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## ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

{WHOLE NO. 767.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: C. DEWEY, LL. D. P. BARRY. H. T. BROOKS, L. B. LANGWORTHY.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed 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 LITE RARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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## Korticultural.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH SESSION.

THE members of this Society were called to order in Corinthian Hall, Rochester, September 13th, at 12 o'clock M., by the Secretary, JAMES VICK, who read the following letter from the venerable President of the Society, Hon. MAR-SHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, Mass.:

### LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the American Pomological Society. I am happy to state that my health is gradually improving, and I have strong hopes of its perfect restoration. I have been so long identified with this Society, and am so anxious for its prosperity and the advance ment of the objects it seeks to promote, that I can scarcely content myself to remain at home during its coming session. My judgment and the advice of my physician compel me to refrain from risk which might impede the progress of my recovery, and therefore l shall not have the pleasure of meeting with you.

With fervent desires for the welfare of this Institu tion, and with affectionate regard for its members Your Devoted Servant, I am, as ever,

At the suggestion of the Secretary, Vice President Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was called to the Chair.

On taking the Chair, Dr. WARDER said:-"I suppose, gentlemen, it would be proper for me to congratulate you, as members of this Society, upon thus gathering here in this good city, on this pleasant day, and in this manner, to promote the noble objects of this organization. And I greatly regret, as you all must do, the necessary absence of our long-honored Presi-

I shall now proceed to the appointment of the following Committees:

On Credentials and Delegates - Dr. J. S. Houghton, Pa.; Geo. Ellwanger, N. Y.; T. C. Maxwell, N. Y.; Geo. M. Beeler, Ind.; Geo. W. Campbell, Ohio.

On Fruit on Exhibition-E. W. Herendeen, N. Y.; R. Lewis, Pa.; S. F. Marshall, Ohio; Charles Downing, N. Y.; E. D. Pearce, Ohio. On New Fruits-Charles Hovey, Boston; P. Barry, N. Y.; I. Buchanan, N. Y.

On Business-J. J. Thomas, N. Y.; M. B. Batcham, Ohio; R. Buist, Pa.; I. D. G. Nelson, Ind.; W. Saunders, D. C.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

A letter was read from the Treasurer, Thos. P. JAMES, regretting his inability to be present, and presenting his report, which was read, ac cepted, and ordered placed on file. The report shows a balance of \$186.25 in the treasury of the Society.

The Treasurer also presented the following memorandum of the numbers of the "Transactions" on hand from the commencement of

their publication: Issue of 1852..... 280 C 28 28 36 90 118 82 1858....

He adds:-"By this it appears that there are but twenty-eight complete sets. The Treasurer would suggest that the Society ought not to supply members, even life contributors, with sets without remuneration above the life contribution. Some full sets should be reserved for the Society. If any are disposed of, a price should be determined upon. A limited number should be sold."

After several motions and considerable discussion upon the suggestion contained in the report, the whole subject was referred to a committee of three-John G. Bergen of N. Y., S. B. Parsons, of N. Y., and M. B. Batcham of Ohio. Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society was called to order at 3 o'clock, and the Business Committee reported as follows:

The hours for the morning session be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Afternoon session from 8 P. M. until the Society shall order an adjournment.

The order of business shall be-1. Report of Committee onicredentials. 2. Appointment of a Committee on nominations, consisting of one member from each State represented. 3. Report of the Committee to revise the Society's Fruit List. 4. Reports of other Committees. 5. Discussion of the lists of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and small fruits, with remarks on the adaptation of soils to peculiar varieties of fruits. 6. Remarks on the effects of cold the past winter on fruit trees and grape vines.

[In view of the limited time for the session, we recommend brevity in all remarks, and that no speaker be allowed to occupy more than five minutes at a time, nor, without leave or for explanation, have a right to speak more than once on any one point under discussion.)

Your Committee would also suggest the following topics:—I. The peculiarities exhibited in growth resulting from the specific relations existing between the soil and the plant. 2. To explain what members understand by the term cultivation. 8. In the question of pruning, to designate clearly between summer and winter removal of branches, and their respective effects as influencing wood growth, or a fruiting tendency in trees. 4. Diseases. How far experience and observation go to prove the influence of soils, modes of culture and cultural manipulations in the encouragement or exemption of diseases in fruiting plants. 5. The best time to gather, and the most successful modes of keep ing and ripening fruit.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported progress and asked to be continued until Wednesday morning. So continued.

Committee on Revision of Fruit Lists announced, through its chairman, P. BARRY, that to the circular addressed to State and Local Committees, several responses had been received. Others were expected before the Convention closed, and as soon as all were in the Committee would be ready to report.

No other Committees were ready to report.

DISCUSSION ON APPLES. Ben. Davis .- I. D. G. NELSON, Ind .- I

should like to hear something said of this very promising apple. I regard it the most desirable apple to cultivate in Indiana. It is not of the highest quality, but is good; keeps till May. It will produce more at the same age than any variety I know of.

WM. PARRY, of New Jersey .- It is on exhibition here.

M. B. BATEHAM, Ohio.—I have seen it in our Ohio markets. I can not place it so high in quality as our friend from Indiana. In Ohio it is not so good a keeper as he represents it. It is a beautiful tree in nursery, but I have never seen it in bearing.

President WARDER.—It may be you have no four year old trees of it left over in nursery, for if you had, you would have seen it in fruit.

P. BARRY, New York .- I have never fruited it. Have seen it in the West, where it is regarded very highly. From what I know of it, think it promising.

Pres. WARDER.—It is cultivated and known in many localities as the New York Pippin-es pecially in Illinois.

BARRY-I find there is a variety of opinions as to its identity—as to its right name. It is inserted in the catalogue as the New York Pippin. Is it right?

Pres. WARDER.-No. Ben. Davis is the antecedent and correct name. There is ample testimony to this effect. It is a thrifty, hardy, vigorous tree, and is early productive. It supports its limbs at the junction in a peculiar manner, by what we suppose to be dormant buds forming a ring about the union of branch with the trunk. I would not place the fruit higher than medium. And the fruit does not keep as

well as the gentleman from Indiana (NELSON) represents. It sells well in Southern Illinois, where it is largely cultivated. It is emphatically a railroad apple there. It is beautiful and regular. It is known by several names-Victoria Pippin, Carolina Red, Carolina Redstreak, &c., &c. It is always spoken of as being very productive.

NELSON.-It is more so than any variety we cultivate.

Pres. WARDER.—Its hardiness in the West renders it valuable there. It is hardy.

NELSON.-I have one hundred five year old trees in bearing—each having from two or three to twenty apples.

B. F. EDWARDS, Mo.-Where I have seen it in Madison Co., Ill., they consider it the most profable apple they raise. It keeps till February. Is productive, and is considered a very fine apple. It will do as well in Missouri as in Ill.

D. B. WIER, Illinois.-I would recommend it as a very fine grower, very hardy, very productive, a good keeper, medium flavor, and a young and abundant bearer in Northern Illinois. Pres. WARDER .- It is an excellent apple-

very regular in form. It is rare to see an imperfect apple.

BATEHAM .- How does it bear transportation?

GEO. M. BEELER, Ind.—It has a tender flesh but a tough skin. We keep it in Southern Indiana till May-had them skipped to us at Indianapolis last May. Its flesh and flavor resembles Smith's Cider somewhat, but it is a better apple.

NELSON.—I move that the apple be hereafter recognized by the Society by its name, Ben

The motion was adopted.

Bachelor's Blush:-WM. PARRY, of Cinnaminson, N. J., presented this fruit for comparison with Maiden's Blush, which it resembles in quality, time of ripening and general appearance, and said:-It is a regular bearer, and productive. We regard it a valuable apple with us. Season, August and September. I can not give its origin; I purchased it of a neighbor. It is distinct from Maiden's Blush, though resem-

J. J. THOMAS, N. Y.—Tasting the Bachelor's Blush and the Maiden's Blush, as here exhibited, I see a little difference between them, but have seen quite as great a difference in specimens of the same variety grown in different localities.

Pres. WARDER.-It is a handsome looking apple, and externally much of the same character as the Maiden's Blush.

GEO. ELLWANGER.—I move that it be re ferred to the Committee on Native Fruits. It was so referred.

Princely.—This fruit was also presented and described by Mr. PARRY, as follows:-Medium to large size; flesh tender and pleasant; subacid, and in season from the middle of September till January; color red, with dull stripe; russet around the stem; roundish, flat form. It is of first rate quality. Obtained the trees from Bucks Co., Pa. It is there selected as the best apple for planting. It is a good bearer, and the tree a good grower.

S. W. Noble, Jenkintown, Pa.—It is an ex cellent apple, and I can recommend it.

P. BARRY, New York.—I notice it is not re commended in any of the lists of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I do not know why this is.

Pres. WARDER.—That is a pertinent question. Why, if it has these excellent qualities, has it not been distributed more widely?

PARRY.-Because it is not known. Where it is known it is popular. ISAAC P. TRIMBLE, Newark, N. J .- Mr.

President, I move it be discarded—I've found a worm in it. Pres. WARDER .- That may be the fault of

the person selecting it—not of the fruit. Worms often choose the best fruits. BARRY-If it ought to go on the list of the

Society, members should move to that effect.

W. S. CARPENTER, Rye, N. Y .- I have found great many valuable apples, well known in localities, and not known outside those localities-some of these deserve a much wider distribution. There is one such in Westchester Co., N. Y., called there the Golden Pippin.

PARRY.-I move that the Princely be added to the list for New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Pres. WARDER .-- If there is no objection it will be so added.

Cheney Apple. - PETER B. MEADE, New York City.—This fruit originated on the Cheney Farm, in Massachusetts. An excellent baking apple. Is in season last of September, October and November. I beg to have it referred to the Committee on New Fruits.

It was so referred. Lippincott Sweet .- PARRY .- It is one of the best of sweet apples, very productive, greenish white color, and good size. Keeps till spring. Uniform bearer. Wish it to be added to the list of apples as doing well in New Jersey.

Pres. WARDER.-Is it not more oblate than the specimens before us? And does it have the bitter-rot?

PARRY.—No; it is longer often, but not more oblate. Is not affected with bitter-rot.

Cagsell and Ohio Nonpareil.—BATEHAM.-We have had discussions as to the identity of the Cagsell and Nonpareil. Some have regarded them as identical. They are here, and I wish to show them, and show that they are distinct. DOWNING.-The Cagsell and Ohio Nonpareil are entirely distinct—there is no similarity in the growth of the trees.

BATEHAM.-There is more resemblance between the Gravenstein and Nonpareil.

Grimes' Golden Pippin was presented. Pres. WARDER.—It is cultivated extensively

in Eastern Ohio. S. B. MARSHALL, Massilon, Ohio.-It originated in Virginia. It is hardy, regular, good flavor, good bearer. Season, mid-winter-Jan-

uary to April. CHARLES DOWNING.—I have fruited it a year or two. It is promising.

BEELER.—It is hardy in Indiana. Have not fruited it yet. Stood the last winter well. King of Tompkins County .- BARRY .- I want

to hear something about this fruit. Here is a plate of it. How does it do in other States? NELSON.-I have had it in bearing two years in Indiana. It does finely with us. Produces

every other year. It drops badly-otherwise it is excellent. I regard it as an apple of the highest excellence. D. HARKENS, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—We esteem

it highly with us,

WM. BORT, Niles, Mich.-It promises well

H. N. LANGWORTHY, Greece, N. Y.—It is a good apple, productive, fine size. Does not fall off with us more than other fruit of same size. It is a very heavy apple. It is in eating from Jannary to May. Some regard it the best apple in the country, all things considered. It may not be first quality, but it is excellent. It bears regularly with me.

BATEHAM of Ohio. - It is not so favorably regarded in Northern Ohio. In our orchards it is not sufficiently productive; and if productive, it drops badly. And it is not strictly a winter apple with us. CARPENTER, N. Y .- We do not get a satis-

factory crop from it. It is attacked by the worms. It is a good apple-not first rate. NOBLE, of Pa.-I have not fruited it yet.

PARRY of N. J. - I have only fruited it this year. It is not very satisfactory with us. It dropped its fruit early and badly.

ELLWANGER of N. Y .- It drops its fruit much worse on young trees than on old ones. It is a heavy fruit, and much larger on the young than

on old trees. As the trees get age, it drops less. BEELER of Ind.—The difficulty we have with it is, that our seasons are too long for it. And it is a fact that northern and eastern apples do not generally give as good satisfaction as the southern apples. The winter apples which come from the south are better adapted to our climate.

THOMAS of N. Y .- The King only yields about two-thirds as much fruit as the Baldwin or Rhode Island Greening.

CARPENTER of N. Y.—With us it bears only

about two-thirds as much as the Baldwin.

MAXWELL of N. Y .- It should be picked earlier than is generally the practice. The apple is much improved by so doing. And while it may not yield as much as Baldwin, in market it makes up this difference in the price it brings. D. B. WIER, Ill. - It is a splendid grower,

hardy, fruit large, and of the finest flavor-a young and abundant bearer in North Illinois. C. W. SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y. - It is an uniform bearer with me, not so productive as the Baldwin and Greening. The same sized tree has not so many branches. It does not drop its fruit more than others bearing apples of same size. It brings a better price than either the Baldwin or Rhode Island Greening .- [Continued on page 311, this number.

EDFFED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

#### WESTERN PRAIRIE SHEEP LANDS.

THE following communication, in answer to our inquiries on above subject, is a model of directness, clearness and fuliness:

MR. RANDALL: - For the benefit of those concerned, I reply to the questions you propose in regard to sheep farming in this part of "the West." I write from Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill., near which place I have lived for four years, and in addition to mixed farming, keep about 250 sheep.

I answer your questions in order:

1. There are within ten miles of this place more than ten thousand acres of unimproved land which is so rough that it will not probably be occupied for other than free pasturage for the next quarter of a century.

2. But few cattle, comparatively, roam over this region. There are no sheep on it but our own.

3. The ground is very rough - soil rather thin in places, though rich compared with that of many of the Eastern States, and the prairies adjoining are not excelled in fertility by any lands east or west. The grass is the natural wild grass of the prairie. Blue grass and white clover have set in where the wild has been pastured close.

4. The roughest ground is well watered by never-failing streams.

5. Sheep, cattle, &c., require fodder from about the 25th of September to the 1st of April, when dependent on the wild grass alone.

6. Two or three severe frosts, which usually begin from the 20th to the last of September, kill the wild grass entirely, and it does not start till about the 10th of April.

7. Prairie grass affords no food in winter, although it makes excellent hay for sheep or horses when cut before frost.

8. Winter fodder can be obtained in abundance either by mowing praire grass, for hay, or cutting up green corn. The latter can be bought at from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Timothy has been sold here this season at from \$3 to \$6 per acre. Prairie fenced and kept for hay, sells this year at \$1 per acre, and yields from one to two tuns per acre.

9. Sheep require good winter shelter; the climate is severe. 10. They must be sheltered in lambing, espe-

cially if they come early. 11. Some claim to raise 90 to 95 per cent. of the lambs, but this can hardly be done where

the sheep have not tame grass. 12 and 13. Sheep must be folded at night. The wolves are very numerous and very bold, often attempting to attack the flock at mid-day in the presence of the shepherd.

14. Sheep have been kept long enough to know to what diseases they may be subject, or whether to any. All within my knowledge are doing well. Experienced sheep raisers from the east who have examined this region, pronounce it the best they have ever seen for a prairie country.

15. Our nearest market towns are New Boston, Keithsburg and Rock Island, on the Mississippi river, at a distance respectively of 17. 20 and 28 miles. Monmouth, on the C. B. and Q. R. R., is 22 miles distant.

16. We have churches belonging to the Presbyterians, (O. S. and Free,) Congregationalists, Methodists, United Presbyterians and Baptists, as well as good schools and mills-all convenient.

17. No region could be more healthy than this is. Prevailing diseases are unknown. 18. The level portions of the country afford

the best land for crops of all kinds common to this latitude. Persons wishing any other information of a like character can obtain it by addessing

W. B. FREW, Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill.

The Iowa Homestead re-publishes our inquiries on the same subject, and the subjoined

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT Co., DBS MORNES, IOWA, Aug. 81, 1884.

MR. EDITOR: — The avove, cut from the Rural New-Yorker, and handed to me by



TO WE DOWN

you, is worthy of more careful consideration, and of more time, devoted to an answer to its important questions, than I am able to give it today. As I leave in a few hours, to be absent a week or two, I can only make a brief answer to a part of it, and leave it till a future occasion for

more complete reply.

I shall not attempt to contrast Iowa with other States, and to prove that greater inducements are offered to young farmers, of small capital, here than elsewhere. There may be as strong reasons for going to Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. Those who know the existing facts in those States may readily state

existing facts in those States may readily state them, and let the reader judge for himself what locality promises him most. I shall only state facts known to those who have resided in this State for any length of time.

Good unimproved farms with but slight improvements can be had in most of the counties in this State, west of the Des Moines river, and in some east of it in the northern part of the State, for from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre. Select farms, with good supply of timber and water, can be had in most of those counties for the prices stated.

These farms are unimproved. They need to These farms are unimproved. They need to be plouved only, to raise a crop. These prairies are rolling, of rich, deep soil, an abundant supply of water is everywhere attainable, and also a good supply of timber. The timber will cost from \$5 to \$15 per acre. In most counties named, less than \$10.

The same and favor and kindred diseases.

The ague and fever and kindred diseases, which are the known universal diseases of the West, do not exist, to any extent, upon the open, rolling prairies of this State. They do exist here, but only in the windist of the bettern leaf touting prairies of this State. They do exist here, but only in the vicinity of the bottom lands and low timbered lands of the State. As the western part of this State is, four-fifths or more of it, rolling prairie, it may be set down as decidedly healthful.

healthful.

Everywhere, in the district above named, there is an abundant supply of free pasturage, and of free meadow also. It is difficult to say how abundant it is. Some idea may be formed of it when it is stated that outside of the little villages and towns of Western Iowa, the open range for pasturage extends from five to one hundred miles. It is not unusual to find, outside of our settlements, twenty or thirty miles of open, unoccupied priarie, on which no domestic animal feeds, as yet, and on which, for years to come, an abundant free pasturage for untold thousands of sheep and cattle might he had. The population of these counties is small—from one to three thousand in a county—and few of them have large herds of cattle or of speep. As the capital of the country increases the size of the flocks and herds will increase also. At this time there is room in Iowa, yes in Western Iowa, to feed several millions more of sheep and of cattle also, without interfering with the present occupants of this vast domain of grass. Pasturage commences in May and ends when snow falls—say in December or Jan-As the grass is cut to some extent by the frost, farmers commence feeding a little grain or fooder, and increase it as the winter comes on. Seven months of the year sheep and cattle can be kept upon the prairies. An abundant supply of good hay is everywhere obtained by mow age the grass upon the damper lands of the open prairie. The cost of saving a tun of hay in the stack varies according to the price of labor, and may be set down at from \$1 to \$2 per time.

Sheep should be sheltered in the winter, either by being kept in thick timber or under sheds. To do both would be the best manage

This article is already too long. I will pursue the matter at another time and give you the result of keeping of sheep by this Company, and perhaps by others also, as real illustrations of the profits of sheep and wool-growing in lows.

F. C. D. McKAY, Gen. Agent Am. Em. Co.

We hope to continue to receive brief, pertinent replies to our inquries in regard to cheap western prairie sheep lands.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

COLLEYS WANTED .- J. N. MACOMB of Branchport N. Y., wants to purchase a thorough bred Colley, or Scotch Shepherd dog. We receive such inquiries often. Why do not the owners of such dogs advertise them

\* SCHE EYES .- A. S. COOKE, of Logansport, Indiana, \*\*\*Tites:-"My flock are afflicted with sore eyes. The eyes are considerably inflamed; a mattery substance collects on the lids; a white film spreads over the eye, and in a few days it becomes blind. As yet but one has become blind in both eyes." This is simple opthalmia. It is usually attended with a moderate degree of inflammation, exhibited by a redness of the eye and the surrounding tipaes, incapacity to bear the light, and a constant flow of tears. If neglected, commonly its worst effect, among sheep in ordinary condition, is blindness, confined to one eye. Drawing blood from under the eye, and bathing it in warm wa sionally with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc combined with the tincture of opium, would accellerate

"To SHEAR "-It is an almost universal expression to say that "a sheep sheared so many pounds." This is a wholly unauthorised use of the word shear. A sheep is shorn, but it never shears itself or any other sheep. The verb is transitive when applied to the clipping off of wool. The proper words in the place of it, when used as above, are yield, produce, etc.; e g. "a sheep yielded or produced so many pounds." After all, the vulgarism is a convenient one, because it no only implies production, but the production of wool and thus saves circumlocation. If we say "a sheep stielded 10 lbs.," the idea is not complete without adding "of wool," because it yields other things besides wool; but if we say it "sheared 10 lbs.," the idea is complete: for a sheep shears, or is shorn of nothing but wool. Shall we adopt the vulgarism, or banish it and use good English? Our correspondents may do as they choose in the premises, without their MSS, being cor rected by us; -but we confess that we like the smack and ring of honest "English undefiled"-whether we use it or not-quite too well to give our vote for the innovation. We have no desire to imitate a class of English farmers who, men of some education themselves, affect to use in their agricultural writings a barbarous jargon of provincialisms, many of them local in their use and elsewhere unintelligible-when they could just as well employ good English, and be understood by all who speak that tongue.

SALE OF SHEEP .- A correspondent informs us that I. V. BAKER, Jr. and E. W. HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y., purchased of Ep. WIN HAMMOND & Son of Middlebury, Vt., a promising yearling ram by "Gold Drop," from one of HAMMOND'S thorough brodewes. Mr. H. refused last week, \$10,000 for "Gold Drop." The same men bought sise of WM. CHAMBERLAIN of Red Hook, N. Y., four Silesian ewes from the flock imported from Wirchenblatt, Silesia. Germany, from the flock of Louis Tischen. The ewer and ram cost a sung little sum. - M.

## Communications, Etc.

#### KILLING WOODCHUCKS.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-I was reading yesterday in your paper, the thoughts of our friend in West Springfield, relating to the subject of killing woodchucks. He says "No doubt there are many cases where a war of extermination upon certain species is desirable and demanded," &c.,-also asks, "are these cases not often over-estimated, and made excuses for gratifying a desire to kill?" I would simply answer in the affirmative. But I find that he is inclined to class the woodchuck or ground-hog (as we sometimes call them) with the feathered family, the beautiful birds of the forest and fields. I do not propose to class them in that kind of a way, for I know of no reason why they should be so arranged. The birds; kill them? No sir! The woodchuck: kill him? Yes sir, kill him dead as a door nail! Why so? What for? What has he done so awful? I will tell you what he has not done. He has not eaten up all of the bugs and flies yet, neither do I think he has tasted of them, consequently I see no reason for ZEKE to let him go on that account. Do the woodchuckssing? No sir, our kind do not: they whistle; nothing particularly attractive either about their noise. One thing is worthy of notice about him, and that is this, his teeth. Of them beware. I am warned not to abuse the poor woodchuck, and also referred to the WEBSTER

I do not propose to abuse the woodchuck, neither to let him go yet, but I wish to have justice done him for his misdemeanors. I propose to give him a fair and impartial trial. I see no reason in my case why I should let him go as ZEKE did. Perhaps I am not a proper judge in the matter since I am somewhat interested, consequently I am constrained to solicit your aid in this matter of difference and a fair decision. If you will efficiate in this case as judge I will lay my complaint before you in as concise a form as possible. If my friend H. proposes to take up for the culprit I have no particular objection.

In order to have matters fairly and properly understood, perhaps it would be proper to simply state that my occupation is farming. Neither I nor my boys go about seeking whom we may devour, nor what to destroy. We find sufficient to do, otherwise, namely, plowing, sowing, reaping, mowing, planting, hoeing, taking charge of cows, sheep, horses, hogs, &c. Now sir, here I affirm whosoever has the charge of the above duties and does his duty, will not be seen lurking about with his gun, shooting this or that thing, whatsoever may chance to come in his way. Man was placed here upon this beautiful earth to cultivate it, to get his living, to take under his charge also the herds that roam over the fields, and we as farmers claim we have the right to select the best of all kinds, such as we think the most profitable to us, and reject what we are satisfied by experience is of no use or profit to us.

Why so much talk in the KURAL about the improvement of horses-selecting the best for breeders, rejecting the poor worthless things, letting them die out, they are of no use. Why improve your flocks of sheep by selecting the very best and letting the old native lantern sheep, with legs as long as a rail, run out and become extinct? These are fair questions. The reason why is well understood by all practical men, and considered justifiable, notwithstanding these poor things have the same desire for existence that the fine horse or sheep has.

We also consider it advisable and proper to kill the thorns and thistles growing upon our lands, giving the wheat, barley, oats, corn, timothy and clover the preference. Is not this all just and proper? In some locations we have to drain our lands in order to get the surface water and springs out of the way in order to till and insure a crop. That is all right I know, for I have tried it and seen its good results. And furthermore I have seen it recommended very highly by the RURAL NEW YORKER.

Now sir, may it please your hon cause of my complaint against the woodchuck. In spite of dogs, traps and bullets, the woodchucks have become very numerous, digging holes in the meadows, eating and trampling down clover sufficient to keep a number of sheep, digging holes under the barn, teaming around in the orchard and gardens. Where next? In the cornfields, sir, eating corn and young pumpkins. Where next do you find the little glutton? In the bean patch! What is he doing there? Eating beans, of course! Where else can you find him? You examine the root cellar and you will find woodchuck-holes through the walls of that, thence downward to where the chap stops over night. Well, any thing more about him? Yes sir. While mowing in the meadow, oftentimes, my horses would step into these holes, endangering their legs, value and usefulness for life. Where and what next? Please pass over into the other meadow for a moment and I will tell you. Here, sir, is a subterranean ditch passing through the center of this meadow-also through some other lots where needed. What! Woodchucks in these ditches? Yes, sir. They are in the ditches, and they stop them up too!

One more incident and I am done. While mowing, one of the wheels of the mower, chanced to drop into an unseen woodchuck hole, it being covered with cut grass, throwing me out of my seat upon the hard ground, head and shoulders landing first. Then was the time I called for poison to exterminate the whole race of woodchucks. Yes sir, I would do it as soon as I would rats and mice. , I consider them off of the same piece! Enough said! Done!

The decision as soon as convenient. If ordered to let him go, I must kick him first. N. H. B.

Portage, N. Y., 1864.

A "NOTE" FROM VERMONT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - An occasional "note" from the "Green Mountain State" concerning agricultural matters, may be read with interest by the RURAL readers.

The season has been in some respects peculiar. The spring was very wet—so much so that farm operations were at times considerably impeded. This extreme was followed by the reverse. From the middle of June to the first of August very little rain fell, and quite a drouth was the consequence. It was much less severe in northern Vermont than it was in the more southerly portions of the State, and in many other sections of the country. Our crops have not materially suffered. The quantity of the hay crop was somewhat lessened, but the excellent weather in which it was secured and the unusually good quality of the grass before it was cut, gave to the crop full an average value.

Grass and grain were never secured in better condition than they were the present season scarcely a wet day was there during harvest time. Oats were not so heavily strawed as they are some seasons, but they appear to be very well filled, and a fair yield of grain is expected. Wheat is very good, not often better; and of the lesser grains the "report" is favorable. Indian corn was cut down by the late spring frosts, though not materially injured, and the unusually warm summer months have so favored its growth and early maturity that the harvest will be large and the quality good; a week or two more of favorable weather will place it beyond the reach of the frosts. Potatoes are growing finely. The late rains, copious and very gratefully received as they are, have dispelled all fears in regard to the failure of the potato crop in this section; the early varieties are already matured with a medium yield, and the quality was never better.

So, notwithstanding the fears entertained by very many during the mid-summer in regard to the effects of the drouth here and elsewhere, the prospect at the present time is truly encourging; and the reports from the east and also from the west seem to indicate that a plentiful harvest will be secured to bless the labors of the husbandmen, and give hope and encouragement to the needy and destitute throughout our land.

We have just been favored with one of the finest rains of the season. For 24 hours it has rained with scarcely any cessation; the soil is well saturated. Grass is everywhere green; the fields and surrounding hill-sides look like I. W. SANBORN. Lyndon, Vt., Sept. 5, 1864.

#### HIGHWAY PASTURES AND SELFISHNESS.

"THOU shalt not covet any thing that is thy neigh-

GOOD things are not always accepted as good by the ignorant and selfish. The exclusion of stock from the highway is a great public blessing. It gives to the purchaser of the soil a right to the land purchased; and who has a better right than he? Has Mr. SELFISHNESS, who cannot afford to work so hard as his neighbor, nor practice as much self-denial in order to secure sufficient land for pasture for his cattle, though he is quite as young and strong, can dress better, and has had as good opportunity to acquire property as his neighbor, whose land he covets? What cares he for the annoyance and trouble he makes his neighbor? What cares he for the laws of his country, unless he is going to derive some personal pecuniary gain therefrom? So Mr. SELFISHNESS reasons, and so he acts out his reason, and takes possession of his neighbor's highway, bidding defiance to his remonstrances to the contrary; claiming for himselt honesty and honor in so doing. But these terms are not so defined in the dictionary of honest and respectable people. Wo to the neighborhood in which Mr. SELFISHNESS lives, if he may not have possession of the highway. Wo to the neighbor that objects and dare express his objection. His toiling, selfsacrificing neighhor must be to the expense of building good substantial fences along the highway, or go limbs need repose, to see that his fences are not pushed down, or the rails broken, as he often finds them. Does Mr. SELFISHNESS see any injustice in compelling his neighbor to do this, for his accommodation?

### WOLF TEETH IN HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-I saw in the RURAL, that a subscriber has a mare that is going blind. He says that she had one wolf tooth taken out two years ago. Now I suppose that he thought that she had not got any more but if he had examined very close I think he would have found one on the other side. I never saw a horse have one wolf tooth on one side but had another on the other side. But sometimes it will not come out through the skin. And another thing, when you knock out one tooth the other will not grow any more; it seems to kill the other. I have got them out when I had to cast the horse and cut into the gums; and when I found the tooth it would not be any larger than a kernel of wheat. But it is sure to make the horse blind if left in. And another thing about a wolf tooth: It always affects the eye opposite the largest tooth. Now I think if the Subscriber's mare has not got too far along towards being blind, if he will cast her and examine very close he will find a very small tooth and get it out; then she will be all right.

Pinckney, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1864. If "A Subscriber" in the RURAL of Sept. 3d, will take a deer's horn and with a piece of glass scrape off the outside and colored part of it and then scrape some off and put it into a goose-quill open at both ends—and blow it into the open eye twice a day for two or three days that film" will go off. I think the supposition is, that the small but sharp particles of horn cut in hoven generally.

the film and let it loose. I have never known it to fail.

East Carlton, N. Y.

I noticed in the RURAL of 9th month, 3rd, that a friend desired some knowledge concerning an eight years old mare that was going blind. I would say, as far as my experience goes, there are many young horses eyes spoiled by having the collar too small at the top; by so doing you strain the cords that lead to the head, and, in my estimation, injure the sight of that most noble animal, the horse.

A very good preparation for removing the film off the eye is fine powdered salt blown into the eye. I have seen it tried and seen good results arise from this alone. A Horse Breaker.

### Aural Spirit of the Eress.

Aftermath.

THE value of aftermath, or, as it is commonly denominated, second crop, as a feed for cattle, is a question upon which there is no small discrepancy of opinion among practical men. So far as my own experience extends. I am inclined to regard it as possessing no inconsiderable degree of value, although I am far from considering it equal to the first cutting. The correctness of this conclusion might, I think, be easily and conclusively proved, but it is not my object at present to discuss the relative worth of the two, but simply to indicate a few points necessary to be served in curing and preparing it for domestic use. All aftermath-no matter at what stage of maturity it may be cut-possesses a degree of succulence which renders the curing process always one of greater or less difficulty. This difficulty is also somewhat augmented by the unfavorable state of the atmosphere, which renders frequent turnings indispensable, and the diminshed warmth of the sun, which begins to be sensibly felt about the time on which aftermath is fit to mow. These difficulties combined oppose a serious obstacle, and are often the cause of serious losses, especially to such as are unacquainted with the business, or who prefer the old system to the new.

I will here detail the process I have usually pursued, and give the result. When the grass is thick set I select a bright day, and commence cutting. The grass cut on the first day is permitted to remain in the swath till the following day, when, as soon as the dew is fairly off, it is carefully turned with the fork, but not spread. If the weather is sufficiently warm the first day, the turning is performed in the afternoon before the dew falls, and the swaths are formed into cocks in the afternoon of the second. This is done mostly with the fork, the rake being used only to gather up the scatterings, and give to the cocks a compactness and symmetry to secure their stability and protect them from rain. A quart of salt is allowed to each cock, the mineral being sprinkled on by hand as the grass is thrown up by forkfulls, and in this condition the crop is permitted to remain till cured. With a clear atmosphere and a warm sun, three or four days will be sufficient to complete the process without opening, and the hay will be as perfectly made as hay is ordinarily in the best and most favorable summer weather. On removing it to the barn, I usually apply one peck of salt to the ton-sometimes in its natural state and sometimes in solution. This prevents its heating, and gives to it a bright green color, and a most delightful odor, besides correcting any unpleasant flavor which the grass may have acquired in consequence of its closeness of growth and consequent seclusion from the sun.

Young animals are particularly fond of this feed; they devour it with avidity at all times, and it is highly favorable to the development of both fiesh and muscle.—Cor. Ger. Tel.

### Foundation Walls.

In building a brick house, always have your brick wall stand on the centre of your cellar wall, or stone foundation, as this will enable your brick wall to stand firm, and be less liable to give way or bulge outwards, than if they round after days of severe toil, when his aching stood upon the outer edge of your cellar wall. And to make your brick wallage stand still more secure, see to it that the outside part of your stone foundation is from the very bottom of your foundation on upwards just built as carefully and as solid as the inside part of your cellar wall is built, and your house-walls will, if clinched with iron bracings usually inserted through the walls into the main wooden tim- pend or go on sinking money. Terms, \$2.50 per an. bers of your second story, never be likely to give way. - Dollar Newspaper.

### A Cheap Paint.

WE think that farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint:-Skim milk, two quarts: fresh slacked lime eight ounces: linseed oil six ounces; white bergundy pitch two ounces: Spanish white three pounds. The lime is to be slacked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one-fourth of the milk: the oil in which the pitch is dissolved to be added, a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards two coats. This is for a white paint. If desirable, any other color may be produced. Thus, if a cream color is desired, in place of part of the Spanish white use the ochre alone.

### Cure for Hoven.

GEORGE E. GILL states in the Country Gentleman that a cow of his which had become hoven by eating a large quantity of the skimmings of sorghum, while he was manufacturing sirup, was cured in ten minutes, by administering to her a gill of the bi-sulphate of lime, which he was using to keep down fermentation in the juice of the cane previous to boiling. The cow would have died but for this speedy drenching. He regards it as a certain remedy

### Rural Notes and Queries.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR FOR 1864-Opens most auspiciously this (Tuesday) morning, Sept. 20th. The sun shines brightly, the air is balmy, and hosts of visitors and exhibitors are arriving hourly. The prospects of a splendid display and large attendance are very encouraging, certainly, and a successful exhibition is confidently anticipated. Whatever the result it will be set forth in the next RURAL, without extenuation or setting down aught in malice.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY FAIR-Westfield .- This Fair was held at Westfield last week. The 13th, 14th and 15th were the days designated, but on account of the heavy rain on Wednesday, the officers resolved to continue the exhibition until Friday, the 16th. We were present on the 14th, and though the weather was most unpropitious, we have rarely passed a more agreeable day. Hospitably entertained by the worthy President, E. C. Bliss, Esq., and having a view of his fine farm, and an opportunity to note some of the prominent features of the beautiful village of Westfield, we eninved the occasion, unpleasant as was the weather. Our note book contains memoranda of many things we are unable to describe at present-including the model farm of Mr. President BLISS, (described in the Transactions of the State Ag. Society, some years ago, when it received premium,) and its splendid Flower Garden, superintended by Mrs. B,-the beautiful and spacious Fair Grounds of the County Society, comprising sixty acres, with twenty acres of fine groveand the neat residences and tastily arranged gardens of many villagers. The gardens and premises of Messis. Alfred Patterson, Geo. Holt, and others whose names we are unable to recali, are worthy of special commendation. Indeed, the excellent taste displayed in shrubbery, flowers, &c., throughout the village and its suburbs, impressed us most favorably. and we shall embrace the first opportunity to repeat our visit to Westfield.

- On account of the storm on Wednesday, the Fair was continued, as above stated, until Friday eveningwe trust with success, but have not been notified in regard to the result.

A VISIT TO COL. RANDALL. -In his notes of a recent excursion from Albany to Buffalo, Col. HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, thus speaks of visiting a gentleman not unknown to Burat, readers: - "Being at Syracuse. only thirty miles from Cortland-which lies on a crosscut to Binghamton, I could not miss the opportunity of paying my respects to Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, who resides there. I found the courteons Knight of the quill ready to greet me on his door stone, and was hospitably entertained at his noble old mansion, where the whole household of three generations have a rare habit of generous and polite demeanor. I wrote something last week about a little ram of EDWIN HAMmond's of which I predicted "something pretty nice." That was all well enough, and I shall not take it back, but I had not then seen the mate to him, which Col. RANDALL had just purchased; but now I have seen and handled this little beauty and am ready to swear that Col. RANDALL has got the handsomest and most promising lamb in the world; he is a Gold Drop out of Sweenstakes ewe, thus combining "all the blood of all the Howards" in a build that is faultless and with a fleece that is excelsior! I am saying a good deal in this, but I mean every word of it. Col. RANDALL bass a flock of about eight hundred sheep, all thoroughbred, and of fine quality; he has for many years been a large raiser and dealer in fine-wooled sheep, and as his now venerable parents were learly settlers of Cortland, the broad acres of the RANDALL estates lie in miles around the village."

"CLAIMS."-" Will you show me a late Scientific American? I am a subscriber to your paper from Pennsylvania, and claim the right to trouble you." We spent ten or fifteen minutes of very precious time looking for the particular number of the paper wanted, and then said to our "subscriber from Pennsylvania:" Look here friend, now that we have found the paper for you, we have a word to say. Suppose we should buy a bushel of potatoes of you and pay you for them, would we have any further claims upon you because we had eaten potatoes that you had raised? Would you not think we were insulting you if we should say to you, 'Sir, six months ago we bought a bushel of potatoes of you, and now claim the right to trouble you to feed our horse a peck of oats?' We are willing to be courteous and accommodating to all who visit us; but we think it in the highest degree insulting that any body should claim our time for any purpose what ever because he has paid \$2 for the RUBAL, reads it and finds it worth to him three times the price." We relate this occurrence only for the benefit of claimants to whom we have had no opportunity of saying personally what we think of them, as we did in this case.

THE WESTERN RUBAL .- This is the title of a weekly agricultural journal, recently commenced in Detroit by Mr. H. N. F. Lewis. No's 1 and 2 now before us sent a fine appearance typographically, and are creditably filled. Mr. L. has purchased the Michigan Farmer, monthly, and merges it in the Rural. We wish him abundant success, and must say that he exhibits 'pluck 94 to the square inch" in starting such a newspaper at a time when veteran publishers in that line are at a loss what to do in the future-whether to susnum, in advance. Address H. N. F. Lawis, Detroit,

THE STATE FAIRS.-The Illinois, Vermont and Ohio State Fairs were held last week. We judge by the dis. patches to the Chicago papers that the Illinois Fair was a success so far as attendance and finances were oncerned. We perceive also that Pres. VAN EPPS delivered an appropriate address at the conclusion of This we conceive to be the approhis term of service. priate duty of a President. Our reports from Vermont, at the opening, indicated a successful Fair. As we go to press the N. Y. State Fair is opening. With good weather there is a good prospect of success.

CROPS IN MERCER Co., ILL.-W. P. STRONG WRITES 28:-"The crops in this county were never better. Wheat is good, oats the best I ever saw, and as good if not the best prospect for corn I have ever known in this county, and have lived here twenty years. It is the prevailing opinion that there is a vast deal more grain grown this year than any previous year. Notwithstanding the scarcity of hands, the harvest has been secured in good order—every one, big and little, old and young, has worked with a will."

BURNING STUBBLE.—An Iowa paper tells a story which we do not doubt, because we have known of similar instances—of a farmer who last fall burned his stubble ground all over, thus destroying the insects and their eggs, as well as everything on the surface that could harbor them. The result was that this year he has not been troubled with chinch burs in his fields while other farmers in his vicinity have suffered severely. Let those who are wise, and grow grain in the chinch bug regions, take the hint, and act upon it.

STATE OF THE STATE

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Morticultural.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH SESSION.

Continued from first page, present No.

Pres. WARDER. - Gentlemen are comparing this fruit with the Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin-I don't know why, for in our country the Rhode Island Greening is not near so fruitful as the Baldwin - hence this comparison is not exactly a pertinent one.

Southern Apples .- GEO. HOADLEY, Cincinnati, O .- Has any one had experience in the cultivation of southern apples - from Carolina and Georgia? I have commenced cultivating them as an experiment, and am anxious for any information on the subject which I can obtain.

CHAS. DOWNING .- Magnum Bonum is a southern apple, and a fine winter apple.

BEELER of Ind.—It has been fruited in Put-

Pres. WARDER.—Some of the southern apples which come to us prove to be old friends with a new name. The Pennock came back to us as

Milam.-HOADLEY of Ohio.-I should like to know what is thought of this fruit. With us it is the best baking apple we have, and is to be recommended.

EDWARDS of Mo.—I agree to all that is said in favor of the Milam. We have no apple so much appreciated as an eating and cooking apple in my family. I know of no better flavored apple. It is productive—bears every year. MUIR of Mo.—It distributes itself evenly over

the tree. It is a perfect family apple. Pres. WARDER.-It grows wild about Cincinnati. It was put upon the rejected list by our Cincinnati Horticultural Society because of want of size. It resembles, in some respects, the Westfield Seek-no-further.

BATEHAM of Ohio.—The Westfield Seek-nofurther is best in the North; the Milam is best at the South. The latter is a red apple in the South; in the North it is green and wants character. It is an excellent apple for the valleys and rich lands of the South. It is a handsome tree in the nursery. But it disappoints planters North. The same remarks apply to Rawles Janet as cultivated in different latitudes.

Fallenwalder.—HARKEN of Pa.—Is this fruit known or cultivated in Pennsylvania?

NOBLE of Pa. - It is cultivated in Montgomery Co., Pa., and is regarded a good apple.

THOMAS, of N. Y .- If cultivated in northern localities it is small and inferior. The remarks made by Mr. BATEHAM with reference to Milam and Rawles' Janet, in this respect, apply to the Fallenwalder.

D. W. BEADLE, St. Catherines, C. W .- I is fair size, fine looking, but of inferior flavor,

BARRY of N. Y .- Grows large and fair with us, but is of inferior flavor.

PAUL of Mass.—It grows well and bears well with us, but is second rate for cooking, and of inferior flavor.

Pres. WARDER.-It is one of the finest frying apples we have, and we of the West will place it, fried, beside any of your cooking apples of the East.

JAMES M. PRICE, Medina, Pa.-We can not dispense with it in South-east Pennsylvania. BEELER of Ind.—It is not long lived with us. It bears 13 or 14 years and dies. But it is profit-

Pres. WARDER.—It is so profitable that its

short life is not regarded as an objection to it. BATEHAM of Ohio.—It is grown near Colum bus, O., by a man who brings it into market late in the winter so highly colored and beautiful that it is difficult to identify it. He sells it at a high figure because of its beauty. He keeps it from the light, and there ripens it; and this I Pleasant out of market with us. regard a valuable hint to those who grow green

and yellow sorts for the market. HARKEN of Pa.-I have succeeded best in ripening this apple in buckwheat chaff.

BORT of Mich.—Is it hardy in the West? NELSON of Ind.—It is rather tender with me at Fort Wayne-a good apple, but tender.

Ridge Pippin .- PARRY of N. J. - Has this apple been cultivated in any other States than Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With us it is a valuable winter apple—a good grower, good bearer, and good keeper. It has a blush when it ripens in the sun. Late winter apple. Keeps till June. Turns as yellow as an orange in May. Much heavier bearer each alternate year. I got it from Bucks Co., Pa. I recommend that it be added to the New Jersey list.

Wagner .- NELSON, of Ind .- This is an excellent apple with us. Should like to hear from other Western men concerning it. It is a very profitable apple with me.

Bort of Mich.-It is good in Western Michi-

PAUL of Mass.—It does well in Massachusetts where I am acquainted.

PRICE of Pa.-Valuable with us.-An early

HARKEN of Pa.-It produces well with me. HOADLEY of Ohio. - It bears early and well, but have found it rather leathery.

MUIR of Mo.-It has been tried with us. It doe well. Bears early. I call it a second rate fruit. But it is handsome and highly esteemed. Brenneman and Klaproth from Dr. J. ESHLE-MAN of Pa., were presented the Society and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Downing of N. Y .- The Klaproth is a very fine fruit.

Hoops of Pa.—Dr. E. thinks these two fruits the finest in his collection. They bring the highest price in the Philadelphia market of any apples in their season.

"Cornell's Fancy," from S. W. Noble, Jenkentown, Pa., was presented by sample.

NOBLE.—It is an excellent apple, not much known. Deserves to be better known.

Jeffries .- H. E. HOOKER, Rochester, N. Y .-What about this apple? It is handsome, pleasant and ripe now. Would like to hear of it from other localities.

Hoops of Pa. - With us it specks badly and falls prematurely. It originated near me-12 to

15 miles from Westchester. C. L. HOAG, Lockport, N. Y. I have fruited

it, and think it a very fine apple indeed. Evening Party.-NELSON of Ind .- I have this fruit. It is a very handsome and fine apple. It is small-too small for market, but desirable in the family. We had an Evening Party in our family all winter, and regard it indispensable.

DOWNING of N. Y .- I know but little of it. and that little is favorable.

Northern Spy.-THOMAS, of N. Y. I should like to hear how this apple is doing in the West. NELSON of Ind.-It improves as we become more acquainted with it, and the trees get age. I had a large and fine crop last year. I would not now like to reject it. With us it is a tolerable keeper. It keeps better than the Rhode Island Greening - keeps till January and Febrnary. I would not recommend it for extensive planting.

MARSHALL of Ohio.—The better I get acquainted with it the more I think of it. It rots on young trees, but does better on old ones.

MUIR of Mo.—It is unprofitable with us—tender under the influence of the sun. It is not adapted to our State.

CARPENTER of N. Y .- It has been largely planted in Eastern New York, but is not regarded with favor. Trees fifteen years old have produced nothing.

TRIMBLE of N. J.-I hope the Northern Spy will be planted, notwithstanding the discourag. ing remarks of Mr. CARPENTER. It is sought after in the New York market, and is appreciated. We can not do without it.

PAUL of Mass .- With us the tree is a healthy, good grower, and when once in bearing produces as well as any variety. It is a pleasant disappointment to those who have it, after it once begins to bear.

BORT of Mich.-Since they have begun to bear with us they give very general satisfaction. SYLVESTER of N. Y .- It bears late, but the trees when once in bearing are uniformly good bearers each alternate year. It is one of our best apples, and will keep till May or June in perfect condition and bring a large price in market. I saw them shipped last May in perfect condition. It is necessary to thin the branches, and when bearing heavily, the crop should be thinned or it will be inferior.

Cooper's Redlin .- PARRY of N. J.-I wish to call attention to this fruit. We esteem it highly with us. It keeps till May and June. I recommend that it be put on the list for New Jersev.

BARRY of N. Y .- This is the same as Cooper's Red Market.

BORT of Mich.—I would recommend that it pe put on the Michigan list. It is hardy and we think it will prove valuable with us.

HOOKER, N. Y.-It is highly esteemed by our market fruit growers. It colors finely, is showy: and salable in April and May. It is of fair quality. I think it will be a profitable apple for cultivation, but can never regard it as first quality for cooking and eating.

Monmouth Pippin. -- CARPENTER of N. Y .-With me it is a very fine apple. Think it will be popular with us. Will gentlemen tell us something about it in other localities? I think it will be substituted for the Newtown Pippin

for cultivation with us. PARRY of N. J.-It does well with us. PARSONS of L. I., HOOPS of Pa., and ELL-

WANGER of N. Y., speak in its favor. NELSON of Ind .- We do not regard it highly in Indiana.

Pres. WARDER.-It will never drive Peck's HARKEN of Pa.—Its productiveness and fair-

tors for market for the Newtown Pippin, but in quality it is not to be compared with it. Ribston Pippin .- SYLVESTER of N. Y .- I should like to hear of this fruit in different

ness may cause it to be substituted by cultiva-

ROBERT BUIST, Philadelphia, Pa.-I have known it fifty years. It does not do well in warm climates. It ripens there prematurely. It will not prove valuable in southern latitudes,

BEADLE of Canada West.—It is a fine apple with us. A gentleman shipped it to Scotland last fall with the Newtown Pippin and obtained the same price for it—\$15 per barrel.

but I think it will in northern.

NELSON of Ind.—It is a beautiful apple, but the tree is a poor grower and poor bearer with us. It would not do to recommend it for our State.

THOMAS of N. Y .- I would recommend it as sometimes very fine.

Pres. WARDER.-In Southern Chio it ripens prematurely, wilts, and we never or rarely get it in good condition. COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The President here announced the following named gentlemen the Committee on Nominations:-Edward Earle, Mass.; F. Trowbridge,

Conn.; E. D. Pearce, R. I.; J. J. Thomas, N. Y.; Wm. Parry, N. J.; J. S. Houghton, Pa.; William Bort, Mich.; Wm. Saunders, D. C.; L B. Marshall, Ohio; Geo. M. Beeler, Ind.; D. B. Wier, Ill.; B. Smith, Mo.; D. W. Beadle, C. W.: J. W. Younglove, Ky. COMMITTEE ON GRAPES.

Charles Downing and P. B. Mead, N. Y.; B. F. Edwards, Mo.; Geo. M. Beeler, Ind.; Dr. J. & Houghton, Pa.

The Society adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY-MORNING SESSION. Pres. WARDER in the chair.

Dr. ISAAC P. TRIMBLE was called upon to talk of

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Dr. TRIMBLE said :- I propose to speak of the Codling Moth. I find many of the fruits on exhibition here penetrated by this moth. The Curculio is the greatest enemy we have to fruits. It attacks, peaches, plums and apricots, apples, pears and cherries. But this apple moth does not attack stone fruits-only apples and pears. I had satisfied myself that all insects attacking fruit are subject to our control, except this Cooling Moth. My observations and experiments the past season have convinced me that it too may be controlled. I first set out to find how useful birds might be as aids in controlling this moth. To this end, I have been shooting and examining our small song birds throughout the season-a horrible business, but one which I trust will prove beneficial to us and them. I found by dissecting a Chickadee five of the larvæ of this apple moth, at one time. Found them also in the Downy Woodpeckerthree at a time. The larvæ of this moth secrete themselves in the crevices in the bark, and remain there through the winter. And how do you suppose these birds find them? They do find them! They peck directly through the bark upon them. You will find they always go right-for right under the bark where these holes are made, are found evidences of the larvæ having been there. How is it done? Who directs these birds? Is it instinct? It is the guiding hand of GoD Almighty. We can not understand it. Then these two birds which I have named aid us in controlling this insect enemy of our fruit. They operate to remove the larvæ and destroy them before the spring time develops them into the injurious insect. Then comes the moth upon the fruit. You

see here a specimen of fruit in which this worm has done its work. This Codling moth is beautiful. It comes out a moth in June. [Dr. T. exhibited paintings of it in the various stages of its development.] Trees old enough to have scales on the bark—to become shaggy barked afford protection to the larvæ. If the trees are not old enough to afford this protection, they crawl in the crevices between hoops of barrels. splintered wood, fence rails, some place where they can make their cocoons and spend the winter. It may be that they seek these spots because instinct teaches them of the danger they are in from birds. At any rate, it is in such places that we find them; and knowing this, I thought perhaps cloths hung upon the trees would be attractive to them.\* In the crotch of a tree an old boot-leg had been thrown, and in its folds I found eight cocoons of this caterpillar. I have pursued these experiments in various orchards, putting up various contrivances, such as coils of hay-rope, cloths, &c., &c. On one tree, under one of these hay-ropes, which was wound two or three times around the body of the tree, I found seven cocoons. Only this simple protection is necessary to secure and destroy all of these worms. Here is a piece of Chamoisleather, which was wrapped around a Bartlett pear tree. On the bark of the tree, under the leather, I found fifteen of these worms. And here is the leather, in which will be found many others. It is thus we may hope to control them. One season's experiments are not sufficient to decide the matter, but it is settled that we may trap these enemies in this way. And it is a significant fact that outside of these trans on trees where I had placed them, I have

found none of the cocoons nor worms. As regards the Curculio, I think, with the exception of the cherry, the fruit falls to the ground with the larvæ in it. And it lies there several days. Hence our domestic animalscows, hogs and chickens-may aid us in controling this insect. But the apple worm leaves the fruit before or as soon as it falls, and you can not get at it, as at the Curculio. Traps are necessary. These birds help you, but they can not do the work alone. Try these traps, and save your fruit. Half the apple crop is destroyed by this Codling Moth, alone. You may talk about apple lists, and pear lists, until we are all crazy-we want to save the fruit after we get it! Why, your apple list is so long now it

makes me half crazy to look at it! J. J. THOMAS.—How shall we treat large orchards? What traps shall we use-what are best and cheapest?

TRIMBLE.—How treat large orchards? How do you find time to cultivate trees? It is easy to grow trees, but of what value are they after we get them if we do not save their fruit? How long will it take to make hay-rope enough to wind around the trees on an acre? Not long. Let us not cowardly give up our fruit to these insects.

THOMAS.—I understand you sir. It is a practical answer to a practical question which I want to get at. You would wind hay-rope two or three times about the body of a tree. A pound of hay would make rope though for a single tree?

TRIMBLE.—I should think so.

THOMAS.—Then a tun of hay would make rope enough for two thousand trees. With this data orchardists can get at the cost. I understand that a man should put this hay-rope two or three times around each tree, early in the season, and examine it once in two or three weeks during the season and destroy the cocoons or worms he may find there. And he should keep it on late in the season, and watch for them during the winter.

\* What Dr. TRIMBLE says concerning the use of cloths &c. in trees is only confirmatory of suggestions long ago made in the agricultural journals; and on page 487 "HARRIS' Insects Injurious to Vegetation" this same practice is recommended. And it is also urged that "by carefully scraping off the loose and ragged bark of the trees in spring, many of these chrysalids will be destroyed." Probably Dr. T. is entitled to the credit of suggesting the use of hay-rope, in place of cloths; and we hope it will prove a valuable one to orchardists.- EDS. RURAL.

TRIMBLE. - Speaking of the curculio, some Western man told me it did not come to perfection in the apple. I have experimented to find out if this was true, and from a bushel of apples last year I caught at least one thousand curculios. This year I only got 80 from a bushel The fruit seemed as badly stung, but the insect did not mature. There is something in the weather which regulates the development of these insects-perhaps the drouth was the cause of the difference, but I don't know. Yet I think there is evidence that in some places it is utterly destroyed in its transformations by the drouth. At any rate, experiments prove that they require a certain amount of moisture to insure perfect transformation. The year following severe drouths there will be less curculios.

CARPENTER, N. Y.-I think this subject of insects an important one, and that it should receive more attention. We-this society-should give it more attention.

BARRY of N. Y.-I am gratified with Dr.

Trimble's remarks. It is an important subject. But the remark of the gentleman that the list of apples is so long that it makes him crazy to look at it, demands attention. He should remember

that this is a great country—that each State in the Union has localities that require different varieties—that the varieties which thrive best in one locality do not thrive at all in another in the same State. So that no general list can be made.

THOMAS of N. Y .- The object of the Society. in its desire to obtain new fruits, is not to increase the catalogue but to diminish it. It is our aim to find fruits which combine the great est excellence. In proportion as we do so, we shall diminish the number on our lists. To be continued.

#### A LADY'S FLORICULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Having just read in the last RURAL of the brightening up of your sanctum by the presentation of some beautiful flowers by M. D. WILLSON, I said to myself "were I only living near Rochester your sanctum should be still more enlivened by a few more stars of exquisite beauty from my floral garden - flowers raised from seeds purchased of Mr. VICK of Rochester." Although I have had to contend with almost every kind of enemy to their growth, and have stood on picket duty from early spring to the present time, I have come off victorious in a measure, and have now in bloom some kinds of flowers of exquisite beauty. I do not regret the money I have invested in seeds, for I am amply repaid every time I walk through my garden. I have several varieties of seedling Carnations very fine, several varieties of very beautiful Salpiglossis, and the finest varieties of Phlox Drummondi that I ever saw. To one variety I have given a new name — I call it the 'Star Spangled Banner." Then there is the delicate little Cypress vine with its star-shaped flowers, some of a blood - red, velvety hue, and some of a pearly whiteness. Would that I had one of blue that I might have the "red white and blue" in combination. Next comes the Ten-week-stock, the Zinnia, the Camelia Balsam, the Convolvulus minor, the Snapdragon, Dianthus pinks, Petunias, Amaranths, and others too numerous to mention. And to crown all are the German Asters! Some varieties of the Imbrique Pompone I prize above all my floral treasures. They are ahead of all the Double Zinnias I ever saw.

I want to tell the RURAL readers of an experiment I have in progress with some Portulacea plants. I took a large glass lamp, unscrewed and took off the top, and filled it with water in which a little manure has been soaked. I then took two plants, one crimson, the other white, washed the roots clean, put them into the lamp with the roots in the water and the top of the plant resting on the top of the lamp, and fastened them with a thread so that they would not fall out - the roots being quite small. The plants were in blossom when I put them in, and they continued to blossom for several days and then stopped. I soon discovered that new roots were forming. They have kept on growing ever since. The roots are very numerous and very small, and look like a thick mass of tangled hair. They can be seen plainly through the glass. They will soon fill the lamp if they continue to grow as rapidly as they have so far. It is only three or four weeks since they were placed in the lamp. They look healthy, and today the crimson one has unfolded five fine blossoms. I have just inserted coloring matter into the water to see if it will change the color of the blossoms. I shall continue my experiment, and if I succeed you may hear from me again.

MRS. E. C. P. Middleville, Barry Co., Mich., Sept. 3, 1864.

### Notes and Queries.

WASH FOR AHPLE TREES.—Is there any kind of a wash that can be applied to bodies of young apple trees, without injury to the trees, that will effectually keep sheep from gnawing the bark?—G. M. B., Niagara Co., N. Y.

HEDGE PLANT.-(J. D. S., Amelia, O.) We cannot say where Osage and Buckthorn plants can be procured. On page 267 of RURAL, current volume, you will find an advertisement of Honey Locust Plants for sale, which will make a good hedge.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED .- (M. F. B., Carlton, N. Y.) Inquiries for Osage Orange seed have already appeared in this volume of the RURAL. We do not think it can be had in the country. Large growers of the plants are unable to secure a supply.

DEATH OF A. G. HANFORD.—We hear, with great regret, of the death of A. G. HANFORD, Esq., of the Columbus Nurseries. Columbus, O., formerly of Wiscon. sin. He was an active, thorough, exemplary Christian citizen. He was well known in the West as an active and intelligent horticulturist, and his pleasant face and cordial greeting will be sadly missed in hortical-

## Domestic Geonomy.

PICKLES. ELDERBERRY WINE, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Please accept few recipes, which I know to be good, for the column on domestic economy.

MANGO PICKLES. - Select smooth skinned nelons; when ready put them in a weak brine, and let them remain in it about ten days; then take out in a brass kettle, cover with cold water, and place upon the stove and bring to scalding heat, but do not let them boil; then take out, and after removing the seeds, sprinkle the inside well with mustard seed, and fill up with small cucumbers, previously soaked in brine, narturtions, onions if you like, fine cut cabbage, and any spices that you prefer; tie up well and place in good cider vinegar, and you will soon have fine, tender mangoes.

ELDERBERRY WINE .- To one quart of berries add two quarts of water, put in spices and let it stand until it ferments; then pour into a brass kettle and bring to boiling heat, then strain, and add five pounds of sugar to one gallon of the juice; scald and skim as long as necessary. When cool enough, add one tablespoonful of fresh yeast to one gallon of sirup. After standing a few days, pour it off the yeast and put it away for use.

ANOTHER. - Take two quarts of berries, pruise and pour on some water, strain and add four pounds white sugar, one quart port wine, and add water to make three gallons.

COOKIES.-Rub together, till white, one teacup butter, two do. of sugar; beat up two eggs and stir in the butter and sugar with a little flour; grate in some nutmeg, and dissolve one teaspoon of saleratus in a cup of sweet milk; mix soft.

GINGER SNAPS .- One pound of sugar, one do. shortning, one quart of molasses, one tablespoon of ginger, cloves, and cinnamon, and a large teaspoon of saleratus dissolved in hot water.

MOLASSES JUMBLES .- One quart of molasses, one do. butter, one-half teaspoon alum, one tablespoonful of saleratus. BAKER'S GINGER CAKE.—One cup of moles-

ses, one of thick sour cream, two teaspoons of soda, two of ginger, one egg. FLANNEL CAKES.—One quart of good cream,

three eggs, a little salt, and yeast; mix warm, and let them rise, then bake on a griddle. SPONGE CAKE. - Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one do. of flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar

stirred in the flour, one-quarter teaspoon of

saleratus dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water, add to the cake; stir it briskly and bake quick. SODA CREAM CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup sugar, one of sweet rich cream, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half do. soda; beat well

together. MRS. WILSON'S FRENCH CAKE.—Three eggs, two cups of sugar, one of sweet milk, one-half of butter, three of flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half of soda; beat the sugar and butter together, the yolks and milk, the whites seperately; add the soda last.

MOCK APPLE PIE.—Take one teaspoonful of bread crums, two of water, one and a half of sugar, one teaspoon of tartaric acid, a little salt and cinnamon, or extract of lemon; let it boil five minutes, then pour it boiling into pie plates lined with paste, cover with same, and bake immediately.—CORA LINN, Out West, 1864.

### RECIPES FROM MRS, CALL

MRS. ELIZA A. CALL, the author of "The Young Housekeeper and Dairy Maid's Directory," advertised in our book list, sends us the following recipes in answer to inquiries:

LIGHT POT-PIE CRUST.—One pint of buttermilk; two tablespoonfuls of cream, if you have it; one teaspoonful of sods, and a little salt, Mix like soda biscuit, and let it stand one hour to raise. Never roll nor cut it; but wet a spoon in the broth and dip it into the pot, the size you wish: boil thirty minutes, and you will always have it as light as a puff.

JELLY CAKE. -I here send MATTIE, Farmer's Home, Ohio, my recipe for jell cake—one that I have used for twenty years:-One cup of sugar; one of flour; three eggs; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; one of soda; a pinch of salt. Season with nutmeg, and stir well. Grease your dripping pan, and spread the batter on even; bake ten minutes; when done, spread on the jell when just from the oven. Begin at one end and roll it up, and wrap it in a cloth; when cool, it is fit for use. Cut in slices three-fourths of an inch thick, beginning at the end.

TO PICKLE MUSK MELONS.-Musk melons make a very nice, sweet pickle, by taking them when ripe, and using the solid part next to the outer rind. Cut in slices, or any shape you choose, place in a preserving pan, and cook slowly, half or three-quarters of an hour, in a sirup proportioned—one cup of sugar to one pint of vinegar, with a little cloves and cinnamon. We think them nearly as fine as peaches. Try and see.-Mrs. M. L. W., Union City, Mich., 1864.

### DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

To COLOR RED.—Will some of your correspondents please inform me how to color woolen shawls a red

that will not fade? and oblige-WELTHIE. To COLOR ANALINE. - Will some one inform me how to color all-wool and silk goods with Analine?—Mrs. M. L. W., Union City.

SWEET PICKLE FOR PEACHES.-Will some of the RURAL readers please tell me how to make a sweet pickle for peaches? and oblige—Mrs. A. A. C.

will,

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Tadies' Department.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

#### YOU KISSED ME.

You kissed me! My head had dropped low on your

With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest, While the holy emotion my tongue dared not speak, Flushed up, like a flame, from my heart to my cheek, Your arms held me fast-oh, your arms were so bold-Heart beat against heart in their passionate hold; Your glances seemed drawing my soul through my

As the sun draws the mist from the sea to the skies, And your lips clung to mine, till I prayed in my bliss, They might never unclasp from that rapturous kiss! You kissed me! My heart, and my breath, and my

In delirious joy for the moment stood still; Life had for me then no temptations, no charms, No vista of pleasure outside of your arms, And were I, this instant, an Angel possessed-Of the glory and peace that are given the blest, I would fling my white robes unrepiningly down, And tear from my forehead its beautiful crown, To nestle once more in that haven of rest, With your lips upon mine, and my head on your

You kissed me! My soul in a bliss so divine, Reeled and swooned like a foolish man drunken with

And I thought 'twere delicious to die then, if death Would come while my mouth was yet moist with you breath,

'Twere delicious to die if my heart might grow cold, With your arms wrapt round me in passionate fold. And these are the questions I ask day and night, Must my life taste but one such exquisite delight? Would you care if your breast were my shelter a

And if you were here, would you kiss me again?

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. THE STORY OF SAMUEL BROWN.

BY MARY J. CROSMAN.

Mr. SAMUEL Brown had been bereft; death had took one and the other left; so he cast about for a second wife to brighten the evening

Now pride had said to the silly old man, "There isn't a maid from Beersheba to Dan, but would in a moment her rights lay down to be titled and honored as Mrs. SAM BROWN;" but away in his heart was a hidden name, and, beside it, burned a living flame.

Old Sorrel was saddled and brought to the door, and Brown got upon her, as often before he had done, when the sun was sinking to rest in the crimson west, and he rode away over hill and dale, to repeat, if he might, the old love tale that thrilled the heart of Miss MAR-THA ROE, one summer night in the "Long Ago." One summer 'neath the old oak tree, where lovers had vowed till six times three just numbered the hearts that had almost stopped, or fearfully beat, when the "question was popped." So happy children, in merry glee, had dubbed the oak "the old love tree."

The wind without sobbed a gentle moan, as MARTHA sat by the fire, alone—as a footstep fell on the old door-stone, and a gentle knock on the weather-worn door :-- she had heard each sound, ah, long before, and her heart beat high as in days of yore.

Mr. Brown talked of this, of that and the other, and tried every way his emotion to smother; he cleared his throat with a forced "ahem." his cheeks flushed red and he coughed again, while MARTHA sat there in her rockingchair, so calmly knitting you would not thought his presence a pang of sorrow brought.

For the case was this between MARTHA and Sam: in youth he'd been fickle like many a man; his vows had been tenderly, earnestly spoken, then they'd been carelessly, ruthlessly broken.

Ah, BROWN did not choose the better part, when he bartered away Miss MARTHA'S heart for dazzling eyes and perishing gold, "unblessed with the love that ne'er grows old."

Miss Martha'd a box of tokens rare wherein was a lock of hazel hair, braided and tied with daintiest care-tied with a knot of ribbon blue, the color chosen by lovers true. Twenty-five years in their passing had sped since the lock was shorn from SAMUEL'S head—since the hope of Miss MARTHA'S heart had fled.

SAM had a house full of girls and boys, whose fun and frolic had brought him joys, and also cares by the dozen and score; for they'd inklings toward the enemy's lore-loving his subtle, dangerous snares, growing, 'mid wheat, the thriftiest tares; his bright-eyed wife, the older she grew, became, they said, a terrible shrewand he often wished that more of his locks had peaceful rest in Miss MARTHA'S box.

Twas a queer coincidence one might say-for the afternoon of that very day she had read his old love letters through, and, folding them up, a long sigh drew; and strange to tell, a tear-drop fell and glittered bright on the hazel hair, braided and tied with daintiest care.

Ah, love in its purity hath a truth that will not fade with the dreams of youth; under every sun one chooseth one; soul clingeth to soul through joy and woe, saying, "I can not let thee go."

But finally Brown his errand stated, after he'd two or three hours waited, and MARTHA looked on her old-time beau, and calmly answered him, "SAMUEL, NO." For pride came up with a sudden start, and powerfully ruled her loving heart.

He pleaded till twelve with tears in his eyes, that the love of the past in her heart might rise; and he came again in a week or less, when MARTHA tenderly whispered, "YES."

INCREDULITY is but credulity seen from behind, bowing and nodding its head to the habitual and the fashionable.

#### MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of present enjoyment. She quits her home, her pa rents, her companions, her amusements-everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness and for pleas-

The parents by whose advice she has been guided-the sister to whom she had dared to impart the very embryo thought and feeling-the brother who has played with her, by turns the counselor and counseled, and the younger children to whom she has hitherto been the mother and playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened-the spring of every action is changed; and she flies with joy in the untrodden paths before her; buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past. and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation to the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes-who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyments, and watchful protection of home-who can, coward-like, break the illusions which have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired.

Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet makes no effort to supply their places; for on him is the responsibility of her errors-on him who first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her, with a weakened spirit and unsatisfied heart, to the wild storms and the wily temptations of a sinful world .- Anon.

#### THE "WASHING-DAY" IN GERMANY.

A LETTER was recently received at this office, written by an American lady residing in Hamburgh, who thus graphically describes the washing-day" in Germany:-"It is one of the chief glories of the German house-wives to possess abundance of linen, and for the purpose of displaying their wealth they put off their washing till used up-some three weeks, some six, some half a year, and those who are more affluent have washing but once a year. Every house contains a 'schwartz-waschkammer,' where the dirty clothes are kept hung up on poles or lines, in the air. When the drawers and presses are nearly empty, two or three washer-women are hired, who come at two in the morning, take each a cup of coffee and some bread, which is repeated at the usual time. In the forenoon they again have bread, with wine or cider; dine at twelve; at three or four again a cup of coffee with bread, and then wash till supper, at eight. They wash in very large oval tubs, at which four or five can stand at once. So it goes on for several days, according to the number of clothes. The remainder of the week is spent in ironing; sheets, pillow-cases, and all the ungathered clothes are mangled, and towels, stockings, children's handkerchiefs, etc., are only folded. During the whole week no woman in the family can think of anything but the wash, and by the end of it some have sore hands (for they use ley), and all are out of humor. When I tell them how ltttle disturbance our week's wash makes, they acknowledge it is a better way, but say they fear people would think they had but two shirts apiece, if they were to wash every week."

GOOD ADVICE.-William Wirt's letter to his daughter on the "small, sweet courtesies of life," contains a passage from which a deal of happiness might be learned:-"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, who cared for nobody-no, not he, because nobody cared for him. And the whole world would serve you so, if you gave them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to please, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing."

HUSBANDS, ATTENTION.-If your wife pins a fresh rosebud in your button-hole when you go forth to business in the morning, be careful to present her with heartsease on your return at night. Some men grow suddenly ashamed of an unassuming pot of fragrant mignonette, if a wealthy friend happens to present them with a few flowers from his conservatory, and hide it away in some obscure corner to make room for the brilliant but scentless exotics. Wives are not unfrequently treated after a similar fashion; and perheps it would be well for their fastidious "lords and masters" to jot down the following lines upon the tablets of their memories:

As the myrtle, whose perfume enriches the bower. Is prized far beyond e'en the gaudiest flower: So a wife who a household can skillfully rule, Is a jewel of price to all men-save a fool."

WHOM TO MARRY.-When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly affectionate and respectful, from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her, in whatever condition she may be placed. Were I to advise a friend as to his choice of a wife, my first counsel would be, "look out for a pious girl, distinguished for her attention and love to her parents. The fund of worth and affection indicated by such behavior, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the married state, will not fail, as a rule, to render her a mild, obliging, and state which men think they might enjoy; it is invaluable companion for life.

# Choice Miscellung.

#### ABOVE THE CROWD.

THE man must be great indeed whose head can at the present day appear above the crowd.—Lord Chelms-ford.

In those days of high discerning, Growing knowledge great and grand, When at last the doors of learning Open to the people stand, He must be indeed aspiring, Self-reliant, yet not proud Firm, determined, and untiring, Who would rise above the crowd.

He must be a heart unjaded By life's cruel wrongs and stings, Making yearnings, wrecked and faded, Stepping-stones to higher things; All the warmth of youth's bright season Karnest hope and noble plan, Joining with the subtle reason And the patience of the man.

Few such men there be, my brothers: Look around us and we see Petty arts to dazzle others, Selfishness and vanity; Conscience, love, and peace forgetting Yearnings, tenderest and best, In our fevered, foolish fretting, To be greater than the rest.

Ah! that mid life's ontward splendor. And its glitter, bright to view, We had more of yearning tender For the beautiful and true; More of earnest striving ever For true greatness, throned afar, Less of pitiful endeavor To seem other than we are!

Little worth our gifts and labors If we value them alone For the homage of our neighbors. And the glitter round us thrown; He alone is truly lifted O'er the crowd in heart and mind, Who with power and patience gifted, Seeks the good of all mankind.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GATHER AND SCATTER SUNBEAMS.

GATHER sunbeams! They're everywhere. They fall across your life-path at every step. The very atmosphere is radiant with their golden presence. There is no darkness that can fall upon the heart, that their little arrowy forms can not penetrate. Go forth, not wilfully blindfolded, but to accept God's blessings as they come to you. Make your life beautiful by cultivating true, earnest feelings.

Have your brightest dreams faded? Are your highest hopes in the dust? Commune with Nature. Listen to the glad melody of the birds, - the cheerful rippling of the silvery brook,- the exquisite intonations of love and harmony all through Nature's great laboratory, and thank GoD for the soothing influences of the beautiful, the good, the true. Are you struggling with a great sorrow that palsies every incentive to action? Has an utter, desolate weariness settled over your spirit, until you fain would sleep that last, long sleep? Arouse from the lethargy. Seek an aim that shall call every talent into action. Nerve for the contest-work-conquer! You can do it if you will it; but never, if you fold your arms passively and let fate do her worst. Has one joy gone out from your life? prize those left, and others will come to you. Has one star set? others are rising as bright and beautiful. Has the heart upon which you had staked all of life's happiness proven treacherous and false? Let it. Nobler, braver hearts, will help you bear life's burdens. Whatever sorrow comes to you, never succumb,—bear it bravely, trusting in GoD for strength. He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Though the way may sometimes be stony, and hedged in with briars, until even your courage falters, never yield, but look

them. SC22 words, kindly deen, for the foot-sore and heartweary. Give them the aged, slowly tottering to the tomb, with strength and activity spent, with hope and buoyancy gone, friends and companions lost, with nothing but a weary walk to the grave. Oh! give them, not charily, but liberally. Give them to the middle aged. The din and bustle of active life is upon them,all its trials and responsibilities, its toil and its care. Fellow laborer, do we not need sunbeams to cheer us now?

up,-gather the sunbeams that fall from the

of a loving Father, and thank Him for

But to that gay young band, who meet us with light, tripping feet, dancing on flowers,the future all tinged with rainbow hues, with not a thought of sorrow.—give, give to these of thy sunbeams. Give to the sick and suffering, moun with them that mourn, and weep with them that weep." Give to those who walk in error's ways, with unsteady and slipping feet, the heart all wrong, the feelings chilled to all sympathy and love, -above all others, give to these. Lead them back to the blessed paths of peace and virtue,—to the Fountain of Life and Light. Thus gather and scatter sunbeams in the vineyard of your blessed Master, till ye go hence, to know suffering and sorrow no more. M. S. WILLIAMS.

TRUTH AND NOVELTY.—As in literature we shall find some things that are true, and some that are new, but very few things that are both true and new; so also in life, we shall find some men that are great, and some that are good, but a very few men that are both great and

POPULAR literature is some description of a no record of joy.

THE EIGHT NOTES.

A FEW weeks since, a man only some fiveand-thirty, or eight-and-thirty years old, went into the cafe Anglais, Paris, and said to the mistress:-"I wish you would retain No. 13 for me this evening. Lay plates for eight, and have dinner on the table at 7 o'clock precisely. I leave the selection of the dinner to you. Give us a selection of four dollars a head, wine included. Here is a bank note for \$40; four times eight are thirty-two; the change, eight dollars, is for the waiters."

At a quarter of seven he returned; he was shown into No. 13. He asked for pen, ink and paper. After he received them he tore a sheet of paper into eight several parts, wrote something on each of them, and placed one of them on each plate. When the clock struck seven, the waiter entered. "I will wait until halfpast seven." At the appointed time he took his seat at the table and said to the astounded waiter:-"Serve the dinner just as if all my guests were present." The waiter obeyed, and placed a dish of soup on each plate, managing while doing so to read the names on the plates. He found nothing on the bits of paper but Re, Mi, Fa, So, La, Si, Do. When he went back to the kitchen, he told the servants of the odd guest he had in No. 13. The rumor reached the ears of the master of the house; he at once suspected something was wrong. "How is the gentleman dressed?" he asked the waiter.

"He is dressed in black. When he went into the room he took off his overcoat and placed it on the piano, where it still remains."

"Bring me his overcoat. It doubtless contains letters or visiting cards, and we shall find out from them what sort of guest we have. Act cautiously, and be quick."

The waiter soon returned with the overcoat. Master and servant instantly searched the pockets. They found neither letters nor visitingcards; but they discovered two small pocketpistols, which were capped and loaded. The master left the caps on the nipples, replaced them in the pocket, and made the servant carry the overcoat back to the private room. As he was eating dessert, the waiter asked this strange guest if he would take coffee.

"Yes." "How many cups?" "Eight, of course."

The eight cups were filled. "Now leave me; when I want you I will ring the bell."

The waiter retired, shut the door, and put his eye to the key-hole, to see what was going to take place. As soon as the guest was alone he heaved a deep sigh, arose, went to the piano, opened it, played an air from one of Verdi's operas and tried to sing it-in vain. His voice was completely gone. His hands fell into his lap, tears coursed over and then down his cheeks. He murmured:-"All is over! 'Tis hopeless! My voice is broken! I shall never again be able to obtain another engagement! My career is at an end! I am a dead man!" Then he added, with an hysteric laugh:-"Gods, wasn't it a devilish ingenious notion I had to give a farewell dinner to my notes—a parting banquet to those poor notes which, last year, were so brilliant and so pure in my throat! Artists alone can conceive and execute such ideas. Ah! poor fellow; the game is up with you; nothing is left you but to die." He put his hand in the pocket of his overcoat, took out the two pistols, placed the muzzle of each in each of his ears and pulled the triggers. The caps exploded and the poor fellow fell senseless on the carpet.

The keeper of the restaurant, who was hard by, ran into the room, and, aided by his servant, lifted up the would-be-suicide. The usual restoratives were applied, and when consciousness the guest that he was still alive. He insisted Sow them broadcast; of her novels. My name is Alpen Gerbierber them with ou always,—smiles, loving Albany is my stage name. I was on the eve of Fraschini cut me out. I fell sick and lost my voice. Fortunately my pistols did not snap. I did not miss the vital organs, and I am dead. Carry me to Pere la Chaise, if you please." The master of the house sent for the police, and the ill-starred wretch was immediately carried to a lunatic asylum.

### SPEAKING WELL OF OTHERS.

IF the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora box, which, when opened, fills every house and every neighborhood with pain and sorrow. How many enmities and heartburnings flow from this source. How much happiness is interrupted and destroyed. Envy, jealousy and the malignant spirit of evil, when they find vent by the lips, go forth on their mission like foul fiends, to blast the reputation and peace of others. Every one has imperfections; and in the conduct of these there will be occasional faults which might seem to justify animadversion. It is a good rule, however, when there is occasion for fault-finding, to do it privately to the erring one. This may prove salutary. It is a proof of interest in the individual, which will generally be taken kindly, if the manner of doing it is not offensive. The common and unchristian rule, on the contrary, is to proclaim the failings of others to all but themselves. This is unchristian, and shows a despisable heart.

BE noble, and the nobleness that Hes In other men, sleeping, but never dead. Will rise in majesty to meet your own.

## Sabbath Musings.

"I HEARD HIS VOICE."

BY MARIAN A. BIGELOW.

I HEARD His voice when the winds were low. And the skies lit up with a sunset glow: When a gush of sweetness filled the air And melodies floated everywhere; Then a voice awoke from vine and flower, Which thrilled my heart with electric power.

I heard His voice when the storm was high, And black winged tempests swept the sky, Dark'ning the morn with gloom of night, While nature assembled in wild affright; Then a mightier voice aroused my fear, In tones of thunder it smote my ear.

But sweeter at the hour of prayer, When holy thoughts hushed every care, While the troubled soul in earnest strife Was wrestling for eternal life, Deeper and clearer was the voice Which made this bleeding heart rejoice.

Happy the soul that always hears His voice unknown to guilty ears That deep tone through the bosom stealing, The spirit's mysteries revealing; O God! what heart will not rejoice, That hears and feels and knows Thy voice!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DO THOU LEAD ME.

"LEAD me to the rock that is higher than I." The pathway of life is long, weary, and thickly strewed with thorns; dark, threatening clouds hang over it; dangers, temptations and sorrows surround it; then, lead me, Oh, Thou Great and Mighty One! If I try to go forward in my own strength, how soon do I find my strength weakness, my thoughts sinful, and my steps wandering from the "narrow path." Sorrows accumulate, and often in despair we exclaim, how dark, how drear is life! or we chase some favorite phantom of pleasure only to find it a bubble that soon bursts. But if we are led to the rock Christ Jesus, how firm our position, how secure our hope, how satisfying our joys, how changeless the Being in whom we trust!

In observing the multitude by which we are surrounded, we see each one toiling, longing, hoping for, and expecting happiness, and each pursuing it in his own way. Some are intensely interested in laying up treasures on earth, that their declining years may be spent in ease and luxury. Others are striving by diligent application and unremitting toil to acquire an education.

Some seek only present ease. All seek happiness, and all are wretchedly miserable; for these things satisfy not the intense longings of the mind. But does not education bring happiness? Look at the educated and see how many of them would be thankful for even a moment's peace! They attained their present position by the greatest effort, encountering discouragements and trials, manifold and perplexing struggle after struggle, by long days of toil, and nights of study — and, if the cry of their soul is not "lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," they have no rest, no true happiness; for this world can never give the bliss for which we sigh." Its pleasures fade away ere they are scarcely within our grasp.

"Ah," says the youth of high hopes and ardent emotions, "I am happy;" but remember, young friend, "Change" is written on everything earthly. Sickness, sorrow and death surround you, friends may prove untrue, life a cold, hollow glitter, the world a void, and your mird, now so vigorous, a wreck. There is not one earthly treasure of which you can affirm that nothing shall separate you from it. "What returned, it was found impossible to convince | vain things are they which you embrace and cling to!"-for you must leave them; you must upon it that he was dead. He had gone crazy. die. Where, then, are your hopes, your treas-He raved:-"Now I am a dead man, I don't ures, sweet hours of gayety and mirth, idle care who knows who I was when I was alive. amusements, vigor and bloom? Where are the Mme. George Sand has told my history in one friends and joyous partakers in your revelry? Where are their stately forms, beaming eyes, and cheeks glowing with health? Lost to you; singing a magnificent engagement with the forever lost. But if our feet are placed upon manager of the Italian Opera, when that rascal | the "Rock," they never can be moved. Our friends may pass away, health and strength fail, riches perish, but CHRIST and His love will endure forever. Child of sorrow, here is rest, here is something in which to place your trust.

Lead me, Oh, thou Great Jehovah! Lead me from sin, vanity, pride, selfishness and sorrow! Lead me from temptation, error and darkness, from angry words and vain desires, through the stormy scenes of life, onward, ever onward to the "Rock that is higher than I." Place my feet upon that Rock; then shall I rest secure and happy; then shall life be a blessing and death a welcome messenger, and though tempests come, I will look up and see the bright, oyous sunshine far beyond the threatening cloud. Though sinners mock and the gay laugh, I'll heed them not. Though mountains crumble to dust, the sun and moon refuse to shine, and the heavens and earth pass away, I will not fear. "Lead me, Oh, lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," and as we go onward we shall catch occasional glimpses of the boundless, infinite love of God. Eternity will break o'er us with glory and beauty, while we join in the loud anthem of victory—and live forever in the perfect fullness of pure, holy joy and undying

Lead me from sorrow, sin and night, Lead me to glorious worlds of light; Listen to my earnest cry, Lead to the Rock that is higher than I.

LILLIE E. LEWIS.

THE DARK HOUR.—It seems as if, on the approach of a certain dark hour, the brightness of heaven fills those whom the brightness of each is quitting.

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MONEY.

MONKY is the representative of labor,-the symbol of achievement. In other words, it is the medium by means of which man seeks to exchange the results of creative industry. We must, in the first place, consider man as capable of producing, through the industrial energy of the mind and hand; results far exceeding the necessary demands of his nature for subsistence. Hence, when he has satisfied his immediate wants, he either seeks to exchange that which he has created for something he does not possess; or he lays aside the results of his labor for exchange at some future time. Commerce first began in this way, and what is termed money is simply a form of commercial exchange. Among primitive societies of men, articles or products of labor, such that their quantitative value, either through weight or measure, can be readily ascertained, are exchanged, or pass from one to another in the manner of coin. And a healthy commerce, based on the proper adjustment of a system of relative values, is the chief auxiliary, as it is the prime exponent, of the prosperity of a people. All this commercial exchange then, money included, is simply the measure of the industrial energy of mankind.

People love money because they love power; for money represents power, the same as every achievement of the hand represents nower. What infinite sources of power, (money or commerce, if you please,) were created in the steam engine, the printing press, and the electric telegraph, not to speak of the numberless other devices and appliances man has called into action thus far in his march over the earth, There is among men an instinctive recognition of general principles, and this recognition is not less valid and unerring if the exceptions are overlooked, or the reason why of the truth undiscovered. So mankind respect money in that they respect power of any sort, and simple possession of this power is quite sure to secure the respect, because few stop to investigate particu-

It is only when the acquisition of money is perverted, or its possession abused, that it becomes the "root of all evil." For in money we have crystalized, as it were, into tangible form, the results of years of laborious action of hand and brain, and these results pass into society at large, and from generation to generation, the ever-living and creative impulse of the industry which first called them into being.

We have hastily thrown together these thoughts, which must, hurried as they are, suggest almost infinite trains of reflection in the mind of every thinking reader, because the present time seems exceedingly appropriate for the reflections they suggest. The emergencies of the hour have obliged us to adopt a circulating medium of which, although the basis may be wholly and permanently secure, its absolute value is nothing. In saying this we do not criticise the measures of the Government; we are only inviting people to the exercise of caution and prudence under their action.

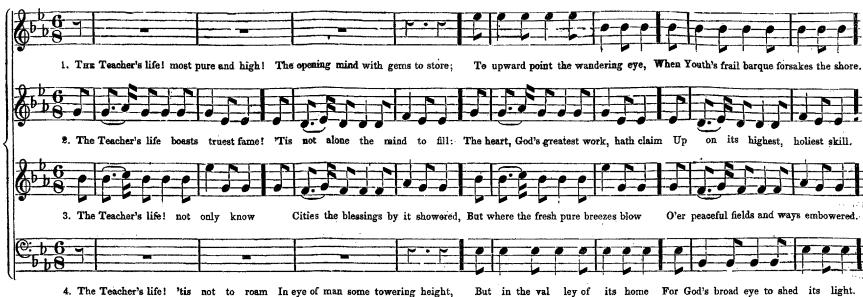
Our money is in fact money not yet earned, or if we recur to first principles, it is not money, for currency obtained on bond or credit of any kind, becomes money only when the labor it should properly represent has been performed, whence it receives its value. Properly considered, money or capital of this kind has no absolute value; it is simply putting the security upon which its accredited value rests in the market as a medium of commercial exchange. Any intelligent person can figure for himself the difference between an abundant circulating medium of this description, and one having a real and absolute value. The former shows how far we have outrun the measure of our productive industry; the latter exhibits to us its surplus.

An inflated paper currency, such as we now have and must continue to use for many years to come, naturally gives rise to an extravagant abuse of money. And this abuse is not likely to be remedied, unless people entertain correct ideas of the value and nature of the capital in their hands. The almost unlimited resources of productive industry in our country furnish abundant means for liquidating our national debt, immense as it has already become; still, well directed and creative labor alone can accomplish this end; and for the conscientious performance of this, every citizen of the Republic is in reality responsible. L. W. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1864.

### A COUNTRY WITHOUT A REPTILE.

CAPT. HARDY writes an interesting letter to the London Field newspaper, commenting on a statement that in Newfoundland there is not a snake, toad, frog, or reptile of any sort; nor any squirrels, porcupine, or mink. Capt. Hardy says:- "Besides the above-mentioned deficiencies, I found, when visiting Newfoundland last summer, several others. It was midsummer, and the fire-flies were scintillating in myriads in the warm evenings over every swamp in Nova Scotia; here not one could be seen, nor was there another pleasing summer visitor of our neighboring provinces, the night-hawk. Considering the immense portion of this island which is claimed by bogs and swamps, I think the absence of all reptiles very curious; and I plodded long and often round the edges of ponds and swamps, hoping to see some little croaker take a header from the bank; and by sunny slopes in the woods, where, on the main land they might be seen at every other step, in search of snakes, but in vain. I believe some of transported to this island, and turned out into a men.

THE



TEACHER'S

To fame that's won amidst its strife; But deeper, loftier praise is theirs, Who, honored, lead the teacher's guide its erring feelings right, stroy the weeds that spring so rife, Whilst opening realms to mental sight, This, this, De How oft the modest school-house there Is seen; far, far from bu - sy strife, In God's own blessed sun and air, The temple of the

swamp such as would be a grand residence for them at home, but in a few days, alas! they all lay stiff on their backs. In fact. Newfoundland seems to be destined to remain as it now indubitably is - a country without a reptile." Capt. Hardy is correct in his remark about frogs being brought to the island, a number having been conveyed across the Straits of Belle Isle from the main land of Labrador to the island, a distance of but fifteen miles. The frogs lived but a few days. A theory has been advanced that the whole island is a continuation of the Green Isle, a belt or wall from Galway to Trinity Bay having been traced at the time soundings were made on the Atlantic for the telegraph cable, and that the influence of St. Patrick extended across the same, when he "banished all the varmints." However, it is a singular fact that no reptiles exist in Newfoundland.

How many, as they pass along

### FIRES IN BEDROOMS.

Most people, even many intelligent reformers have the idea that to sleep in a cold room is good—essential to health. It is an error. It is better to have an open fire in your bed-room. The atmosphere is not only by this means constantly changed, but with the fire you will keep the window open, which will add greatly to the needed ventilation. But more than this, with the fire you will have fewer bedclothes over you, which is a gain, as a large number of blankets not only interferes somewhat with the circulation and respiration, but prevents the escape of those gases which the skin is constantly emit-Even furnace or stove heat with an oper window is better than a close, cold room. Interchange with the external atmosphere depends upon the difference between the temperature of the air within and that without. But let us have the open fire. Let us go without silks, broadcloths, carpets, and finery of all kinds, if necessary, that we may have this beautiful purifier and diffuser of joy in all our houses. In my own house I have ten open grates, and find with coal at eleven dollars the expense is frightful, and if it were in any other department of housekeeping I should feel I could not afford it; but in this I do not flinch, so important do I deem the open fire. -Dr. Lewis.

### LONG AND SHORT HAIR.

MANY customs have prevailed among the fair sex respecting the mode of arranging the hair, and they have a right to adopt a variety of changes; but cutting the hair short and wearing it like boys is not commendable. Men have at different times worn the hair long. This has ever been condemned as an unscriptural custom. In the days of Charles the First of England, the Cavaliers who despised close religious forms, wore long hair, while the Puritans cut theirs short, and were called "round-heads." It has been calculated that by continual cutting and shaving of the hair, about seven feet in length is removed from a man in twenty-five years. Some writers assert, that the practice of close cutting and shaving tends to weaken the body. Such writers draw a powerful argument from old Samson, who, when all unshorn, slew several thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of

THE world's great men have not commonly our common green-headed frogs were recently been great scholars, nor its great scholars great

## Titerature.

How the Soldier's Talk.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'BBILLY.

WE have heard the rebel yell, We have heard the Union shout. We have weighed the matter very well And mean to fight it out; In victory's happy glow, In the gloom of utter rout.

We have pledged ourselves—"Come weal or woe, By Heaven! we fight it out." Tis now too late to question

What brought the war about; Tis a thing of pride and passion And we mean to fight it out. Let the "blg wigs" use the pen Let them caucus, let them spout, We are half a million weaponed men And mean to fight it out.

Our dead, our loved, are crying From many a stormed redoubt, In the swamps and trenches lying—"Oh, comrades, fight it out! Twas our comfort as we fell To hear your gathering shout, Rolling back the rebels' weaker yell-God-speed you, fight it out!

The negro-free or slave-We care no pin about. But for the flag our fathers gave We mean to fight it out: And while that banner brave One rebel rag shall flout, With volleying arm and flashing glaive By Heaven! we fight it out!

Oh, we've heard the rebel yell, We have heard the Union shout, We have weighed the matter very well And mean to fight it out; In the flush of perfect triumph, And the gloom of utter rout, We have sworn on many a bloody field We mean to fight it out!"

### How a Trade was Settled.

A MAN belonging to the 44th Illinois, of our brigade, sauntered over to the rebel line with a nice little sack of coffee, which soon drew a customer. Tobacco is indispensable to the life of the army, but the amount of that article on hand is "small and growing beautifully less," likewise the wherewith to buy it, hence each man in trading with the "Johnny's" gets all of the beloved weed he possibly can, cheating by every name laid down in the "Yankee peddler's" vocabulary, and cramping if necessary or practicable.

True to his Yankee instincts, the 44th man sought to drive a cheap bargin, but his customer thought himself as sharp as the next oneand the consequence was they could not agree. The dispute lay in the quantity-each demanding more than the other was willing to give. Neither would come down an inch; and the probability is they would have been wrangling yet, had not a third party happily suggested the idea of settling the dispute by wrestling, the best in three being winner, who carries off both coffee and tobacco. Both being good solid men they jumped at the idea-and at each otherbut "Yankee ingenuity" and the trips, upset General Geary and the Angry Colonel. the "Johnny" and his dreams of coffee, to the evident satisfaction of lookers-on (mostly graybacks) who cheered lustily, couching their terms of praise in words like these:-"Bully for the 44th Illinois." &c. Happy as a King, the hero of the tussel gathered up his treasure and hur- notice of the rebels, whose lines were within most.

ried homeward, whistling "Yankee Doodle," the cud of discontent" behind him.

LIFE.

#### What a Nurse Thinks and Says.

The snares within their way so rife, With towering brow and footstep strong, Have cause to bless the teacher's

I NEVER stand in the door ward, looking down on the long row of white beds and pale faces which line it on either side, without a sense of shrinking. Can I give to each one, though ever so little, something of that which he needs? Shall I give the meet word to the one who wants it; the fit silence to the one who cannot speak? Shall I lay by any pillow the thing longed for most?—are my doubting ques

Yet it seems not difficult to tell the agonized face past all speech, and the eager asking eyes which say:—"Speak to me." The eyes of the New England boys say more; they, "Ask me about myself; ask me where I was wounded; where I came from; ask me about my folks." "Were you ever in Huntington? That's my home." said a Massachusetts boy to-day from his bed. "I have been through Huntington many times." was the answer. The fact was sufficient to make us friends immediately.

"How are you, to-day?" I asked another Massachusetts boy, belonging to the Twentyninth regiment. "Gay," was the reply. This was displaying a talent for being "jolly" under unfavorable circumstances, which threw the genius of Mark Tapley in the shade. This man was terribly wounded, utterly helpless, yet the face which showed above the coverlet, was as radiant as if never convulsed with a pang. I could only say, has the world ever seen anything so morally grand as the manhood which this war has developed in American men?

### The Borrowed Middling.

"GAMMA," the Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Register, in a recent letter tells the following anecdote of the Bayard of the South:—"In Gen Lee's tent meat is eaten but twice a week—the General not allowing it oftener, because he believes indulgence in meat to be criminal in the present straightened condition of the country. His ordinary dinner consists of a head of cabbage boiled in salt water, and a pone of corn bread. In this connection, rather a comic story is told. Having invited a number of gentlemen to dine with him, Gen. Lee, in a fit of extravagance, ordered a sumptuous repast of cabbage and middling. The dinner was served, and behold, a great

pile of cabbage, and a bit of middling about four inches long. The guests, with commendable politeness, unanimously declined middling, and it remained in the dish untouched. Next day Gen. Lee, remembering the delicate bit which had been so providentially preserved, ordered the servant to 'bring that middling.' The man hesitated, scratching his head, and finally owned up:— De fac is, massa Robert, dat ere middlin' was borro'd middlin'; we all did'nt hab nar a spec, an' I done pay it back to the man whar I got it from.' Gen. Lee heaved a deep sigh of disappointment and pitched into his cabbage.

An incident illustrating the character of Gen. Geary occurred last night, during the changing of the troops. The night was dark, the place strange to the incoming officers and the necessity of caution, so as not to attract the

earshot of our own, necessarily occupied considleaving his discomfited antagonist "chewing | erable time, and some of the officers, if not the soldiers, seem to have become impatient.

Riding forward in the darkness, an officer made some petulant remark, when the General said, "You ought not to come in here as you are needlessly exposing yourself; besides, your horse is likely to make a noise in the bushes, and attract the enemy's attention, and you thus jeopard the lives of the men."

"Well, I would like to know who the h-l is running this concern, anyhow," exclaimed the angry Colonel.
"I am, Sir," replied the voice, in a low but

dignified tone, and without a change of intonation, "and my name is Gen. Geary; we have got along admirably thus far, but if you think you can manage it better, I would like to have vour name and vour plan."

The astonished officer suddenly rolled off of that horse, and after sufficiently recovering from his chagrin, made a suitable apology for his unofficerlike demeanor.

### Humors of the Wounded.

ALTHOUGH there is so much suffering, and so little to make one merry, in these depots of of maimed men, there is nevertheless sometimes something amusing happening. It is an era, for instance, when some of the one-legged fellows can take to crutches. When this occurs, spontaneous congratulations from the recumbent crowd follow him wherever he makes his appearance; with an occasional "go it, ye cripples!" "double quick!" "don't kick me!" &c., &c., causing universal hilarity, and bringing smile to the ups of the happy convalescent takes all this in good part, and sometimes replies, "It will be your turn next my boy," "be patient, cap; when you get your cork leg on, it will be all right," "this is jolly, but slow, " "legs are better than threeand-a-half on a retreat," &c., &c., forgetting his loss in the joy of the moment. And then when one is well enough to ask for a furlough to go home! It is the theme of conversation throughout the ward; and the happy fellow hobbles from one cot to another to communicate the good news. There are a great many sources of happiness in this world after all.

### How to Read Shoulder Straps.

THE rank and arm of military officers are designated as follows: The shoulder straps of a major-general bear two silver embroided stars, one on each end of the strap. A brigadier-general has one silver star only. A colonel has a silver embroidered spread eagle; a lieutenantcolonel has two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of the strap; a major has two embroidered gold leaves similarly placed. A captain has two gold bars at each end of the strap; a first lieutenant one gold bar at each end; a second lieutenant no bar at all. The cloth of the strap, by its color, distinguishes the arm of the service. For general and staff officers, it is dark blue; for artillery, scarlet; for infantry, sky blue; for riflemen, green; and for cavalry, orange color. Non-commissioned officers are indicated by "chevrons" or stripes on the coat sleeve in the form of a letter V Corporals wear two stripes; sergeants three; orderly sergeants have a lozenge, or diamond shaped figure within the angle of the chevrons. sergeant-majors have the three stripes of a sergeant completed into a triangle, base upper-

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Kural New-Yorker.

MENY WYSOM

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 24, 1864.

Movements in the West and South-West. NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA. - The Louisville Journal has a special correspondence from Atlanta up to the 10th inst. It contains a congratulatory order of Gen. Sherman, recounting his victories, and agreement between Gens. Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready on the Macon railroad, and the country around it, inclosed by a circle of two miles radius, from September 12th, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points south.

Gen. Hood writes to Gen. Sherman, on the 9th inst., saying,

"Permit me to say, the unprecedented measure you propose transcends, in studied iniquitous cruelty, all the accounts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of our war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest against it, believing that you are expelling from their houses and firesides the wives and children of a brave people."

Gen. Hood, to James M. Cahoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says:

"I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander.

The letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood was not obtainable, but the following items ties who had been out to Fort Sumter, that it from the notice issued by the Mayor of Atlanta. by the permission of Gen. Sherman, will give an idea thereof:

"All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed further south or north. The Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready, and north as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their movable property. Transportation will be furnished for all movables. Negroes who wish to do so, may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be put in Government employ. Negro women and children will be sent out of the lines."

Gen. Sherman's order of the 4th inst., commences as follows:

"The city of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike purposes will be at once vacated by all except the armies of the United States, or such civil employees as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government,"

The order concludes as follows:

"At the proper time just arangements will be made for the supply of the troops of all articles they may need over and above clothing, provisions, &c., furnished by the Government, and on no pretence whatever will traders, manufacturers and sutlers be allowed to settle in the limits of fortified places, and if they manage to come in spite of this notice, the Quartermaster will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of troops, and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens, who thus place their individual interest above that of the United States, over to the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put to labor on the forts or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga."

The Griffin Rebel of the 14th contains an order by Governor Brown, of Ga., withdrawing the 15,000 militia from Gen. Hood's army for thirty days. The 35,000 federal prisoners at Andersonville Ga., have been sent to Savannah and Au-

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: The hope built upon the terrible things that Wheeler was to do with Sherman's communications seem, we regret to say, fast falling into nothing.

The Savannah News learns that the Government powder works at Augusta were blown up on the 3d inst., with some 30,000 pounds of powder. There were nine persons in the works at the time, all of whom were instantly killed.

TENNESSEE, -- Advices from Murfresboro of Sept. 10, say that the road is in good order from here to Chattanooga. Trains left here this morning with mails for the army. At Atlanta, the rebels are retreating by way of McMinn-

A Pulaski dispatch says Gen. Rosseau has concentrated all the force of Stedman and Granger, with his own, and was pursuing Wheeler towards the Tennessee river. The country between Nashville and Tennessee river was reported tull of straggling bands. The Richmond Sentinel of the 12th has the

following:

MACON, Ga., Sept. 9.— Wheeler's forces have been dispersed very near Tullahoma by Stedman.

Gov. Johnson has received the following from Gen. Killen:

Bull's GAP, Sept. 6.—To. Gov. Johnson:—All Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and show his forces captured exceeded 1,800.

His command retreated in confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles; but the "chivalry" use the spurs with more vigor than they do the sabre. I will forward all his papers.

ALVIN C. KILLEN, Brig. Gen. His command retreated in confusion after

About 1,700 prisoners from the front, who arrived at Nashville Sept. 17, have been returned to Atlanta, and those on the way here have been turned back. They are to be exchanged.

Gen. Forrest crossed the Coldwater on the 12th and encamped within 15 miles of Memphis. Gen. Marmaduke with 7,000 men is across the St. Francis intending to invade Missouri.

Gen. Price is threatening Little Rock.

ARKANSAS. - The officers of the dispatch

15,000 rebels are concentrating near the mouth of Red river.

KENTUCKY.—Seventeen guerrillas, en route as prisoners to Louisville on the steamer Colossus recently, when near Cassville, overpowered and disarmed their guards, killing two or three of them, and then compelled the officers to land the boat, when they escaped, carrying off all the arms and valuables they wanted.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Herald of the 10th, says there has been a concentration of rebel forces at Jackson; Forrest's, Taylor's, Galson's and Wirt Adams' troops were encamped around that city.

The force was estimated at 30,000 men, with extensive wagon, pontoon, and artillery trains. All the wagons were marked U. S., being those captured at Guntown. All their movements are conducted with the greatest secresy.

Forrest was still compelled to walk on crutches from a wound received at Tupello.

Advices from Memphis say that Forrest had issued an order prohibiting all exit or egress from his lines after the 15th, and forbidding the transportation of cattle outside the territory under his control.

This is conjectured as meaning that he has some important expedition on foot, to which the extract from the Vicksburg Herald undoubtedly

Department of the South.

THE Tribune's Washington special of the 13th inst., says: Col. Dana, of the 133d Penn., who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured by parwas rapidly settling, and in a very short time it is believed the water will enter the lower tier of embrasures. It is a fact well known to our engineers, that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin point of sand, which strata of sand rested upon a soft, pulpy mass of debris.

The Charleston Courier of Sept. 3d, has a strong article against the cessation of hostilities, which, it says, the North is much in need of to strengthen its armies and war power, yet the same issue contains an article which closes as follows:

"War contains in itself every woe and calamity that mortals groan under. With it comes bereavement, poverty, disease, death, rapine, devastation, extortion, murder, crimes of every dve, woes of every shape and size. May the God of Peace speedily lift up the light of his countenance on us and grant us peace."

From late rebel papers we glean the following items:

The authorities of Charleston have been much annoyed of late by unknown persons mysteriously sending up rockets from the city and suburban villages, and the Charleston Courier calls for the exercise of greater vigilance in detecting the parties who are carrying on this pyrotechnic correspondence.

The Charleston Mercury says that all foreigners residing in Savannah who did not organize for the defense of the city by the 30th ult., were to be conscripted and sent to Atlanta. [General Sherman, doubtless, will be happy to make their acquaintance.]

The majority for Vance over Holden for Governor of North Carolina is estimated at over 50,000 in a total vote of 75,000. Holden was the Peace candidate.

Gen. Foster at Port Royal has ordered a draft of all able-bodied colored citizens in the Depart-

Capt. M. Tisson, of the U.S. steamer Santiago de Cuba, under date of Sept. 15, informs the Navy Department that on Saturday, when on his way to Hampton Roads for coal, he discovered, chased and captured a blockade runner. She proved to be the English steamer Advance, late the Lord Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, two years old, fast, and has on board some 410 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her full cargo can not be known until she is broken out in Boston, for which port she will be immediately dis-

patched. Rear Admiral Lee, in a dispatch from Beaufort, says the Elsie ran out of Wilmington on the 4th instant, and was captured next day by the Keystone State and Quaker City. The Elsie was seen and fired upon when she ran out, and was chased by the Santiago de Cuba until lost in darkness. At 10.30 the next day she was captured without papers or flag. A shell from the Quaker City exploded in the hold of the Elsie and destroyed about one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase, and there are now about twenty-five bales on board. The prize will be sent to Boston. The Elsie is a new steamer of

light draught and fair speed. Gentlemen connected with naval affairs say the English blockade runners Elsie and Advance, recently captured, together with their cargoes, are worth probably half a million of dollars. The officers and sailors who seized these prizes will, therefore, realize handsome dividends.

Department of the Gulf.

THE N. Y. Herald's Mobile correspondent of the 4th inst., says everything is quiet here, and there is no probability of an immediate movement on Mobile.

The sunken rebel iron clad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog river bar, but the Winnebago, a double turreted monitor, has found a passage through the obstruction nearly opposite Mobile, and can drop eleven and twelve-inch shells into the city at will. The Metacemet, Sebago and Kennebec, have also reached the same place, and are in line of battle, ready to shell the city at a signal from Admiral Farragut. Mobile is entirely at our mercy.

The distance of the war vessels mentioned, innocent.

boat which arrived at Cairo the 13th, report that from Mobile, is but three and a half miles, and their largest rifled guns can throw shells into the remotest suburbs.

The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but do not make the slightest hestile demonstration, seeming to have had enough of Farragut and his fleet in the recent combat. The rebel war vessels referred to are the rams Alabama, National and Tuscaloosa, the gunboat Morgan, and one other ram, name not known. They remain above the city, in the mouth of the Alabama river, just out of range.

The gunboat Jackson has succeeded in capturing the largest one of the three launches that have been hovering around Mississippi sound of late, with the object of attacking the Triconia. The launch had on board a howitzer and other evidences of a warlike character.

As stated in a late Mobile paper, General Granger's troops have constructed splendid fortifications at Cedar Point and other places, so that if Hood's whole army should re-enforce Mobile and attack our position, with the assistance of the gunboats, the enemy could easily be kept at bay.

Texas papers state that an order has been issued by Kirby Smith to enroll all male negroes, of proper age, free and slave, for army service.

A Shreveport correspondent says that Polignac's and Walker's divisions have crossed the Mississippi, and it is supposed they have gone to Mobile.

A destructive fire had occurred at Galveston. Brownsville is reported almost deserted.

The Federals have fortified Brazos and Santiago, and will probably remain there to close the ports.

The Army in Virginia,

THERE appears to be but little doing in the way of fighting in front of Petersburg. Gen. Grant has issued an order that all civilians in front of Petersburg, within his lines, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, shall be sent through the lines of the enemy. The order also prohibits the sale of provisions to civilians who refuse to take the oath. The Army of the Potomac is being rapidly re-enforced. It is said that Lee dare not attack Grant until the forces under Early return, and Sheridan holds him so closely that he can not fall back without great loss.

The rebels made a raid near Harrison's Landing on the 16th, and captured 2,480 head of cattle belonging to the Government. Pursuit was made, but the rebels succeeded in getting away with their plunder. Ten herdsmen were killed, and sixteen captured.

But little of public interest has transpired in the Shenandoah valley during the last few days, but the indications are that more activity will soon be displayed.

### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE N. Y. Commercial's Washington special of Sept. 12, says that contractors are clamoring for pay, but the Treasurer is withholding all other payments in order to pay the soldiers.

Eleven million five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of the bonds on account of the recent loan of thirty-one and a half millions, have been sent off by the Treasury Department. All the certificates thus far received are satisfied.

The Herald's Washington special says that no decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the proposition for \$1,000,000,000 loan made by European capitalists, and it may be held under advisement until the sense of Congress is taken upon it.

Although without any apparent cause, a number of bids offered for the \$31,000,000 Toan contained the request that if not accepted, they should be applied to the 7:30 loan.

The following persons were convicted by court-martial on the 15th:- W. H. Wigginton, of furnishing information to the enemy, - sentenced to be shot, but his sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for ten years. James Ludlave, as a spy, - sent to the same prison during the war. John Wade, aiding soldiers to desert,sent to the penitentiary at Albany two years, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

### MEXICAN NEWS.

STEAMER ROANOKE from Havana, Sept. 8th, arrived at New York Sept. 13. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., have been received.

Gen. Mejia had entered Victoria City and was joined by troops from Tampico under General

It was reported in Vera Cruz that Gen. Castaguy had defeated a party of Juarists near Saltillo, losing, amongst others, his Chief of Artillery. Mejia is said to be marching on Matamoras. Various skirmishes are reported, in which the French are usually victorious.

The Mexican vessels Liberator and Mexicano had been captured off Manzanillo.

The Spaniards are not making any more headway in San Domingo than the French are in Mexico. They suffer severely from the ravages of sickness. A small force was attacked between San Domingo City and San Christobal, and their commander, Colonel Suarez, was killed.

The rebels at Puerto Plato had been attacked and driven out of their fortifications, losing their guns.

A cargo of slaves was successfully landed near Remedios recently.

A Col. Dupin, commanding the French force at Tampico, recently hung a father and two sons under the mistaken idea that they were engaged in smuggling. They were subsequently proved

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

It is estimated that the present permanent summer resident population of the city of New Orleans is larger (175,000) than it has ever been

THE United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia have decided that the weight of a tun of coal is 2,240 pounds, instead of two thousand

THE whole force at the extensive machine shops in the navy-yard at Washington, heretofore at work upon large guns, are now exclusively employed upon engines for gunboats.

THE last Australia, China and India mail received in London, was the largest ever known, It contained 140,000 letters, upwards of 80,000 newspapers, and more than 3,000 registered let-

THE cost of the erection of the enormous hotel at Charing Cross terminus, London, now in course of completion, is above £20,000. A sum of £20,000 is allotted for furnishing the hotel. THE notorious guerrilla Quantrell has been

taken. A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinati Gazette announces his arrest in the streets of that city. He was recognized by a refugee. GEN. SAXTON, in an address to the Freedmen of the Department of the South, advises them

to lay up their surplus earnings for future use, and has established a savings bank for them at Beaufort, S. C. In the district of Aldinga, Adelaide, Australia, the authorities require all dogs aged three months and upwards to be registered, under a

penalty of not less than £3, rising to £6, according to the circumstances of the case. A VIOLENT wind storm recently passed over Shelbyville, Ky., doing great damage. The Court House and the Methodist and Baptist

Churches were unroofed, and a large number of other buildings were more or less injured. GENERAL MAURY says the non-combatants of Mobile give him more concern than all else. They will not leave the city, because, as they say, they have nowhere to go, and General Maury appeals to the planters to afford them

FROM the report of the committee on the German population of North America, presented to the last German Synod, it appears that there are at least 4,000,000 Germans in the United States, one-third of whom - that is, 1,333,000—are Lutherans.

shelter.

PROF. S. N. GRIFFITH, of Lawrence University, Wisconsin, offers to be a representative recruit for some lady who will pay his debts, about \$1,000. He states that he is an ordained minister, and might have been an army chaplain, if he had only had command of money to electioneer for the position. THREE regiments of rebel troops at Galves-

ton, Texas, recently mutinied and turned the guns of the fort upon the city. They had demanded flour from the commissary stores, and were refused. Gen. Magruder, who was sent for from Houston, pacified the men by serving out rations of bacon and flour.

ARTEMUS WARD writes to the Boston Post that he is tired of answering the question as to how many wives Brigham Young has. He says that all he knows about it is that he one day used up the multiplication table in counting the long stockings on a clothes line in Brigham's back yard, and went off feeling dizzy.

Mosquiros, it is said, love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep untouched by these pests. In the morning, you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

THE Department of Agriculture is in daily receipt of the most gratifying reports from its correspondents throughout the country, showing that the recent rains have had the most favorable effect upon the growing crops of corn, and it is now generally believed that we shall not only have enough for home consumption, but an abundance to spare.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston Post says Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thumb have a baby three months old. It cries and snarls just like grown people's babies, and gives promise of attaining the ordinary dimensions of humanity if it gets through teething and such like safely. Mr. and Mrs. Thumb are going to Europe soon to be exhibited.

THE ladies of Lenox, Massachusetts, made a prompt and noble response to the late call for blackberry cordial for the sick soldiers. They went to work immediately, collected the fruit, manufactured forty-two gallons of the precious article and sent it to the Sanitary Commission. That it was of prime quality may be inferred from the fact that the brandy alone put in cost over one hundred dollars.

THE act of July 4, 1864, increases the invalid pensions of those who have lost both hands or both eyes, to twenty-five dollars per month. It also provides for disabled enlisted men, or those temporarily serving with the regularly organized military or naval force, as well as for their widows and other dependant relatives; and for cases where there is no evidence of muster in.

THE London Athenœum contains an extended and very unfriendly review of the pirate Semmes' book, recently published in London, and entitled "The cruise of Sumter, and Alabama." It says:-"In the commander of the Sumter and Alabama, a person whom some of us have been trying to convert into a minature Cochrane, we find no trace of either heroic deed or heroic thought."

### List of New Advertisements.

Grape Vines—C. W. Grant.
Are You Out of Employment?—Derby & Miller.
Commission Merchant—W m. H. Lilliston.
Strawberrles, Bul. S. Poonles, &c.—Prince & Co.
184,000 Apple Trees—A. Fahnestock.
Stuffer Month—E. G. Stoke.
Employment—D. B. Herrinton & Co.
California—Coanty Clerk.
Ventriloquism—Julius Rising.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A Card from C. W. Alexander & Co.

## The News Condenser.

- The Princess Helena of England is sick and engaged.

- Paper stock dealers pay eight cents a pound for old newspapers in good condition.

- The 4th of July was celebrated in all the principal cities of Chili with great enthusiasm.

- The skins of dogs and cats are now extensively used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

— The North-western Sanitary Commission asks for 100,000 bushels of pickles for the army hospitals. - A Springfield, Ill., paper intimates that President

Lincoln has chosen Boston as his future residence. - The whole amount of three year six per cent com-

pound interest notes heretofore issued amount to \$44,-853,760. - Miss Hannah Jones of Dighton, Mass., now 87 years of age, walks two miles to church every pleasant

Sunday. - One man in New Jersey has 180,000 peach trees, and will send to market a quarter of a million baskets

of fruit. - Peach speculators have lost largely in Delaware this season. The crop was so large that they could not

control it.

-The N. Y. horse railroads are combining to ask the next Legislature for permission to increase fares to ten cents.

-The Sioux Indians insist that no roads shall be laid through their territory, and no traveling parties shall cross it. - Over \$6,000 have been contributed by the citizens

of the Sandwich Islands to the United States Sanitary Commission. - The heavy taxes are greatly decreasing the consumption of tobacco. It is calculated half the smokers have stopped.

— The horses Fillingham and Gen. Butler are to trot on the Fashion course, Long Island, next month, for a purse of \$10,000.

- At the Mobile boarding schools the tuition is \$250 per quarter, and each pupil is expected to bring 100 pounds of bacon. - A Mr. Berhous, on his way from California to

Michigan, had his pockets picked of nearly \$3,000 in the depot at Troy. - Philo Gridley, one of the veteran Judges of West-

ern New York, died at Utica recently. He was a native of Connecticut. - In July over 49,583 rations were issued from the U. S. Commission Department at Nashville, to poor

women and refugees.

- Accounts from Idaho and the gold region have no very promising look for the adventurers who have thronged thitherward. - Mrs. Atwood - whose maiden name was Sarah

Macomber — residing in Myrickville, Mass., was 192 years old the 17th ult. - Nearly \$8,000,000 have been sent to relatives in Ireland the past seven years by parties who have emi-

grated to this country. - Between the end of 1862 and beginning of 1864, one firm in Belfast, Australia, has shipped to London near-

ly 30,000 Kangaroo skins. - The first two years of the present war a single European manufactory consumed 30,000 walnut trees for American gun-stocks.

- A royal decree has been issued at Madrid appointing a committee of directors to erect a statue in honor of Christopher Columbus. - An American missionary writes from India that

the Hindoo women worship the statue of Lord Cornwallis with great reverence. - All soldiers of foreign birth, honorably discharged, who have resided in the United States one year, may

be immediately naturalized. - Gen. Gilmore has gone to West Point to recruit his health. He was wounded during the recent Breck-

nridoe raid - The Congress of Chili have passed a bill empowering the government to expend the sum of \$1,500,000 upon the increase of the navy.

- The Richmond papers say that though flour has fallen one hundred dollars a barrel, baker's loaves are still about as big as a baby's fist.

- The Manchester Mirror tells of a pop-corn peddler whose sales amount to 100,000 packages a year, yielding the handsome sum of \$5,000.

- A new spire, 554 feet high, is building on the church of St. Stephen of Vienna, and will, when completed, be the highest in Europe. - Borden of Winsted, Conn., condenses all the black-

berries sent him for the army gratuitously, furnishing all the sugar at his own expense. - Grasshoppers have become a perfect pest in the West. Michigan and Wisconsin are overrun by them,

while everything has been ruined. - Jackson Haines, the best skater in the world, has gone to Europe. He will create a sensation in the cities of London and Paris, we imagine.

 The rebels put fifty-three bullets through a lady's white skirt on a steamer descending the Ohio the other day. Happily the lady wasn't in it.

- At the recent dramatic fete at the Crystal Palace, London, Mrs. Mellon got two severeigns for a scrap of Thackeray's manuscript of "Philip." - Ninety thousand majority has been cast in Penn-

sylvania in favor of the proposition to let her soldiers vote for President and Vice-President. - They have struck oil in Kansas which has all the valuable qualities of Pennsylvania petroleum, and, it is

said, is even better for lubricating purposes. - The first salmon caught in the Connecticut river for forty years was taken at Chicopee recently, and

served at the Massasoit House in Springfield.

- Less than ten thousand patients are now in the hospitals at Washington, and the proportion of deaths is smaller than at any previous time this year. - The present trade between England and France is

largely in favor of France. Without the trade of the loyal States, England would be almost ruined. - The rebel Government had \$20,000 in gold melted recently, by the burning of an express car on the Dan-

ville road, and have no mint at which to coin it.

AND ENVIRONMENT

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Special Notices.

### A CARD FROM C. W. ALEXANDER & Co.

As a number of parties (subscribers to The Rural New-Yorker) sent for our book, GEN. GRANT'S DARING SPY, and have not received it, we beg to say that the following was the cause of the delay. A mill at which our largest orders for cover paper were being filled sud-denly broke, and finding it impossible to have it made elsewhere, we were obliged to wait nearly six weeks. It has been now received, and the books sent out. This explanation we deem due to Mr. Moore, and herewith C. W. ALEXANDER & Co.,

123 South Third St., Phila.

#### To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTIS-ING MEDIUM of its class is MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America. Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TEN OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising Farmers, Hor ticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechan ics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the Loyal states, should give the RUBAL a trial. As the season for Fall Business is at hand, New 18 THE TIME for all who wish to advertise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums-and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institu-tions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c., in various parts of the country, car

From the New York Daily Tribune. WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. MOORE charges scents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

From the New York Daily Times. MOORE'S RUBAL New-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural pepulation of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

#### THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD:

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

BY HON, HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," &c., &c.

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

THOUGH first published in October last, this work has already reached its Twentieth Edition, and so great is the demand for it that others are being issued as rapidly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and pronounced by far the BEST work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work comprises 454 large 12mo. pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.75. 17 Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. Good Agents wanted in all wool growing Counties, to whom liberal terms are offered. For particulars of agency, or a sample copy of work, (sent post-paid for \$1.75,) address the Publisher.

From the Canadian Agriculturist. As Sheep Husbandry is daily acquiring more importance in Canada, we can safely recommend to our farmers "The Practical Shepherd," as the most comprehensive and valuable treatise on this subject that has yet emanated from the American press. Every farmer having a flock of sheep, of whatever breed and however small, would do well to procure a copy.

From the Journal of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. THE PRACTICAL SHEFFIELD is a most complete work on Sheep Husbandry for the practical wool grower, and gives all the important matter required for the management of sheep as well as a description of the various breeds adapted to our country. This work meets the wants of the wool growers.

From J. P. Reynolds, Sec'y Illinois State Ag'l Society. I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much inherest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I have given it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

#### RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK AT THE STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL AG. FAIRS.

WANTED, in every County wherein a State, County, or other Agricultural Fair is to be held this season, an efficient agent for RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the most valuable and popular work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The book will sell rapidly in all wool growing sections, and especially at the Fairs. Few agents are canvassing at present, and Now is the Time to secure territory. Live, energetic and intelligent men can make the business both pleasant and profitable. The book will be furnished such on liberal terms—so that they will have a good margin for profit. Apply at once if you wish to secure an Address agency.

D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

Agents Wanted .- \$50 per month guaranteed. For s and specimens address, with stamp, L. L. Todd & Co. New York

### Markets, Commerce. &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Sept. 20, 1864.

WE have few changes to make. There is more activ ity in the market, and prices steady at quotations: Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.
Flour, win. whit. \$13,00@14
Flour, spring do.10.25@10.60
Flour, buck wheat, 0.002,10
Meel Judden 2.000/22.10 Witter Canadat, 10(2), 10 (2), Pork, old mess. 42,00,000,00
Pork, mess. 49,00,041,50
Pork, olear. 40,00,041,50
Pork, olear. 40,00,041,50
Pork, olear. 80,00,000,00
Beef, cwt. 0,00,000,00
Beef, cwt. 0,00,000,00
Bering lambs 5,00,05,10
Mutton, carcass. 8,000
Mutton, carcass. 8,000
Mutton, carcass. 8,000
Chickens. 18,004
Chickens. 18,004
Curkeys. 00,000
Posse 00,000 
 Geese
 00000

 Dairy, &e.
 8utter, roll.
 45@48

 Butter, firkin.
 45@45
 45@45

 Oheese, new.
 22@24
 2626

 Cheese.
 25@26
 25@26

 Lart, tried.
 22@27
 24

 Tallew, rough.
 9@9
 Tallow, tried.
 15@16

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Ashes, \$18,59 for Pot; \$15,50 for Pearls. Hour, \$40,609,80 for super State; \$41,601,45 for extra State; \$91,650,81 for Western brands. Wheat, \$28,10,22,00 for Ohicago Spring; \$1,28 for Red Western; \$28,90 for White Michigan. Hay, \$4,35,61,50 per cwt. Hops, 46,650. Pork, \$4,84,604 for near m ss; \$40,64 for old mess. Beef; \$16,84,60 for plain mess; \$19,50,602 for extra mess. shoulders, 18,918,50; Timothy seed, \$660. Rought ax seed, \$3,60,63,65.

A STATE OF THE STA

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Flour. \$10,20(310,25 for good spring extras. Wheat, \$1,35(31,38 for No. 2 red; \$1,28 rejected red; \$1,33(31,34 No. 1 spring; 1,832(31,91 No. 2; \$1,83(31,38 rejected spring. Grrn. \$1,393(31,91 No. 2; \$1,83(31,38 rejected spring. Grrn. \$1,394(31,91 No. 2; \$1,83(31,32 Rejected spring. Grrn. \$1,94(31,91 Mess Port, \$42,75. Timothy seed. \$5,16(36,46) Butter, \$9,24(c. Eggs. 18c. Cheese, 18(2)20c for western. Timothy hay, \$18(2)25. Prairie hay, \$14(2)15. Beans. \$2,25. Onions, \$1,6:(31,75. Potatoes, 95(31,20 Rej bu.—Trivune.

TOHONTO, Sept. 14.—Flour, \$4.25@5.09 per bbi. Fall wheat. 10@9c. Spring wheat, 77@83c. Barley, 30@35c. Oats, \$6@40c. Rye, 1c \$1 b. Pess, 66@60c. Hay, \$10@18. Straw, \$7@8 Butter, 12%@15c. Cheese, 10@10%c. Hans, 10%@11c. Lard, 10@11c. Wood, 42@45c. Potatoes, 50@75c per bu. Green hides, \$4@5 per cwi. Dry hides, \$6@10c per b. Calfskins, dry, 18@20c \$2 b. Sheepskins, 75c each.—Globe.

BUFFALO, Sep. 19.—Flour active, Wheat dull and nominal; illinois red winter, \$2.07%; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, \$2,05; white Kentucky and Mich., \$2.46; amber Mich., \$2,162,18. Corn dull, with sales at \$1,40. Outs, 75c. Barley, \$2,25@2,30.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Beeres—Receipts, 7.033. We quote:—First quality, \$183)19,50; Ordinary to good, \$13 (2017,9); Common, \$9 212,50. Inferior, 7.54,20. Cows—Receipts, 149; sales at \$30(2)^m. Veal Culves—Receipts, 2,370; sales at \$400 \$\times\$ new Lambs—Receipts, 21,118; sales at \$400 \$\times\$ new Lambs—Receipts, 26,118; sales at \$400 \$\times\$ new Lambs—Receipts, 32,118; sales at \$400 \$\times\$ new Lambs—Receipts, 26,185; sales, corn-fed, \$15,12%(315c; still-fed, 12%(312%).

BRIGHTON, Sept. 14.—Breves.—Recepts, 2374; sales range at \$5,5''@14 \$2 cwt.—the total weight of hides, thin wand dressed beef: 2 years old, \$37,694 each beef: 3 years old, \$37,694 each; tyears old, \$40,655. Working axen, \$12,6055. Wilch load, \$40,655 wilch head, \$40,655 for fat hogs.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—Beeves in good supply at \$2,50 (25. %) cwt. Calves, \$4,50(26. Lambs, \$2(2),25 each. Sheep, \$2(4) each.—Globe.

OTHCAGO, Sept. 17.—Beeves—sales at \$3.54@7, chiefly at \$4.54@5,ស % cwt. Hogs, \$7,50@13.50, chiefly at \$11,60@13.50, Tribunc. OAUBRIDGE, Sopt. 13.—Beeves, \$7@13,50. Working Oxen, \$9t@255. Cows, \$25@68. Sheep, \$2@6 each.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—We quote Saxony fleece \$1,05 (a),10. for full blood Merino \$1,00 a), 5; for % and % do \$1,00 a), 5; for mative and % do \$1,00 a), 5; extra pulled \$1,00 a), 5; superfine do, \$56375; No % do 77(38); Callfordia the unwashed 65(3/5c, and for common do, 30(345. \$\frac{3}{2}\$\$) \$25,00 a), \$36,00 a)

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Merino. the, \$\partial b\$, \$1,20\partial 2; full blood, \$1,18\partial 2,0; half and three-fourths blood, \$1,16\partial 1,18; common, \$1,00\partial 1,15\partial 1,10\partial 1,15\partial 1,10\partial 1,20\partial 1,20\partia

OHIOAGO, Sept. 17.—Receipts light, demand light, and prices declined 5c & th. We quote:—Fine light fluece, 90 th, 90 3080;; medium fluece, 90 380; coarse fluece, 90 380; tactory tob was led, \$100,108.

### Married.

AT the residence of the bride's parents, at Rushville, Mo., Sept.71h, by the Rev. Mr Pinney, WM SPADER. Esq., of N. J., and Miss BETTY HYATT, daughter of ISAAC HYATT, Esq.

### New Advertisements.

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

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as t render it necessary that the first form (outside pages) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding date and the last form (inside pages) on Tuesday morning. Hence to secure insertion advertisements intended for the last page should reach us ten days in advance of the date of the paper, and those for the inside (7th page) on

(ALIFOHNIA!—For sale, 85 acres of land in the Township of California, Branch Co., Mich. For terms, &c., ad ires, with stamp, COUNTY CLERK. Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich. 767-2t.

VENTRILOQUISM.—Full directions sent for 25 cents
by which any one can master this amusing and ex by which any one can master this amusing and extraordinary, wonderful and beautiful art. Address 787-45.

JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT.—975 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell bewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines soid, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERKINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

PER MONTH-AGENTS WANTbe by the AUBURN roalishing on,
if every township to sell their value by books for the
people, including the latest History of the Rebellton.
For full particulars and liberal offers, andress
767-24.

150,000 APPLE TREES.-I have the disposal years old, grown near Coldwater. Michigan. which I will sell at \$60 per 1,400 for merchantable trees from 5 to 8 feet high, pa-ked in boxes and delivered at the Brilroad Depot, Toledo, Ohio.

767-4t

A. FAHNESTOCK, Agent.

CTRAWBERBIES, BULES, PERONIAS, &c.—Now is the time to plant them. No increase this fall over old prices. 200 kinds of Strawberries, 375 of Poemies, and over 1,000 of Bulbs. Descriptive Catalogues of each of these classes sent to applicants. Also, Catalogues of Trees Spring Granes. Ar. se Classes sent to app., Shrubs, Grapes, &c. t PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

## Siammeang

Cared by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet &c.. address H. C. L. MEARS & OO., 767-Steow 277 W. 234 Street, N. Y.

#### WM. H. LILLISTON COMMISSION MERCHANT.

And Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, including Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Calves, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Peaches, Straw-berries, Pears, Plums and Grapes, 144 Centre Row, West Washington Market, New York. You may rest assured that prompt returns will be adde on all occasions. 767-13t

A RE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT? RITCHIE'S SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS.

RITCHIE'S SPLENDID STEEL FORTRAITS,
PRESIDENT ABBAHAM LINCOLN. Price,
PRESIDENT ABBAHAM LINCOLN. Price,
LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT.
MAJ.-GEN. W. B. HANCOCK.
MAJ.-GEN. W. T. HANCOCK.
MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
BRAR ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT,
HON. HORACE GREELEY. (n-arry ready.)
The size for framing is uniform, 14 x 18 inches.

The size for framing is uniform, 14 x 18 inches.

From the New York Tribune.

Both for the rarty as well as the supreme excellence of the work, do we welcome the appearance of these line engravings by the artist, A. H. Rikonie. The Ulcenesses are iderally perfect, and the fineness of the engraving certainly not excelled. Considering the magnificence of the work, they are sold very low.

For terms to agents, apply to DERBY & MILLER, rubishers, s Spruce st., New York.

And of the above can be sent by mail, safely packed. Also, Gov. Raymond's Life of and History of PREVINDER TIMON WAS ADMINISTED AND AND ALL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CO

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION. It contains all his Speeches, Messeges, Proclamations and Letters, and a steel portrait. Price, \$1.50. LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

LIEUT.-GENERAL GRANT, \$1.50. Agents wanted to sell the above. Apply to DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, 767-lt 5 spruce st., New York.

50,000 APPLE TREES, 5 TO 7 FT.

\$60 per 1,000; 4½, to 5 feet, \$36 per 1,000.

P, BOWEN & CO., Tere Co., N. Y.

East Aurora, Eric Co., N. Y.

FOR THE BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES, I Raspberries and Blackberries, which yielded for me the past summer over 1,500 bushels of fruit, send for catalogues gratis.

WILLIAM PARKY.
766-81

GRAPE VINES .-DESCRIPTION OF STOCK

### VINES FOR SALE AT IONA.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF OUR FOUR BEST HARDY KINDS

OUR FOUR BEST HARDY KINDS

My stock this season is very large, comprising all of
the valuable hardy varieties, and has been produced
with the greatest care to secure plants that with with
certainty give the best results for buyers.

The very great superderity that my vines have exhibited throughout the country, warrants the full belief
that I can, as heretofore, not only furnish the best but
the cheapest vines for gardens and vineyarus that can
be effected, for the full account of which, and prices,
see Prise List, which is sent for a two cent stamp.

The introduction of the Delaware vine was an event
of the utmost importance in Assertican Grape Culture,
in giving us a most hardy and enduring vine, superior
to all others in habit and character, as well as in the
surpassing quality of tafruit, which fitted it to become
"the causafor of American taste," to use the apt expression of Mr. Peter B. Mead. Until shown by the
practical test of the Delaware, the great exsolience
statinable by the native grape was not known. From
the extensive dissemination of this variety, the Amerioan taste has already become, to a cettain extent, ducated, and ready to appreciate and accept those only
that are capacte of yteiding the highest degree of refreshing enjoyment.

The Delaware is too well known now, to be spoken of
here, for the table—as a wine grape, for quality, proquellence for the garden as a table grape, for which it
possesses a good degree of hardiness and constancy
alternation of the Disnatiness of the season of the
carcellence for the famous Golden Chasselas, being
sweet, runtiles and of the wardiness and constancy
from the value of our native kinds, as represented by
the insulation of the Pisna has detracted so largely
from the order of the famous Golden Chasselas, being
much before Concord, and is a very early and abundant
bearer.

bearer.

The excellences that constitute the peculiar characteristics and value of the Dians I have fully stated elsewhere, showing how it merits a high rank in garden and vineyard, and the peculiarity of treatment required.

ane excenences unst constitute the peculiar characteristics and value of the Diana I have fully stated elsewhere, showing how it merits a high rank in garden and vineyard, and the peculiarity of treatment required.

But it is my happiness to be able to offer to the public in two secollings of my own, grapes which without any de'ect combine much more of excellence than any hardy grape in cultivation, being both of large size in bunch and berry, of the most hardy and productive habit, and able to fully satisfy the most highly cultivated tastes, habituated to the use of Allen's Hybrid, Delaware, Grizzly Frontignan, and the other best Foreign kinds in their highest condition.

First: The Iona, large or very large in bunch, and berries sufficiently compact to form a heavy bunch without the excessive crowding that impedes ripening, which that extreme degree of beauty in color and transparency that has belonged hither to only to the Grizzly Frontignan. Like this most estimable Foreign variety, it is pure, rich, and spirited in flavor, and of uniform tonderness and sweetness quite to the center. It is mo of ripening is very early, and about the same as that of the Delaware, beginning to be good about the middle of August, and is in perfection about two weeks before the Catawks and Isabella, and more than one week earlier than the concord. It is now on its seventh year of fruiting in different localities, and has during all or that time exhibited a degree of constancy and about he niddle of have it changed to make it better.

Second: The ISRABILA. This is of large size in bunch, and berries very dark or black, very sweet spirited, rich and pure in flavor, ripening quit; to the center, its fiesh being uniformly tender and sweet shrengtown. The isrability of the propulary of the break of the propulary of excellence and uniform health of leaf and constancy of production.

I do not offer these for trial, but with the fully secretioned knowledge of their qualities after thorough trial.

lence and uniform health of leaf and constancy or production.

I do not offer these for trial, but with the fully ascertained knowledge of their qualities after thorough trial. For further particulars concerning them, see Desoriptive 'stalogue; and also for the 'onditions of success in Grape culture in Garden and Vineyard.

The full measure of success in grace culture is not attainable without some knowledge of the conditions upon which success depends.

To supply this knowledge, I have prepared two publications which embody the results of long and extensive personal expectence. Al hough named catalogue, the two together comprise the most thorough and comprehensive treatise on the vine that has been published in this country.

strepersonal experience. Al hough named catalogue, the two together comprise the most thorough and comprehensive treatise on the vine that has been published in this country.

The Descriptive Catalogue, with price list, is the only publication that fully describes the characteristics and relative value for garden and vineyard of all the Native vines that are worthy of attention. Besides a very large amount of other important matters not discussed in any other publication, it contains a chapter on the "Quality of trapes, and the Education of Taste." by R. G. Pardee, a Lecture on the "Conditions of Success in Grape Culture," by Peter R. Mead, and a chapter on Wine and Wine-making." It is illustrated with forty engravings, and sent for tro cents.

The Illustrated Catalogue is a thorough treatise on the planting, management propagation and training of the vine in the vineyard, illustrated with more than sixty engravings. It is sent for twenty-rive cents.

The two are also sent bound together in fiexible paper covers for fifty cents. A large par of the engravings are taken from living vines, and are the most trathful and splitted ever published.

My Price List, containing also matters of importance to purchasers, is sent for a two cent stamp. When requested, two will be sent to one address for one stamp, it contains outline engravings of Iona and Israelia and a repres-niation of the Israelia in full bearing, and also Delaware and Iona vines fully established in vineyard plan. These engravings are offered as the finest specimens of this kind ever executed.

When requested, a proposition for the formation of clubs will also be sent, by which all may receive the vines at wholesale rates, and the signt or cierk of the club receive compensation for his trouble—or, if preferred, the members may receive a joint contribution of vines for their clergyman or any common friend.

My stock is so large that it can not be all disposed of twee for their clergyman or any common friend.

Wy stock is so large that it can not be all di

ry important inducements are offered for the forma-on of clubs. C. W. GHANT, Iona island, (near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

### PROST & CO GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y. Parties who desire to purchase first quality STANDARD OR DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., &c., a., a., in large or small quantities, are solicited to inform themselves of our Stock and Prices.

Our Nursery contains nearly FOUR HUNDRED ACHES, which enables us to fill orders even of the most extensive character, while particular attention is given to orders amounting to small sums.

Our stock will be supplied at the most favorable rates. The following Galalogues, with prices, are furnished on application upon receipt of five cents for each:

No. 1 and 2—Descriptive Priced Retail Catalogue of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Ac., for Nurserymen, Dealers and others, who may wish to buy in large quantities for the Autumn of 1864. Address

TROST & OD.,

Rochester, N. Y.

### TREES! SHRUBS!! PLANTS!!! FOR FALL SALES.

WE invite the attention of all intending to purchase, to our EXTENSIVE and RELIABLE assortment of Nursery Stock, embracing

Quince, &c.

MALL FRUITS—Select Kinds:—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Rhubarb, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Rhubarb, Strawberries, Russell's Prolide and Buffalo Seedling.

GRAPE VINES—Strong. Healthy Plants.—Delaware, Diana, (ancord, Haruford Prolific, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Union Village, Coyahoga, Creveling, Iona, Israella Adiropalac, Kogers' Hybrids, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of Foreign Vines, all the best varieties.

MENAMENTAL INSEES—Leidense and Proceedings.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Decidaous and Evergreen— Norway Spruce, American and Sherlan Arbor Vitas Scotch, Anstrian and White Pine, Balsam Fir, Hemiock, Junipers, &c. Also, Elms, Maples, Horse Chestnuts, Lindens, Monntain Ash, Tulip Trees, Magnolias, Flowering Thorns, &c., &c. SHRUBS—In Great Variety.—White Fringe, Snow Ball, Purple Fringe, Aitheas, Spireas, Douizias, Honey-suc-les, Lilacs; Roges, a full assortment of the best varieties, Perpetual, Moss, Cilmoing, Bourbon, Noisette and Tea.

BULBS AND PLANTS—For Fall and Spring Planting.— Lilies, Gladioi, Hysciuths, Tulips, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Camelias, Fuchsias, Azalcas, Begenias, Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

Our facilities are extensive, and we offer superior inducements to Dealers and all wishing a variety of stock. Every order received shall have our careful and considerate attention. Catalogues, descriptive or wholesale, sent on receipt of a three cent stamp. Call and examine our stock. T. C. MAXWELL & BROTHERS,

September, 1864.

### GEORGE B. ELLIS

## PARLOR MUSIC STORE AND PIANO-FORTE EMPORIUM,

NO. 35 STATE STREET ROCHESTER, N Y., Is the most Splendid Establishment of the kind on this Continent. It is large and spacious, and yet furnished so that it has every appearance of a

### FIRST-CLASS PARLOR.

The undersigned having been engaged in this exclusive business for several years, is a thorough judge of all kinds OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDIZE.

The stock of goods has been selected with great care, and is very large, and the LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES that can be found west of New York city, and includes the best manufactures in this country. First is the celebrated and world-renowned

OHIOKERING & SONS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, BOSTON,

Of which the undersigned has the sole agency. It is said by Thaiberg, Strakosch and Gottschalk to be the best Plano ever made. The sole agency of the well-known FIRST-PRIZE KURTZMAN & HINZE PLANOS one of the most popular Planos in these parts; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s, of Boston; these instan-ments rank first-class, and are too well known to need comment. PIANOS FURNISHED FROM ANY FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS

That the purchaser may desire when ordered, and ALL FULLY WARBANTED FOR FIVE YEARS with proper care. Persons ordering Planos from abroad, may rely upon being honorably served, and the instrument will be warranted to give satisfaction on delivery, when the price and style of instrument is given. All instruments sold at manufacturers' prices. J. F. BROWN'S HARP, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, TAMBORINES, STRINGS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

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56 MADE FROM FIFTY OTS.—Call and examine, or samples sent free by mail for 60 cts.; retails for \$6.766-52t] R. L. WOLCOTT, 179 Chatham Square, N. Y.

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The price of The Phactical Shepherd by Hon.

H. S. Randall, is new \$1.75, and if paper, bliding, &c., continue to advance, (or even remain at present figures,) will soon be \$2 or more. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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DOOLITTLE BASPBERRY PLANTS.
Price by mail, nostage naid and warmen. DOLLITLE HASPHERKY PLANTS.

Price by mail, postage paid and warranted to arrive safely or money refunded—(I sent mail burs full of plants last spring to Denver 'ity, Col. Ter., safely,)—20 good plants for \$1, 100 good plants for \$4.

If ordered by Express, charges unpaid, 40 good plants for \$1; 100 or over, \$2 per 100; 3,000 or over \$17 per 1,000.

Shall commence diving orders October 10th. Printed directions sent on receipt of order. Remit U. S. currency, and address H. H. DOOLITLE, 768-2t Oaks Corners, N. Y. N. B.—Last season, after my plants were all sold, I had orders for more than 100,000 that I had to refuse.

CALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12th, I shall offer at Auction my entire herd, consisting of twenty-seven COWS and HEIFERS and eleven BULLS, all Herd Book Animais, in good breeding and nursing that not show) condition. Sale on my farm, one and a half miles from the Camillus Station, on the Auburn branch of the N. Y. Central Railroad.
A credit will be given if desired.
Catalogues furnished on application.
Camillus, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1864.

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Those who want the best work extant on American Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on the Subject—should procure THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, by Hon. H. S. RANDALL. A new and revised evition now reany. Izmo.—pp. 454—well linstrated and handsomely bound. Price, cloth glit, \$1.76—in leather, library style, \$2.50. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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75,000 ISABELLA GRAPE ROOTS-For sale by G. S. ADAMS, Naples, Ont. Co., N.Y.

W ANTED.—AGENTS to sell our spiendid Campaign Medais and Pins, with Photographs of President and Vice President Price from \$4,00 to \$14,00 per foundred. Sample sent on receipt of 26 cts., or five different styles for \$1,00.

W. K. LANPHEAR., 764-4t 134 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARMERS, ATTENTION!
Do not purchase a Mower or Reaper for the season of 1855, until you see "THE IMPRIVED CAYUGA
CHIEF MOWER AND REAPER," and "Improved Cayuga
Chief Justice Moore," manufactured by
BARBEE, SHELDON & OO., Auburn, N. Y.
Circulars, with full description, &c., furnished on application, or forwarded by mail.

765-81

THE CHAMPION. HICKOK'S

PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE

## CIDER AND WINE MILL.

10.000 IN USE AND APPROVED.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1864. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines.

It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind Grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers.

On account of the very heavy excise tax on spirits, there will be a large demand for good Cider, (which is, by the way, the most healthy beverage there is, especially for those afflicted with liver osmplaints.) and every one having applies will make them up into good Cider, if they would study their interests. I intend to have good receipts for making Cider printed and distributed among dealers, for the use of those purchasting mills. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself. Address the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOK,

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Cancere cured without pain or the use of the knift.
Tumorous White Swelling, Goitre, Ulcers and all Chron
to diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing
treatment sent tree of charge. Address

DRS. HABCOCK & TOBIN,
744-tf 7 Bond Street, New York.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is

the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL's works on Sheep Hasbandry. It tells all about the Breeding, Man-agement and Diseases of Sheep, and is THE work for every wool grower on the American Continent. Price, street wool grower on the American Continent. Price,
\$1.76—sent by mail post-paid.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.



## FAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL,



With Press Combined, large and small size, for hand, horse or other power. Is strong, reliable, compact, simple, neat of construction, durable, economical & cheap, Grinds all kinds of fruit, fine, fast, easy, and presses dry.

Some valuable improvenent share been added to this Mill since last season, and we now feel condicent that it is ust what the peo

W. M. PERRY & SON, BRIDGEPOHT,
CONN., have the LARGEST and CHEAPEST Concord Vince 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.
764-41

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, M PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its fith semi-annual session Oct. 6th, 1884, with important improve-ments in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its perma-nent corps of instructors.

For Circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Prin-cipal.

WYOKOFF'S PATENT WOOD WATER PIPE.

VI. S. HORBIE & CO., 109 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., manufacture all sizes of this pipe, from one to twelve inches bore.

It is the cheapest, most durable, and best pipe in use, for water works in cities and villages, for breweries, tanneries, railroads, and water courses of all kinds. It has all the strength of Iron, and is much more durable, besides being a much purer medium for conducting water. We also make the best and cheapest farmer's pipe in sae, for conducting water from springs to dry fields, dwellings, or other places.

This pipe is made by boring solid pine logs and scanting, and where much pressure is required, banding it with iron.

All orders filled promptly. Circulars contain list of prives.

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

100,000 Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees. 50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. OU, USU SEARCHATC AND DWATT FORT TROOS.

A large stock of PRACE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES;
White Grape and Cherry Currants; Concord, Diana,
Delaware and Hartford Prolife Grape Vines; 600,00
Pear and Quince Stocks. Now is the time to buy trees.
Trees are cheap in comparison to other articles. Deaders are invited to call. All letters and orders promptly
attended to. Send for Wholessle and Descriptive Catalogues, and inclose stamps to prepay postage.
Address E. Mc(DN & SUNS,
759-161 Niagara Nursbries, Lockport, N. Y.



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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-

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THE following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual re-

for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself.
Address the manufacturer. W. O. HICKOK.
767-11t Eagle Works, Harrisburgh, Pa.

HARVEST GLOVES.-Buck and Dog skin Gloves, Whipe and Gloves, 78 State St., Rochester, N. Y.
765-tf A. R. PRITCHARD.

DRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE MANUA. LA TOURRETTE.
A. LA TOURRETTE.
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Shright on Grape Culture
C. Guide, Elliott, 1,25
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Norton's Elements of
Agriculture.
Olcott's Sorgho and In-Practical Shepherd, Randall
Produce and Ready
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Richardson on the Horse 25 Do, on the Pests of the Farm

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Flower Gardener, 25
Every Lady her own
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Modern Ag—Blake 1.25
Fish Culture. 1.25
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Flowers for the Parlor
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Herbert's Horse-Keepers. 1.25
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Herbert's Horse-Keepers. 1.25
Hooper's Dog and Gun, 25
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Hooper's Dog an

Farmers Cyclopædia of
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and Garden 1,50
Grape Culturist by Andrew S. Fuller 1,25
Guenon on Milch Cows 75
Herbert's Horse-Reepers. 1,25
Hooper's Dog and Gun, 25
Hooper's Dog and Gun, 25
House Culture of Ornamental Plants 75
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry, 1,50
Phin's new work on Open Air Grape Culture, price \$1,70
The Sorghum Grower's Mannal, by W. H. Clark, price, 25
C. Young Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory, 25c. Woulg Grower and Stock Register, Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8—35 cents each.

ple want.

For full particulars, Descriptive Pamphiet, or Mills, address the manuacturers, Meesrs. HUTCHINSON & BROTTER, Auburn, N. Y.

THE WAS TO SEE THE SEE

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE THREE ERAS.

SEL NY COLVERNATION

BY LEAL N. SEVELLON

Boy, with locks of golden hair, Full of sunshine tangled there, From the orb that fills thy days With its rainbow-fibered rays: Back reflecting, from thy face, Gleams of beauty, heaven's own grace: Open throw thy heart to love. Let in heaven from that above: Keep the sunshine in thy heart, Painting there the flowers that start; It shall warm thy soul to bloom, In the land beyond the tomb.

Manhood, with thy hair of brown, Dark with shadows falling down From the clouds that fleck thy life With the shades of joy or strife: Enter in thy heart and sow Precious grain which there may grow Food for thee and many more, Winter sendeth to thy door. Heed thou not the clouds that lower, O'er thy head in evil hour; Know that all thy springing grain Needs the sunshine, needs the rain.

Ah, old man, thou hast been out, Barehead, in the snow-storm's rout. Winter, with its driving flakes, On thy head a glory makes. As an ancient mountain top, Where the weary ages stop. While the wind blows fierce and cold Through the forests stripped of gold, Enter in thy heart and sit Where the fireside comforts flit: Let the yule log warm the air; CHRIST may hold his birth-day there.

## The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker CARL SWARTZ.

BY HEATHER HAUN.

It was an evilday when Squire Laman show ed little CARL SWARTZ his bag of gold—an evil day, for it awoke within him a desire to hoard gold too-a desire which never left him, was only augmented by the years, and grew in time to be a mania—one might almost say, without exaggeration-a part of himself. Few who knew the little bound boy would have guessed his ultimate end, would have dreamed of the future before him. Squire LAMAN certainly did not, when he drove up to the work-house, and of all the urchins there, chose the little flaxen-haired CARL.

CARL was duly bound out, and perhaps the proudest moment of his life-at least, of his childhood-was when seated in the old gig beside the Squire. He had a good home, had CARL. Squire LAMAN was a good man, possessed of a kind heart; yet, it was hardly to be expected that CARL would find a father in him. People, I find, do not generally love other chil- late; perhaps the engagement might yet be brodren as their own, say what they will.

Perhaps, if Squire Laman had been an exception to this rule CARL would have been a dif- nothing, have no sympathy, no love for any ferent man. There are many things, in our thing, or any human-no pity even for their world, which "might have been," if-. And those "ifs" are bitter drops in our cups, sometimes. Let that pass. We all realize the fact, and it will do little good to dwell upon it.

CARL went to school winters. I fear he was a dull scholar, yet they were pleasant winters to the boy, withal-more pleasant than any he knew in after life. In those days he romped and played, like most boys of his age-drew his little sled up hill, for the pleasure of riding down; skated on the frozen pond, and hunted for rabbit tracks in the snow, even as did the

It seems strange, as well as sad, that a lighthearted boy could grow to be a man shunned by the good and pure; a hard, unscrupulous man, gered in the thin cheeks. caring not from whose pockets the gold was taken, if it only came to him at last. Yet it was , even as in many others.

ever in years after. If he had only remained as now. pure as then! Not that those who knew him called him "pure," or even thought him so. prone to limit innocence to five years, and downward; and few think urchins who are always climbing trees, playing cricket, tearing their clothes, and breaking things generally, are remarkably good. Oftener we hear the exclamation. "Oh, that bad child!" when it is only mischief-a sort of fountain bubbling up in their hearts; and no one of us has ever lived our childhood through, without, at some time, hearing the same words applied to ourselves-more's the pity!

One day, the old Squire, in an indulgent mood, called CARL to his room and opened his bag of gold-a black leather bag-from which he emptied the gold on the center table.

'That's what I've laid by for a rainy day, boy," said he, and smiled to see the lad's eyes glisten and dilate as they rested on the yellow heap of eagles flashing forth their brightness from the crimson cloth.

"A raing day, Squire LAMAN!" exclaimed CARL, not quite comprehending.

"Yes, a 'rainy day,'—a day of trouble in the future, when some panic among the banks may sweep my other wealth away. Then, my lad, then this gold will set me up in the world again. That it will, lad!"

CARL SWARTZ never forgot the lesson he learned then and there. He made a black leather bag like the Squire's—sat up until midnightmaking it, and when it was finished, looked at it with proud satisfaction, as he said, "It will hold lots of money. I wonder if I'll ever get it filled? But I'm tired, now, I'll go to bed. I'm go- feared his touch would contaminate them. ing to lay up something for a rainy day, too." He was not troubled by beggars; no one ask- on its pathway.

His sleep was troubled that night. He muttered much about a "rainy day," and dreamed his bag was full of gold eagles, just like Squire LAMAN'S, but when he was going to touch them a mist gathered around them; it was dispelled, at length, but when he grasped them he found them to be but the dried leaves of the buttercup which floated off on the wind. He told the Squire of his resolution next morning, and showed him the bag he had made. The Squire looked at it, seemed pleased, though not half believing he would carry his resolution into effect.

"Put nothing but hard money in it, CARL. Paper wears out; banks are liable to break up, too—nothing but hard money, and here is a gold dollar to begin with."

After that when he got a bit of coin-no matter if only a three-pence-he put it in the bag, muttering the while something about a "rainy day" in the future, coming.

Years passed, and CARL SWARTZ grew up a stout country yeoman, and the leather bag grew fuller and heavier, and once in a while eagles were dropped in among the silver and the gold dollars. CARL was liked in those days, if not loved, by those who knew him. He was industrious, and that was sufficient to win for him the golden opinions of the farmers among whom his life-path was for a time cast. He was not called a miser then, he was only known as a vouth who saved his earnings—who did not spend them foolishly as did many others. These good folk did not remember that there are always two extremes, or at least did not know or think that CARL SWARTZ belonged to one of them. CARL was not handsome. His features were sharp, and his eyes steel-gray, with a flintiness in them together with a suspicious light. And all in all, one would think he was not one to win love; but they are few, if any, who do not, at some period, "have a romance;" and for a time CARL'S love was about equally divided between gold and Rose Meldin.

She was a sweet girl-a gentle, timid creature, whose beauty was of the ethereal type one sometimes imagines belonging to angels. It was a strange fate that made her love CARL SWARTZ. She did, however, and was happy in the belief that he loved her as well. They had not a taste in common. He was practical, and Rose, I fear, lived more in the ideal. Poor girl! The rosy haze was lifted rudely from the future she dreamed of. Her mother was a widow; poor, too; for the white cottage with its garden was all she possessed. Years gone, CARL had resolved to marry for wealth, but in a moment of happiness, he forgot his resolution and proposed. It is hardly needful to record the answer.

CARL loved ROSE, I suppose, as much as he was capable of loving any one; and for a time he was perfectly happy; he even forgot to put coin in the leather bag. He remembered it ere long, however, and with it came the memory of his resolution to marry for wealth. He reproached himself, and chafed under the reproaches. Then he reflected; perhaps it might not yet be too ken. CARL's heart was hardening. Hearts will grow stony sometimes—so stony that they feel own souls, sinking into perdition.

One evening he broached the subject to Rose. I presume he was not kind-did not tell it her very gently. Gentleness was not one of CARL'S characteristics.

Rose's face grew strangely white after this interview; the dimples were rarely seen in the colorless cheek; the light step grew languid and slow, as if the little feet were weary of the path and wounded and worn. Once in awhile, a cough racked the delicate frame, then came oftener. The cheeks grew thinner, and the form lost its roundness and dimpled grace. Then the blue eyes grew wondrously bright and darker than of yore, and a bright spot lin-

One day, a little polished coffin was borne from the cottage to the church-yard beyond; and ars and anguish, the beautiful amid the te In those days Carl was nearer Heaven than was lowered. There was no Rose in the village

CARL SWARTZ had gone West months before. The black leather bag was growing fuller, and That word is rarely spoken in connection with a his own heart harder. But Rose's death was sturdy, noisy school-boy. Our world is rather a blow to him, withal. For a time, he was as one stunned; but he shook off the sorrow, and with it the torpor gathering around him. He grew harder after this-more avaricious, more greedy of gain even, if that were possible. With no love for man, no fear of God. No one loved him, either. Men like CARL are rarely loved.

So the years passed, each one adding to the barrenness of his life; each one leaving him more selfish, more in love with the yellow dust. And homeless, wifeless, loveless, but with gold in bags and banks, he drifted through the worlddrifted here, there, everywhere, his whole soul wrapped in his money, and all his energies bent on making it-honestly or by cheating-without one ray of sunshine-what other men would call life-sunshine-lighting for a moment the arid waste of his life. If he remembered the lost childhood, the buried youth, at all, it was as something lost-as one remembers an old song, not heard for ages; a word, and a vague echo of a note-something lost-lost! But the loss troubled him very little. Tossing about as he was, he got little time to think of these things. He had set his heart on being rich, and with true German persistence, he followed up his wish to its gratification—to his life's end. All the good he had ever possessed seemed to have died out gradually-perhaps, suddenly, with his love for Rose. Suffice it, what good had been latent in his nature was all gone now. Little children shunned him-crept close to the sides of houses when they met him, as if they

ed him ever for a mite of his money. In all this hard life, I doubt if he gave away so much as a crust of bread. Gold was his god. He knew no other. Time was when he had listened with a child's curiosity to stories of Christ's life and death on the cross. That time was buried with his boyhood now; and Sundays were spent counting his gold, and gloating over it. No thought of Heaven floated through his mind; no fear of death approaching-only a craving, all-absorbing love of wealth, which crowded all worthier loves or aspirations from his heart. God pity such men in Eternity! There are those who love wealth for the luxuries it purchases, or power it gives. Others love gold for its glitter, and CARL SWARTZ was one of this class. The villagers were wont to say "he lived like a beggar." I doubt not there are some beggars who live more comfortably, than did CARL SWARTZ.

But all earthly things have an end; and we must all die sometime, even if that sometime be a long while coming to some of us. And though GOD permitted CARL SWARTZ to live till old age had fastened itself upon him-till his fellowmen grew to despise him-he sent the Deathangel for him at last.

He did not leave his room one morning, and as the hours slipped away the kind-hearted landlady found herself wondering if he was ill. His room was a little half-ventilated one in the attic, which ne one else would have, and which he hired because it was cheapest. He always grambled if any one went near him, but as the day ebbed toward nightfall, she went to the room, her heart full of kind thoughts. She heard him muttering. She knocked, but he did not answer; she called but there was no replyonly a senseless mumbling of half-spoken words. She opened the door. It was a bare-looking room, one might almost say squalid. The furniture, a chair, a bed, and a table, on which was a broken pitcher with water, and a plate with a few crackers on it. Two or three leather bags lay beside him on the bed-one open, and his long, bony hand clutched tightly in it. His thin old cheeks were flushed with fever, and his steelgray eyes, more restless than ever, had an unmeaning light in them. He did not notice her, but continued muttering to himself:

"Full! Yes, it's full at last! Nothing but hard money in it. All gold! All gold! Laid by for a rainy day. There's a rainy day coming! Gold! Pretty gold! Yellow gold! How it shines! Rainy days wont hurt me! He, he, he! Don't talk to me of rainy days! I've got gold! Gold! Ah, yes!-Rose! your hand is soft and cool. Pretty hand you have, ROSE! I love you, Rose, do you know? Yes, yes! I love you but I cannot marry you, Rose, for you have no gold-no gold, and gold is everything here. I love you Rose, but I must lay by gold for a rainy day. 'Dead'! oh, no! Rose is not dead! No, no! I wont believe it! RosE could not die. 'I killed her'! Oh, don't say that! I! Oh, no, no!"

He died, a day or two afterward, with one hand clutched tightly in the bags, while his lips muttered something about a "rainy day"-leaving no friend to shed a tear over his pulseless body. Strangers shrouded the lean, withered form and placed it in the coffin. There were services in the little church; brief though. The kind heart of the old pastor would not permit him to speak of the iniquities of the dead man, and he had possessed no good traits to be eulogized now and remembered in the future; and in all his mutterings was nothing to inspire a hope that he would be forgiven in the Eternity.

The last prayer was said, and the kneeling ones arose and passed around the aisle, to take a last look at the one they had shunned while living. Such a wiry, cadaverous-looking old man he was; with thin shriveled lips, hooked nose and white hair; with bristling brows and tawny features, marked by deep lines, which even Death had failed to smooth out.

Then the body was carried to the church-yard and lowered in the grave awaiting it; the clods rattled on the coffin-a sad sound, always, but bringing tears to no eyes now. The crowd surged back, and the villagers went to their own homes, leaving Carl Swartz, the miser, alone in the obscure corner, without one dollar of the gold he had hoarded in his coffin; -uncared for, and soon forgotten.

"He died, as half the world do die; Unwept for now, and unloved then; 'Tis well; we say it with a sigh-He has made room for better men!" Auburn, De Kalb Co., Ind., 1864.

SNAKES USED AS WATCH DOGS .- Sir Emerson Tennent, in his works on Ceylon, mentions a communication he received from a gentleman well known in Ceylon, regarding the cobra, the great snake of India:-" Did you ever hear of tame cobras being kept and domesticated about a house, going in and out at pleasure, and in common with the rest of the inmates? In our family, near Negombo, cobras are kept as protectors in the place of dogs, by a wealthy man who has always large sums of money in his house. But this is not a solitary case of the kind. I heard it only the other day, but from undoubtedly good authority. The snakes glide about the house, a terror to thieves, but never attempting to hurt the inmates."

THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.—The man that laughs is a doctor without a diploma; his face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powder or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him-their hands instinctively go half way to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him, and you know not what a pleasant world you are living in, until he points out sunny streaks

### WIT AND HUMOR.

A PREACHER'S word should be law only when it is gospel.

HE who doesn't love a garden will never be in Paradise.

SHAVE yourself. Better pull your own nose than have it pulled by another.

MANY a woman would rather have a tubercle n her lungs than a pimple on her nose.

MANY a husband practices stern denial toward self - but only toward t'other self.

A WOMAN had better not marry a widower, if she finds out that he is a widower by trade. WITH faint hands we hold the drained cup of oy, which, when empty, weighs heaviest.

THE excesses of our youth are drafts upon age, payable with interest some years after

"But if I place my money in the Savings Bank," inquired one of the newly arrived, "when can I draw it out again?" "Oh," responded his Hibernian friend, "sure an' if you put it in to-day, you can get it out again to-morrow, only by giving a fortnight's notice."

A WINE merchant having sent a sample of wine to Lord Derby, which he averred was a specific for the gout, subsequently wrote asking for an order. The Earl replied, presenting his compliments to Mr. —, etc., and begged to say, he had tasted the wine sent, but-preferred the gout!

WHAT a gushing idea! In a recently published novel called "Heart or Hand," appears the fellowing passage:-"And she, leaning on his strong mind, and giving up her whole soul to him, was so happy in this spoiling of herself, so glad to be thus robbed, offering him the rich milk of love in a full udder of trust, and lowing for him to come and take it."

A TRAVELER, near the close of a weary day's drive over a lonely and muddy road, came to a little log cabin in the forest, and asked for a drink. A young woman supplied his wants, and afterwards, as she was the first woman he had seen in several days, he offered her a dime for a kiss. It was duly taken and paid for, and the young lady, who had never seen a dime before, looked at it with some curiosity, then asked, what she should do with it. He replied what she chose, as it was hers. "If that's the case," said she, "you may take it back and give me another kiss." Good girl!

# Corner for the Young.

#### For the Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 16 letters My 5, 3, 15, 16, 10 is a heavy blow My 11, 1, 8, 5 is an animal. My 7, 4, 15, 5 is a painful disease My 14, 8, 9, 7 is a game of cards. My 2, 9, 13, 16 is a tree.

My 8, 1, 7, 14, 9, 7 every lady should have. My 16, 12, 8 is to disfigure. My 5, 6 is a preposition.

My whole is generally prized by the ladies. EDDIE C. RAY.

Answer in two weeks.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM.

O, DGO fo uro farshet! htsi nabern tusm nehis, Erhew tatbel si shettot, ni rawfear vienid!\* Het nocann sha tundedher, eht glueb sah wblno-Ew faer ton eht somnmsu-ew higtf otn nleoa! O, deal su, litl dwei mrfo teh lgfu ot het eas, Eht nida lashi eb desaer ot fedmoer dna tehe! Twhi vole orf speropoisn; tiwh sebglins rof scras, Noe crayout—oen narben—het prisets, dna eht ratss. Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 1864. MATE READ. Answer in two weeks.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF COUNTIES

Real scant, Send her on. Saw no night. On a big new, No thunder, Ithaca, N. Y., 1864. Red man, Grade, Rustle, Along, No more. HORACE STARR

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Suppose the drive wheel of a mowing machine turn 3 47 times in one minute which causes the shippman to turn 25% times faster, how many times will the shippman turn round in 3 hours 5 minutes and 9 sec J. G. BENSON. ebao? Cold Brook, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PUZZLE,

WHAT trisyllable by omitting one letter becomes onosyllable denoting pleasure. Almond, N. Y., 1864. E. P. STILLMAN.

Answer in two weeks.

### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 765.

Answer to Biblical Enigma:-Learn to live as you would wish to die.

Answer to Anagram:

Nearer home! Yes one day nearer To our Father's house on high, To the green fields and the fountains, To the land beyond the sky. For the heavens grow brighter o'er us, And the lamps hang in the dome, And our tents are nitched still closer For we're one day nearer home.

Answer to Charade:-LOVE.



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