

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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[WHOLE NO. 764.]

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.  
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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 Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal, rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

## Agricultural.

### CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

#### Camelina sativa.

ALONZO HENDRICK writes:—"I send you, herewith, some yellow seed or false flax. Is it worth anything in market. I have often heard it said it was worth as much as flax seed for oil; but whether it is like tory burrs in wool, I do not know. One man said he had made much money by them, because they brought as much as the wool. I do not know the botanical name of this plant, but it will probably produce ten seeds to one of flax. Will a screen to separate flax from all other seeds, be an invention that will pay?"

This plant is *Camelina sativa*—Gold-of-pleasure. It is cultivated in Europe—is a common crop there in many localities—for its seed, which is manufactured into oil. The oil is sweet, and said to be eatable, when fresh, but is apt to become rancid. It burns well and freezes with difficulty. This crop is sown in the Spring, but may be deferred till June in countries having a warm, dry autumn. MORTON says:—Three months ripen it in such districts. It is sown broadcast at the rate of about four pounds per acre, and is harvested when the seed pods begin to turn yellow. If too ripe, it is apt to shell. It is said to prefer good wheat land; but it is found to pay on the Continent, on inferior, sandy soils. In England, the crop is averaged at from three to four quarters per acre, and sells for forty shillings per quarter.

#### Feeding Horses.

THERE is perhaps no class of animals belonging to the farmer more systematically and generally abused by feeding, than horses. It is not wanton abuse, not willful, but thoughtless disregard of physiological laws. Go to church in the country, where you will have a good opportunity to watch the farm horses as they draw in the church-going farmers and their families. Tell us how many round-barrelled, clean-bodied, natural-shaped horses you can count? You cannot find five per cent. that are not out of shape with bodies more resembling a cow than a horse, carrying around a weight of paunch which tells its own tale of gross, inconsiderate feeding. And these animals, right from the plow, are driven, in many cases, as if they were of the "three-minute" breed! What wonder that they wheeze! They are allowed to stand at a rack full of hay all day, or roll in fresh clover when not at work. And concentrated food would be so much better for them.

The foregoing has been suggested by what we find in an article in the *Scientific American* on bruising oats, or the importance of attention to the mechanical state, as well as quality and quantity, of horse feed. The following is the paragraph which we commend to the thoughtful owner of work-horses:

"A horse fed on whole oats and uncut hay, expends a large proportion of his motive power in the process of mastication. After a hard day's work he has before him the task of reducing to pulp 15 or 20 pounds of hard food, and the operation is carried on in the hours

which ought to be devoted to repose. Not unfrequently is the animal so tired that he is unable to properly chew his food; he, therefore, bolts the oats, a large proportion of which passes unchanged through his body. Those who desire to render fully effective the motive power of the horse, must pay attention to the mechanical state as well as to the quality and quantity of his food. The force expended by the horse in comminuting his food—when it is composed of hay, straw and oats—may be set down as at least equal to the power he expends in one hour and a half of work, such, for example, as plowing. The preparation of his food, by means of steam or water power, or even by animal motive power, would economize, by at least one-half, the labor expended in its mastication; this would be equivalent to half a day's work in every week—a clear gain to the animal's owner. It has been objected to the use of bruised oats, that they produce a laxative effect upon the animals, but this disadvantage may be obviated by the addition of cut straw to his food."

#### Cutting up Corn.

A CORRESPONDENT who has never practiced cutting up corn wants to know "when it should be done—when is the time to commence?" Well, that is an important question. And there are many farmers who do not seem to have discovered its importance, for they invariably wait until the frost has killed all the foliage, though the frost does not come until long after the corn is mature. And then they set diligently to work to cut and shock up the frosted stalks—for what earthly good we never could divine!

With hay at present prices, this question of corn cutting is an important one. Hay \$20 to \$22 per ton in this market at this writing! We pray you, good farmer, have a vigilant eye to the corn fodder—let it aid your turnip and other root crops, in eking out the hay, in enabling you to dispose of it, if necessary, in order to invest in Government Bonds in support of Law and Order. As soon as the corn is fairly glazed, corn cutting should commence—even though frost be several weeks delayed in his arrival—the longer he stays away the better. We are satisfied from experience, and much observation that quite as good—and we have sometimes thought heavier—corn is obtained by cutting it up just as soon as it is fairly glazed, as we get by allowing the stalks to stand and dry up where they grow. Of one thing we are positive—that any possible loss in weight or nutrition is more than made up by the enhanced value of the stalks for forage. Corn cut up early in September, as we have often done—allowed to stand in the shock or stood until October, husked during those delightful, golden, hazy, autumn days, and the stalks stacked when perfectly dry and before the fall rains come on, is worth nearly double, as a crop, that it would be if left uncut until frost comes. The stalks are worth for forage nearly as much, tun for tun, as good hay. At any rate we do not want any better forage for milch cows.

When corn is cut up as early as we recommend, the stalks should not be made very large. Fifteen hills of good stout eastern corn will make a stook quite large enough—especially to handle—when set up around a standing hill, and the tops bound to it. If the corn is cut and laid down, then bound in small bundles and set up in stooks, a greater number of hills may compose a shock. In the West, on the prairies, where there is a great circulation of air, the practice of making much larger shocks obtains—though the objection made to early cutting because the stalks mold, grows out of this practice of packing too many together. Many prairie farmers have much to learn in the way of economical care of this great forage resource with them. If any of our prairie readers have discovered the best way of securing corn fodder we will be glad to hear from them. And we urge that, with the present prices of hay and grain and beef, few farmers can afford to let their corn fodder be ruined by frost if they can get help or machinery to secure it. It is not too early to be looking out for such help and making preparations for such providence.

#### Manuring Next Year's Corn Land.

J. N. F. GOSS writes:—"Please inform me how you would apply manure on land intended for corn next year. About half of it is low, flat, intervalle land. It has been kept up sometime, and I wish to put on a small quantity of manure. Would you spread it this fall as it is carted out to the field; or would you draw and

leave it in heaps and spread as fast as needed to plow; or would you put it in the hill? I have plenty of well rotted manure, and wish to apply it to the best advantage possible."

If we were going to apply manure under the above conditions, we should shelter it during winter, plow the land for corn just before planting, and either manure in the hill or thoroughly incorporate it with the soil by the use of the cultivator, harrow or light plow. If we were going to draw it on to the land this fall, we should spread it from the wagon, or cart, as we drew it out. We would not pile it in the field at all. Manure can be more evenly distributed from the cart with a fork. And the good farmer aims to so distribute it.

#### Thinning Roots.

FROM all we can gather, a large area has been planted with root crops, especially turnips. It is difficult to make some folks believe that the less you have the more you have, or get, i. e., the more carefully and systematically root crops are thinned, the heavier and better the crop per acre—especially if the soil is rich and adapted to root culture. Swedes ought never to be nearer than twelve inches apart, and in some soils and situations eighteen inches would be a better distance. The flat or round turnip may be grown nearer together; but on the black, rich, moist soils usually selected, twelve to eighteen inches is quite near enough. And this thinning process should commence as soon as the plants are well established, and should be carefully and faithfully prosecuted. We urge this not because of any pet theory we have, but because facts and experience have proved it to be wise policy. It is too apt to be neglected.

#### Breaking Breachy Cattle.

THE following singular statement was made at a late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club at New York, and as there may be something in it, we advise those having breachy cattle to try the experiment:—"To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the eyelashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eyelashes are grown again. Of this we are informed by Samuel Thorne, the great breeder of Dutchess county, who assured us that he had tested it upon a pair of very breachy oxen. As it was of great value to him, he hopes it will be tried by others."

#### Don't Stint the Colts.

DR. DADD says:—"At no time in the life of colts, do English farmers pay so much attention to these animals, or feed them better, than during their first winter; and these men contend that, if you inform them correctly how a colt is fed and cared for the first year, they will predict what kind of a horse he will make."

Just so soon as a colt is weaned, he should have a few handfuls of good oats, bruised, per day, a few pounds of cut straw, and a few pounds of hay cut. All else that he procures in the pasture will fill up the gap in his stomach (which occurs between meals), and he will not over distend that organ, nor his intestines, simply because the wants of nature have to a great extent been satisfied, or rather provided for, by feeding the articles just alluded to. Some persons may object to feeding colts in a generous manner, on account of the expense; but if good fodder makes strong, vigorous and healthy colts, and such colts make valuable horses, then I think that such investment must pay well. Finally, the principal effect produced on the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is, to hinder his best development. Therefore, I say don't stint the colts.

#### Applying Manures.

MR. PATTEN, of Hightstown, N. Y., informs the *Country Gentleman* that one-third of a field in strips received an autumn dressing of manure at the rate of about 12 or 15 loads per acre. A 2d portion was manured in the spring with an equal quantity, and a 3d was dressed with guano, at the rate of 300 pounds per acre. The crop on the fall-manured part was about three times as good as on that manured in the spring. The guano gave an intermediate result. The 2d year guano was applied over the whole, and the 3d year the growth on the autumn-manured portion was decidedly the best; the 2d best was on that which was guanoed the first year; and the poorest of all was on the spring-manured portion.

## 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.

### IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

MR. H. S. RANDALL.—Dear Sir: I trust you will excuse my pertinacity in addressing you again on the subject of in-and-in breeding; for having once committed myself before your readers, I can not allow your remarks to pass unnoticed.

In my letter contained in the RURAL of March 5th, I stated that farmers who intend to make the raising of wool and mutton, or butter, cheese and beef, their business, would not succeed as well by close breeding as by the judicious crossing of families or animals of different blood, but nowhere in this letter did I state that close breeding was not necessary to those who make the raising of thorough-breds their specialty. Breeders of thorough-bred stock generally make their profits from the sale of animals for stock purposes, therefore make every effort to produce excellent specimens of their kind, which they often dispose of at high figures. But if all breeders should raise thorough-breds and believe in in-and-in breeding, they would find no purchasers for stock animals. Therefore, the question to those who do not raise thorough-breds for sale, is, Which are the most profitable, thorough-breds, crosses, or grades? The thorough-bred horse is a noble animal, but a cross with some other breed is more useful. Although thorough-bred cattle have been fed to monstrous proportions under certain circumstances, crosses and grades often beat them under ordinary circumstances for beef, and commonly excel them for the dairy. The Cotswold is a heavier sheep than the South Down, but a cross of the two will produce a heavier sheep at two or three years old than a full blooded Cotswold. Practical farmers in England have been aware of these facts many years, and seldom breed thorough-breds, unless to sell for stock purposes.

I can not agree with you in what you consider to be facts in defense of in-and-in breeding. On the contrary, as far as my knowledge extends, nature seems to provide a preventive. There appears something more than moral considerations which prevent inter-marriage, or why is the human race more commonly attracted toward their opposites in form, temperament and complexion? Doves are not always pairs, and I remember how vexed I have been to see some stranger tom drive away my favorite tom and take his mate, she never refusing to mate with the conqueror. Many kinds of birds, as the partridge, grouse, &c., gather in large flocks after breeding time, and there is a general mixing up until pairing time again. Many kinds of animals and birds, such as hares, rabbits and pheasants, ramble some distance from their home in search of mates in early spring. The domestic bull, when running at large on the prairies, will leave a large herd of cows and travel several miles to some other herd, and as often a stranger bull takes his place.

If I found it necessary to weed my flock of feeble animals, as they do in Spain, I should look to the source, and certainly expect to find an error in breeding. I know it is possible to produce sheep that will shear from twelve to twenty-four pounds of grease and wool, either by close breeding or crossing; but are the inter-bred sheep as free from disease?—are they as prolific?—or do they require weeding out? There need not be two per cent. weeded out of a well bred and properly handled flock, until the animal (weeded out) pays for his keeping to the butcher and a bonus in the shape of wool beside; neither will there be ewes which refuse to own their lambs, nor will sheep decline carry off an unlimited number, or any other disease which is produced by constitutional debility.

I believe, and think I am correct in stating, that Mr. YOUATT is considered to be the best writer on sheep in England, and Mr. RANDALL the best in the United States. Mr. YOUATT believes in close breeding to produce uniformity, but always admits that a stimulus in the form of a little foreign blood infuses a tone and vigor among sheep. I supposed that Mr. RANDALL was not an advocate for in-and-in breeding for general purposes, judging from letter the

eleventh contained in his work, "Sheep Husbandry in the South." If he has changed his opinion, will he not show us how to obtain those advantages he claims, instead of cautioning us against it, or, in other words, show us how we may reap to our profit those edged tools.

Trusting that you will publish this,  
I am, Sir, Yours truly,

R. H. SAUNDERS.

Pecatonica, Ill., Aug. 8th, 1864.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.—MR. SAUNDERS is entirely right in supposing that "Mr. RANDALL was not an advocate for in-and-in breeding for general purposes," when, sixteen years ago, he wrote "Sheep Husbandry in the South." Nor is he now. We believe that in the hands of the adept, it is the surest road to important and permanent improvements—that in the hands of the ignorant or unskillful, it is the readiest course to degeneracy and decay. But perhaps we think the needle's eye through which the in-and-in breeder must pass, to attain success, is larger than we thought it sixteen years ago. During that comparatively brief period, a great and most auspicious revolution has been completed\* in the character of the fine woolled sheep of the United States. For the purpose of meeting our own national wants, at least, the first class American Merino of to-day is a doubly valuable animal to the first class Merino of twenty years ago—and it far excels the Merino of any other part of the world. And these highly improved animals, Mr. SAUNDERS, are as "free from disease"—are as "prolific"—and do not require as much "weeding out," as the common stock of Merinos, in the hands of those farmers who consider it all important to obtain an "unrelated" ram for their flocks as often as once in two years. Yet this transcendent improvement has been wrought by the closest of in-and-in breeding! There are some highly improved flocks in which occasional crosses have been admitted; but in these, the crossing has been the exception and the in-and-in breeding the rule. This is the case with the improved Paulsars. And where such occasional crosses have been made, it has not been done so far as we know, to obtain the benefit of *new blood per se*. The constitution of the Paulsars did not require it. Their characteristic hardiness remained unimpaired. They were first crossed for the purpose of making an improvement in their wool. They were next crossed to obtain some of the choice qualities of the improved Infatando—a thoroughly in-and-in bred sheep. There are no frequently crossed flocks of Merinos in the United States which compare with either of the preceding in established features of excellence. The nearest approaches to them are flocks which have been crossed up—we might say graded up—to excellence, by *borrowing their blood*. Their owners have improved their own original stock, not by breeding or establishing anything new. They have not improved on, or equaled, the improved family from which they are borrowing their improvements. They have done what the grower does who buys full blood Merino rams to put with, say, his own "native," or "Mexican" ewes. He furnishes the alloy—somebody else contributes the gold. As the gold increases and the alloy diminishes, the combined metal will, of course, become more valuable. But, certainly, everybody would laugh to hear the furnisher of the alloy claiming that his cross had helped the quality of the gold. Yet there are sheep breeding quacks enough who do what amounts exactly to the same thing. They buy the fruits of other men's skill—appropriate it to their own use—and then each, with a look of owl-like gravity, exclaims—"behold my improvements!"

To sum up the whole matter—we repeat the assertion, that there are no other Merino flocks in the United States which compare in general excellence with those wherein the in-and-in breeding has been strict, or wherein it has been strict enough to be the rule instead of the exception. With such great eye-opening facts staring us in the face, what is the use of general assertions or theoretical arguments against in-and-in breeding, where it is properly conducted? How can we get away from the solid evidence of our own senses? Even Mr. SAUNDERS seems to us to admit quite too much in its favor to justify his own conclusions. How can "animals for stock purposes"—i. e., for breeding—be "excellent specimens of their kind" if they possess any constitutional or other natural defect resulting from

\* It has begun perhaps a little earlier, but its effects had not become marked in 1848.

in-and-in breeding—nay, more—if they are not generally very superior animals? We suppose that excellence is excellence, whether it is found in the hands of the breeder or wool grower. We know of no standard of excellence that is recognized by the one and not by the other.

We do not intend here to answer those of our correspondents' various particular statements in which we non-concur, wherein we have previously covered the same ground. But we notice one new position of his, at first view not without weight, if based on correct observation, viz., that brutes, like human beings, are "more commonly attracted toward their opposites in form, temperament and complexion." It is true that some kinds of male brutes are disposed to rove not only from female to female, but from flock to flock. They appear to be actuated by unappeasable lust, and by a love of change in the gratification of that lust. But has Mr. SAUNDERS ascertained that the different forms, color, etc., natural to different breeds or families, has anything to do with this? The domestic ram is as great a rover as any other animal. Does the Merino ram, when he breaks from his inclosure to find new flocks, exhibit a preference for Leicester or South Down flocks, over those of his own breed? Or does he exhibit any preference for Merino flocks of a different form or complexion, or "temperament," from his own? Has Mr. SAUNDERS observed that a light colored ram, horse or bull prefers a dark colored ewe, mare or cow—that a tall male of either of these kinds of animals, prefers a low built female—a thick, broad male, an attenuated female—and so on, after the manner in which human beings exhibit their preference for their opposites? If Mr. SAUNDERS can answer these questions in the affirmative, then the facts thus established will form a very plausible foundation for his implied inference, viz., that "nature seems to provide a preventive" against in-and-in breeding, among brutes, by implanting an instinctive propensity in them to seek cohabitation with their unlikes instead of their likes. For closely related animals are, of course, as a general thing, much more alike than unrelated ones. But unless our correspondent can answer these questions in the affirmative—and we have no idea that he or any other sensible man is prepared to make an affirmation so preposterous—his fancied analogy falls to the ground.

There are cases, in which purely physical causes and effects are alone concerned, where interesting and profitable comparisons can be instituted between men and brutes, for the purpose of throwing light on the hidden laws of nature; but in other cases—in cases where the human mind as well as mere matter, influences the result—nothing can be more fallacious and misleading than these analogies. What has the dim and limited brute-mind, which we call instinct, to do with the imagination, fancy, sentiment, association, intellectual and moral sympathy of that love which is

"All made of passion, and all made of wishes,  
All adoration, duty, and observance,  
All humbleness, all patience, and impatience,  
All purity, all trial, all observance!"

Mr. SAUNDERS' concluding question—how to obtain the advantages of in-and-in breeding—is a very difficult one to answer. We have attempted, in the *Practical Shepherd*, to show under what circumstances it should be preferred, and under what circumstances cross breeding should be preferred. We have attempted in that work and elsewhere to give some rules and reasons which should guide in the former practice. It is hardly necessary to repeat those utterances here. But if those rules were a thousand times more minute, more clearly expressed and more profound and accurate, they never would make a successful in-and-in breeder, or even effectively tend to that result, unless the natural capacity for that special employment previously existed in his mind. Rules never made a great poet, orator, general or sheep breeder! The best rules may be duly expounded to the thousand—duly drunk in and theoretically understood by the whole thousand—nay, wisely written about, editorially or otherwise, by said thousand—and then peradventure but one of the entire number, and he perhaps having the fewest words of any, can practice them with marked and great success!

#### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

**EAR MARKS.**—Mr. J. D. JACOBUS, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., writes us:—"I have been using Von THER'S system, somewhat modified, for permanently numbering my sheep by notches in the ears. I like the plan of registering sheep by permanent numbers very much; but I should like to adopt some system of numbering that is simpler and equally permanent without so much cutting and mutilation of the ears. Will some of the Vermont breeders, or others that have had experience, state how the plan of numbering, by inserting in the ear No. 8 copper belt rivets, on which the number is stamped, succeeds? Is there any danger of the rivets losing out of the ear by any means? Is there any other plan still better than either of those spoken of? A practical answer will much oblige me."

**WOOL HOUSE.**—The same gentleman further says:—"I would like to see in the Sheep Department of the RURAL, the best plan for building a Wool House that would hold three or four thousand lbs. of wool."

**BEST BREED OF SHEEP FOR WOOL GROWING.**—JOHN C. FLANAGAN, Dunkirk, N. Y., wishes to know what breed of sheep is best adapted to wool growing in this climate? Wherever wool is the primary consideration and mutton and the accessory, the Merino is most profitable: wherever mutton is the prime consideration and wool but the accessory, the improved English breeds are most profitable. As Mr. FLANAGAN puts the case, Merino sheep are the ones he wants.

**LINCOLN SHEEP.**—A correspondent wishes to know where these sheep are to be found in the U. S. LLOYD AND D. CLIFF, Esq., of Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., used to own a fine flock of them; but whether there are any full-blood flocks now in our country we are not informed.

#### WOOL GROWERS' STATE CONVENTION.

THE Wool Growers of the State of New York, and other persons interested, are requested to meet at the CITY HALL, (Court House), in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a State Wool Growers' Association, and adopting such other measures as may be deemed expedient.

August 15, 1864.

A. B. ALLEN	New York.
HORACE ALLEN	Albany Center.
LEWIS P. ALLEN	Black Rock.
RICHARD H. ALLEN	New York.
ALEXANDER ARNOLD	Avoca.
E. A. AUSTIN	Wheeler.
ALLEN H. AVERY	Manlius.
T. G. BAILY	Albion.
LUTHER BAKER	Lafayette.
WILLIAM BEEBE	Eaton's Neck.
S. M. BARKER	North Hector.
L. B. BLOOD	Italy Hill.
E. E. BROWN	New Hope.
H. T. BROOKS	Port Creek.
CHESTER BAKER	Lafayette.
L. BRADNER	South Dansville.
A. B. CONGER	Walbridge.
ELON COMSTOCK	New York.
CHARLES COOK	Havana.
SAMUEL CHERVER	Manlius.
EDMUND O. CLAPP	Manlius.
E. G. COOK	Ellisburgh.
WM. CHAMBERLAIN	Red Hook.
EZRA CORNELL	Ithaca.
A. H. CLAPP	Manlius.
WM. COCKBURN	Kingston.
S. W. COLE	Friendship.
N. M. DART	N. Harpersfield.
JAMES M. ELLIS	Syracuse.
ELIJAH ENNIS	Palmyra.
THEODORE S. FAXTON	Fairmount.
GEORGE GEEDS	Fairmount.
JAMES GEEDS	Sar Harbor.
WM. H. GLEASON	Saratoga Springs.
OSCAR GRANGER	Lowville.
NORMAN GOWDY	Lowville.
BENJ. N. HUNTINGTON	Greenwich.
Y. HEALY	South Dansville.
CHARLES H. HULL	New Lebanon.
C. HATCH	Monticello.
JAMES S. HAWLEY	Hawleyton.
BENJ. P. JOHNSON	Albany.
ORANGE JUDD	New York.
JOHN JOHNSTON	Geneva.
WILLIAM KELLY	Rhinebeck.
JOHN A. KING	Jamaica.
L. B. LANGWORTHY	Rochester.
ROBERT M. LYON	Wheeler.
A. LARROW	Montgomery.
C. S. MORRIS	Fordham.
CHESTER MOSES	Marcellus.
OTTO F. MARSHALL	Wheeler.
D. D. T. MOORE	Rochester.
D. A. MORRISON	Montgomery.
FRANKLIN J. MARSHALL	Wheeler.
EZRA P. PRENTICE	Albany.
T. C. PETERS	Darien.
E. B. POTTLE	Naples.
A. G. PERCY	Newark.
GEORGE W. PINE	Herkimer.
D. W. PERCY	North Housick.
SOLON ROBINSON	New York.
HENRY S. RANDALL	Cortland Village.
WILLIAM T. REMER	Penn Yan.
JAMES O. SHELTON	Geneva.
IRA SPENCER	De Ruyter.
M. M. SMITH	Lowville.
JOHN M. SHERWOOD	Auburn.
LIONEL SHERWOOD	Newark.
N. SQUIER	Italy Hill.
T. L. C. SAILLY	Plattsburgh.
A. TODD	Ontario.
HENRY TEN EYCK	Cazenovia.
CHARLES TALLMAN	Syracuse.
A. S. UPHAM	Le Roy.
A. F. WILCOX	Fayetteville.
WINSLOW C. WATSON	Keeseville.
J. WHITE	Italy Hill.
ISAAC WHITNEY	Clarkston.
LORENZO WEBBER	Orange.

Mr. RANDALL's absence from home most of the time between the middle and close of August, will necessarily prevent him from replying to the letters received during that period as early as the contents of some of them may demand.

#### Communications, Etc.

##### ECONOMY OF LABOR.—TILLING THE SOIL.

I HAVE a theory that the air furnishes manure to the ground, supported by numerous facts. What I have to say applies to clayey and stiff loam soil. The RURAL says subsoil needs airing to render it productive. A man once said that summer fallow would yield a better crop plowed "cut and cover" than to be turned over flat, but he did not know why. In a late RURAL a man reports a land plowed turning under snow, and it yielded better, and why? A garden yields better if often and deeply hacked with a hoe, and why? In that case in time of drouth the ground will be moist, and why? The untilled land at the same time will be dry as ashes. When picking native blackberries, the nicest I found was over a marmot's hole, and why? They are not dug where they will drain water from the soil. A stiff clay subsoil, furrowed when moist, will crawl like quicklime when slaking, especially if usually saturated with water. Sun-dried brick will also slake by being soaked with water, while undried brick will be but little affected by the same rain storm. Clay dug in lumps and dried and afterwards soaked with water, will dissolve much easier than clay just from the pits. Clay frozen, and afterwards thawed, will also mill easier than without. Ground immediately tilled after the first plowing is not so well tilled by the same labor as by exposure to the elements for a time between each operation. Here lies the economy; let the elements help you when you can. I do not believe it is economy to drain land at great expense and then carry cold spring water in a pail to saturate it.

Stiff soils can be plowed much easier for the team where the ground is moist than where dry and baked, as the common term is. If suffered to lie exposed to the elements, the bake, as it is called, will come out of it. Changes of heat and cold, wet and dry, sunlight and shade, and air, all contribute to this end. This is no rhetoric, suitable only to adorn a Governor's or President's Thanksgiving proclamation, but a stubborn fact—as stubborn as the difference between one and three yoke of oxen to draw a plow, and may be made as useful as the difference between profitable and useless labor, if the fact is rightly understood and applied. A neighbor told me to-day that his land plowed easier than a week ago; he wanted to know the cause; about four weeks ago a freshet; three weeks ago a shower; since then a drouth—two nights without dew enough to wet the shoes in the morning; light

and shade and air made the difference with the consequent fluctuation in moisture.

##### SETTING POSTS.

One observation right here. Among the many theories and statements of people, I know nothing but by observation. Teaching and conversation give food for thought and clues to facts. To illustrate:—A young man commencing business for himself wants to know if it makes any difference which end of a post is set in the ground; nine out of ten will say say, "I don't know." The RURAL says, "try the experiment;" and the fence will rot in ten years and then you can tell the world for their benefit. Well, suppose he does it; nine out of ten will not believe it makes any difference, and the rest do not know it because he does. In the mean time, perhaps he has fenced a farm; and if he can make five years difference in the durability of his fence by observing which end of the post he puts in the ground, it may make a difference with his heirs, that would pay their expenses to ride ten miles to look at a fence already rotting down, and five minutes' look would determine the question with him forever. You can read nature faster than in books; this is why book farming is so often scouted; if he (the book farmer) succeeds, twenty unlearned will copy and never give credit for their success.

I think I know that the top end of posts set in the ground, will last longer; and when I was convinced of it, five minutes' observation did the job, and at the same time convinced several others. Now for the cause. When you boil sap put two sticks as near alike as may be in the fire, one top end and one butt end first, and see which sends out the most sap, steam, and water; and if the most does not come out of the top end, then I am mistaken. And if you cut round poles for fence stakes and set the butt in the ground, it will rot the whole length, while the one set the top in the ground will rot off at the ground and answer a good purpose to reset; this the observing man may learn in half the time it takes me to write it.

ALONZO HENDRICK.

##### KICKING HEIFERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—I noticed in the RURAL a kind of machinery recommended to break heifers of kicking, costing something less than a saw-mill frame. For the benefit of young heifers, I wish to give a recipe that will do away with the necessity for such nonsense. In the first place tame your heifers at an early age, from say three to six months old. Tame them so that you can rub their bags and strip their teats lightly; talk to them, learn them to hoist, keep them tame and docile. Observe this till they come in, taking care to milk before they come in if the bag shows signs of caking. Never use harsh means until all mild means are worn thread-bare. Observe the above, and you will have a cow that you can milk before you are overtaken by a thunder-shower. Please try it, and if it fails oftener than once in ninety-nine times send me word. The cow's friend,

J. D. PRATT.

Stenben Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—That is sound dairy gospel!

##### CUTTING CORN FODDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—I would say to J. M. S. and all others who have corn fodder to cut, that I think cutting it with an "old cradle" rather hard work, and cutting with a corn knife rather slow. My way is to hitch my horses to the reaper, go into the field with two men to rake off with common rakes. Let the driver go quite slow and the two men will be able to get the fodder off in quite good shape for binding, at the rate of one acre in two hours.

H. H. ANGELL.

New Berlin Center, N. Y., Aug. 1864.

##### TO MANUFACTURE TAR.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—Take pitch pine and cut it up in chunks the size of a butternut. Invert, or turn over, the kettle on a piece of sheet iron or a board. Insert a spout through the latter so as to convey the tar out. Put dirt around the kettle so that the fire will not burn the pitch, and then build a fire on the kettle. You will soon have a fine lot of tar. I used two five pail kettles for the purpose. I send you the above in response to the inquiry on page 222, current Vol. RURAL. D. H. C. Groton, N. Y.

#### Rural Spirit of the Press.

##### The Land a Hive of Bees Bought.

A MORAVIANTOWN correspondent of the *Canada Farmer*, says he settled in that town in 1843, bought a bee tree of an Indian woman, transferred its contents to a hive, and adds:—"Now, at the commencement of 1864, I can point to the proceeds of their assiduity in the shape of 219 acres of land in a favorable locality." Who may not own a farm?

##### Curing Corn Fodder.

THIS subject has already been discussed considerably in the RURAL. But it is still seasonable. We find in the *Boston Cultivator* an article from a correspondent who claims to have had considerable experience, in which he says:—"All that is requisite in curing Indian corn is, simply to get the water out of the leaves and stalks. It is the water, or sap, that causes it to mold or spoil in the stack or mow. The stalks need not pass through any fermentation, any more than clothes after they are washed, in order to dry them. The stalks need simply to be dried. That is all that is necessary. Now, if one has an abundance of barn-room, let the stalks be bound in small bundles and carried to the barn as soon as practicable after being cut, and

let the bundles be set up, all about the barn. In a few weeks they will be so thoroughly cured that they will not spoil if put in a solid mow.

"To cure corn fodder in the field, set the bundles in round shocks, so that the sun may shine in the former part of the day on the east side, and on the west side in the latter part of the day. When a storm is approaching set them in round shocks, and bind the tops neatly, with several bands, and cover them with hay caps. Should there be prospects of fair weather for a few days, set them again in long shocks for a day or two. In about a month, or so, they will be dry enough to be moved or stacked. If one has any caps, the stalks may be cured in the field with very little labor, and without any loss."

##### Smut in Wheat.

A Wisconsin wheat grower gives the following preventive in use in one of the best wheat growing sections in that State:—"Having measured out the amount of seed to be dressed, dissolve 1½ ounces of blue vitriol, for each bushel of wheat by pouring hot water on it, and, after dissolved, add cold water, so as to have two quarts of water to each bushel of wheat; let an assistant shovel over the wheat while the vitriol and water is sprinkled on. Shovel it over at least three times, sweeping up the scatterings each time, so as to wet every grain of the seed. I use six ounces of vitriol, put in a kettle on the stove, and when dissolved add to it and fill a common pail, and sprinkle four bushels at a time—the wheat takes up all the water; it can be done one day or twenty before seeding."

##### To Keep Flies from Working Cattle.

We find the following in the *Valley Farmer*:—"Take a piece of scantling 3x4 inches, and a few inches longer than the yoke. Through this bore four holes to correspond with the bow holes in the yoke. Have bows long enough to extend five inches above the yoke. After the oxen are yoked, put this piece on the top of the yoke, letting the bows come through the holes. Bore several small holes in the sides of the above piece, and fasten in a brush long enough to reach the oxen's hips. The brush should be of some tough wood with the leaves on. When it is worn out, put in more. Some use blankets for their cattle while working, but it makes them unnecessarily warm, and costs something at present prices. The motion of the oxen while walking will keep the brush waving about enough to keep the flies off."

#### Rural Notes and Queries.

N. Y. STATE FAIR.—See Official Programme of this Fair in our advertising department—page 291.

THE WEATHER of the past week has been cool for the season—a great change from the extreme heat of many previous weeks—with heavy rains in this region.

THE LIST of AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, given in our last, will be republished in next week's RURAL, with such additions and corrections as may be received. Mean-time officers of Societies will please advise us of the times and places of holding their exhibitions.

CANADA STOCK AT OUR STATE FAIR TO BE DUTY FREE.—The Secretary of our State Ag. Society, Col. JOHNSON, having made application to the Treasury Department in relation to the duties on stock from Canada which may be exhibited at the State Fair at Rochester, has received the following letter granting the re-exportation of all stock exhibited at the Fair:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

August 25th, 1864.

SIR:—I am directed by the Secretary to state that this Department, having been officially informed that the Executive order forbidding the exportation of live stock is not so construed as to prohibit the re-exportation of stock exhibited at the New York State Fair, the necessary instructions for warehousing, &c., have been sent to the Rochester Collector.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary.

As our Canadian friends can now bring their valuable stock to the Fair without duty, we trust their flocks and herds will be well represented.

HIGH PRICES.—THE MIDDLE-MEN, SPECULATORS, &c.—That there is fraud and swindling in many departments of trade is too evident to require argument. The middle-men, forestallers and speculators—aye, and not a few regular merchants—take every advantage and cheat their customers unmercifully. The price of almost everything produced by farmers runs high and must continue to, but there is no sense or reason in consumers paying such outrageous prices as they are charged by many dealers. If farmers would avoid middle-men and speculators, it would be better for all classes. Producers and consumers ought to deal directly with each other whenever possible, as it would prevent cheating and be for the interest of both parties. We advise all to beware of middle-men and sharpers generally. On the pretense of a great advance in first cost, or a tax, many a dealer adds ten times such advance or tax to the price of his goods, and thus fleeces—or actually steals—the people's money.

In an elaborate article on the subject, the N. Y. Evening Post avers that the present retail prices of the necessities of life are the result of wholesale cheating on the part of forestallers and speculators, and recommends concert of action on the part of the people against one article at a time, say butter, by discontinuing its use. A common experience of city purchasers is thus described:

"Price, once out away from all the elements of cost, becomes wild and crazy. Dealers, of every kind, but especially the provision dealers, jump at prices as a robber will grab at a lot of jewelry through a window. They may cut their hands, but they will get the jewels. 'How much for this paper of pine?' 'A quarter of a dollar.' 'What's the price of your tomatoes?' 'Fifty cents per quart.' 'How do you sell peaches?' 'A dollar per half peck.' If the buyer is not a fool, he will get all these articles at half the price, or less; but the majority are fools, pay the price, and swell the volume of fraud. Yet there is not a vegetable on sale of which unaccounted bushels do not wilt and rot on the dealers' hands. Not less than a hundred bushels of peaches rot every day in Washington market; whereas, if the sellers would ask a moderate instead of an excessive advance on the cost, all would be bought up promptly, and the profits would be larger."

WATER PIPE.—(A Subscriber, West Kendall.) On page 267, (Aug. 18th,) current volume of RURAL, you will find an advertisement of the kind of pipe you want.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.—The first Fair of any note this season, in the North or East, is that of the New England Ag. Society, to be held at Springfield next week—Sept. 6th to 9th inclusive. The arrangements for a fine exhibition are said to be ample, and the prospect favorable for a large show and attendance. Most of the New England railways are to convey stock to and from the Fair free, and also run excursion trains at reduced fare, which will probably secure a large show of stock and great attendance of people. Discussions are to be held during the Fair as follows: On Tuesday evening, Cattle Husbandry is the subject, and the discussion will be opened by the President, GEO. B. LORINE; on Wednesday evening, Sheep Husbandry, to be opened by H. S. RANDALL, author of the "Practical Shepherd;" and on Thursday evening, Horses, breeds, breeding and feeding, to be opened by T. S. LANE of North Vassalboro, Me. The President will preside, and at the last meeting will present a summary of the points discussed, and the conclusions arrived at in the discussions. An address will be delivered by Gov. ANDREW on the last day of the Fair. We trust the opening exhibition of the Society will prove in all respects creditable and worthy of the producing classes of the New England Commonwealth to be represented.

A PLANK FOR A Hog-House.—Can you, or some of the practical men among your numerous readers, give me a plan for a hog-house, which shall include a feeding and sleeping room, also an apartment for storing and cooking feed. Could not a cheap and good cooking apparatus be constructed on the plan of some of the sorghum boilers; by constructing a wooden box, (only much deeper than for sorghum,) with a sheet-iron bottom, and setting it upon an arch? Farmers do not want to purchase a costly apparatus for cooking feed for stock, if they can get a cheap one that will answer the same purpose. I do not wish my hog-house to accommodate more than ten hogs. I should like very much to see an article on this subject, giving the details for constructing a cooking apparatus, the advantages of cooking feed, &c.—such an article as that on Sorghum Manufacture, in your issue of July 28th. I esteem one such article, giving the actual experience of a practical man, as of more value than a dozen productions of mere theorists.—G. H. Norwalk, Ohio.

In 1860 we published several notices contributed by correspondents; and the back volumes of the RURAL contain plans and elevations. But we would like any of our readers who have model or convenient hog-houses, filling the above bill, to forward the same; if they do not, we will republish some of the old ones.

HANGING MEAT IN WELLS.—It is the opinion of some that hanging meat, milk, or butter in a cistern or well, for the purpose of keeping such articles cool, in summer time, has the effect of injuring the water, by giving it a disagreeable smell and taste, even when such articles may be suspended some distance from the water, and in a closed covered vessel. I should like to know if this is really the case, or if it is imagination or supposition.—R. E. Kansas City, Mo.

It seems to us that this is very simply solved. If there is a disagreeable taste or smell imparted to the water, in consequence of suspending such articles in such a position, or if it is imagined there is by any person, the water is injured for that person. But whether there actually is or not, must depend upon the temperature of the well at the point of suspension. If decomposition is arrested or prevented by the low temperature, no absolute injury can be done the water, and no offensive smell will result, unless the smell of fresh meat is offensive. The lower the temperature the less the objection; so that the nearer the vessel is suspended to the water, or if actually suspended in it, the better.

POTATO DIGGING MACHINES.—MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER says to a reader, Minneapolis, Minn.:—"We do not know of any machine that digs and picks up potatoes, except humans and swine."

We can inform the NEW-YORKER that within the last two years, three or four potato-diggers have been illustrated and described in the *Scientific American*. In the general scarcity of labor, attention should be called to these machines.—*Scientific American*.

Our friends of the *Scientific American* are informed that we are quite well aware there are potato-diggers, and that we have called attention to some of them, (see page 221, current volume RURAL, for an illustration of one of them,) but we do not happen to know of any which digs and picks up the tubers at the same time.—Does our contemporary?

A CORN CUTTING MACHINE.—Is there not a machine for cutting up corn? It seems to me that I remember to have read of one. They are very much needed this year.—A. V. ANDERSON, Winnebago Co., Ill.

Yes, your neighbor, WM. M. MASON, of Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., had one on exhibition at the Illinois State Fair last year, which operated well. We gave an illustration of it on page 149, last vol. RURAL. It is drawn by one horse, driven by a man, boy, or smart girl, and cuts eight acres per day, depositing the stalks in galleys of the right size for binding. We do not know whether it is being manufactured or not, nor its cost.

TO MAKE COWS MILK EASIER.—I notice in the RURAL of the 21st ult., a recommendation to use a knife to make cows milk easy. A neighbor of mine told me some inflammation having set in so that he could not milk her. So he is down on agricultural papers.—WM. S. DABSON.

We have known instances where this cutting teats has been tried, but we never knew one to suffer from inflammation. We should think your neighbor must have performed the operation very bunglingly, or the animal's system must have been in a diseased state.

A MARE GOING BLIND.—I have an eight year old mare that has been going blind for some time. Two years ago last December she had one wolf tooth taken out, and for some time her sight was good. This spring a film has covered the right of her eye, some persons say under the outside skin. It is of a light bluish color. We have faithfully tried honey, burned alum and sugar, to no effect. If we can gain any information through the columns of the excellent RURAL it will be gladly received by—A SUBSCRIBER.

THE WAGES QUESTION.—We have received a long argument from a correspondent, who neglects to send his name, to prove that farm laborers' wages are not too high. We can see no good likely to grow out of such a discussion, and the communication being anonymous could not be published without violating our rule.

MUSTY WHEAT.—What is the best substance to use in sweetening musty wheat? Would you mix lime with it?—GENESEE.

The best substance we know of for such use is charcoal. We have known lime to be used, but can say nothing of its value from experience.

SUBSOIL PLOW.—(C. B. H., Osceola, Tioga Co., Pa.) The best subsoil plow we know of is that manufactured by CHAS. V. MAPES, 125 and 138 Nassau St., N. Y. City, to whom you should apply for further information.

PASTURE GRASSES.—Have any of your readers had experience with any other mixture of grasses for pasture than timothy, clover (red or white) and red-top. If so, what grasses were sown, in what proportion, and what amount per acre, and with what results? It must be apparent to farmers that if there is any mixture which will be likely to furnish more feed, such as a mixture than the above named, it is important it should be known. Let us have actual experience, gentlemen.—A DAIRYMAN.

## Horticultural.

## THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society is to meet in Corinthian Hall, in this city, the 13th day of September—that is, just one week and three days from the date of this paper. Let the reader make an item of this fact in his memoranda.

The official circular announces that, "among the prominent subjects which will come before the Society at this session, will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits." This is an important subject for discussion, and will elicit many important facts—chief of which will be the one that it is folly for the Society to recommend any list of any class of fruit for "general cultivation,"—that time so expended is worse than wasted, because it will mislead and disappoint a far greater number of cultivators than it will benefit. If the local committees in the different States do their duty, and send up their lists of fruits adapted to their respective localities, and these are carefully arranged and compiled into the transactions of the Society, it will be a great and valuable work accomplished. But it should be remembered that even such lists can only be approximately correct—especially if there is but a single committee in each State to do this work. For some of our States are Empires in area, and embrace as many kinds of soil, climate, elevation, &c., as may be found in all the States. The aim of the Society should be, we think, to accumulate and arrange the reports from as many different localities as possible—to make, if you please, a Pomological Geography of the country through these instrumentalities.

One thing, we think, is too uniformly overlooked in all our publications bearing upon Agricultural economy. It is the importance of detail—the more minute and careful the better. A few generalizations for themselves and the masses. It were better if the details were published, and the people allowed to do their own generalizing. At least it is important the masses should know the process of generalization by which results or conclusions are reached. And it is far better, if it is desired to popularize Pomology, and stimulate the culture of fruit, that the transactions should be "lumbered up" with the simplest detail of facts, experiences and practices, than that the people should remain ignorant of them. It would be better that the Society simply organize a system by which these facts and experiences may be accumulated, through the agency of individuals or committees, than that it should undertake to range (or attempt to talk) over the whole field of Pomology at a single session.

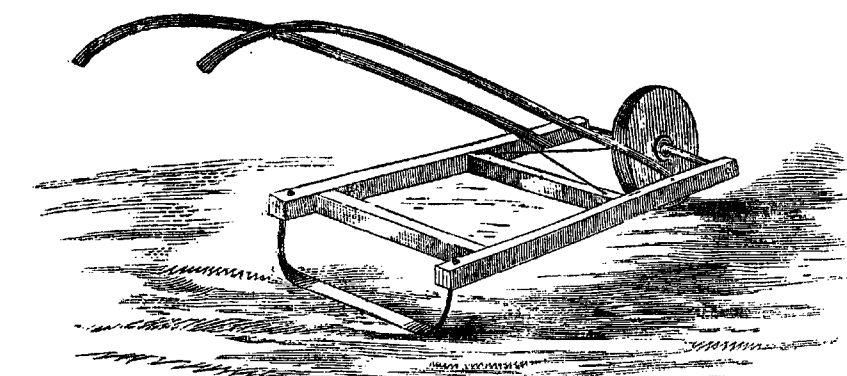
These suggestions are not made to reflect upon the past, or present, policy of the Society—for the writer hereof knows very little about its operations from personal observation and intercourse with its members. But they are made as reflecting the sentiments and opinions of Fruit Growers so far as he has knowledge, as to what ought to be—if it is not—the policy of the Society, and its aim in the prosecution of its great National work—the cultivation of the National Orchard and Fruit Garden.

One other suggestion: There will be representatives here from most of the loyal States. Of course State pride is one of the commendable qualities in a citizen. But it should not be overweening nor obstructive. Each State, through its representative, should have the opportunity to be heard on all subjects. This is written because we have heard complaints that this is not always the case—whether there was cause for complaint we cannot say. There should be no seeming cause.

We close this article by copying from the Official Circular again:—"Members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate, in regard to them, whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the Science of American Pomology. Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable. Packages of fruits may be addressed as follows:—"American Pomological Society, care of JAMES VICK, Rochester, New York."

## RAILROAD, EXPRESS COMPANIES AND FRUIT GROWERS.

At every organized meeting of Horticulturists some emphatic action should be taken in regard to their relations to Railroad and Express Companies. We talked, last week, about fruit thieves—one class of them. But there is still another class, which are countenanced by these companies. Just think of it!—large corporations, growing wealthy and powerful out of the carrying trade, and dependent for their revenues and prosperity upon the confidence of the people, and yet they assume no responsibility for fruit entrusted to their care for shipment. Their agents may steal and pilfer the fruit boxes with impunity—they are not responsible. The finer the fruit, the more choice its character, the more surely is it "confiscated" by thieving agents. It is quite time these companies should be startled into propriety by the emphatic expression of fruit growers concerning this thieving. We have heard some complaints, and have seen others in our exchanges. It is time the cause for this complaint was stopped. The fruit season is at hand. Large values will be entrusted to these corporations. Let those who have cause for complaint give us the facts, and we will do what we may to advertise such thieves and thieving, and the companies which aid and abet in thus discouraging the development of the fruit business. Of course



A WEEDING IMPLEMENT.

Railroad and Express Companies cannot be expected to insure fruit from natural decay, nor from delay incidental on all thoroughfares, from accidents, &c. But they can insure the shipper against the depredations of their agents and employees. And they ought to be compelled to do so in some way.

## STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The great objection to the culture is that it costs so much to weed them. Very many have let them run out on this account. We think there is a remedy for this. Make the ground rich, set the plants early in the spring, keep them weed clean until toward fall; have them clean round the plants. In the latter part of summer spread sand, or fine river or creek gravel, one inch or more thick—sufficient to prevent weeds from coming through, taking care to work the sand close around the plants, it will not only kill the weeds but help preserve from frost. To keep the ground rich, use leachings of manure.

J. D. P.

REMARKS.—This question of weeding is a great bug-bear in the way of the cultivation of small fruit as well as root crops. And it ought not to be in a country where there is so much of the "universal Yankee genius" engaged in inventing. The weeding of strawberries and the confining the space the rows shall occupy, is not a very difficult task if the proper tools are used. For instance, take the above weeding implement into the strawberry field. And any farmer can have one at small cost, for any carpenter, with the aid of a blacksmith, can make one. The one sketched above is a frame eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide, made of two or two and a half inch material. The wheel is ten inches in diameter, made of inch and a half or two inch plank with a sheet-iron tire. The knife, in the rear, is a bar of steel two inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, bent so as to lift the frame five inches from the ground as it sets upon the surface. Each edge of this knife is sharp in order that it may cut both ways—backward and forward; and it is kept sharp, for it passes through the frame, and is held there by nuts on top. In a minute it can be taken out and ground. The operator pushes this implement before him between the rows of vegetables or strawberries, cutting off the weeds—pushes it forward as far as he can reach and then draws it back the same distance, lifting the knife in the backward movement in order to displace the beheaded weeds. The knife may be made of a width to suit any space between rows of plants. And it will be seen that the form of the knife is such that it can be run close to the rows of plants without endangering the roots—for it cannot "cut under" at the sides. Since the above sketch was made, we have seen one made after this model, with a revolving steel coulter attached on each (out) side of the frame, just back of the wheel, for cutting off strawberry runners, as it was run between the rows. This reduces the amount of pinching off to a very small item. The large market gardener, LEVI EMBURY of the Tremont Gardens, near Chicago, asserted, when we sketched this implement at his place, that one man would do more weeding with it, in the same time, and do it better, than four men with hoes. We first saw this implement in 1862. It cost then about \$3 to make it, and each one of them saved the gardener \$50 worth of labor that year. A similar implement is made with the knife before the wheel, but it is not so easily or efficiently operated as when made in this style.

## THE HONEY LOCUST FOR HEDGES.

WE have before us a circular from S. BOARDMAN & CO., nurserymen, of this city, calling attention to the Honey Locust as a plant for hedging purposes. This circular calls it "the best plant for hedging purposes in cultivation." We are not prepared to assert that it is the best plant, but the more we see of it, the more we think it is not excelled by any with which we are acquainted. It is hardy, compact in habit, bears pruning well, has sharp, strong thorns, and a beautiful foliage in hedge row. We do not know of a plant which we can so confidently recommend as a hedge plant for the more northern latitudes, and which combines more desirable qualities.

## PRESERVING FLOWERS.

ON page 247 current vol. RURAL, Mrs. O. F. CLEVELAND asks some one to inform her how to preserve flowers so as to retain their colors. The following process is said to insure such a result:

Procure a quantity of fine sand and wash it until it is entirely free from all dirt, and the water comes from it clear. Then with a fine sieve sift from it all the particles. It should be sifted with a coarse sieve, taking from it all the coarse particles. The sand now, being perfectly dry, is ready for use. Place it in a dish, which should correspond in

depth with the length of the flower stems which are to be used for drying. The flowers when picked should be perfectly dry or exempt from rain or dew. Insert the flower stems in the sand to the base of the flowers. Then with a steady hand sprinkle the sand evenly over the flowers until they are completely imbedded. Place them in a very dry place, either near the fire or in the sun, and let them remain several days. When perfectly dry the sand may be poured off. Double flowers with stiff petals are most easily preserved, but most varieties will well repay the little trouble and care required by this simple process."

## GLEANINGS FOR GARDENERS.

## To Protect Plants from Frost.

MR. E. ALESWORTH, Peterboro, N. Y., has accidentally discovered how to protect plants in frosty nights. He was in the habit of using boxes, casks, pails, pans, and cloths. One very cold night he covered one plant with a basket:—"In the morning, on examination, everything was killed, or nearly so, except the plant under the basket. Now, it is a well known fact, that on the approach of a frosty night, if the breeze keeps on blowing there is no frost to do much injury; but if the breeze goes down with the sun, and is succeeded by a calm, then woe to the young flowers and garden plants. But any covering open on the sides or ends, will create a draft in the stillest night, and this was the case with the basket. Ever since that time, Mr. A. has simply placed boxes, &c., at intervals, and laid boards on the top of them, leaving both sides wide open. It seems like no covering at all; but it is all that is needed, and he never loses a plant. The people are greatly troubled by frosts in that high region. In early June, and even in July, it is not an uncommon thing for them to put their flowers, &c., to bed, and tuck them up. Blankets, sheets, and cloth, with boxes, pails, pans, &c., are all brought into requisition, and even with those the plants are often destroyed. But the gentleman above named, always saves his plants by covering them in the method described."

## Ripening Tomatoes.

THE following is found afloat among our exchanges, and we do not know its origin. It may be worth trying, at least:—"If tomato vines are pulled up before the frost comes, and hung up in a well ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to them, the 'love apple' will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great practical advantage for the benefit of many who are invalids, and who are fond of the tomato."

## Notes and Queries.

TRIMMING ORANGE HEDGES.—(A Wayne Co. Subscriber.) Orange Hedges should be trimmed twice a year—in June and September. This is the practice of the most successful hedge growers.

TAX ON MANUFACTURED WINES.—Some one probably tells a gratifying truth in the following language: "The heavy taxes on the manufacture of wines, are expected to produce depressing effects on logwood, gooseberries, elder berries and other elements of celebrated vintages. Thus industry will suffer, but probably human stomachs will gain."

ILLINOIS STATE HORT. SOCIETY.—We notice by a circular from the President of this Society, SMILEY SHEPHERD, that the Executive Committee has decided not to hold an independent Horticultural Fair, but urges members to make every possible exertion to fill up the Horticultural Department of the State Agricultural Fair at Decatur. The circular announces that "a special Horticultural meeting, or meetings, for the consideration of important interests now affecting our cause in this State," will be held at Decatur during the State Fair.

FEATHER HYACINTH.—In the RURAL for the week ending July 30th, I notice an inquiry as to a new flower, the bulb of which closely resembles the Grape Hyacinth. I have it in my garden, and received it first among bulbs brought from the gardens of Mr. NEWCOMB, a florist near Johnsonville, N. Y. I think he gives the name of the Feather Hyacinth for this variety. It is very different from the Grape Hyacinth, and blooms with me later in the season.—A. P. W., West Troy, N. Y.

The plant in question may be the Feather Hyacinth—*Muscari monstrosum*—but the flowers we have seen here do not answer the description of the Feather Hyacinth given by BURCK, and do answer that of the abortive Grape Hyacinth, *M. racemosum* var. *plumitatis* described by WOOD. And these are very like each other in many respects.

PEARS AND FIRE-BLIGHT.—Wishing to set out a number of Standard Pears the coming autumn, and having noticed that the Leaf or Fire-blight is the great disease which the Pear is subject to, I wish to inquire whether there are any varieties that are good, which are free from this disease? Can any one inform me how the Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Gray Dogwood, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angoulême and Glout Moreau stand in relation to this disease?—SUBSCRIBER, Ransomville, N. Y.

We cannot name any variety that we regard as exempt from this disease. Cases do occur that appear as tho' some varieties are more liable to it than others. We have seen, for instance, great havoc made among Glout Moreau and Vicar of Winkfield, where others escaped, but this was doubtless owing to some local circumstances.—B.

## Domestic Economy.

## HOW TO MAKE ICE CREAM.

FARMERS' ICE CREAM.—Two quarts of cream, three tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, the whites of eight eggs well beaten, one pound of powdered sugar. Boil the cream, thicken it with arrowroot, add the sugar, and pour the whole on the eggs; freeze it, flavor with lemon or vanilla bean.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.—Rub a pint of ripe strawberries through a sieve, add a pint of cream and four ounces of powdered sugar, and freeze it.

FOR FREEZING ICE CREAM.—If you have no apparatus for the purpose, put the cream in a tin pail with a very tight cover, set it in a tub. Mix equal quantities of snow or ice and salt and put it as high as the pail; turn the pail half round and back again, with one hand, for half an hour, or longer if you want it very nice. Three quarters of an hour, stirred steadily, will make it good enough. While doing this, stop four or five times and mix the frozen part with the rest, the last time very thoroughly—and then the lemon juice, if wished for, must be put in; then cover tight with ice and salt till wanted. A hole in the tub holding the freezing mixture, is a great advantage to let off the water. Renew the ice and salt while shaking, so as to keep it close about the pail.

Will some good housekeeper please send the recipe, through the RURAL, for making cream pudding, and oblige a constant reader of the Domestic Department?—STAR, Kane Co., Ill.

## ICE CREAM—HOW TO MAKE IT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In reading your paper this week, I see some one asks for a recipe of ice cream, gooseberry catsup, and rose water. I will give them mine with pleasure:

ICE CREAM.—Boil together 1 quart of rich cream and 1 quart of rich milk; as soon as it comes to a boil, stir in 2 tablespoonfuls of corn starch, which has been dissolved in a little cold milk, and 1 lb. sugar. Stir it constantly to keep it from scorching; flavor with vanilla; let it cool before it goes into the freezer. This is very rich.

GOOSEBERRY CATSUP.—Take your gooseberries, before fully ripe, put them into a kettle with a little water, let them cook till they are tender, take them out and strain them through a sieve, put them back in the kettle, add as much sugar as will sweeten them sufficiently, then add cinnamon. Bottle it as you do any catsup. It is delicious.

ROSE WATER.—Take a large mouthed bottle, put in as many rose leaves as you can, then fill with brandy; as the rose leaves settle, add more leaves. By adding to it every year it will last you a life time. It is very nice in custards or cake.—MRS. M. M. T., Dunkirk, N. Y.

## COLORING RIBBON—CHEAP COFFEE.

I send you the following recipes, and you may insert them in your paper if you deem proper. They are worthy of trial by any housewife:

TO COLOR RIBBON BLACK.—Take a brass kettle, cover the inner surface of it with soft-soap, then put it away for a day or so. Take your ribbon and rub it well with this soap, being sure to touch every place, (for if you should not your ribbon would be spotted, as this soap sets the color),—then prepare your logwood as you would for the usual dye, but you will not need anything to set it, remember. After washing in suds, you will have a good coal black.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE CHEAPLY.—Take 2 lbs. of good sale coffee, brown well; add to this, when you grind it, the following preparation:—Take 4 lbs. wheat bran, moistened with 1 pint of molasses and 1 pint of water; place it in the oven and brown nicely. Then grind this with the sale coffee, stirring it nicely to mix it well, and you will have as good a substitute for coffee as was ever used. Be sure to mix the bran, molasses and water well before putting them in the oven to brown. Try, and satisfy yourselves, and your coffee will be just as good as pure coffee.—VICTORIA, Wauconda, Ill.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF SILK.—A friend of mine came to spend the afternoon with me, and brought her work along—a beautiful plaid silk dress she was making for a young lady. My little boy knocked a bottle of sweet oil off the window into her lap, so you can understand what a condition the silk dress was in. It happened to be all on the skirt, and when she held it up it run down in streams. First, we spread brown paper on the table, then grated chalk on it thick, then laid the silk on, then more chalk, then more paper, and then ironed it with a pretty hot iron. When we took it up the chalk was so full of oil that it broke up in pieces. We had to repeat the process twice, when you couldn't tell where grease had been. That was two years ago, and the young lady wears it yet, and has never suspected how her dress was ruined once.—MRS. S., Illinois, 1864.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM SILKS, COAT-COLLARS, &c.—Take a sufficient quantity of Benzole (a product of Petroleum or Rock Oil), to saturate the soiled portion of the garment till it cuts up and unites with the grease on the garment. It may require two or three applications; after which take a sponge and clear soft water, and sponge gently; hang the garment in the sun, and in a short time the Benzole will evaporate, leaving no trace of damage to the soiled garment. Beware of fire. It should neither be kept or used in a room where there is a fire or a candle, and it should be kept from air, or it will evaporate.—EVERSON & BRO., Oil City, Pennsylvania.

TO REMOVE GREASE, PAINT, &c., FROM CLOTHING.—For the benefit of the lady that wished to know what would take wheel grease out of clothing, I recommend Concentrated Benzine, prepared by DIXON, FRAZER & HALL-LETT, New York. It can be bought at any drug store, and is only one shilling per bottle. It will also take paint from clothing without injuring it. I have tried it, and I know it is good.—MRS. H. P. ALDRICK, Tekonsha, Mich.

HOW TO MAKE ROSE-WATER.—Seeing a recipe for making rose-water asked for in the RURAL, I send one. If any one knows a better way, I should like it if they would give it. Take your rose leaves and steep them in alcohol. Change the leaves several times. When strong enough for your wish, bottle for use. It may also be made with soft water, but has not such an agreeable fragrance.—STARR, Kane Co., Ill.

## Horticultural Advertisements.

200,000 APPLE AND PEAR TREES, on good terms to the trade. Address COLE & WOOD, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

W. M. PERRY & SON, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., have the LARGEST and CHEAPEST Concord Vines in the country. Samples sent free for 25 cents. We have a large and well grown stock of Rogers' Hybrid, Allen's Hybrid, Creveling and Delaware.

RUSSELL'S STRAWBERRY.—Russell's Great Prolific. This new Strawberry is undoubtedly the best Strawberry yet known, being the largest and most prolific bearer. Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

SUPERIOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Grown with special care, with good, strong roots, and warranted to give satisfaction. These two leading varieties will be sold at the following reasonable rates: Wilson's Albany, 40 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Triomphe de Gand, 50 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000. For any quantity, apply in person or by mail to HAZELTINE BROS., Busti, Chaut. Co., N. Y.

PEAR TREES—PLUM TREES.—The subscribers have for sale for the Fall Trade a very large stock of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Standard Apple, Grape Vines, &c. Our Trees have a fine growth and are well adapted to the first class Trees, grown on a clay and gravelly loam, will do well to give us a call. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

## HARDY FLOWERING BULBS, FOR FALL OF 1864.

MY ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF HARDY DUTCH and other Flowering Bulbs, and Guide to the Flower Garden,

is now ready to send out. It consists of full and plain descriptions of the best

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Snow Drops,

Crown Imperials, Anemones, Lilies, &c., &c.,

with ample directions for planting and culture. My Catalogue this season is beautifully illustrated, containing among other illustrations two full page engravings, and one beautiful colored plate of the

JAPAN LILY.

It is sent free of postage to all who apply, enclosing ten cents. Catalogues always sent to my customers of the previous year, free, as soon as issued, without being ordered.

My importations from Holland the present year have never been equaled for extent, variety and excellence. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.—Will be found at the Seneca Co. Nurseries, a good assortment of TREES and GRAPE VINES. Also, Russell Strawberry Plants, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$15.00. Cash to accompany orders. Plants very fine and true to name. E. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Waterloo, N. Y., Aug. 26th, 1864.—763-47

## BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS FOR FALL PLANTING.

We are now prepared to fill orders for the following and other hardy Bulbs, for Fall planting—all in large, sound flowering roots:

HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, SNOW DROP, LILIES, and many others.

CHINESE PANSIES, over 75 splendid varieties.

New editions of our Ornamental Tree and Wholesale Catalogues are now ready for distribution.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## DELAWARE VINES AT LOW PRICES.

PLANTERS, who are forming Vineyards, and

NURSEYMEN, who wish plants for stock,

Will find it their interest to examine the one-year old plants of

PARSONS & CO.,

Of which they offer

200,000

At the following low prices:

No. 1. \$25.00 per 100—\$200.00 per 1,000.

No. 2. \$15.00 per 100—\$125.00 per 1,000.

\$1,000.00 per 10,000.

No. 3. \$12.00 per 100—\$100.00 per 1,000.

\$750.00 per 10,000.

They are propagated from single eyes of bearing vines, and not by layering or grafting, and are so grown as to ensure an abundance of fibrous roots and thoroughly ripened wood.

The testimony of those who have purchased them for the last two years is of the most favorable character.

In consequence of the low price, their stock of Delaware has for two years been bought up early in the autumn by a few persons. The proprietors wish them more widely scattered, and hope, therefore, that those who desire to purchase, will send their orders early.

In consequence of the great difficulty in growing the Delaware the first year, nurserymen will find it their interest to purchase largely to plant for stock.

The Proprietors can also furnish

100,000

Other HARDY GRAPES, including Concord, Diana, Creveling, Iowa, Allen's Hybrid, Adirondack, and other new sorts.

REMOBANTANT ROSES, From cuttings, and not grafted or budded in any way, \$25 PER 100.

Address PARSONS & CO., Fishkill, N. Y.

## TREES! TREES! FOR THE FALL OF 1864.

100,000 Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees.

50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees.

A large stock of PRACH, PLUM and CHERRY TREES; White Grape and Cherry Samples sent free for 25 cents.

Delaware and Hartford Prolific Grape Vines; 500,000 Pear and Quince Stocks. Now is the time to buy trees. Trees are cheap in comparison to other varieties. Dealers are invited to call. All orders promptly attended to. Send for Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues, and inclose stamps to prepay postage.

Address NIAGARA NURSERIES, Lockport, N. Y.

## Ladies' Department.

## THE WEIGHT OF A TEAR.

A PAIR of scales before him, a rich man sat and weighed  
A piece of gold—a widow's all—and unto her he said:  
"Your coin is not the proper weight, so take it back again,  
Or sell it me for half its worth; it lacks a single grain."  
With tearful eyes the widow said, "Oh! weigh it, sir,  
once more:  
I pray you be not so exact, nor drive me from your door."  
"Why, see, yourself, its under weight; your tears are of no avail."  
The second time he tries it; it just bears down the scale;  
But little guessed that rich man, who held his gold so dear,  
That the extra weight which bore it down had been the widow's TEAR.

## WOMAN'S WAGES.

WE have sundry communications on this subject, in response to "BETTY WRINKLE," whose article appeared on page 224, current volume RURAL. We give such extracts from them as we can find room for.

L. M. F., of Saint Louis, Mich., writes: \* \* "Our fair BETTY claims that women are paid 'quantum sufficit' for their labor—are paid all a common farmer can afford to pay. By the way, there are very few 'common farmers' who pretend, very often, to hire help by the year. She thinks a girl can work out doing house-work for the simple sum of \$1 a week, clothe herself, and have something left at the end of the year, even at the present high prices. Now, if she is honest in her belief, I would advise her to apply immediately for house-work. Quite likely there will be plenty of people who would like to hire at \$1 a week, for girls are now commanding from \$1.75 to \$3 per week at this business. I think it absurd to talk of working for \$1 a week, and pay for factory 60 cts., for calico 50 cts. per yard, common calf skin shoes \$3, and everything else in proportion. Must a woman work for these wages, and at the same time a man can have from \$1 to \$3 a day, and not labor any harder, according to his strength, than a woman? At the present time I am receiving \$2.25 a week. In times past I have worked for \$1 and \$1.25, in the kitchens of such women as our BETTY claims to be; but those days of low wages are past with me. I hope and pray that the day will soon come, when women will be paid as high accordingly as men for their labor.

"BETTY says, 'women need not do house-work if they can find anything better to do.' Now suppose women and girls were to rise en masse and declare their intention to do house-work no more; and suppose our BETTY to be a married lady with a family of small children, and she is suddenly laid prostrate with a fever or some lingering sickness; what is she to do now in this trying hour for help? Methinks she would be very glad to get help and pay them reasonable compensation for their labor. BETTY says 'there are few farmers who have the amount of \$1 a week to lay out on themselves each year.' I have lived in families occupying every station in life, from the wealthy merchant in the city, to the 'common farmer,' and never knew one instance where the lady of the house did not spend more for clothing than I could afford for myself at \$1.25 per week, taking it on an average, year after year. If farmers' wives do not have this amount of wages to lay out for themselves, who is to blame about it? \* \* \* \* \*

"As for working Sunday, I have just worked for a woman who had previously dismissed an excellent girl because she wanted to, and did go home and spend her Sundays. When a young man is employed by the day or week, he considers himself at liberty Saturday night to spend the day (Sunday) where he pleases. A book-keeper is employed by the year, still he is not compelled to work Sunday, and is usually paid from \$400 to \$600 a year, instead of \$50 or \$60. A carpenter, usually employed by the day, is not compelled to work Sunday, and commands from \$2 to \$3 per day. But a girl must work for \$1 a week, and Sundays in the bargain! A girl must rise at an early hour, while in many instances the lady of the house allows herself to quietly slumber until she is summoned to appear at the breakfast table. Then she (the girl) must toil all day faithfully until nine or ten o'clock at night, and it matters not how tired or weary she may be, she cannot take an hour's rest at noon, because she is a hired girl, and is paid such enormous wages—perchance \$1 a week. Just as though a hired-girl was not 'care-worn and fatigued,' as well as her mistress! I think, 'since a hired-girl is obliged to work during the week, that she should be the one to rest on Sunday; for her mistress can rest any time during the week that she chooses. If she wishes she can lie down after dinner and rest herself, but not so with the girl; she must repair immediately to the 'dish-pan.' A man is allowed to quit his work at sundown, usually, sometimes a little earlier and sometimes a little later; and how seldom do we hear of a man's coming in from the harvest field, eating his dinner, and going immediately back to his work. No! he can rest his weary limbs, which is perfectly right—just as it should be. But why not give a hired girl the same privilege in this unfriendly world. Suppose a woman does not keep a girl from church; if she goes she must first do the morning work, then dress herself for church; after meeting, prepare supper, do the evening's work, &c. Now I would ask what time is there for rest? If such a life is not 'slavery,' I think it is next door to it. I would say to BETTY, that I have played the part of Bridget too many long years to be convinced that she is right on this subject. I do not wish

to live merely for pleasure, but there is reason in all things."

C. L. M., of Monroe, Wis., writes:—"I read with thankfulness the communication of your correspondent 'LIBBIE LINWOOD,' upon the subject of 'Woman's Wages,' as I always read an earnest protest against any form of injustice. Especially do I rejoice to see woman advocating her own cause, for I am sorry to say, that the bitterest opponents I have ever met to the equality of wages, have been women! I blush for my sex when I say it, but it is nevertheless true, that for many years I have made myself more enemies than friends, among women, simply because I dared maintain the old but unpopular truth, that the 'laborer is worthy of his—or her—hire.'

"But we might argue the injustice of obtaining woman's labor for a fourth part of its real value, forever, without any good result. As long as penurious parents can find plenty of young women who will teach their children for a mere trifle in comparison with men's wages, they will continue to employ them and pay them as at present. Neither, of a certainty, will the wages of kitchen girls, and seamstresses, be raised by their employers. Where, then, is to be found a remedy for a mighty wrong, that is crushing the world's laboring women? I answer, the remedy lies in your own hands. It is for you, O, white slaves of the North, to 'right your wrongs,' and 'redress your own grievances,' and if you are worthy to be free, so will you certainly do.

"Should any poor girl, obliged to labor for a miserable pittance, ask me in astonishment what I would do, if placed in her situation, to better my situation, this is my answer: 'Don't offer your services to those who are too avaricious or too stupid to allow that you have any rights. Do something that every other woman is not trying to do, thereby lessening competition. If you cannot get a situation in a store or a telegraph office, or something of the kind, take your hoe and go out bravely into the field. Your wheat will bring you as much by the bushel as Squire BUGBEE'S, who is sure the world is ready to be burnt because women are beginning to find out that they have been sadly cheated in times past.'

"Take my advice, girls, and leave Mrs. GRUNDY to wash her own dishes, and make her own dresses, until she is ready and willing to pay you a price that you can live by. I believe that Mrs. ROBERTS and daughters have done more for oppressed women, than all the 'Women Rights Conventions' that were ever got up. Theory is good, but practice is better.

"Since writing the above, I have read the communication from 'BETTY WRINKLE,' upon 'Woman's Wages.' She takes the common ground that women ought to be contented, because with their present wages they can 'clothe themselves and something more.' O, BETTY, knowest thou not that such as thou have caused many a face to grow 'wrinkled' before its time? They can clothe themselves forsooth! Yes, but if the poor girls do not marry, or die young, the poor-house lies at the end of the journey. If sickness comes, O, dreadful fate!—I have seen how it ends, and so might you if I have had eyes to see misery, and the wrong that is around you. Aye even, it may be, at your own hearthstone."

E. F., of North Pitcher, N. Y., writes:—"I can blame no one, in these hard times, for hiring man or woman as cheaply as possible; and as for saying that because men are getting high wages, they should offer women higher wages, it is absurd; it is not according to nature. If women get greater wages, they must needs ask for and refuse to work without it. But this whining around, waiting for some one to come and offer it, refusing to employ them without they will take greater wages than they ask for, is what does not look reasonable to me.—Woman's work must be done, as well as man's, and if she refused to work for anything less than a reasonable price, she would soon find that her employers would willingly increase her wages. I should certainly be ashamed to offer to work out as cheaply as I have known some girls to do this summer. If I did not value my services at more than two dollars or less per week, I should be tempted to take a dose of arsenic, and thus rid the world of such a useless incumbrance. Or, if they must live, why not go to the poor-house; they might not board quite as well, but the difference in the amount of labor they would have to perform, would more than balance for the want of good things. And as for the honor of the thing, I should certainly have about as much respect for the inmate of a poor house, as for a young lady who has no more self-estimation than to spend all of her life's best energies for the small pittance of six to eighteen shillings per week.

"Young men are generally ambitious to be laying up something for a 'rainy day,' or for the foundation of an independence, and the world honors them for it. But girls, most of them, seem willing to plod along through life, working hard from one year's end to another, and receiving in pay enough to about half clothe them, and no possible chance to save a penny for the bettering of their condition, or as a resort in time of need. Who is to blame for this condition of things? Is it those who employ girls to work for them? No! there is not philanthropy enough in this world to justify one in saying thus. I scarcely believe that LIBBIE LINWOOD would urge a young lady in her employ to take greater wages than she asked for. If there is a reformation in these things girls must begin it. If persons do not appreciate themselves, the world is not apt to do it for them."

We have some other equally well written articles on this subject on hand; but we quite agree with some of the above writers that the action of the parties interested and the commercial law of supply and demand will alone settle this question. Our lady correspondents must select some other topic to write about.

## Choice Miscellany.

## WORDS.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

THE robin repeats his two beautiful words,  
The meadow-lark whistles his one refrain;  
And steadily, over and over again,  
The same song swells from a hundred birds.

Bobolink, chickadee, blackbird and jay,  
Thrasher and woodpecker, cuckoo and wren,  
Each sings its word, or its phrase, and then  
It has nothing further to sing or say.

Into that word, or that sweet little phrase,  
All there may be of its life must crowd;  
And low and liquid, or hoarse and loud,  
It breathes its burden of joy and praise.

A little child sits in his father's door,  
Chatting and singing with careless tongue;  
A thousand musical words are sung,  
And he holds unuttered a thousand more.

Words measure power; and they measure thine;  
Greater art thou in thy childish years;  
Than all the birds of a hundred spheres;  
They are brutes only, but thou art divine.

Words measure destiny. Power to declare  
Infinite ranges of passion and thought;  
Holds with the infinite only its lot,—  
Is of eternity only the heir.

Words measure life, and they measure its joy;  
Thou hast more joy in thy childish years  
Than the birds of a hundred tuneless spheres.  
So—sing with the beautiful birds, my boy!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## IDOLATRY.

THE American people, more than any other, we think, are given to idolatry. This statement may sound strangely in the ears of the many who have been accustomed to suppose the worship of idols confined solely to heathendom, and yet it is none the less a true statement. Our idolatry differs from that of heathenism simply in this: the latter is a worshiping of wood and stone, of idols carved therefrom by the worshippers' own hands; the former is but the worshiping of clay, into which has been infused the animating power of life. We take the forms that the CREATOR has fashioned with such wondrous mechanism, and of them make for ourselves idols which we fall down and worship.

Man-worship is our sin. Forgetting, or totally ignoring the fact that man is but the instrument of a higher Power, we see, or think we see in one some indication of genius or peculiar talent, and with eager and wicked haste we place him far up on some pedestal of honor, prostrate ourselves, as it were, in the dust before him, and cry "All Hail!"

Never has this tendency to man-worship been so fully developed as now. Since the commencement of the present conflict we have built up for ourselves idols almost innumerable, but to see each and all, nearly, in turn ruthlessly torn down, and their places filled by others equally unstable. Long ere this, we, as a people, should have learned that our military commanders are but mortals like ourselves, and like all humanity liable to errors in judgment, to errors of the hand and errors of the heart. That we should appreciate them as men, is but simple justice to them, and we may even yield to them a good amount of praise, for just praise is never unwarranted; but to pet, flatter, and idolize, to set the creature up before the CREATOR, is wickedly foolish, is dangerous to the one, and a blasphemous sin against the other.

Let us do honor to true courage and respect true manliness; encourage with words of hope and good cheer those who hold high position in our land; this much we should do; but while we do this let us not forget that this which we may respect comes from a source still beyond, to which alone we may safely yield adoration. Remembering this as a Nation, the Right must conquer, for it is ever sustained by INFINITE STRENGTH! GULIELMUM.

Penfield, N. Y., Aug. 1864.

## HOME DISCORDS.

EVERYBODY says what excellent parents they are and what a happy home their children must have! How can the young people weary of it for a moment? How can Mary, a charming, well-educated, and perhaps very clever young woman, desire any other companion than her mother? Of course a mother is the best and closest companion for every girl. Most true, but not "of course," nor in virtue of the mere accident of motherhood. Sympathy comes by instinct, and confidence must be, not exacted, but won. Mary may have the strongest filial regard for that dear and good woman, to whom she owes, and is ready to pay, every duty that a daughter ought, and yet be inwardly conscious that nature has made the two so different in tastes, feelings, disposition, that if she were to open her heart to her, her mother would not understand her in the least. Not to speak of the difference of age, greater or less, and the not unnatural way in which elderly people who do not retain youthfulness of heart, as happily many do to the last day of life, grow out of sympathy with the young. But Providence having constituted these two mother and daughter, they must get on together somehow. And so they do. Though Mary in her secret soul may write sometimes, she loves her mamma very dearly, and would love her better still if she would only let her alone to follow her own tastes in any lawful way. But this mamma can not do. She is like the goose with the young cygnet, always pitying herself that her child is so unlike other people's children, wearing the girl's life out with endless complaints and impossible exactions, until at last Mary sinks into passive indifference, or bitter old-maidism, or

plunges into reckless marriage—anything, anywhere, only to get away from home.

John's case is not so hard, in one sense, he being a man, and Mary only a woman, but it is far more dangerous. She may be made merely wretched; he wicked, by this narrow, vexatious rule. Why should John, who is only three-and-twenty, presume to hold a different opinion on politics, religion, or aught else, from his father? Papa is the older, and of course knows best; papa has had every opportunity of forming his judgment on every subject: and he has formed it, and there it is, carefully cut and dried, easy and comfortable, without any of those doubts which are the torture and yet the life of all ardent, youthful spirits. There it is, and John must abide by it, hold his tongue, and take his obnoxious newspapers and heterodox books out of the way; which John, being a lover of peace, and trained to honorable obedience, very likely does; but he cherishes either a private contempt—we are so scornful when we are young!—or an angry rebellion against the narrow-mindedness that would compel him into his father's way of thinking, simply because it is his father's. Be the lad ever so good, a lurking sense of injustice can not fail to chafe him, and injustice is one of the most fatal elements that, at any age, can come into the sacred relation between parent and child.—*Ex.*

## THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.

HE is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face, and another at his back. If by accident he come into possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at the window, or lie open before him in an unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He profanes no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight—nearest the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail to gain his rights than to win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he has rebuke for another he is straight-forward, open and manly. He cannot descend to scurrility. Billingsgate don't lie in his track. From all profane and wanton words his lips are chastened. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable, he practices towards every man.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—B. F. TAYLOR talks of Gen. SHERIDAN as follows:—"I had the pleasure, yesterday, of taking Gen. SHERIDAN—little Phil—by the hand, whom I had not seen since the morning after he went up Mission Ridge. He looks as brown as a nut and as tough as a hickory, and not a degree of Fahrenheit cooler than he looked when he was hob-a-nobbing with BRAGG'S Battery, and they let fly at him the whole six guns, showering him with earth. But no matter for that; he had made his record and the rascals were only sanding it. There is no waste timber about SHERIDAN; not much of him, physically, but snugly put together. A square face, a warm, black eye, a pleasant smile a reach of under jaw showing that 'when he will he will, you may depend on't'; black hair trimmed round like a garden border; not a Hy-perion curl about him any more than there was about CROMWELL'S troopers; and altogether impressing you with the truth that there is about as much energy packed away in about the smallest space that you ever saw in your life. Men ranging down from the medium size to little, with exceptions enough to prove the rule, seem to carry the day among the heroes."

—Our readers will remember the barbarities perpetrated upon the body of Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, who so terrified the traitors at Richmond; how it was pretended that an order was found upon him directing the burning of the traitor city, and the assassination of the rebels. Admiral DAHLGREN has secured a photographic copy of that document which the rebels assert to have found on the body of his son and says of it:—"I can now affirm that this document is a forgery—a barefaced, atrocious forgery—so palpable that the wickedness of the act is only equalled by the recklessness with which it has been perpetrated and adhered to; for the miserable catiffs did not confine themselves to the general terms of a mere allegation, but published the paper in all the precision of a photographic fac simile, as if not to leave a doubt for cavil.

"I felt from the first just as if I knew the fact that my son never wrote that paper—that it was a forgery; but I refrained from giving utterance to that faith until I had seen a sample of the infamous counterfeit, and having seen it, could say, as I now say, that a more fiendish lie never was invented."

—Here is an example of perseverance which ought to have imitators.—EDWARD LIVINGSTONE, after a labor of two years, had prepared for the Legislature of Louisiana a complete code of criminal law, in both the English and French languages. One night he retired, after sitting up late to give the last touches to his work. An alarm of fire awoke him, and he rushed into his study to find his work reduced to ashes. He was sixty years of age, but the next morning, nothing daunted, he sat down to begin again. In two years more the reproduction was complete—a phoenix of what had been destroyed.

## Sabbath Musings.

## I AM CHRIST'S AND CHRIST IS MINE.

BY HENRY FRANCIS LYTT.

Long did I toil, and knew no earthly rest;  
Far did I rove, and found no certain home;  
At last I sought them in His sheltering breast  
Who opens His arms, and bids the weary come;  
With Him I found a home, a rest Divine;  
And I since then am His, and He is mine.

Yes, He is mine! and naught of earthly things,  
Not all the charms of pleasure, wealth or power,  
The fame of heroes, or the pomp of kings,  
Could tempt me to forego His love an hour;  
Go, worthless world, I cry, with all that's thine!  
Go, I my Saviour's am, and He is mine.

The good I have is from His stores supplied;  
The ill is only what he deems the best;  
He for my Friend, I'm rich with naught beside,  
And poor without Him, though of all I possess.  
Changes may come; I take, or I resign;  
Content while I am His, while He is mine.

What'er may change, in Him no change is seen;  
A glorious sun, that waxes not nor declines;  
Above the clouds and storms He walks serene,  
And sweetly on His people's darkness shines;  
All may depart; I fret not, nor repine,  
While I my Saviour's am, while He is mine.

He stays me falling, lifts me up when down,  
Reclaims me wandering, guards from every foe,  
Plants on my worthless brow the victor's crown,  
Which, in return, before His feet I throw,  
Grieved that I cannot better grace His shrine,  
Who deigns to own me His, as He is mine.

While here, alas! I know but half His love,  
But half discern Him, and but half adore;  
But when I meet Him in the realms above,  
I hope to love Him better, praise Him more,  
And tell, and tell, amid the choir Divine,  
How fully I am His, and He is mine.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## THY WILL BE DONE.

"FATHER thy will be done, He cried,  
And all life's anguish meekly quaffed.  
'Twas thus Immanuel bowed His head,  
And meekly drained the bitter draught."

WE should regard CHRIST not only as a Savior and elder Brother, but an example in all things. Beautiful lessons of patience, and quiet submission to the will of God He taught when upon earth, which our wayward hearts are slow to follow.

When our way winds down by the still waters of peace, where silvery ripples of joy sparkle in the sun-rays of prosperity; when the hope of life is serenely bright, and flowers of hope, uncilled by adversity's keen and piercing blast, fill the air with rich perfume, then we clasp our idols nearer to our happy hearts, and fondly think our will with GOD'S own will is one. But when adversity's gloomy clouds shut from our hearts the sun's cheering light, and wave after wave of sorrow in angry billows rise, dashing the chilling spray in blinding showers upon our defenceless heads, while not one cheering ray of hope illumines the darkness that envelops us with its dismal folds, and our heart's most cherished idols slipping from our fond embrace crumble back to dust again; then our stricken hearts rebel,—our lips refuse to say, "Thy will be done." We do not always recognize the hand of God, and often murmur when the bitter draught to our quivering lips is held. Be mine a heart that sees and trusts a Father's love, and calmly takes the cup His loving hand hath mixed, whether bitter or sweet its contents.

Joys, and sorrows too, are our portion here. As night follows day, and clouds overspread the sunniest skies, so tears succeed the brightest smiles, and joy giveth place to desperate sorrow. It is better thus, for uninterrupted sunshine withers earth's finest flowers, and blasts her richest fruits. Storms of wind and rain add to their beauty and excellence, and we must often see our life-sky overspread with clouds of sorrow, and feel the fierce storms of adversity sweeping around us, to keep the heart-soil fresh, and its fairest flowers—sympathy and love—ever blooming and fragrant.

When bright hours come to us—as they often do, when we taste the joys of a holier sphere, and sweet and holy thoughts "float down upon us like the light of stars," let our thankful hearts rejoice, and bless the Glorious Giver for a draught so pure and sweet from the crystal fount of joy; and when sorrow's brimming cup to our lips is held, meekly say "Thy will O, God be done," and calmly drink the bitter draught.

Brookfield, N. Y., 1864.

F. M. G. WILLIAMS.

## ENTREAT THE LORD.

WE must not forget that it is the "effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man" which "avaleth much;" nor should we overlook the necessity of importunity, as enjoined by CHRIST in the parable of the unjust judge. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that GOD requires the urgency there inculcated, for its own sake, as if HE needed something to excite His benevolence. It is demanded rather in accordance with that law of our being by which we put forth our intensest efforts to obtain that which we most highly prize. If we value spiritual blessings as we should, we shall naturally act according to the spirit of that parable, and like Jacob, refuse to let the Angel of the Covenant go, except he bless us.—*Satan's Devices and the Believer's Victory.*

RESIGNATION.—A suffering but godly man was once asked if he could see any reason for the dispensation which had caused him so much agony. "No," replied he; "but I am just as well satisfied as if I could see ten thousand. God's will is the perfection of all reasons.—*Spring.*

## The Reviewer.

VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR. By Maj. PERRY McD. COLLINS, Commercial Agent of the United States for the Amoor River, Asiatic Russia. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$2.

This is a diary of overland explorations in Siberia, Northern Asia, and the great Amoor River country, with incidental notices of Manchuria, Mongolia, Kamtschatka and Japan, and a map and plan of an overland telegraph around the world via Behring's Strait and Asiatic Russia to Europe. If our readers desire to explore Northern Asia in good company—with a man who travels with his eyes open, and can tell you well what he sees—let them read this book. The interest which just now attaches to the section of the world described in this work, in consequence of the great telegraph schemes and commercial projects growing out of Maj. COLLINS' investigations, will render this record of explorations of peculiar value. And no one need shrink from it because of any supposed commercial or statistical dryness. There is an appendix devoted to "Commercial Progress in Eastern Asia," in which are condensed the commercial facts of special interest to the commercial student, while the diary cannot fail to interest the general reader. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

SAVAGE AFRICA. By W. WINWOOD READE. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price \$3.50.

This is a narrative of a tour in Equatorial, North-western and South-western Africa, with notes on the habits of the Gorilla, on the existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men, on the Slave Trade, on the origin, character and capabilities of the Negro, and on the future Civilization of Western Africa.

The author makes no pretensions to the title of Explorer. He claims only that he is "the first young man about town, to make a bona fide tour in Western Africa—to travel in that agreeable and salubrious country with no special object, and at his own expense—to wander in the virgin forest—to flirt with pretty savages, and to smoke his cigar among cannibals." The book is exceedingly readable—gossipy, and contains facts—if they are facts—of great interest and value. A good deal of light is thrown upon the nature and capabilities of the people of Africa—upon their character and life. No one will regret purchasing this work. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

SONGS FOR SOCIAL AND PUBLIC WORSHIP. Edited and compiled by Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

There cannot be too many of this class of books. We want the associations of home-songs multiplied. We want music cultivated in the home, the school, the church, until it shall be as natural and common to sing as to read. Hence we welcome all such works as this before us as contributing to this end. Public and private worship should embrace praise of God. And it will become grateful and popular among the people just in proportion as the people learn to and do participate in it. Hence hymn and tune books, combined, should be used in churches and families. This is a hymn and tune book—embracing excellent selections of both, neatly printed and bound.

THE CHAPLAINS AND CLERGY OF THE REVOLUTION. By J. T. HEADLEY. New York: Chas. Scribner.

This is not a biography of the Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution, but rather a record of the influence and tendency of the influence, they exerted—of the part they took in the events which gave us a free government—showing not only what these individuals did, but what the class did to which these individuals belonged. It is well for students of History not to overlook nor under-rate the influence of the religious element in political affairs—in the moulding, controlling and directing public sentiment—no matter how widely separated Church and State may be. This book directs attention to this subject, and will interest the Historical student. For sale by E. DARROW & BRO.

THE FINGER-POST TO PUBLIC BUSINESS. By an ex-member of the Philadelphia Bar. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

This book contains the mode of forming and conducting Societies, Clubs, &c., Rules of Order, forms of resolutions, reports and petitions, manner of managing conventions, public meetings, celebrations, dinners, picnics, &c.; models of constitutions, rules of cricket, base-ball, a catalogue of desirable books, list of American coins, &c., &c. It contains a good deal of valuable information, and is rather better than books of this class usually are. For sale at the Waverly Book Store.

GUIDE BOOK OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, and its connections through the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania. New York: Harper and Brothers.

This is an interesting and finely illustrated little work of 120 pages, giving a historical sketch of this railway and its connections, general description of the routes, embracing notices of the villages and objects of interest along the route. The illustrations are "HARPER'S best," and that is the highest praise that could be given them. We commend the book to travelers and others who desire information concerning that locality.

CAPT. BRAND OF THE CENTIPEDE. By Harry Gringo. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This story of a West India Pirate, whether fiction or truth, is well told, and will interest and gratify the tastes of all who are only satisfied with thrilling adventure. We remember having read it some years since, on a railroad car, with a good deal of relish. For sale by Steele & Avery. Price \$2.

PERRINE'S NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, &c. C. O. Perrine & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

This is just about as much a topographical map as a plow is a rotary spade—not any more so. And its accuracy, so far as we can judge by comparison with valuable maps in our possession, is equal to its topographical value.

A SUMMER CRUISE ON THE COAST OF NEW ENGLAND. By ROBERT CARTER. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

This is a lively story of a Fishing Voyage along the coast of New England, in a little sloop, in 1853. It is pleasant summer reading, and is not without a certain scientific interest and value—especially to those who would know something of the inhabitants of the great deep.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

We are indebted to Inspector General J. T. MILLER, for a copy of this report. It is an interesting public document, for which we are obliged.

BRISBANE'S GOLDEN READY RECKONER, with Interest Tables, &c. By W. D. Brisbane, A. M. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Rochester: R. E. Clarke, Waverly Book Store. Price 35 cents.



NENA SAHIB.



THE KING OF OUDE.

## The Traveler.

## TWO HUMAN MONSTERS.

HAVING been permitted to examine two beautiful miniature portraits brought from India by Rev. W. W. Hicks, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now in the possession of Dr. E. H. Dixon, editor of the *Scalpel*, we begged permission to have copies taken of them for publication in the *Phrenological Journal*. The originals were painted on ivory, in the most perfect style, and are really exquisite works of art. They have since been photographed, album size, by the Messrs. Anthony, of Broadway, and from their copies our engravings have been made. They are now before the reader, with the remarks which they have suggested, and a few of the facts found recorded concerning their subjects. We will first introduce to you

## NENA SAHIB.

That this man has a strongly marked character no one who looks upon his likeness will be induced to question; nor is it less evident that he is more developed in the sensual than in the spiritual part of his nature. The base of the brain predominates largely, and the temperament—vital and motive rather than mental—is one that must give force and energy to the action of his predominant organs. His hair and beard are thick, bushy and black; his skin coarse and swarthy; and his whole organization evinces bodily power rather than mental or spiritual force.

Without particularizing more fully, we may say that the perceptive intellect is largely developed; the reflective organs full; and the top-head high in the crown, especially in the region of Self-Esteem and Firmness. We do not observe the physiognomical indications of Conscientiousness, Veneration, or Spirituality in any marked degree of development. The head is long—projecting far back—rather than high or broad, and we should not expect to find so much steady propelling power as dogged obstinacy in his character. His vital functions are evidently highly efficient and active, and he has been a good liver, though not an epicure. Such a man as this would attract attention in any community, and would be likely to aspire to leadership. He would be more great than good, under the most favorable circumstances; with his passion fully aroused and unrestrained, he might become a demon in human form.

Mrs. Dixon sends us the following interesting note in reference to Nena Sahib. Parents will do well to heed the moral drawn from the touching little incident related of the child and picture:

"I have understood that in early life this monster became an orphan, and that harsh or cruel treatment from strangers, who knew not what they did, hardened his heart and developed a cruelty which the beasts of the forest could not equal. He was finally adopted by a family of distinction and wealth, who gave him every facility for education and improvement, and having a fine person, as well as a brilliant intellect, he availed himself of his opportunity, and to the great astonishment of his friends made himself master of varied accomplishments and many languages. His adopted parents finally died, and he who had looked forward to state and station was driven from his home as an interloper. The lady of his love scorned him; and thus, frenzied with rage and disappointment, he took revenge upon her nation, for she was an Englishwoman. The torturing hours of his own childhood returned to him, and the history of his crime is the result.

"While looking upon his miniature, which had been brought from India, I exclaimed—'Well, after all, this man is handsome.' But a little child of only five summers, who was at my side, said:—'No, no, he is naughty; he is naughty in his eyes!—he is naughty!'

"If the impressive nature of childhood be thus instinctively conscious of good and evil, how great must be the effect of example upon the infant character, and how earnestly should we strive to surround children with all loving influences! For whatever the temperament may be, this alone will guide it aright. A frown or a blow is *hate* to them, and as such is engraven upon the heart and the brain, which time has not yet matured. Then take care that this spirit of hate be driven from your nurseries and replaced by that of patience, charity, and

loving kindness. Look into the innocent eyes of your babes, mother, and 'get knowledge, get understanding; that we may have no more Nena Sahibs.'

Dhundoo Punt, Nena Sahib (the latter being his title) was a Hindoo chieftain and the leader of the Sepoy rebellion in 1857. He was the son of a Brahmin of Deccan, and was born in 1824 or 1825. When a little more than a year old he was brought to Bittoor, where he was soon after adopted by Bagee Row, the chief of the Mahrattas. On the death of Bagee, without natural heirs, the East India Company refused to acknowledge the right of his adopted child to his principal estate, which had been conditionally bestowed on the former by the company. The Nena sent an agent to England to advocate his claims, but without success. This wrong he never forgave. He had still much wealth and influence, and when the insurrection broke out was ready to devote both to the cause of the rebels, and to put himself at their head. Of his terrible cruelties perpetrated during the war which followed, everybody has heard. A single instance will be sufficient to put on record here:

On the 27th of June, 1857, the English at Cawnpore, after an obstinate defense, surrendered to the Nena, on his promising to send them safe to Allahabad. They were permitted to embark, but immediately afterward fired upon, and many of them killed. The rest were brought back to land, where the men were at once put to death. The women and children, after surviving nameless outrages, were finally all massacred on the 15th of July, and their bodies thrown into a well.

Long after all the other rebel leaders had submitted, the Nena continued with about 10,000 rebels to infest the northern parts of Central India and the frontiers of Nepal. It was reported that he died of a fever in 1859, but the report was not generally credited, and it is now considered uncertain whether he is dead or alive.

## THE KING OF OUDE.

Voluptuous! The most charitable construction we can put upon this character is implied in this term. To gratify his propensities would be the first impulse of the man; the second—one degree higher—would be to indulge his vanity and love of display. We do not judge him, in this matter, by the rich trappings with which he is adorned, but by his organization. His temperament, the build of his body, the shape of his head, and the expression of his face, all tell the same. His head is round and his physiology coarse. All of the basilar organs are large, and he is, most decidedly, a man of this world. His luxurious mode of living contributes much to render a naturally gross nature still more so. Take away his equipage, place him on a level with the man who earns his daily bread, and he would be too lazy to work.

But for those who want kings to rule over them, and who take a foolish pride in contributing decorations for the body rather than the mind, he is just the sort of person to fill the place. His highest ambition would be to "show off," to be admired and praised, not for moral or intellectual excellence, but for his ornaments, and for his station, which would be one of power rather than of influence. In short, it is, as we interpret it, a gross, vain, indolent, sensual, and animal organization rather than that of true manliness. Look at the thick, short, fleshy neck, the gross under-chin, the voluptuous mouth, the insignificant nose, the flabby cheeks, the meaningless eyes—the animal man! In our view he is even worse than the notorious Nena Sahib, and we can liken him to no other person than King Henry VII of England, who was the vilest of the many vile ones who have occupied the English throne.

There are few redeeming qualities in the character of this Indian king. There is a moderate degree of intelligence, some kindness, and an excellent appetite. He probably enjoys music, but all his pleasures would be of the grosser sort.

We have no place in this country for persons like this. But if the question was put to us as to what he could do best, we should answer, "Keep a lager-beer saloon," a dance-house on Water street, or open oysters. But if he were here, he would probably go into the lottery, mock auction, or patent medicine business, as furnishing an easy way to get a living.

This portrait came to us with only the title of its subject; but we infer from the agreement of

the character it indicates with that recorded of Wajid Ali, the last king of Oude, that he is the person represented. Of this prince it is said:—"He was more profligate and imbecile than almost any of his predecessors," which is saying a great deal. He was deposed by the English in 1856.—*Phrenological Journal*.

## War Literature.

## Callous to Danger.

It is a curious psychological fact how indifferent an old soldier becomes to danger. An instance of this was afforded on our front to-day. A soldier, while lying asleep in his shelter tent, was disturbed by the noise of a passing shell, and looking up, discovered that it had carried away the ridge pole.

Now a shelter tent, though a frail structure, occasions no little trouble in its erection, and boughs have to be cut and sharpened and adjusted to form its skeleton. As the soldier viewed the partial destruction of his habitation, no thought of the danger he had escaped passed through his mind; no sense of fear of the terrible result had the gunner who aimed the gun varied the elevation of his piece by the slightest fraction of an inch. The only idea which seemed to engaged his attention was, that he had to build his house over again, and he vented his anger by doing with the rebels what he would do with a stream of water if he wished to render it available for mill purposes.

## Driving the Johnnies.

PASSING further on, we come to the long, low buildings of Carver Hospital, into which is being poured another instalment of sufferers. Many are carried immediately to beds; many more are able to help themselves and each other. They crowd into the wards, and on the steps outside, washing their faces, combing their hair, and shaking from their torn garments the grime of the march and of the battle field. One is pouring cooling water upon the swollen arm of a comrade, and another, sitting upon the ground, is trying to dress the wounds of a companion.

"The doctors have so much to do," he says. Haggard, worn, suffering, and yet these boys are not only cheerful, but positively gay. "I'd rather be wounded than not," says one, as "long as the boys are pushing on; but its mighty hard to be hit, and know that we are running back."

"The army has had a hard week. I am glad that you can rest," I say to one pale and suffering man lying on his bed. "Yes, but the Army of the Potomac is used to hard times. I would rather be with the boys than here. I'll be with my regiment again in two weeks, driving the Johnnies."

## The Rebel Council of War at Fort Donelson.

ON Saturday night before the surrender, a council of war was called. Pillow, Floyd, Buckner, and a number of brigadiers composed this body. There was much confusion and exciting debate for a while. Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some did not. It was midnight, and no definite understanding was come to. Gen. Floyd, seeing this, dismissed the council, requesting Pillow and Buckner to remain. The three sat down gloomily by the fire to ponder over the sad aspect of affairs. A long silence ensued.

"Well, gentlemen," said Floyd, "I see you are still divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the matter at once. I favor a surrender myself, provided the duty does not devolve upon me. I cannot surrender, because the United States Government have indicted me for treason, and the probability is that if they were to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing is impossible. I transfer the command to you, General Pillow."

"Well, gentlemen, it remains with us to decide this matter, and we must do it at once. It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we haven't got a minute to lose."

"I say retreat," said Pillow.

"I say surrender! We have shed enough blood already to no purpose," said Buckner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Pillow, "I'm in the same fix as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for shipping guns and munitions of war to the Confederate Government. So you see I can't surrender either; they would hang me as quick as they would you, and if you are

excusable I guess I am, too. So I transfer my right of command to you, Gen. Buckner."

Gen. Buckner bowed, but said nothing. At that moment a noise was heard without. The door opened, and the courier announced an officer who desired admittance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next moment Col. Forrest, all splashed with mud and water, with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made his appearance. He walked to the fire-place and seated himself without saying a word. After a few moments Floyd said:

"Well, Colonel, have you anything important to communicate that you come here at this late hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay us this visit in order to find out what we have decided upon."

"Both," replied Forrest, dryly; then rising from his chair, he said:

"But is it possible, gentlemen, as I have already heard whispered this night, that you intend to surrender?"

"Yes," was the reply. "We have just arrived at that conclusion."

"But," said Forrest, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without the loss of a man; not an hour ago I crossed the river on my horse where it was not waist-deep. I crossed it going on horseback, and waded it coming back. It is free from Yankee pickets also, and there is no danger to be feared."

"Yes; but Colonel," said Gen. Floyd, "my scouts have reconnoitered the entire river, and an officer who arrived not half an hour ago told me that he had tested the river everywhere, and no spot had he found that was fordable."

"I don't care, General, if he did," said Forrest; "he told you a d—d lie, as I am ready to swear that I waded the river not half an hour ago, as my wet clothes will testify. And now, gentlemen, as it is getting late, it is high time you should be acting. Will you take my advice and make your escape?"

"No," was the reply, "it is too late."

"I have one request to make," said Forrest; "I have a fine regiment of cavalry here, and I want permission to take it out. Grant me this much, and I'm off."

Gen. Buckner nodded his head, when Forrest bolted out of the house, took his command, crossed the river at the aforesaid place, and made his escape without the loss of a man.

## Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters.  
My 5, 21, 3, 19, 1, is the name of an English vessel of some note.  
My 2, 6, 21, 9, is the name of a musical instrument.  
My 14, 11, 12, 13, 10, 18, 15, is a part of the British Empire.  
My 8, 13, 3, 14, 9, is what our soldiers often stand in need of.  
My 1, 20, 13, 3, 12, 21, 6, 9, 2, is a very useful invention.  
My 10, 18, 12, 3, 21, is one of the passions.  
My 8, 14, 11, 17, 5, 20, is connected with the United States Government.  
My 9, 3, 19, is a powerful instrument in the hands of a free people.  
My 9, 7, 2, 4, 4, when joined with my 9, 3, 19, may be used either for good or evil purposes.  
My whole is an object of affection to every loyal heart.  
Otselic, N. Y. ELLA.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## AN ANAGRAM.

REEYN vice pu. Ti si risev nda retteb  
Swayla ot copli, nath cone ot paesdir,  
Ghinf of eth oghal to t'subod gingial retief,  
Nad kearb hie raked pells fo tyaracaim race.

Vemer lveq pu! fi ayyetviesr spases  
Peronveidc selliwy sha temgmd idh epu,  
Dna het eteb oeculns ni lai oury ieststresad,  
Si het totus awolhwedur fo veern tyen pu.

JENNIE SPOFFIELD.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## ANAGRAMS OF WOOD.

A kow thie,	Anluwt,
Henscutt,	Rocky hi,
Elam P,	Sward ooe,
Amy Agnoh,	Slab hack.
Jacksonville, N. Y., 1864.	C. M. WILLARDS.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

Tom and Dick (can) together drink one gallon of rum in 1½ hours. And Tom alone can drink it in 3 hours; but Dick gets a little advantage of Tom and drinks, in his absence at the same uniform rate for 40 minutes. Tom, too, in Dick's absence, drinks at his uniform rate for 20 minutes. How long will it require Dick to drink the remainder? W. D.

Castile, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

## ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &amp;c., IN No. 761.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—If you love you son give him plenty of the cudgel; if you hate him, cram him with dainties.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—19,000.

Answer to Anagram:

You dew drops sparkling on the bough,  
Fit emblem of our lives are they,  
Which next shall lose its trembling hold,  
What mortal tongue may say?  
Which next the hand, now fondly clasped,  
Shall lose its trembling hold;  
Which of the hearts now fondly loved  
Shall next in death grow cold?  
None—none may tell, so frail the grasp,  
Of all on earth we love,  
Then let us clasp with stronger faith  
Our Father's hand above.

## Rural New-Yorker.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 3, 1864.

## The Army in Virginia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from before Petersburg the 22d ult., gives the following sketch of the attempt which the rebels made to retake the Weldon railroad:

I have the pleasure of announcing, this morning, one of the grandest Union victories of the war. Yesterday morning, a little before eight o'clock, as had been momentarily expected, the enemy suddenly made their appearance in very strong force on our left flank, west of the Weldon railroad, and opened upon our position with their artillery. This our forces received, behind their works, without making much demonstration, which encouraged the enemy to advance their infantry lines in a grand charge on the double quick.

These charging lines were allowed to come within easy range of our works, when our forces, rising to their feet, poured into them a most terrific fire of musketry, mingled with grape, literally piling the dead and wounded in heaps. The rear lines broke and precipitately fled to the cover of the woods, from which they had just emerged, but the remnant of the first line, which were very near our works, threw down their arms, and, throwing up their hands, surrendered on the spot, to the number of three or four hundred. Thus closed scene first of the attack.

But Gen. Lee had said to Gen. Beauregard in the morning, that the Weldon railroad must be regained that day, if it cost every man in his command; and if our left was so very strong, there must be some weak point to the right where our troops could be cut off and then captured. So the rebel force was gathered up and set to revolving along our line to the right. Soon they found a gap between our fifth and ninth corps, which had been left for them, and into which they eagerly fell, to encounter a part of the second corps, well back in the gap, and to be closed in on by the fifth and ninth to the loss of a thousand more prisoners and three stands of regimental colors. Thus closes the second and last scene of yesterday's grand desperate attempt to regain the Weldon railroad. This road is now firmly within our fortified lines, and is forever "gone up" as far as any future benefit to the rebel Confederacy is concerned.

What the enemy will attempt next in his desperation is not known, but we are ready for him all along the line.

On Monday morning (the 22d) it was discovered that the enemy, who the day before had attacked Warren's corps so furiously upon its left wing, had withdrawn his main force from that locality, and our troops advanced and captured many of the rebel pickets.

Prisoners taken report that Lee must, at all hazards, regain the railroad which he has lost, if he does not wish to run short of supplies for his army.

A telegram of Aug. 24, says that everything is quiet here excepting the usual cannonading on the right front of the 18th corps, which commenced at 6 o'clock this evening and continued for four hours.

On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Weldon railroad securely to Beam's Station, a distance of about seven miles. No rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently contracted in that direction.

Losses in the 5th corps in the battles of Friday and Saturday is computed at about 5,000. On Sunday the 5th corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

The N. Y. Times' Washington special, of Aug. 27, says, at City Point about 4 o'clock Thursday morning last, the enemy in front of General Butler's right wing made a sortie and were repulsed. We took about 60 prisoners including two officers. The attack was probably intended to feel our strength, it having become known that changes were taking place yesterday in the disposition of our troops. On our side the casualties were twenty.

There was another severe fight on the Weldon railroad the 26th ult., in which our forces are said to have won a victory, though it is admitted that it was a dear one. The N. Y. World gives the following account of the fighting:

The second and third divisions of the second corps went down Wednesday near Reams' Station on the Weldon railroad to continue the destruction of that object to the distance of some ten miles without encountering very much opposition. Thursday morning, however, the rebels massed Early's corps and two divisions of Longstreet's corps in front of our lines, and commenced skirmishing at an early hour. About 8 o'clock they charged our line in front of the second division of the fifth corps, and were handsomely repulsed, although they fought with the utmost determination.

Almost as soon as they were beaten back they were rallied and returned to the charge. This occurred four times with the same result, but on returning the fifth time they succeeded in driving back the 52nd and 59th N. Y., who had suffered dreadfully, and through the opening thus made, reached the flank and rear of the remainder of the division and rendered their withdrawal a matter of necessity. This movement placed the other division in a critical position, forcing it to withdraw in another direction, and in making the change it also suffered severely, but was able to prevent the further advance of the enemy.

The result of the battle is that we have lost about four miles of the railroad on our left,

though the 6th corps still holds some three or four miles. That portion which is lost is effectually destroyed, and would perhaps have been evacuated in a few days, so that our withdrawal from it is nothing deplorable except that we did not leave at our option.

The N. Y. Tribune says, the results of the fighting on the Weldon railroad are as follows:—1st. That the enemy were successful after repeated and impetuous assaults in compelling the abandonment of the road below Reams' Station. 2d. That attacking in vastly superior numbers he received a bloody repulse in three successive instances. 3d. That his loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded ours by twice the number.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Aug. 28, says that our total loss in the fight Thursday will not, it is said, exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is at least 5,000. We still hold about five miles of the railroad, and the position abandoned by the 5th and 6th corps was effectually destroyed.

The rebels had occupied Martinsburg again, but were driven out on the 20th ult.

The Baltimore American of the 22d, says, a brisk engagement took place yesterday two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the rebel force now in the Shenandoah valley.

The battle commenced at 8 o'clock A. M. by a heavy column of rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our extensive front, near Summit Point.

The first division, Gen. Wilson and Corbett's cavalry corps, were engaged on our right, and suffered heavily. Gen. McIntosh's brigade of that division lost nearly three hundred men, but only one officer.

The movement had evidently for its object the possession of Martinsburg, for at the same time the attack was made at Summit Point another false movement was made against our extreme left, and the attacking column moved slowly down toward our right, then suddenly a new body of troops appeared in front of our right, the 6th corps.

A short but determined battle took place. The 6th, 8th and 19th corps formed in line of battle from right to left as written down. The 6th corps bore the brunt of the engagement and the second division lost heavily; some 500 wounded, and from 60 to 70 killed and missing. The loss of the rebels was fully as great.

Our right drove the enemy over a mile and then fell back to their own line, holding it until 10 o'clock, when our entire army retired toward Hallowtown, where they now lie in line of battle on the first range of hills in the immediate vicinity of that place.

Our entire line extended from the Berryville Pike on the left to Smithfield Pike on the right, and occupied the commanding line of country running between these two roads, situated some two miles from Charlestown.

Our cavalry, after the enemy had shifted his front from our left to our right, retired down the Berryville Pike, and passing through Charlestown, bivouacked in the fields to the right of the town.

All last night (21st) the troops were passing through Charlestown in the direction of Hallowtown, and the scene by moonlight was extremely inspiring.

The cavalry were left in front of Charlestown, and their pickets relieved the infantry before daylight.

At sunrise the "forward" was sounded, and the cavalry corps advanced and took up the position abandoned by the 8th and 19th corps. Our cavalry have orders to push through to Martinsburg, and the infantry are busy pitching impromptu camps along the line of battle awaiting the result.

There was considerable skirmishing in the vicinity of Kearneysville and Leetown on the 24th and 25th ult.

Information received from Hallowtown, dated the 25th, states that the advance has been sounded, and another battle in the valley is predicted.

Three hundred of Mosby's guerrillas attacked the garrison at Anandale, ten miles from Alexandria on the 24th ult., with artillery. They were unsuccessful.

## Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY.—Advices from Louisville of Aug. 26, say "that 12 guerrillas entered here at daylight this morning, and compelled a negro blacksmith to hold their horses, and commenced breaking in the court house door. The same number of home guards arrived with heavy rifles, and killed four, including the blacksmith, and wounded four. The rest skedaddled."

A party of guerrillas are in the vicinity of Louisville stealing horses.

The Nashville Times has the following:—Dispatches from a scouting party on the rebel General Wheeler's flank, say they have learned that it is the intention of General Wheeler to invade Kentucky.

NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th ult., has a dispatch from Atlanta, which says:

Gen. Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon railroad in several places, tearing up about fourteen miles of it. He also captured and burned a train of rebel supplies en route to Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stand of colors, six cannon and two hundred prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force of rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two of the guns and most of the prisoners.

He made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with his command. He inflicted severe damage on the rebel communications.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler attacked Stewart's Landing on the 20th ult., garrisoned by colored soldiers. They were captured and murdered, besides a large number of white laborers.

The latest news from Atlanta is favorable. Gen. Sherman's plans are being carried out in such a manner as to bespeak success eventually.

Another large conflagration occurred in Atlanta on the evening of August 24th, which consumed several dwellings. The rebels say that the fire was caused by a shell, and that the Yankees are shelling the city vigorously.

TENNESSEE.—Memphis was attacked by Gen. Forrest with 3,000 men, at 4 A. M., the 21st ult. They captured and held the city about two hours, committing various indignities. The rebels lost about 150 in killed and wounded. Our military were taken by surprise, but soon made the place too warm for the enemy. They captured from our forces 250 prisoners. The rebels admit that they completely failed in their enterprise. Our troops pursued the retreating fugitives.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Provost Marshal General has decided that men who paid commutation under the draft of June, 1863, are liable to the next draft to fill liabilities in sub-districts under the calls made up to the present time, and the District Provost Marshals are ordered to place in the wheel for the draft the names of such parties.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Rochester Democrat of the 28th ult., says that Gov. Stone of Iowa is here arranging the quotas of his State. He has just returned from an extended trip in the south-western army and reports a prevalent feeling that the immediate presence of 200,000 more men in our armies would end the war by next New Year's Day.

There is to be no postponement of the draft, but it will not probably begin in every district until the 6th. The enrollment lists are to be kept open till Thursday, the 1st of September, when they will be closed and transcripts of the corrected lists forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

The case of Capt. H. J. Mills, Provost Marshal of the Fifth District, New Jersey, who was drafted some time since, having been referred to the Provost Marshal General, that official has directed that he (Capt. Mills) be discharged. It would appear by this decision that Provost Marshals are exempt from performing military duty in the ranks.

There having been many rumors about peace commissioners being appointed and sent to the rebel capital by President Lincoln, a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says he has the best reason for denying all such reports; that the Administration does not entertain any idea of tendering an armistice to the rebels.

Secretary Seward's attention has been called to the fact that any proposition to separate the Northern and Southern States would be in derogation of the 3d article of the treaty by which France ceded Louisiana to the United States.

The N. Y. Times' Washington special of the 27th ult., says a gentleman has arrived from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with permission of Gen. Sherman, and who represents the State Government. He desires to learn upon what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for re-admission into the Union. This action of the Georgia authorities is had without reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy.

Several paymasters had left to pay off the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Money is being rapidly furnished by the Treasury Department, and many paymasters will leave soon to pay off our western troops.

One of Mosby's guerrillas, who took the oath of allegiance some time ago, but violated it and was again captured, was hung on the Old Capitol Prison premises the 26th ult.

The Secretary of War telegraphs the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, AUG. 28.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:—A dispatch from General Grant, just received, states that Richmond papers of yesterday, (27th.), announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession.

It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of yesterday:—"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession. Whether it is blown up or evacuated is not known."

General Sheridan, in a dispatch dated yesterday at 24 o'clock, reports:

"The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured one hundred and one prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded."

"There have been a few feints to cross the Potomac by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown."

"The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the valley."

Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah valley.

Nothing has been received from Sherman for two days.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Dispatches received the 29th from before Atlanta, state that Atlanta papers announce that Fort Morgan surrendered to our forces with all its garrison, including Gen. Page.

A delegation is working hard to effect the appointment of Gen. Butler to the command in New York in place of Gen. Dix, with considerable prospect of success.

While 600 rebel prisoners were being conveyed to Morris Island (Charleston harbor) to be placed under retaliatory fire, the vessel was run ashore so as to create the suspicion of an attempt to let the prisoners escape. The captain is now under trial, and if found guilty will be shot. Only one rebel officer escaped.

## NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE distance from Fort Morgan to Fort Gaines is less than three miles. The width of the channel opposite Fort Morgan does not exceed 1,500 yards.

OUR soldiers have plenty of fresh water in the camps near Petersburg. They have dug several wells—some forty feet deep—and are well off for Adam's ale.

AN ingenious Worcester mechanic has invented a self-operating machine for spinning wool that saves half the labor and cost of the best of its predecessors.

IT is said that Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered north for some other duty; that Commodore Rowan is going to Charleston, and that he will take the Ironsides with him.

PROF. NEUMAYER of Munich, says the world is coming to an end in 1865. He adds that a comet will run against the earth and absorb it as one drop of mercury absorbs another.

BETWEEN 70 and 80 yellow fever cases have occurred in the harbor of New York the past season, but none of them have reached the city, or are likely to, spite of the alarm there.

A UNITED STATES greenback that has been torn or mutilated will only be received for the representative value of the portion remaining. If one-half of a \$10 bill is gone, it is worth but \$5.

THE New England agricultural reports show that the drouth has not seriously affected the crops there generally. Certain localities have suffered from the heat, but there is no serious loss.

THE wife of General Sibley of the rebel army has come over to our side in Arkansas. Her husband escorted her to the Federal lines, and there bade her good-bye. She stands by the Union and the old flag.

THE young lady pupils of the Buffalo schools are to receive prizes for the "best loaves of bread." There is a good deal of common sense in that. Good loaves of bread are quite as worthy of prizes as good essays in Latin.

THE drouth in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois has been succeeded by the heaviest rain storms known in that section for many years. More water is said to have fallen in some places in a few days than fell for several months previous.

AT Kingsborne, near Stockbridge, in Hampshire, there are now living an aged couple whose united ages amount to 165 years. They have four sons in the army, and the husband's grandfather, uncle, father and four brothers were soldiers.

QUITE a number of gunboats of the musquito fleet, are at present patrolling the Ohio river between Evansville and New Albany watching the movements of guerrillas. Any attempt to cross into Indiana will be an expensive job to these marauders.

SIX Mormon missionaries arrived at Glasgow recently from New York, part of whom remained in England and the others proceeded to the continent. Among them was the eldest son of Brigham Young, accompanied, it is said, by one of his six wives.

A FARMER of Napanee, C. W., of an enterprising turn of mind, recently attempted to dispose of his property by planting on it a quantity of coal oil in a situation where it was discovered by some oil prospectors. He rather over did the thing, and failed to make a sale.

IT is now a matter of necessity to economize the use of Croton water. The present yield of the Croton river is 27,000,000 gallons per day, while the daily consumption of water in New York is estimated at 30,000,000, causing a deficiency of 3,000,000 gallons each day.

A CRICKET match has been played in England between two clubs of ladies, twelve on each side. The fair players were distinguished by rosettes, one side wearing blue, the other pink. The game was won by the pinks, who scored 112 more than the blues. A return is to come off shortly.

A SLIGHTLY intoxicated workman fell into a well in Philadelphia a few days since. A man went down to rescue him, but being nearly suffocated with foul air, hastily put a rope round the man's neck and hung by his legs. Both were hauled up, but one of the pair was very nearly "hanged till he was dead."

IN New Caledonia, a French penal settlement, the natives have not yet profited much by their intercourse with their friends. Cannibalism exists unchecked in all its horrors. Recently several feasts came off at Moneo. No less than two males and twelve females, taken prisoners, were killed and eaten by one of the tribes.

THERE have been 2,865 licenses granted to hotels in Philadelphia for the current year. The unlicensed hotels and shops where liquor is sold without license will swell these figures to over 4,000. Taking the population of the city at 700,000, there will be one hotel, tavern, or grog-shop to every 175 inhabitants, not excepting women and children.

IT is said that Lucien Bonaparte stands a good chance for the succession to the Papal chair. It is said that the French party in Italy are straining every nerve in order to place the cousin of the Emperor of France at the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Such a measure, of course, receives all the aid that the wily Louis Napoleon can give in order to insure its success.

A YOUNG married lady traveling a few days since from New York to Syracuse, and suffering from consumption, had been laid carefully on a pillow in the cars by her husband, while her little girl remained by her side. At Little Falls she fell asleep, and the child commenced fanning her, saying mamma is sleeping. A passenger, however, noticed the peculiar whiteness of her lips, and on looking closely at her, discovered that she was dead.

## List of New Advertisements.

N. Y. State Agricultural Society's Exhibition—B. P. Johnson, Secretary.  
Hardy Flowering Plants—James Vick.  
Farm for Sale—C. & E. Freeman.  
Haynes' Patent Brake Pumps—R. Haynes.  
Pear and Plum Trees—W. & T. Smith.  
Russell Strawberry—W. & T. Smith.  
Wm. Perry, Iron Bridgeport, Conn.  
Employment—D. B. Herrington & Co.  
200,000 Apple and Pear Trees—Cole & Wood.  
Superior Strawberry Plants—Hazelton Brothers.  
Wanted—W. K. Lamphier.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Partial List of Prizes given at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store.

## The News Condenser.

- The farmers of Ireland have £14,000,000 sterling in banks.
- The printing pressmen of Boston have organized a "Union."
- The export of gold from New York last week was \$1,225,233.
- Two representatives of Napoleon are with the army as observers.
- Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, is going to Europe.
- The Chinese population of California is estimated at from 70,000 to 90,000.
- Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday last, voted for \$200 00 bounty, by 2,788 against 8.
- "Honest John" Covode, of Pennsylvania, has lost a toe by a mowing machine.
- The Taunton Gazette calls Henry Winter Davis the "Winter of our discontent."
- The yellow fever is very fatal at Key West, and many soldiers have died with it.
- The Galesburg, Ill., Hemp Society have over three hundred acres of hemp growing.
- It is said that the Captain of the Tallahassee is a grandson of Ex-President Tyler.
- Orders have been issued for opening a rendezvous for navy recruits at New Haven, Ct.
- The number of young in the shell of an oyster at spawning time, is said to be 1,800,000.
- Boston 100 years ago contained a population of about 15,000, of whom 37 were Indians.
- Twenty-seven ladies of New Bedford have agreed to furnish each a representative recruit.
- Amos Brown, President of the proposed People's College at Havana, N. Y., has resigned.
- Brignoli has commenced a suit against Gran to recover \$15,000 for professional services.
- The coat-of-arms on a steam fire-engine recently brought to Lynn is a lady's gaiter boot.
- The number of physicians in the United States is 52,543; lawyers, 33,163; clergymen, 37,629.
- The removal of the seat of government of Canada to Ottawa, is about practically to take place.
- There are rumors that Speaker Bullock is to be put on the track for Governor of Massachusetts.
- Breech-loading rifles are hereafter to be used by the British army, instead of the Enfield weapon.
- In New Zealand extensive gold fields have been lately discovered near Nelson and Wakamarina.
- \$5,000 has been subscribed at Chicago in aid of the widow and children of the late Col. Mulligan.
- In Massachusetts, the other day, while assorting rags in a paper-mill, a young lady found a \$100 bill.
- Great quantities of spruce gum are sent to market from the forests in the northern part of Oxford Co., Me.
- The total receipts of the American Bible Society for June, from the State of New Jersey, were \$2,425 15.
- Females dressed and disguised as men, are all over the country, taking up men's employments with men's wages.
- A boy has been arrested in Paris for stealing cats, which his father killed and sold to the cheap eating houses.
- A Massachusetts shoemaker went to Canada to escape the draft, and died of starvation in the streets of Quebec.
- There is a great and urgent need of slippers in all our army hospitals. The ladies will certainly attend to this.
- The village of Fredonia, N. Y., has been lighted for many years by gas obtained from the earth by means of boring.
- The capitalists of Detroit are quite excited over the discovery of oil wells at Lakeport, on the shores of Lake Huron.
- A pleasure party while descending Mount Katahdin, Maine, recently, found a large bear in a trap and dispatched him.
- June 16, 1864, the Mississippi river at Keithburgh, Ill., was waded by C. J. Simpson, a man five feet eleven inches in height.
- The new Marine colors of England are white for Her Majesty's Ensign, blue for the Reserve, and red for the Merchantmen.
- Queen Victoria has appointed a commission, with instructions to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.
- Our tax bill levies imposts on 3,450 articles, while England taxes only 24 articles, and gets a revenue from them of \$210,000,000.
- James Buchanan has volunteered to do military duty for one hundred days, and is now at Camp Cadwallader, Pennsylvania.
- Stamped envelopes have gone up in value. The Government has advanced the price of the letter size about seventeen per cent.
- A Chicago paper says that the cost of feeding the dogs of that city would clothe and feed all the soldier's families in the metropolis.
- Between twenty and twenty-five thousand hogs-heads of sugar are now stored in the Custom House of Philadelphia by a single firm.
- The New York Evangelist states that Miss Catharine Beecher has joined the Episcopal Church, and received the rite of confirmation.
- Governor Smith, of Vermont, and some other New England Governors, are to attend the New England Fair to be held in Springfield, Mass.
- Surgeon General Hammond has been dismissed by Court Martial from the service of the United States, on a charge of defrauding the government.
- In northern Texas there are already ten lodges of Union Leaguers, which are very secretly and cautiously but constantly increasing their numbers.
- A hog nine feet long, and 1,163 pounds in weight, died in Palmyra, Wis., the other day. His owner was just making preparations to exhibit him.
- Jacob Shelling, of Springfield, Ill., has manufactured a rope for the Alton and St. Louis railroad, three hundred feet in length and nine inches in diameter.



BLACKBERRYING.

BY J. W. BARKER.

In the "blackberry patch," just over the meadow,  
Is "fun alive" for the boys and girls,  
Where the thorny bush, in the morning gale,  
Is merrily shaking its jet black curls.

Like golden ringlets on Beauty's brow,  
Or hidden gems in the wavy deep,  
The tempting fruitage is stored away  
Amid the forest leaves, asleep.

Away, away, through the tall wet grass,  
Leaping the fence with a careless bound,  
Crushing the brush with their nimble feet,  
Skipping o'er stubble or fallow-ground;

Starting the bird from her shy retreat,  
Driving the hare from its secret hold,  
Laughing or romping o'er pastures green,  
Fright'ning the sheep from their rocky fold—

Ramble a bevy of girls and boys,  
Free as the breath of the morning air,  
Bound for the "patch, just over the meadow,"  
Eager to gather the fruitage there.

Dropping now in the shining pail,  
Fast and quickly the berries fall,  
Mounting up to the broad, round brim,  
Ere the voices of noonday call.

And little they heed the pointed thorn,  
Or the tangled meshes around their feet,  
Or the bleeding fingers, so sadly torn,  
If the fruit they gather is choice and sweet.

Our whole life time is a scene like this—  
We hasten to gather the fruitage of bliss;  
But each cluster of joy, we find, is born  
By the side of the rugged briar or thorn.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY BEQUEST

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

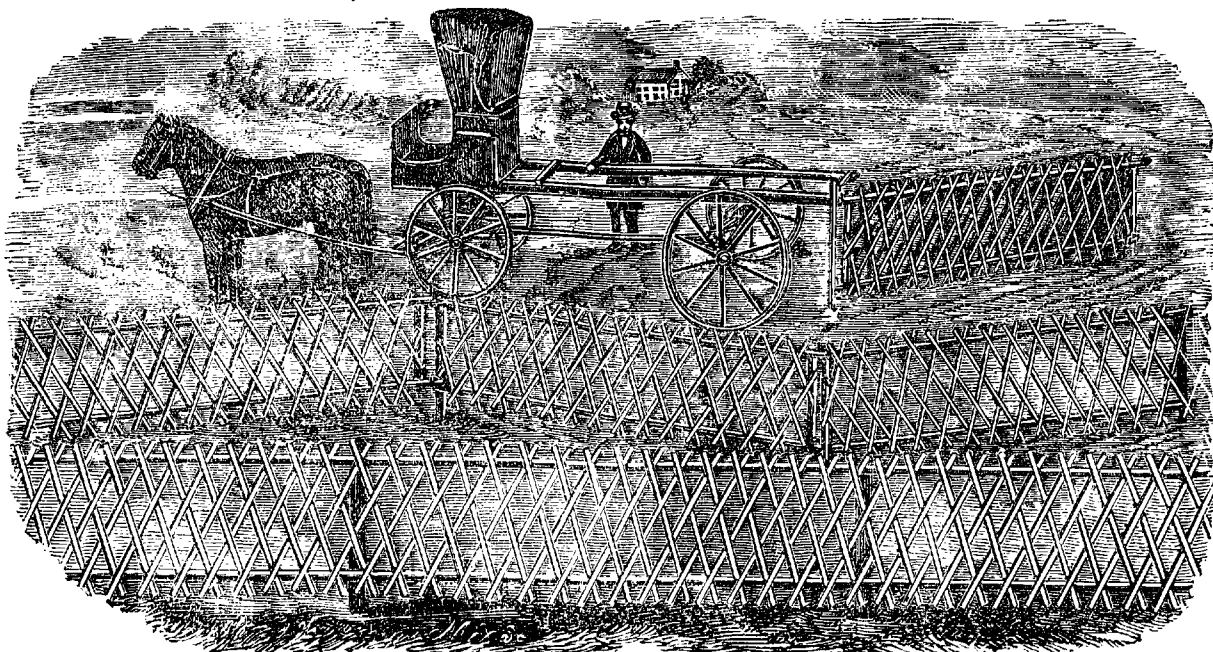
"READ!—will you read again?" As the thirsty lips bend trembling to the waters, so the speaker drank in the few drops from the Living Fountain that my woman's hand proffered. Again I commenced the story of the SAVIOUR'S mercy to the erring, at the words "neither do I condemn thee." We looked down on that sweet girlish face. It seemed transfigured with a strange beauty, as the soul grasped their full import. How I yearned to gather her as a child to my heart, and hush the great cry of her nature in its utter desolation. Of the stranger in our midst, the neighbors only knew she came from the great city,—came when all things were flush with life and beauty, gliding like a shadow across the fields of light, avoided by staid matron and innocent maid. Little children, on their way to and from school, peered through the weather-stained pales of the fence surrounding the cottage, with curious eyes, starting with quickened pace down the hill-side if they caught but a glimpse of the mysterious one. Alas, that sin should separate the woman's heart from the love of the children!

I was a privileged guest in the house of Uncle DAVID,—that house so still it seemed as if the river of peace ran hard by the very door,—so still that the soul sitting in its depths seemed to enter a protest, and with its own cry would faint break the great calm. When seated at the breakfast table, I commenced giving an account of my morning's ramble; throwing the family into a flutter of alarm as I described the brown house on the hill, wind-shaken and uninhabitable as a last year's nest,—spoke of the stranger dying in its gloom. Ah, it needed a skillful marshalling of ready words to meet the reproaches that I knew were lying behind the masked battery of those thin lips of Uncle DAVID'S! His feet had trodden the path of duty till it lay hard and smooth under his feet. No danger of dashing them against a stone. I would rather have appealed to the very prince of sinners. Yet it seemed as if a faint murmur of sweet waters floated out with the voice lifted in reproach, as I told of the girlish face marked with its tear traces, of the soul without hope—without God in the world; and in some way, in my earnestness, I betrayed that this was not the first visit to the lonely one. The family seemed abashed at my disregard of the strict proprieties of life. The Hands of Aunt RUTH were folded on the white cloth, as she sat regarding me with as much of astonishment as ever ruffled her calm soul. Ah! they never guessed my "heart like muffled drum" was sounding a retreat, while my lips so bravely rallied its words to the sharp conflict.

Well, uncle gave me up as incorrigible; or, as he said, "o'er true tale," I had gained a victory. That morning he helped to gather the remainder of the Bartlett's, trembling in ripened beauty on the topmost bough over the south window, never questioning as to my disposal of them. Dear aunt looked in my face with a quick, deprecating glance, as I demurely asked uncle to carry the laden basket to "the corners," taking it as a matter of course, when the dignified gentleman lifted it, and in silence walked by my side to the little stile at the cottage.

I had always admired the integrity of that nature, but now there was a tender feeling stealing over me; it seemed as if I could see the soft green creeping over the wall of adamant built round the fountain of love in that soul. On entering, I found a change had passed over the young face; yet so unaccustomed was I to the presence of death, that I knew not that the shadow of his wing had already fallen over the pillowed head. But the sight of the dying was finer than mine; calmly she told me of victory over fear,—of hope through Him who came to call sinners to repentance. Then she asked me to place her babe where her eyes could rest upon it. Never shall I forget the concentrated

Mechanical Inventions, Improvements, &c.



HAYNES' PATENT BRACE FENCE,—PORTABLE OR STATIONARY.

THE above engraving represents sections of HAYNES' Patent Brace Fence, an invention which we have heretofore commended to the favorable attention of those of our readers interested in fencing. An examination of several lengths of this fence, in use, has satisfied us that it possesses advantages and merits which must ere long render it popular among those wanting a fence that is cheap, strong and durable, and that may also be made either stationary or portable. It will commend itself to such as want hurdles, especially. The patentee thus describes and enumerates the advantages of his invention:

"We desire to call the attention of farmers and others interested to a valuable improvement in fencing. Examine it in view of the great personal interest you all have in an improvement such as we claim this to be, and thus satisfy yourselves as to its merits or demerits. The increasing expense of fencing, on account of the growing scarcity of rail timber almost throughout the whole country is such, that any improvement in fence-making that shall secure greater economy in the use of rail timber, or bring into use timber now worthless for such purpose, or that shall render fence more durable, or more portable, or less expensive, must meet a great necessity that is every year being more seriously felt. Any improvement, therefore, that will secure greater economy in the use of rail timber, or bring into use timber now worthless for such purpose, make our fence more durable, more portable, or less expensive, ought to, and must, come into general use.

That this fence combines improvement in all these economical features in fence building, more than any other, will appear by a careful consideration of the following points:—Any timber can be used in the construction of this fence that is suitable for being sawed or cut—Oak, Elm, Basswood, Ash, Maple, Beech, Sycamore or any other. The tendency of timber to warp is no objection. Thus a large portion of timber hitherto worthless for fencing purposes is saved and made valuable for this important use. It requires only about one-half of the amount of lumber to make this fence that is used to make any other fence of sawed material, and less than one-fifth the amount required for a rail fence. It is a very strong fence. Being constructed upon the principle of the brace bridges, an ordinary panel will support on its center the weight of four heavy men without any perceptible depression. It also derives great strength from the short distance between the bearings of the pickets against each other, and any force brought to bear upon any one small picket is resisted by all the pickets in the panel. Its strength can be increased to meet any necessity, by increasing the size of its parts. It will withstand strong winds without anchoring. It is durable. Being made of thin material, it will readily dry, and will not soon decay. It is more easily moved than any other fence known. This single feature of the fence will save, on many farms, one-half of the inside fences. It can be opened at any point, as a gate; where it is desired to hang a gate upon a post, a length of

fence, with both standards short, picketed upon both sides, makes a strong and durable gate—having sixty braces instead of one or two, as upon ordinary gates—and the gate thus made cannot sag until these sixty braces are broken. It may be built at less than one-fourth the expense of a common gate. It adjusts itself perfectly to the ground, however uneven. It can be made by any common laborer, under cover, in foul weather, or at any time when other labors are not pressing. It is the cheapest fence that can be made of lumber. When lumber is \$10.00 per thousand, the cost of lumber and nails will not exceed forty cents per rod. It is readily built by any farm hand upon a cheap bench made for the purpose. The braces are so narrow, and the spaces so open, that when anchored down, it is perfectly firm against heavy winds; and drifts of snow will not accumulate upon the leeward side.

Thus we have re-capitulated some of the many advantages which this fence possesses over other methods of fencing; not imaginary advantages, gathered from no real results; but from facts suggested by practical farmers scattered here and there, wherever our fence has been introduced. Our object, however, in presenting these facts for your consideration, is not to induce a purchase without a careful and satisfactory examination; but to place before you carefully selected facts in regard to an invention which we believe will fully satisfy a general and increasing demand. For further particulars see advertisement in this paper."

love and agony of that last look! Rallying her failing strength, she lifted the child,—there was so much of eloquence in that dumb appeal, that involuntarily I folded it to my yearning heart. A glad, bright smile, glorified the mother's face, as she received my assurance that I would do all I could for her little one. Then the soul passed from its house of clay, but the sweet smile of peace seemed to rest like a beautiful seal on the lips. And I thanked the Father who so tenderly had lifted His child to His forgiving, yearning heart.

When I lifted the little one to my arms, I had no thought of the future. Only as I neared the old homestead, was I painfully confronted by it. I had suddenly dashed against a wall. Rallying all the forces of my nature to meet this new emergency, I tenderly lifted the sleeping little one toward Uncle DAVID, claiming his attention only by the utterance of "notes of admiration," told him that I had brought it that dear aunt might try her skill in "roots and herbs" on the neglected child.

Oh! the children, the children! They just lift their small hands, and scale with their little white feet the very walls of our being. Once under the sheltering roof, I was almost sure the child would make its own way to the heart of hearts of those who now seemed indifferent. And so I brought down the rude, wooden-topped cradle from the loft,—the cradle that fifteen years ago held "the little one who, had never grown old,"—the little one who touched the rock of uncle's nature, and ever since, from thence, had gushed a clear, still fountain, unseen by careless eyes; and yet I knew of the love that, awakened by the hand that so soon grew still, had made that stern soul bloom,—had made every child dearer for its sake. Aunt RUTH folded the child as softly to her heart as if it had drawn its life current from thence. There was a new light in her loving eyes, and, at times, her voice chimed to the fall of tears, as she bent over the cradle.

Ah! Uncle DAVID, was it wrong to play "the peeping Tom,"—was it strange that a laugh of joy, and triumph, leaped from my lips as I watched that proud nature swayed by the holy beauty of the sleeping child; and saw the pearl-like brow sealed with a kiss? Just a moment, and then I turned away as having no right to look upon this sudden unveiling of the soul.

The next morning, at breakfast, I innocently proposed to insert a few lines in the local paper, that the child might be provided with a home in a Christian family. It was wicked, perhaps, but I really enjoyed the awkwardness of uncle; the calm man was strangely moved. For once, the strong hand trembled as it lifted the cup to the lips. After breakfast, I was told that the cradle took up but little room; it might as well REMAIN in the kitchen. My heart leaped up

with triumph, but I had the grace not to betray that I knew of the victory.

There is a plain tablet, with "MARY" carved in its whiteness, set among the dear ones who sleep in the family burial ground. Uncle DAVID said the little one should not pass through "the field to bury strangers in," when old enough to tread the path to a mother's grave. There is an atmosphere of joy about the house. Life pulses in the air in the old kitchen; I no longer fear to move lest I strike on right angles, nor feel as if a merry laugh would fly back to the covert of my lips. This summer, I told uncle I had come to claim my bequest,—that I could now make a home for her. GOD forgive me! I was frightened at the look of agony that passed over his face.

And so I left the little one; she is hidden safe from the storms of life in the very "innermost" of that warm heart. Wee be to careless lips that should drop mildew on the sweet flower that has cast its roots like anchors in that home. Looking back on the changes time has wrought, I softly breathe, "GOD be thanked for the little child in the midst,"—for the little hands that have lead the proud man down to the level of human sympathy, and so much nearer the gates of heaven than they had attained through years of self sustaining. Almost unthinking, I had taken to my heart the little "stranger," to find that I had "entertained an angel unaware."

WIT AND HUMOR.

A QUAIN chap remarks that the human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"

FANNY FERN, who ought to know, says, speaking of cotton:—"The ladies, as we all know, owe something of their angelic sympathy to the pure and delicate Southern staple. Of all the products of the earth, it is nearest to their hearts."

AN editor, having read in another paper that there is tobacco, which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article."

A MAN in Peebleshire was in the habit of praying nightly in a field behind a turf-dyke, and on one occasion exclaimed that if the dyke were that moment to fall upon him, he would be justly punished for his sins. It did fall in quantity, being pushed over by a concealed acquaintance, and Jock sung out from among the ruins, "Heh, sirs, it's an awfu' world, this, a body canna say a thing in jest but it's ta'en in earnest."

Deafness, Catarrh, AND DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

DRS. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be consulted on DEAFNESS, CATARRH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD, and all the various acute or chronic diseases of the EYE, EAR, AND THROAT, requiring medical or surgical aid, at their office, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New York. To save useless correspondence, persons residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is necessary in every case before appropriate treatment can be prescribed.

Operations for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross-Eyes, &c., &c., successfully performed.

In consideration of numerous and constant applications for treatment from parties residing at a distance, who are unable to come to New York,

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL

Will be at the Delevan House, Albany, Sept. 12, 13, 14. Bagg's Hotel, Utica, Sept. 15, 16, 17. Osborn House, Rochester, Sept. 19 to 24. Angier House, Cleveland, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1. American Hotel, Buffalo, Oct. 3 to 6.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill is in constant attendance at the Institute, in New York City, that patients of the Institution may suffer no interruption in treatment.

Drs. Lighthill's work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," with the illustrations, may be obtained of CARLTON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New York, or through any respectable Bookseller. Price \$1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev. Fredk Jewell, Professor State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and during the paroxysms confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; and external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and in most cases, with little or no temporary relief. I had come at length to believe the disease was practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment, as simple, philosophical and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored, in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus. Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations or emetics; and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. I count upon a complete cure. That I have been able, however, to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone, I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligation to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease, in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case. FREDK S. JEWELL. Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

Remarkable Cure of Deafness.

From the Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James Church.

SYRACUSE, February 20th, 1864. I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before. JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefit which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similarly to the manner in which I have been, and that there is so much more and more sacred duty which I owe to those sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill. I had had from infancy one very deaf ear which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance, and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so, until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health, a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ears. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions are groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing as good as present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health, a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ears. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions are groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing as good as present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health, a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ears. 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