of June, 1853, which destroyed the whole country, not injuring the vineyards near the lake.

THE CULTURE. The grape was introduced at this point about forty years ago, by Rev. William B. Hewitt, and both varieties, Isabella and Catawba, successfully cultivated by him in the open air.

William Hastings also, for many years continued the culture of the grape, a portion of which was purchased by the Company. During all this time the crop has never failed, and thus far has been exempt from mildew or other diseases.

There are already several hundred acres of bearing vineyards in this district, and the crop has become a valuable and prominent part of the production of this region. It is proposed to erect large and commodious cellars on the property the ensuing season, in time for the vintage of next fall.

The success which has attended the manufacture of wine in the United States, is a sufficient recommendation without detail.

Wine manufactured for some years past from grapes grown here has been highly commended, and has already secured a reputation in no other part of the country.

The protection furnished by Government to our own manufacture, and the universal public demand for a pure article, both of these facts, give the Company every reason to believe that it will be successful.

ESTIMATES. An acre of grapes in a good year will produce three and one half to four tons fruit, but a fair average yield is about one and one half tons.

The price this season has ranged from 15 to 25 cents per pound in New York, in the general market. The price per bushel, as they are worth to the Company for wine purposes) is from \$10 to \$15. The Company can develop at least two hundred acres of bearing vineyards on their property, at the rate of one acre to one acre in a single year, at that price would be \$50,000, exclusive of the manufacture of wine.

The gentlemen who have consented to take the management of this enterprise are most of them experienced in grape culture. Some of them are pioneers in this location. They are well known, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the business will be vigorously prosecuted, as well as economically and honorably managed.

No pains will be spared to secure the most intelligent and competent men to carry on the business of the Company, and the manufacture of the best native wines and brandy, after the most approved American and European methods.

About \$150,000 of the Capital Stock has been already subscribed. Books of subscription for the residue of the Capital Stock are now open at the First National Bank of Bath, New York, at all the principal banks of the country, and at the option of the subscriber to the remainder of stock, at their option, the privilege of loaning from the Company three-fourths or less of the amount subscribed and paid in, on the security of the notes of subscription, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, secured by assignment of stock as collateral. Notes if taken, payable in installments of one and two years.

FOUR STEUBEN COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 1. - Contains 233 1/2 acres, about 100 acres cleared and fenced; new house 40 by 30 feet with wing 40 by 20 ft; well of splendid water; orchard of choice fruit, apples, peaches, plums and cherries in bearing; small hay barn with 300 ft. of shedding for sheep. Farm well watered and in prime order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all new. Cost \$10,000.

No. 2. - Joins No. 1. - Has 47 1/2 acres, about 300 cleared and fenced; large new barn 160 feet by 70, with basement fitted up and shedding for 1,000 sheep; large new granary and wagon house, new house 40 by 30 ft. with wing, well of good water and orchard of choice fruit in full bearing. Farm well watered and in good order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all new and cost \$10,000.

No. 3. - Joins No. 2. - Has 248 acres, about 80 acres cleared and fenced; well watered. Price, \$15 per acre. All the above Farms are remarkably well situated for non-land, meadow lands, watered with good springs. All are new land and now well set in grass, bringing heavy crops of hay. They will be sold to good men on accommodating terms. For further particulars apply to 78-81 WILLIAM BUSH, Wilmington, Del.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, now offers to students very superior advantages. Four years are required to complete the course of study, which is as full in Mathematics, English Literature, History, Philosophy, &c., as in other Colleges.

The courses in Chemistry, Meteorology, Botany, Animal Physiology, and other branches of NATURAL SCIENCE are unusually extensive, great attention being paid also to their practical applications.

The College has Surveying and Leveling Instruments, a Museum of Natural History, Philosophical Instruments and an excellent CHEMICAL LABORATORY, in which students are taught to make analyses.

The Farm has clay sand, loam of different kinds, bottom lands, meadow lands, and nearly every variety of soil known in the State; the stock has been entirely changed in character of late, pure blood cattle of the Yorkshire, Short-Horn and Southdown, and the best of the Jersey, Ayrshire and other valuable stock have been added. In all matters pertaining to farm and stock management, classroom and out-door instruction is given. Such instruction will be much more full than ever before.

In a vegetable garden, unsurpassed in the State for the variety of its products, in the orchard, the small fruit garden, the ornamental gardens and the nurseries, students will find the best methods of Horticulture and kindred subjects.

Students are paid for their labor, and their earnings are frequently paid from one-third to one-half of their expenses.

Students are admitted to select courses, and for any time. There is also a preparatory class for those not sufficiently advanced to enter the College in the fall.

Board is at cost, last year at \$2.50 per week. Tuition free to students from the State; to others, \$20 a year. Rooms are furnished with stove and bedstead.

The classes for the first half year, 1864, will be permanently organized the first day of March next.

For further particulars or for Catalogue apply to 78-81 T. C. ABBOT, President, Lansing, Michigan.

GOOD FARMS IN OHIO. - Those wishing to buy good improved farms cheap in Northern Ohio, of any size, adapted for sheep, young cattle, or dairying, can get information by addressing H. N. BANGROFT, 728 Real Estate Agent, Jefferson, Ashland Co., O.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles without resort to doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE - A Farm of 105 acres of choice land in the village of Canandaigua; well watered and underdrain; fine crops of good fruit, in a pleasant neighborhood, near to churches, schools, &c. Terms made easy. Full particulars given on application to the subscriber.

Feb. 3, 1864. H. N. JARVIS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF Rosewood Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, Music Boxes, Elegant Work Boxes, Gold and Silver Watches!

Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Florentine Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extensions, Silver Buttons, Sets of Stays, Neck Chains, Vest Chains, Plain and Fancy Gold Rings, Gold Thumb Rings, Silver Baskets and FINE JEWELRY of every description, of the best make and latest styles, WORTH \$500,000!

New York Gift Association, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

Among those who have acknowledged the receipt from us of GIFTS valued at over \$100,000, drawn during the month of January, 1864, the following kindly permit their names to be published: - Mr. E. H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., Melodeon, value \$150; Mrs. Tappen, 16 York St., Brooklyn, Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss E. F. Dickerson, Binghamton, N. Y., Melodeon, value \$100; Mr. E. H. Stone, 62 Tenth St., N. Y., Piano, value \$350; Miss Teresa Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Ring, value \$175; Wm. T. Willis, West 23d St., N. Y., Diamond Cluster Ring, value \$125; Miss Eliza H. Sprague, 111 Melodeon, value \$125; Dr. J. Van Ripper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting-Glass Watch, value \$150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, value \$100; Mrs. D. H. H. Sprague, Iowa, Diamond Ear-drops, value \$250. Many persons throughout the country, who have drawn valuable gifts from us, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list.

DISTRIBUTION

Is made in the following manner: - CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes containing the certificate or order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article he has drawn, and its value, which may be from ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article in our list of the same value.

NO BLANKS. You must get the value of your money. We will send by mail or express the article which the purchaser may draw. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. No certificates for thirteen for \$3.

AGENTS WANTED. Send a stamp for a Circular. All letters should be addressed T. BENTON & CO., 78-81 Box 5567, P. O., New York.

Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

Entrance over the Post Office and from Exchange Place. Ladies' Department adjoining main Business Hall. Established in 1842.

Practical Instruction in Book Keeping and Business originated in this Institution, and is more perfectly carried out here than elsewhere. The Practical Department is under the supervision and instruction of the Principal himself.

FELMANSHP by Prof. Rundell, one of the most successful Teachers of the country. TELEGRAPHY - Morse's Instruments are used - Mr. Barton, Chief Operator in the Office of the Western Union Line, teacher.

Ladies' Department adjoining main Business Hall. A Scholarship good for an unlimited time. For further information, please call at the rooms, or send for College Paper. Address, A. R. EASTMAN, Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

TICKS, SCAB, VERMIN. Sheep Wash Tobacco

Should be used by all Farmers on their SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. JAMES F. LEVIN, Agent South Down Company, 68-131 28 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED - To sell 5 NEW INVENTIONS - 2 very recent, and of great value; all pay great profits. Agents. Send and get 50 pages particulars gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

25,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND For sale in New Jersey, 40 miles south of Philadelphia by the Cape May R.R., at \$20 to \$25 per acre. The land is well watered, and the growth of young timber with the land at the above prices. A fine stream with excellent water power running through the center. For further information apply to A. COLE & CO., Manumassukin, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

\$6 FROM 50 CENTS.

Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts., retail at \$6.00 each. 770-131 R. L. WOLCOTT, 130 Chatham Square, N. Y.

DRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE, manufactured by A. LA TOURNETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.

THE FOLLOWING APPLIABLE LIST OF WATCHES, CHAIN, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$600,000.

To be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to who will receive it, and not to be paid until you know what you will receive.

Table listing various watches and items with prices: 100 Gold Hunting Case Watches... each \$100.00, 100 Gold Watches... 50.00, 200 Ladies' Watches... 30.00, 500 Silver Watches... 15.00, 1000 Gold Neck and Wrist Chains... 15.00 to 25.00, 1000 Chain and Guard Chains... 5.00 to 15.00, 8000 Vest and Neck Chains... 4.00 to 12.00, 4000 Solitaire Jet and Coal Brooches... 4.00 to 8.00, 4000 Coral, Jaws, Garnet, &c... 15.00 to 8.00, 7000 Gold Jet, Opal, &c. Bar Drops... 3.00 to 8.00, 5000 Bristle and Scarf Pins... 3.00 to 8.00, 5000 Oval and Bracelets... 5.00 to 10.00, 2000 Chased Bracelets... 5.00 to 10.00, 3500 California Diamond Pins and Rings... 2.50 to 8.00, 2000 Gold Watch Keys... 2.50 to 8.00, 5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs... 4.00 to 6.00, 500

Translated for the Rural New-Yorker. ANACREON'S ODE TO CUPID, STUNG BY A BEE.

As Cupid 'mong the roses lolled, The busy bee did not behold; And so was stung. When, screaming out, He wrung his wounded hand about, And half on foot, and half on wing, To Venus hid, and thus did sing: "O mother," called he with shrill cry, "I perish, perish, and I die! A short, winged serpent wounded me, Which farmers call the 'busy bee.' Then she replied, "If smarts the touch Of this small bee, O son, how much Dost thou suppose do pain the darts Thou piercest oft through mortal hearts?"

Harrisburg, Ind. M. F. S.

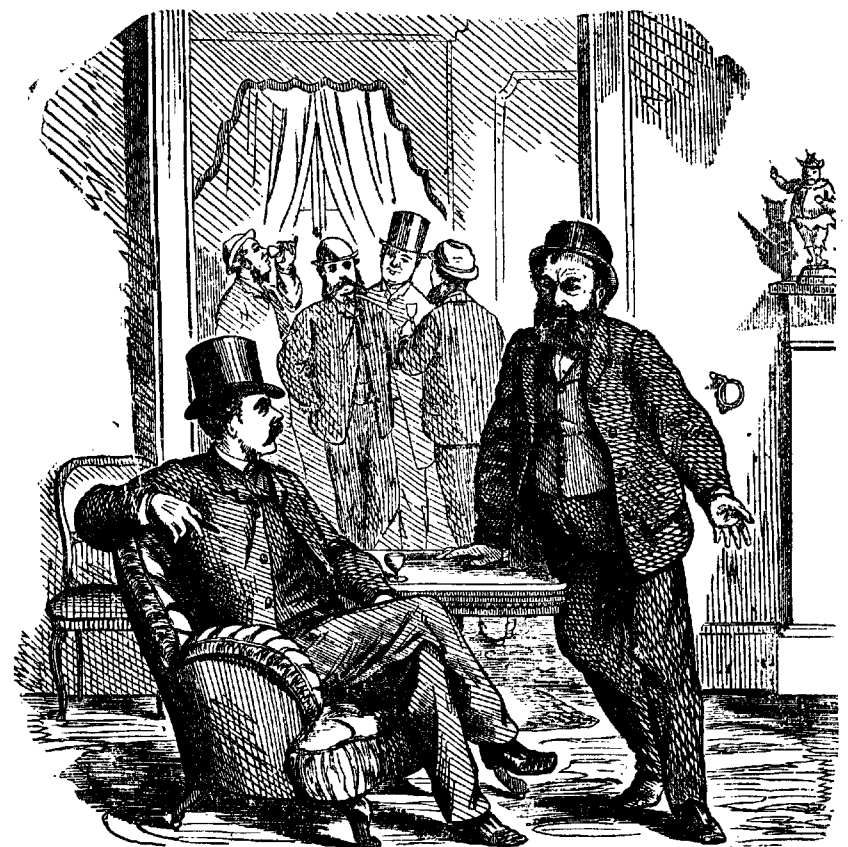
The Story Teller.

IS IT RIGHT?

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

GETTY, the little shoemaker of Leverington, sat bending over his work, singing to himself a pleasant tune; for Getty had a cheerful mind, and a heart as full of music as the throat of a bird. A shadow fell across the room, and he looked up, meeting the face of a neighbor, who stood leaning over the half door of his shop. "Good morning, Getty," said the neighbor. "The same to you, Mr. Hey," returned the shoemaker, a smile breaking over his not very handsome face. "Won't you come in?" "Just for a moment. I want to say a word or two." And Mr. Hey pushed open the half door and entered the shop. "Sit down," said Getty, nodding toward a chair—the back having disappeared. The neighbor sat down. His face had grown serious. He looked at Getty, and Getty looked steadily at him. Now, the shoemaker had a pair of clear, steady eyes—honest, brave eyes—and no man in Leverington had ever been able to look him out of countenance. His eyes were the index of his character. There was nothing covert, nothing awry, nothing of policy about Getty. Meet him where you would, he was open as the day—upright, downright, downright, as was often said of him. So he looked steadily into his neighbor's face, waiting for his word. "I was sorry to see you so strongly in opposition to Mr. Gaskill, last evening," said Mr. Hey. "Which was right? Mr. Gaskill or I?" promptly asked the shoemaker. "That isn't the question I have come to discuss, Getty. I'm your friend, and, seeing danger ahead, I am here to warn and counsel. Gaskill is a strong man in this town." "And I'm only a cobbler!" "Just so; and dependent on the good will of your customers." "No, sir!" answered Getty, lifting his arm with a quick, emphatic motion, and drooping his heavy brows. "I'm dependent on no man's good will. While a just God rules in the affairs of this world, I am not afraid to be right, to speak right, or to do right. I opposed Mr. Gaskill last evening in our church meeting; and not another man present had a word to say against him. True, there were not many on his side, but none was found to stand up for principle with the poor shoemaker, lest the favor of this rich and influential man should be lost." "You put the case very broadly," said Mr. Hey. "I can state it differently." "Very well, I am always ready to hear. Show me the truth and I'll accept it." "Our society is not rich." "Granted." "Half its expense is borne by Mr. Gaskill." "I know." "We cannot, therefore, afford to lose his good-will. If he is inclined to have things his way, it is better to indulge him, even if it is not the best way. There is more to be lost than gained by opposition." "Do you believe in God?" The little shoemaker's voice rounded out into a full tone of questioning surprise. The neighbor did not answer. "Is this God's church, or man's church? Are we working for the salvation of souls, or to give honor and glory to men?" The neighbor kept silence. He was no match for Getty when the little man roused himself. "It is God's church. He will take care of it if we will let him. But if we set men above truth and right, because they happen to have money and influence he will depart from us." "It's of no use to talk with you," said the neighbor, rather coldly. "You take the bit in your mouth and go your own way headlong." "And God being my helper, I'll always get the bit into my mouth when men try to turn me into the wrong way. 'Is it right?' That is the question for me, and you, and every Christian man to ask, Mr. Hey. All the rest is with God; and so far in life I have never seen cause to let my faith fail. When I am right, I feel safe. I am tranquil and peaceful. All the powers of hell cannot prevail against me." Mr. Hey rose from his chair. "Don't be in a hurry," said the shoemaker. "Don't go yet." "Yes, I must go. One might as well talk to the wind as to you. I saw danger in your path and came as a friend to warn you; but you set my counsel at naught. If harm befall you in this thing my skirts are clear." The little shoemaker laid down his work and stood up, leaning over his cutting board. "Mr. Gaskill is angry?" he said. "Of course he is. Such men do not bear opposition well." "Anger is like fire in a man's own house. It may blaze over and scorch his neighbor's house,

but it burns most where it begins. If Mr. Gaskill tries to hurt me he will get hurt the worst." "I am not sure that retaliation is a Christian spirit, friend Getty." "I didn't speak of retaliation. I stand simply on the right; and if Mr. Gaskill thrusts at me because I am right, he will wound himself. That is all." "Good morning," said the neighbor, and went out. The shoemaker resumed his work, turning the matter over in his thoughts. He was a man of remarkable natural shrewdness, very independent, quick to penetrate character, and not given to policy or man-pleasing. He made enemies, as such persons always do; for when weak and venal men, in pursuit of selfish ends, set themselves against him, he was not only able to stand his ground, but to defeat them; for, entrenching himself in the right, he fought with the weapons of truth, and so exposed the selfishness that would bend everything to its own purpose. Not long after Mr. Hey's departure, another shadow fell across Getty's little shop, and a fellow church member came in, looking very grave. "I owe you a small bill," said the man. "Only a trifle," answered Getty, as he laid down his work and took from a drawer a small account book. "Three dollars and forty-one cents." "Very well. I wish to pay it." And the money was counted out. "Shall I give you a receipt?" asked Getty. "No; just mark it off your book. Good-morning." And the visitor hurried away. Not even the semblance of a smile had flitted across his sober countenance. "That means something," said Getty as he went back to his work. "Father says you needn't make them boots he ordered yesterday," cried a shrill voice at the door, and a child's face looked in. "All right," answered the shoemaker. "And that means something of the same kind," he added, as the child's face appeared. "But it won't do. Tom Getty isn't easily scared. There's to be another meeting to-night, and I shall certainly be on hand and have my say. One man shall speak for truth and right, if all the rest are dumb." "Look here, Getty!" called a rough, familiar voice over the half door of the shoe-shop, "I want to say a word in your ear." "A dozen if you please, neighbor Jones. Say on." "You've made a stir in the camp; and are likely to have a hornet's nest about your ears." "Indeed! What's the matter?" "Oh! you know well enough. What on earth possessed you last night? Every one is vexed at your opposition to Mr. Gaskill. You know how much he is relied upon. In fact, the church can't stand without him." "Then the church had better go down," said Getty. "Anything so weak in the knees isn't worth saving." "You're a hard-headed, self-willed fellow," said neighbor Jones, rather sharply; "and presumptuous into the bargain. Why, on earth, can't you keep quiet, and let the congregation go with Mr. Gaskill, if they wish to." "Even if they go to ruin! That sort of thing may suit time servers like you, friend Jones; but Tom Getty always asks, 'Is it right?'" The little shoemaker spoke out strongly, with reproof in his voice. Neighbor Jones was offended at his free speech, and flung himself off in a huff. Getty felt a little sober. He went on with his work; but the singing-birds in his throat were growing serious. The question at issue between him and Mr. Gaskill had particular reference to the Sabbath School, in which Getty was teacher. Mr. Gaskill, who was not at all familiar with its operations, had proposed an entirely new organization under a new superintendent; while Getty, from his more intimate acquaintance with the school, and deep interest in its welfare, saw that, if Gaskill's plans were carried out, half of its usefulness would be lost. Before night more than a dozen of Getty's customers, members of the church, had sent for their bills; and from at least half a dozen other members he had received warning or advice. "The people are getting tired of your opposition to everything that doesn't just suit your fancy," said one. "You are too presumptuous," said another. "I only wonder that Mr. Gaskill was so patient with you last night, letting himself down to argue the case," remarked a third. To all of which the shoemaker had only one response. "Which was right?" "You needn't mind that captious little shoemaker," said one to Mr. Gaskill. "He's always putting in his oar when nobody wants him to. The people are out of patience with him for his conduct last night. I know of two or three who have sent and paid their bills, and who say that he shall have no more of their work. He'll be crowded out. You won't be annoyed by him much longer. He had a piece of my mind to-day." "You've seen him?" "Oh, yes! I called at his shop on purpose, and gave him a good setting down." "What had he to say for himself?" inquired Mr. Gaskill. "Oh! what he always says when cornered!" "What?" "Am I right?" "He thrusts upon you the burden of proving him wrong; and if you can't do that you might as well try to move the rocky mountains as to influence him. I never saw such a set mortal as he is." "Humph!" Mr. Gaskill made no reply; but pressed his lips, drew down his brow, and looked, as his visitor thought, quite angry and annoyed. "He'll be at the meeting to-night, sure; but some of us have made up our minds to put him down squarely."



A NICE DISTINCTION. EXPERIENCED PARTY—"No, it isn't Regular Drinking that hurts a man: it's this way you fellows've got of drinking between drinks." (Harper's Weekly.)

"That is," said Mr. Gaskill, "to show by fair argument that he is wrong. I don't see how else he is to be put down." "We can vote him down," said the other. Mr. Gaskill did not seem to be altogether satisfied with this plan, but said little. In the evening there was an unusually large meeting in the vestry-room. Getty, the shoemaker, was there, sitting alone in one of the pews. He was braced for a conflict, and looked hard and resolute. None came near him. "Mr. Gaskill shall see how little we regard this man." So the people said in their hearts. It was an easy thing to choose between the poor shoemaker, who didn't give twenty dollars a year to the church, and a rich manufacturer who lavished his hundreds. The meeting was opened, and the school question came up. Two or three spoke in favor of the new plan of organization which Mr. Gaskill had proposed. Getty kept silent though it could be seen by the perpetual rising and falling of his brow, and the restless motion of his lips, that he was a deeply interested listener, and would have his say before the thing was over. Mr. Gaskill had not yet participated in any action of the speaking, carried away by a mean spirit of subserviency to a rich and influential man, made this thrust at Getty: "We shall have captious opposition from narrow souls, who cannot see beyond the limits of their little horizon; but let us not be disturbed thereat. Such things always attend the steps of progress and liberality." The speaker sat down, and Getty was on the floor in an instant. Cries of "Question," "Question," ran round the room, from those who had made up their minds to put the shoemaker down. They were satisfied that Gaskill's reform plan would be carried by a large majority, and therefore clamored for a vote. "Let me say but three words," said Getty. "No!" "No!" "Not half a word!" cried voices here and there. "I appeal to the chair," said Getty. "Sit down." "Question." "Question." Excitement and confusion reigned in the room. The chairman was about putting the question, when Mr. Gaskill arose. All became silent. You could hear a pin drop. Every eye was turned upon the man whose word in church matters had become almost law with more than half of those present. No one cried, "Question" now. "Mr. Chairman—" he began. But Getty did not allow him to proceed. Respectfully, but firmly, he said, "I have the floor Mr. Chairman." "Insolent fellow!" exclaimed one, near the shoemaker, loud enough to be heard. But Getty paid no attention to him. "And should be heard," said Mr. Gaskill, yielding the floor. He spoke this sentence heartily. "I have but three words to say, Mr. Chairman." There was a change in Getty's voice. The stern resoluteness with which he had declared, "I have the floor, Mr. Chairman," was gone. In the deep hush that followed, he said, with an appeal in his tone that made every heart thrill, "Is it right?" And then, moving out from the pew in which he had remained alone from the commencement of the meeting, he walked slowly down the aisle and left the vestry-room. No response was made for over a minute. At length Mr. Gaskill arose, and, in a subdued voice said: "As men and Christians, we must not be deaf to that appeal, 'Is it right?' Honestly, my friends, I am not altogether sure that the change we have purposed making will be right. God instructs us in many ways; and He also rebukes us in many ways. He does not ask us by what messengers we will hear from Him, but sends counsel and warning by whom He will. I think he has spoken to us to-night, and through the lips of one we may have been weak and sinful enough to despise. I believe that a motion to adjourn is desirable in order, and I now offer such a motion." The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned; all present returning home more sober and thoughtful than when they assembled together. It was still early, and Getty went back to his shop to finish a shoe he was mending for a customer. About nine o'clock a lad came in and said, "Mr. Gaskill would like to see you for a little while this evening." "Let Mr. Gaskill come and see me. I'm as good as he is, and he's as able to walk as I am." This was what Getty thought, but he did not so speak. Instantly another thought came into his mind, "Is it right?" This settled his action. "Very well," he replied. "Tell Mr. Gaskill that I will come round." The rich man met the poor shoemaker, with a frank, kind manner. (Concluded on page 65, this number.)

[SPECIAL NOTICE.] YOUNG MEN AND MEN OF MIDDLE AGE WANTED.

By an arrangement with gentlemen at Washington, and through agencies established in different cities, I am now prepared to furnish lucrative and honorable situations for every young man or man of middle age, who completes (in a thorough, satisfactory manner) the course of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING at EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. But a small portion of those who graduate desire the assistance of the College in this matter, and the demand for Spring and Summer business is greater than the supply. The great preference exhibited by the business community for those who qualify at this institution is owing to the fact of their being so thoroughly drilled in ACTUAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS. It is this that has given the College such wide spread reputation and placed it so far in advance of all the Commercial or Business Schools. Reference is given to two hundred graduates in the Government Departments at Washington, more than four hundred in banks, offices and mercantile establishments in the city of New York, and to Merchants, Book-keepers, Accountants, Salesmen, Telegraph Operators and Business Men in the different cities and villages of the country who have been PRACTICALLY educated here. Associations of the graduates have been formed in Boston, Washington, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other cities. The entire expense of the Course, including Board, Tuition Fee and Incidentals, is from \$80 to \$90. Applicants are admitted at any time. Full particulars may be had by addressing H. G. EASTMAN, President National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St. TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Three Dollars a Year—To Clubs and Agents as follows:—Five Copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$2.50 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on copies sent abroad, \$2.70 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$3.50 to Europe,—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers reinitiating for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage. The best way to remit is by Draft on New York, (less cost of exchange),—and all drafts made payable to the order of the Publisher, MAY BE MAILED AT HIS RISK. The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates. Persons sending less than full price for this volume will find when their subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address label—the figures indicating the No. of the paper to which they have paid being given. 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." Direct to Rochester, N. Y.—Persons having occasion to address the RURAL New-Yorker will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places. 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. Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance. This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.] The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

PURE CANE SEED FOR 1865. REGULAR SORGO.—By mail (prepaid), 30 cts. # D. By Express, 10 lbs. or less, 25 cts.; 10 to 40 lbs., 20 cts., and over 40 lbs., 15 cts. # D. EARLY SORGO, COOMERANA AND NEAZANA.—By mail (prepaid), 40 cts. # D. By Express, 10 lbs. or less, 30 cts., 10 to 40 lbs., 25 cts., and over 40 lbs., 20 cts. # D. LIBERTIAN (a new and superior variety).—By mail (prepaid), 60 cts. # D. By Express, 10 lbs. or less, 50 cts., 10 to 40 lbs., 40 cts., and over 40 lbs., 30 cts. # D. Package included. The above prices were raised with special reference to purity. Address 785-22eow CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., SCHENECTADY, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS OF Endless Chain & Lever Horse-Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Separators, Clover Balers, Circular and Cross-cut Wood-Sawing Machines, Broom Corn Sowers, Cider Mills, &c. Send for a Circular containing description and price list of the above named machines. 782-eowif

COOLEY & OPDYCKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 Merchants' Row West Washington Market, NEW YORK. Dealers in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Live Stock, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Fat, &c. &c. Peaches, Apples, and Green Fruits made a specialty. Refer to first houses in New York, and well known public men. Correspondence from producers, dealers, and fruit-shippers solicited. Send for our free circular. Consignments from the country respectfully solicited and prompt returns made. 778-eowif

IMPORTANT TO HORSE RAKE MANUFACTURERS. The subscribers, yielding to the solicitations of many Manufacturers of Horse Rakes, have at length completed arrangements for furnishing Rake Teeth of any shape desired, bent and tempered to any pattern. We have no hesitation in asserting that our Rake Teeth, which they can now rely upon procuring from us good reliable Teeth, of very superior temper, and in any quantity on short notice. We furnish, in addition to the ordinary sizes of Round Teeth, Sprout's Patent Shape Teeth, for which we have the exclusive right of manufacture. Below we annex present list of Sizes: 7-16 Inch Round No. 1 1 3/8 " " " " No. 2 3 " " " " No. 3 Sprague's Patent " " No. 4 " " " " No. 5 Extra price for all Teeth over 5 feet in length, also when a coil or spring is made on the tooth. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Sprout's Patent, correspond for strength with the same Nos. of Round, and are much lighter and more elastic. Our Teeth are all tested before leaving the shop, and warranted to be a perfect fit to the stamp. Parties ordering Teeth should be careful to send pattern. We also furnish Rake Steel to order, cut to lengths, at lowest market rates. HUBBARD, WELLS & CO., Respectfully, Manufacturers of Best Raked and all descriptions of Cast Steel. Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1, 1864. 778-1861

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADE. 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 long and so thoroughly tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them. A boy 15 years old, with four good horses, can spade six to eight acres per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when done. Depots will be established at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other Western and Southern cities, and a small endeavor to meet the demand by manufacturing extensively; but orders must be sent early to avoid delay and disappointment. For further information, price, &c., send for Circular. J. C. BIRDWELL, Agent, Buffalo, Pa., Plover Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1864. 777-18

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, For Families, Churches and Schools, ADAPTED TO SACRED AND SECULAR CHURCH AND 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. Illustrated Catalogues, with full particulars, FREE to any address. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer street, New York, and No. 274 Washington street, Boston. GIBBONS & STONE, Sole Agents for Rochester and Monroe county, No. 22 South St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y. 7817

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per pound. Warranted To give Satisfaction. For valuable information upon this subject of BELLS send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of this description of Bell with Harrison's self-acting patented rotating hangers in the country or in Europe. AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty street, New York. 778-11

U. S. GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LEG DEPOSITS.—Where the Government furnishes the United States Army and Navy Leg to soldiers gratis, or its value applied on the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, which has lateral motion at the ankle, is of natural one. New York, 62 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y. over the post-office; Cincinnati, Ohio, in Mechanics Institute; St. Louis, Mo., 23½ Pine street; Chicago, Ill., opposite the post-office. DODGE & BLY, D. U. S. Commissioner. Citizens furnished on private account. For instructions, address Dr. BLY, at nearest Depot.

\$125 A MONTH! WANTED.—Sewing Machine Agents! Everywhere, to introduce the new Sewing Machine. Dollar Family Sewing Machine, the only low priced machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are inferior, and the seller and user both lose. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, B. H. W & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. 776-12

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. 65 B. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y. CANCERS CURED.—Cancers and Tumors of every description removed and cured without pain or the use of the knife by DR. B. BARCOCK & SON, 781-11 No. 27 Bond Street, New York.