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

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

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Agricultural.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

How to Keep Roots.

A CORRESPONDENT asks about the best method of storing roots so as to prevent their rotting. Says he has lost his crop two or three seasons when stored in his cellar. Perhaps his cellar is damp. It may be too warm; or it is possible he put his roots in the cellar damp and dirty, and in too large a bulk, without giving them the proper ventilation. Roots should not be allowed to freeze after they are stored, neither should they be allowed to heat. Roots should not be thrown in bulk on the cellar bottom. Provision for the circulation of air underneath them and up through them should be made. If put in a bin the bottom of the bin should be elevated and open; and if it is large the practice of placing poles or scantlings upright through the bin as a means of ventilation is a good one. It is better to bury roots out-of-doors than put them in a cellar which cannot be kept cool by ventilation, and which is not dry. Every farmer who feeds roots to stock should have a root cellar in connection with his barns. We have seen storereoms for roots made in the center of a bay where they could be kept sufficiently warm and yet dry. It is often the case that roots are dug too early in the season. The best time depends somewhat on the condition of the soil. If dry, elevated soil, we should risk them as late as possible and not allow them to be injured by freezing; if wet and low, where water will stand, dig as soon as the water begins to stand on the surface, or before. Again, roots decay from being stored in a filthy condition. They will beep better if perfectly clean and dry when stored, and if not dug at a time when the soil does not adhere to them, they should be washed, spread and dried before storing. If we had other roots for winter feeding we should let the parsnips remain in the ground for spring feeding. And we may say here that we think the parsnip one of the most profitable roots to raise for feeding.

Farmers' Organizations.

WE did not suppose, at this late day, that any one questioned the advantages of Association and Organization among farmers. But a correspondent writes to one of the editors of the RURAL, "I find that the merchants in our town hold regular meetings at which they not only fix the prices they will ask for their goods, but also the amount they will pay for our products when we offer them. In this way they dictate to and rule us. Do you not think it would be an advantage for farmers to unite not only to discuss matters relating to husbandry, but to determine what prices we shall ask for our products?" Of course we do! We have repeatedly said so in these columns. It is all nonsense to talk of the impropriety of arraying class against class. They are so arrayed—if not openly and avowedly, really. We do not advise aggression, or the losing sight of the fact that each class is dependent upon another, but we do advocate the organ- I from such cows.

fixing the price of their own products, and meeting the action of commercial men with corresponding action looking to their own protection. We believe that each class should have a voice in making laws affecting its own interests. Commercial men are so organized as to secure this voice. Other classes and interests have similar organizations for a similar purpose. Farmers have no such organizations. Why not? Do they not need them? Is legislation always such as to regard their wants and their rights? Do they allow their own interests to direct their votes at the ballot-box regardless of party, or influence their voices in the caucus which nominates their representative? Rarely is this the case—so rarely that, as a class, they receive little attention and a good deal of unfeigned contempt when any legislation is asked for by them. It is a good time now to organize, and inquire directly into the character of the men who are seeking to become your representative legislators, and exact such pledges from them as your interests seem to demand. Don't let there be any evading the question on their part.

The Tobacco Worm.

J. N. T. G. of Chazy, N. Y., writes:-"Will you or some of your numerous contributors inform me the name of this 'worm' which I send you? Is it the 'Horn Worm' spoken of in SAXTON'S Tobacco Manual? I was lucky enough to find the little scamp on a stalk of tobacco not long ago. He appeared to be eating the plant, and I also noticed several other plants badly eaten. Whether this little depredator has done all the mischief or not I am not able to tell."

The worm you send us is the tobacco wormprobably the "horn worm" mentioned in SAX-TON'S Work—which we do not happen to have naturalists as the Sphinx Carolina. It eats the plant very rapidly and must be vigilantly salted in separate casks." watched and destroyed or it will greatly injure if not destroy the crop. This worm resembles | Salting Stock the potato worm-Sphinx quinquemaculatuswhich infests the potato as much as this does tobacco. In the tobacco growing countries it is the practice to go over the vines daily during the period these worms work and destroy themcrush them in the hand or otherwise. They have a liking for the best leaves of the plants and quickly destroy them.

The Autumn Leaves

WHAT are you doing with them? Do you let the wind blow them hither and thither? Do saving and using? To-day, during a ride, we saw German women raking them up by the road-side and filling bags with them. A wagon stood near, and they were to be taken to the suburban garden to help make early and crisp vegetables for city-folks. The Germans are systematic economists. They know that these leaves contain inorganic matter necessary to plants—that it cannot be got so easily and abundantly in any other form—that for compost, litter for hog pens, horse stables, sheep sheds, etc., there is nothing better-that for use in hotbeds in spring they are worth ten times the cost of gathering. And yet there are many farmers who will pay a great deal more for a foreign fertilizer which will not yield them so much real profit as the leaves that cover the ground and which may be had for the gathering. Gather, store, and use the Autumn leaves.

Are Cows Profitable?"

Julia, of Portage, writes thus:-"I saw this question asked in a recent number of the RURAL, which I will answer by telling what I have done since the first of last April from four cows our best cow not coming in until the last of June,-and if you think it worth noticing in your columns you can do so and let people judge for themselves. I have sold four hundred pounds of butter, made two hundred pounds of cheese, besides supplying a family averaging four, with all the butter, cream and milk wished for, and am still making from twenty to twentyfive pounds of butter a week. We have also raised four calves and twenty-two pigs on the milk."

—Will JULIA please inform us what kind of feed her cows have had, and whether they belong to any distinctive breed other than the "milk breed?" You do right in raising calves

ization of producers and their united action in | Sow the Fall-plowed Lands.

WE have often heard farmers urge as an objection to fall plowing that the winds of winter blow the best of the soil away, and in uneven sections the rains wash the land too much. There is a practice which meets this objection "and more too" -- "more too" because it adds to the productiveness of the soil the next season. We need not tell our readers how much benefit the action of frost is to deeply stirred stiff soils. Sow such plowed lands with winter grain-rye is best we think-and your soil will not wash nor blow away, and the green crop in spring, plowed under, will be both a mechanical benefit to the soil and a manurial benefit to the crop. It is not too late now to so seed your fall-plowed lands, though, unless the fall continues open longer than we fear it will, the advantage of winter forage will not be realized. This is another important consideration in climates where little snow falls, and stock can graze during winter.

Salting and Packing Pork,

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Agriculturist gives his practice as follows:—"I will tell you my mode after an experience of forty years. I allow the hogs to cool after killing; take out the bones (rib and spine); cut off the hams and shoulders; then cut the side pork into pieces of convenient width; put in a quantity of salt in the bottom of the cask; then put in a course of meat, laying the pieces on the edges; then a covering of salt; then another course of meat, and so on until the cask is full. The whole is carefully kept covered with brine as strong as salt and boiling water will make, skimming the boiling brine so long as anything rises. The brine is put on cold, and I am careful to know that there is always undissolved salt in the barrel. It is not found necessary to scald before us—the larva of the moth known to the brine in spring. I sometimes use saltpetre, and sometimes not. Hams and shoulders are

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Homestead has concluded not to give his cattle any more salt because it seems a waste of money, inasmuch as his stock is quite as fat and sleek as when he fed salt. He is sure they will do quite as well without it and calls it "a consideration" when the article is worth \$4 per bbl., as it is with him. So it is; and it may be that the character of the food this man's stock gets is such as to render salt less necessary than with different food. We believe a moderate quantity of salt, occasionally, promotive of the health and thrift of animals. That it is a direct agent in fattening an animal, other than as it sharpens the apetite and makes him feed better, we do not believe. It is well to experiment in this matter and obtain facts and figures.

Storing Corn-stalks

A FARMER said to us the other day that he had been unable to keep well cured corn-stalks in a mow when he packed them away solid, but he had found no difficulty whatever in keeping them in excellent condition if he set them up on the buts, no matter how closely. They require ventilation, and it is easiest obtained in this way. It is his practice to cut his stalks and bind them in small bundles so that they can be easily handled with a fork, and then he finds no difficulty in storing them compactly, as above described, and having them in condition for cattle to relish when they come to eat them. But he says they cannot be saved stored horizontally.

Sugar and Corpulence.

ALDERMAN MECHI relates experiments and facts proving that eating sugar produces corpulence, or at least increases it, and leaving off eating reduces it. The ready solubility of saccharine matter permits it to be absorbed immediately by the system. This suggestion should not be lost upon those who are fattening animals-the food containing the most saccharine matter should be selected.

Keeping Cider.

A Mr. HILLSBORO said, at the Farmer's Club recently, that the best barrel of eider he ever saw had a handful of alum put in it in November. It did not remain sweet, but the next summer was a most delicious drink. And another gentleman recommended the use of isinglass, both in the purification of cider and native wines. We have also seen flax-seed recommended.

Sheep Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

SELECTION OF RAMS.

It is a well settled fact among Merino sheep breeders, that it is vastly easier to breed prime ewes than prime rams. In pure blood flocks, and those which have been steadily bred to a single standard through a number of generations, the chance of obtaining choice rams is greater; but even in these, the per centage of them is much smaller than would be naturally, and, one would think, reasonably expected. Ten prime Merino rams in a hundred would be a very large per centage; and even then the term "prime" would be only a relative one. not indicating the first class of excellence. The best five of the ten would be very visibly superior to the other five: the best one of the best five would perhaps be worth more than the other four! And it would be most remarkable if the best animal of the whole hundred was not, in some one, if not more, particulars, below the highest standard of excellence.

In selecting a ram for breeding purposes, few, then, can expect to obtain absolute excellence in all points. This being the case, the most skillful selection consists in procuring the animal which has fewest faults, and whose good points are most likely to counteract the bad points of the dam in their progeny. Like produces like. If sire and dam possess the same defective point, no improvement in that point can be reasonably expected to appear in the progeny. All observation shows that in such cases the fault is likely to be increased, or aggravated, in the progeny. In selecting rams, the greatest care, then, should be taken that they do not possess the same defects with the ewes which they are to be coupled with. If, for example, the ewes are too long in the leg, or too flat in the rib, the ram should not exhibit the same points: he should be short in the leg and his ribs well arched. His faults, whatever they are, should be in those particulars where the ewes are most perfect.

In carrying out this principle of offsetting opposite qualities, characteristics which might, in the abstract, be regarded as defects, sometimes have the effect of excellencies. To illustrate: a good share of yolkiness of fleece is regarded as a desideratum by Merino breeders. with ewes exhibiting excessive dryness of wool, and if the progeny is half way between the parents in this particular, it will be nearer the right standard than would be a progeny half way between such ewes and a ram exhibiting just the proper amount of yolk. The same is true in coupling an excessively "wrinkly" ram with ewes destitute of all wrinkles, &c., &c. It is very true that progeny rarely if ever thus make an exact mathematical division in inheriting a point or quality from ancestors—taking just half from each parent. But there is some division of this kind; each parent transmits a portion or degree of each of its own points or qualities to its offspring-so that the principle laid down holds good.

There are certain general points of excellence in a Merino ram which ought never to be dispensed with under any circumstances. The first point of all, in our judgment, is constitution. This is absolutely necessary to preserve life—to obviate the necessity of extra care and skill in management—and to insure that vigorous discharge of the vital functions on which the copious and steady supply of animal products depends. The constitution is generally indicated by the form. Low, round, deep, compact Merino sheep, full in the bosom, crops and twist, with short and thick necks and heads, and good sized bones, possess the best constitututions. The next point is fleece. It should have that combination of length and thickness which indicates, or rather produces, the greatest weight. This last is never attained with the maximum of either those characteristics—excessively long wool always lacking thickness, and excessively thick wool always lacking length. The length of the heaviest Merino rams' fleeces on record has, thus far, averaged about two and a half inches. The wool of the ram should, if possible, cover

the belly and legs with as much length and den- | Some additional points may be added. The

sity as it does the back. It should "block," to use the common phrase of breeders, on the belly-i. e., arrange itself into adhering "blocks" or masses, as it does on the back. The inside of the legs should be well covered—the naked surfaces of those parts being only large enough to admit of freedom of movement. The belly wool should run back to the base of the scrotum and unite with the wool on the latter. The scrotum should be entirely covered with wool in front and rear, and if that wool is compact. enough to "block," or to make a considerable approach toward "blocking," it is a very fine point. The forehead should be covered with dense, long "blocked" wool, descending from an inch and a half to two inches below the eyes and there terminating abruptly in long woolnot in wool gradually shortening down to a half or quarter inch, as is often seen, even on superior animals. The space between the eyes and the roots of the horns should also be completely filled with long, dense "blocked" wool. The fleece should fill up close under the chops and rise high enough on the cheeks to leave merely the front face uncovered. When the wool is at full length, the eye should be barely visible. Fashion now requires that the legs shall be well covered with wool down to the pasterns.

The fleece should be exceedingly firm, or, in barn-yard parlance, "boardy," (i. e., feel as firm as a board,) under the grasp of the hand, but it should not in mild weather (if ever) have hard, rough, or crusty feel. The wool should not be stuck together or blocked in large masses -nor, on the other hand, divided into little round ones, ending in points, or in small, round, or flattened masses of yolk. The former condition indicates harsh wool, the latter a fleece lacking in density. Some block, indurated outside yolk on the back and sides, and more of it under the neck, inside of the legs, and on the scrotum, are generally preferred. But a deeply penetrating, waxy, or stiff crust of it—or great globular masses of it adhering to the ends of the wool, on the back and sides of the sheep, are considered objectionable by the best breeders,unless the object, as already stated, is to cross such a ram with ewes very destitute of yolk.

The wool should open "free"—i. e., not be stuck together with yolk, or have a naturally tangled or interwoven arrangement of the fibers. When opened, it should have an oily, brilliant appearance—a mellow, silky touch and eight breeders out of ten now prefer that it should exhibit a bright, golden tint. The crimp All breeders of sound judgment admit, however, | should be fine, regular, and extend from reot to that an excess of yolkiness is a defect. Now, if point. A high or strongly marked crimp is aram, exhibiting excessive yolkiness, is coupled very showy, but it is not indispensable. The quality should be even and good, but not quite so fine as is wished in the ewes of the flock. Hairs in the wool are objectionable even on the "wrinkles." They are very objectionable in other parts of the fleece.

The degree of "wrinkliness" which a ram should exhibit is not exactly a settled point, but the most eminent breeders of our acquaintance generally prefer that he should have large folds on and especially under the neck-a deep, pendulous feld on the brisket—a short fold or two back of the elbow-some small folds on the breech, which extend partly round the thighs and still smaller ones on the flanks and tail, giving to both a corrugated appearance, and to the latter much more than its natural breadth. No folds are desired on the back and sides, unless they are little "wire wrinkles" of the size of a goose quill, which are entirely soft to the touch, and which pull out smooth under the shears. Such, covering the whole body, are highly prized, as they exhibit an excessive looseness of skin. As, however, many persons now possessing flocks almost wholly destitute of wrinkles, desire excessively wrinkled rams - those wrinkled all over their sides—they are in great

The best size of carcass depends somewhat upon circumstances. Rich clover lands, like those of Western New York, call for a heavier sheep than bleak, sterile highlands. As a general thing the ram should represent relatively the size of carcass which the breeder is seeking to attain-for, usually, the ram has much more to do in influencing the size of the posterity than has the ewe. But when the ram is either smaller or larger than his own ancestors, he may frequently be trusted to give their size to his offspring instead of his own. Extremes in size should generally be avoided.

We have already spoken generally of form.

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back should be not only broad, but straight any depression behind the shoulders being very objectionable. The shoulders should be round and thick, and the crops full back of them. The breech should correspond with the bosom in breadth and fullness. The barrel should not only be broad but deep, giving abundant room to the lungs and intestines. The broad, short neck should be set on level with the shoulder, and either rise or extend forward from that point without any depression. The head can not be too wide between the eyes, and a thick, well wrinkled nose is preferable to a finer one. A large, well opened, serene eye is desirable. Some prefer a high head, others one, the top of which is carried but little above the line of the back. The medium is, perhaps, most desirable. The legs should be wide apart, straight, and exhibit good sized bones. Altogether, a Merino ram should have that form which indicates, in the very highest degree, constitution, strength, hardiness and easiness of keep.

Will some of the practical breeders of English sheep give us descriptions of the desirable points in rams of the different breeds?

DOGS AND DOG LAWS.

BY J. R. DODGE.

Continued from page 350, last No.

WHY THEY ARE NOT TAXED.

THE right of taxation is thus placed beyond reasonable question. Why are they not in all States fully and effectively taxed? The reason is humiliating to American statemanship. Man is nominally a vertebrate animal, although American politicians have been claimed as exceptional specimens, an assumption in some de gree unwarranted and unjust, except in the matter of legislation in restraint of dogs. In this regard the spinal columns of law-makers are affected to a lamentable degree with weakness or paralysis.

The man who has a dog has also a vote, and it is singular how a conjunction of such a possession with such a franchise affects the lawmaker, be he delegate, assemblyman, national representative, or even invested with the dignity of an American senator. With what delicacy he approaches a dog law. How he shrinks from doing a simple act of national protection when it affects an interest which ignores reason and justice, and acts from prejudice and impulse He acknowledges the right and inherent propriety of taxation, but shrinks from it neither wisely nor bravely. He invents excuses, but urges them feebly, and finally acknowledges their impotency. "It wouldn't be a popular measure." Such admission is honest as it is cowardly. "It is a subject with which personal feelings and home affections have to do." So it may be; but the cold hand of the revenue law is laid upon the snugly ensconsed lady's watch, however deftly hidden, and a tax extracted and the soft tone of the piano is burdened with the wail of a tax. No! such excuses avail nothing; they are worthless and unworthy of their

One who has done and suffered in this cause. in a State that made indecent haste to repeal a wise and efficient dog law, writes:

"Has any man political aspirations? Before the people will support him he must declare a dead and damned dog law unconstitutional, and must, at the sacrifice of his manbood, honor, and integrity, swear that he will not favor the smallest interference with the multiplication of smallest interference with the multiplication of hordes of dogs. A candidate must, in answer to the inquiry, 'What do you think of the dog law?' instead of disposing of it with a wave of the hand and the declaration that it is dead and buried, enter into a lengthy disquisition upon its constitutionality, and over its tendency to utterly subvert the rights of the American citizen. Nay, more; he must heartily abuse every man who had aught to do, directly or indirectly, with its passage."

But our legislators are becoming, it is hoped and believed, not only more practical and patrietic, but more independent and free from timeserving. They are already manifesting not only a willingness, but a determination to do their duty in this matter, and the people do cheerfully and will heartily sustain them.

The following letter, written by Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, shows a politician with a sound head, a kind heart, and a stout backbone:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Madison, July 6, 1860. "DEAR SIR: Your letter in regard to the 'dog law' is received. The bill was properly signed, and is the law of this State, and that law will not be repealed with my approbation while I remain in office. No good citizen will object to it or refuse to obey it. A man who is able to own a dog, which costs as much as to keep a cow, is able to get a collar for him. No good citizen will refuse to make the sacrifice of obedience to that law when he must know that if it is enforced it will save the farmers and stock-growers of this State from \$40,600 to \$60. 000 every year, and increase the number of weol-growers very largely. Every human life weol-growers very largely. Every human life lost by the bite of a dog is worth more than all the dogs in the country. A man who is not willing to sacrifice one dollar for his privilege, where so great a benefit may accrue to the State by compliance with the provisions of the act, ought to be kicked out of it.

"Very truly, yours,
"ALEX. W. RANDALL."

DIGEST OF OUR DOG LAWS. In the general desire for enactment of judicious dog laws recently revived throughout the land, and consequent action of legislative bodies, the latest changes in such laws may not have been received, and therefore the following synopsis of the laws of several of the States may not be without imperfections. It exhibits a great variety, some nearly impracticable and of little efficiency, and others, of later origin, very efficient and indicative of wholesome

progress.

A law taxing persons owning or harboring dogs one dollar for each dog was enacted in 1862 with a saving clause as follows: "Provided, That towns or cities shall so vote."

By its provisions dogs inflicting damage subject their owners to fines of double the amount of the damage done, to be recovered by an action of trespass.

Any person may lawfully kill a dog that assaults himself or other persens while walking or riding peaceably, or is found worrying, wounding, or killing any domestic animal.

Any person finding a dog strolling out of the enclosure of his owner may, within forty-eight hours, make oath before a magistrate that he suspects such dog to be dangerous or mischievous, and notify the owner by giving him a copy of the oath; and if the dog shall be found again at large, he may be lawfully killed; and if he shall thereafter wound a person or kill a domestic animal, the owner shall be liable to treble damages and costs.

The report of the Maine Board of Agriculture attests the pertinacity with which the farmers of that State have sought legislative protection to sheep husbandry, and says:

"Those canine causes continue, like 'war risks,' to eat up the profits. The essence of legislative interference has been too much like British neutrality. * * * The assumption has been unimpeachably established beyond denial, by the farmers of the State, that the losses from wild animals, disease, and accident are not equivalent to the losses from the depredations of equivalent to the losses from the depredations of dogs. Facts and figures, multiplied to an almost unlimited extent, testify to the truth of the assertion. Supplications, remonstrances, and petitions have failed to induce the legislature to abate the grievance or remove the transgres-

The law is mainly inoperative, as might be expected if it was not so intended. If a man is assaulted by a human assailant he may kill such assailant with impunity under the common law; but if he shall be attacked by a dog, he may not kill the brute under this State law, but is allowed, after binding up his wounds and making oath that they exist, to cool his blood for forty-eight hours in waiting for a legal opportunity, to lie in wait for the ruffianly animal, after his owner has been advised officially of the propriety of tying him up. Instead of protection to sheep, this looks more like protection to sheep-killing dogs. And so worthless a law as this may exist in one township and not in the adjoining, which may be full of sheep-killing curs.-[To be continued.

Communications, Etc.

THE SANDY SOILS IN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Muskegon and White Lakes are six miles long, running back from Lake Michigan into the country; they are fourteen miles apart. A large portion of the country between these lakes, and for ten miles wide, is composed of plains, open woods, about equal quantity of white and yellow pine, oak, some of it scrubby but much of it thrifty, with wild grass, huckleberry, sweet-fern and wintergreen in abundance; also running blackberry. The water lies from ten to sixty feet below the surface, according to the undulations of the country. There are numerous small lakes, clear and beautiful, with fish in abundance; water in wells and lakes, soft. The soil is yellow sand; the surface to the depth of sixteen to twenty inches is quite dark, containing a little loam; below that it is a lighter color and loose as deep as we have dug. Grain of all kinds grows finely, especially in a wet season, but a season like the past we nearly fail to get our seed. For two showers to wet the sand one inch is all the rain we had in four months. Twenty acres of timothy pasture would not have fed a cow. Now our difficulty is to stock this land, and this is what I want to know how to do: for if we sow clover seed, it covers well, but when the hot weather approaches it disappears, and we can't see how or what becomes of it. Now I wish to be informed, if any one can do so, how I am to treat the land, or what system of farming will insure a stand of clover. and what kind of clover will be best adapted to

The country is beautiful, but if we can not stock our land it will not be desirable for farming. Mears, at the head of White Lake, near where I am located, is a point of great promise and commercial importance—a beautiful location for a town. Sixteen new buildings have gone up this season—as many as five vessels in port at a time. Constant communication by vessels and propellers with Chicago and Milwankee. More goods sold here and at better prices, for its size, than any place in America: we have but two stores, and they need a capital of a million of money to supply the demand. Now what I want to know is this: Will it pay to expend money to improve such land? Will it cost more to make farms of such land than they will be worth? We have a plenty of hard timbered land that is good, but not so nicely located. I am but a poor scholar, and but little used to writing to editors, but I hope you will be able to make out what I am after, and confer on me the favor of such facts and practice as will help me out, or cause me to take better land to make a farm of.

Mears, Muskegon Co., Mich. A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.-Your soil is hungry-you must feed it. You should sow winter grain and clover. After the grain is off, plow in the clover and plant or sow with corn. Use plaster freely on both clover and grain. If you have muck beds near you, dress your land with muck. Clay beds may be taxed to stiffen such soils if they are convenient. We have seen such soils made excellent farming lands. But you must manage to feed them well-with plenty of food in the soil for the plant, no drouth will destroy your clover-that is what is lacking; and knowing your resources for supplying this want in the soil, you can cipher out whether it will pay you or not to work such land.

AN ILLINOIS WHEAT STORY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-It really did my heart (or soul, which is it?) good, after a visit of nearly two months in Illinois and Iowa, where vegetation had either been dried up and burnt by the long drouth, or destroyed by the numerous pests in the line of insects and bugs that infests those States, to come back to old Onondaga and find everything as green as ever it was in May. I believe our Heavenly Father has peculiarly blessed those two States for locality, levelality and productiveness. And who is it that has cursed it with the lice, the locust and the chinch bug? I am glad it has not had all the curses of Egypt yet.

I have taken no text, Mr. Editor, and therefore you will not expect me to divide my subject into firstly, twoly, threely, &c.; I therefore will tell you a wheat story which did not sound plous to us in Onondaga, only as we are knowing as to its truth and veracity. A farmer near Rockford, Iil., sowed three crops of wheat on a field in succession, (spring wheat of course; that is another of the woes that is not spoken of in Revelation, although spoken of against Illinois,) and then the next spring planted it to corn; the next spring after, he passed through the rows of corn and scattered more wheat, and harvested forty bushels to the acre, and never plowed or dragged it! That is disobeying the Scripture unpardonably, for I know there was no sweating of the brow about that bread This is one of the cases where the lice, locust, hail, and chinch bugs did not attack the crop.

It certainly was a great curiosity to see these chinch bugs traveling in such swarms when passing from one field to another, sometimes taking the road for their track or path; and then the road for rods in length and a foot or so in width would be covered with these busybodies. People say that they can easily be heard in a quiet night, making a sort of crackling or buzzing noise.

We visited the southern part of Iowa, that "land of corn, and wine, and oil," omitting the oil. They have the largest corn that ever grew, and the finest wine that was ever drank. Dear Editor, did you ever eat a right good dinner with a right smart Southern family? If you have not, embrace the first opportunity! And may some good Genii have mercy on your digestive apparatus for ever after!

Yours, REMARKS.—We assure the lady who asks the direct question contained in the last parapraph, that we have eaten many just such "right smart" dinners. and always found violent horseback exercise healthful afterward. And vet we would by no means insinuate there are not Southern families who serve good dinners. There are. We know of some.

BURYING BEES,

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- Being requested by A. B. C. of Westfield, in your paper, to give my plan of burying bees, I will say that I have been in the practice of burying my bees winters for several years, and have varied somewhat every year. But as reference was made in my note in your paper of June 18th to my success the last winter, I will give the plan then adopted. Selecting a dry piece of ground, I dig a trench one foot deep, one and a half wide, and twenty-four feet long. The trench is endwise to and near a ditch that carries water from my garden; and from the trench I made a small underdrain to carry off any water that might collect in the trench. Across this trench I place sticks of timber, in four or five places: on top of these, lengthwise the ditch, put four twelve-feet plank, two and two, the top of the plank being about six inches above the ground. On these plank I arranged my hives, twenty-nine in all, in two rows, leaving the passage holes all open in the hives below, and supers or caps (as I use Miner's and Langstroth's) raised, so as to allow dampness or water to pass off if any which put a ridge pole. From the ridge pole to the ground place rafters, a sufficient slant to clear the hive, and on them put lavers similar to roof boarding for building. At the end of the roof drive stakes one foot from the end of the boards, and set up two tier of boards, one against the roof and the other against the stakes, as high as the peak, and fill between with earth. Cover the roof with straw sufficient to keep the earth from washing through when wet; cover with earth about one foot.

I put two ventilators, one and a half inches in the clear—one near the bottom and the other in the opposite end near the peak. In the coldest weather these ventilators would be filled with frost, which I usually cleared out. They should be arranged so as not to convey light to the bees. I have not generally used ventilators, but think it best. One winter I put thirty-six swarms in one pit without using any ventilators, and they came out well. With the experience I have had I am satisfied that in this northern latitude it is much the best way to winter the little fellows in a place where they can be kept dry, still, moderately cool, and entirely in the dark. A. H. HART. Stockbridge, Wis , Oct., 1864.

G. J. writes the RURAL that "a film on the eye of a horse or an ox can be removed readily and with perfect safety, by turning a table spoonful of melted lard once, and perhaps three or four times, according to the condition of the eye, into the opposite ear from the eye affected." He says he knows by experience this will

TO REMOVE FILMS ON HORSES EYES.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Tobacco Curing.

In order to procure a good, fine-flavored, superior quality of tobacco, a suitable tobacco house is the first and most imperative necessity. It would be just as absurd for one to attempt the manufacture of fine, marketable butter in a pigtrough, or delicious ice-cream in a coal-scuttle, as to think of curing tobacco properly in an open shed, cellar, chamber loft, or ordinay stable. And yet half the people who raise tobacco in a small way actually attempt to do it, and wonder at their inevitable failure. There is a great deal more in the curing than in the culture of tobacco, so far as determining its character is concerned, and that the crop may be properly cured, a suitable house in which to effect that cure is indispensable. It is all simple enough too. No mystery about it-not expensive either. In size the tobacco house should be determined upon by the quantity of material you intend to produce. A light frame structure covered with rough boards, a tight, shingled roof, with openings along the ridge, and the same half way up the sides, all so arranged as to be closed at will or opened at pleasure, is the kind of building you require; then never permit it to be used as a hog pen, hen roost, hay loft or horse stable.

For convenience sake, your tobacco sticks ought never to be more than five feet long and no larger than is necessary to sustain the weight of a dozen tobacco plants. The plants tied in pairs at the heel, should be placed on the sticks just clear of each other, and the sticks then placed on the bearing poles regularly as candles are suspended for the old-fashioned "dip," and thus continue the process until your whole stock is disposed of.

During the curing season, care should be taken to close all the openings of the buildings during rain storms and all unusually damp weather, and opening them again for free ventilation, as soon as the atmosphere becomes suitable. The tobacco may safely hang thus undisturbed from two to three months, at the end of which time it will be a good plan to take it from the sticks and pile neatly in heaps of say a hundred plants each on rows of poles or boards, a few inches from the ground. In this position it may remain with advantage any length of time, so that it does not get damp and mold or mildew.

When you are ready for stripping, the tobacco will also be found ready and in prime order, provided the weather be suitable; it being bad management to strip or handle cured tobacco on the stock during very dry weather.

In stripping the tobacco the best plan is perhaps to assort the leaves into three distinct grades, taking always the four lower leaves for the first, the next four for No. 2, and the remainder at the top of the stock for No. 3. By this means, while you have diminshed the value of No. 3 nothing, you will have enhanced that of the other two grades, and consequently that of your entire crop, by making all your "hands" and packages of uniform size in each particular grade. Let ten to fifteen leaves form a "hand;" wrap them firmly at the base with an imperfect leaf of the like quality with the "hand," and make up packages of twenty-five to thirty pounds, neatly and uniformly, by placing the first layer with the points of the leaf all one way, reversing the second layer, and so on alternately, until the package is completed, which sew or bind up neatly and compactly, in light straw or corn husk wrappers, which you may very easily learn to manufacture yourself.

These simple directions, strictly followed, will certainly result in the production of a superior article of leaf tobacco, and will insure the maximum market prices.—Cosmo.

We find the foregoing in the Canada Rarmer.

Rural Notes and Queries.

NOVEMBER DUTIES AND LABORS. - These are many and important, in the Field, Orchard, Garden, about collects; then, to cover them, I set three posts | the Dwelling and other Farm Buildings, and at the or crotches, one at each end of the trench, and Polls. The last named is first in order, as it must soon one in the middle, about four feet high, in receive attention. Of course we have no partizan ax to grind, but adjure every citizen of these Loyal States to vote on Tuesday next, guided by intelligence and conscience, for that ticket the success of which he honestly believes will best secure the preservation of the Union and the future salvation and prosperity of the Country. On another page we give the Platforms of the two great contending parties, as adopted at their National Conventions. Read, reflect, decide and Acr independently and conscientiously, and your duty will be discharged. Having voted, other matters will require immediate and close attention. Winter is coming on apace. The fall has thus far been unfavorable for out-door work, and much remains undone. Corn potatoes and root crops are yet to be secured in many sections, while fall plowing and much other labor must be performed in numerous localities. Then your domestic animals require extra care and feed as cold weather advances, while the repairing of farm buildings, and seeing to lesser but important items must not be neglected. The Duties and Labors of November are indeed many and important, and it behooves all to dis. charge them promptly and feithfully.

> IMPORTANT SALE OF SHORT-HORNS. - As will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. J. R. PAGE, Auctioneer, in this paper, the valuable herds of the late Col. Rotch of Otsego, and T. L. Harison, Req. of St. Lawrence, are to be sold at anction on the 16th inst.—the sale to take place at barns of E. P. PRENTICE. Esq., Mt. Hope, near Albany. The herds offered have such a high and enviable reputation that the simple announcement of Mr. Page must attract the attention of intelligent breeders, and induce a large attendance at the sale.

> To Inquiners.—It is quite impossible to find room for answers to all the inquiries which come to us, in their season; and, it is proper to say, many inquiries come to us after the season in which they may do good is over, and so are deferred to make room for other more seasonable. But we are glad to receive them and all will be given attention where the rules of this paper are complied with, and the name and address of of the inquirer are given.

REV. DR. CHESTER DEWLY.-Under the heading of "Birth-Day of a Notable Octogenarian," the Union daily newspaper of the 26th ult, contains this appropriate notice of our valued Special Contributor, C. D., than whom no citizen of Rochester is more widely or favorably known and worthily venerated :- "Yesterday our highly esteemed and long-time useful and bonored fellow citizen, the Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, had the pleasure of celebrating his Eightieth Birth-Day, while in the enjoyment of excellent health, and surrounded by loved relatives and friends. The occa sion must have been a joyous one to all who participated in the anniversary, for surely no man in our midst is more generally beloved by family, friends and community, than the venerable Doctor. It is rare indeed that any one is vonchsafed such a measure of mental and physical health and strength as Dr. D. enjoys at the advanced age of eighty, and rarer still that one reaches that age with a record so pure and honorable in all the relations of life. We are sure that thousands of our readers will join us in congratulating the Doctor on this occasion, and in sincerely wishing him many returns of the anniversary, with unimpaired mental and bodily vigor. And the hosts who have known him as a minister, educator and savan, for the past fifty years-both here and elsewhere-will surely be pleased to learn that Dr. D. is in the enjoyment of all his faculties, pleasantly situated, and justly ven-

READ THIS.—The subscription price of the Boston Cultivator is Three Dollars a year; of the Rubal New-Yorker Three Dollars; of the Country Gentleman Two Dollars and fifty cents; of the Massachusetts Ploughman Two Dollars and fifty cents; of the Western Rural Two Dollars and fifty cents; of the Western Rural Two Dollars and fifty cents; of the Evan Honestead Two Dollars and fifty cents; of the Evan Honestead Two Dollars and fifty cents.

We still publish the Prairie Farmer at Two Dollars per year Do you see the difference?—Prairie Farmer, Oct. 29.

lars per year Farmer, Oct. 29.

-Thank you for the free advertisement, Brother EMERY. And especially for asking "Do you see the difference?" We suppose you mean difference in price simply; but, taking your Journal and the RURAL NEW-YORKER, it is possible that, on careful examination and comparison, an intelligent and impartial umpire would discover another difference which might be considered quite as, and perhaps more, material. And though a trite adage proclaims that "comparisons are odious," we especially invite them in this instance—since our esteemed Western contemporary has introduced the subject. Hence, we frankly and confidently ask those interested to compare the two papers and decide whether the lowest priced one is really the cheapest. [See article, "Read This," in Special Notice column.] Let them take a number, or volume, of each journal and closely note quality of paper used, quality, quantity and variety of contents, number and style of illustrations, etc., and then judge for themselves. "The proof of the pudding," etc.

ABOUT THE COMMON CRICKET -(Rustic, Auburn, N. Y.) The common cricket is Acketa abbreviata, so named from its shortened wings. Cricket is from the word creak, from the creaking or shrill noise made by their rubbing together lengthwise their wing-covers. It is not voice, for crickets, grass-hoppers, &c., have no organs of voice, and they do not sing or even chirp, but creak: only the males make this noise. In the common, nearly black, cricket, the genus Acheta is called abbrevista, because the wings are so short as scarcely to project beyond the wing-covers. Hence they run, but do Some crickets have no wings at all. They place their eggs in the ground in September, and these are hatched next summer. LINNAUS called the common cricket of Europe Gryllus domesticus, the domestic cricket; whether it is the same as the Acheta above

A PUBLISHER BOUND "WESTWARD, Ho!"-Mr. C. M. Saxton of New York, long and favorably known as the principal publisher of Agricultural and Horticultural Books in this country, is about to leave New York for St. Louis, where he is to reside and enter into business as the Western Agent of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. We wish Mr. S. abundant success in his new home and line of business. May he make more "gelt" in dispensing musical instruments than is possible in the publishing business, but not become too proud to recognize those of his brethren left behind amid the trials and tribulations incident to the paper panic.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In a circular issued by the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., we find the following:-"Sons of soldiers of the United States, who have lost their lives or been disabled from labor while in the service of their country during the present war for the preservation of the Federal Union, will be received to all the privileges of the Institution without charge." Another thing we notice in this circular:-'The sons of farmers may complete the usual course of liberal study, and yet have their hands free for the labors of the farm when there is greatest demand for such labor " Both of these items or features are important and commendable

Horses Slabbering - (Frank, West Virginia.) The ause of a horse's slabbering is not definitely known, perhaps. It is attributed by some to some plant which the seat, and by others to the presence of too much acid in food, which causes too much moisture in the stomach. It is asserted that giving the horse in his feed a half pint of pulverized charcoal one day, and the same quantity of soot the next, will quickly cure him of slabbering. And it is also said that our native burdock leaves fed to a horse will stop his slabbering.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS ON BUTTER. - We are unable to answer those who ask for information as to award of premiums on Butter at recent N. Y. State Fair. The copy of list furnished us did not embrace premiums on butter, and we see they are omitted in official awards published in the Society's Journal. Perhaps the committee failed to report.

Mole Ditohers .- (C. C. F., Lafayette, Mich.) There are mole ditchers made which are strong enough to work among roots. They are moved by a capstan. There are mole plows of much less value for drainage purposes that are drawn by teams direct, and are no stronger than the ordinary plow.

WARTS.-Some years ago I read of a remedy which have tried successfully:-Dissolve potash to a paste, lay it upon the wart for half an hour, take off and wash the part in vinegar, and it will cure a wart on man or

THE BEST TIME TO SOW PLASTER .- (R. M. G., Centerville, Pa.) We cannot say when is the best time to sow plaster, but we know that the autumn is an excellent time-September, October or November.

ROSIN-WEED SEED .-- L. T. McClure, Danvers, Ill., sends us a sample of rosin-weed seed. Probably those who want to propagate the plant can obtain it from him.

·FARMER'S LOOM.—The loom recently inquired about by a correspondent, is advertised in this paper.

Morticultural.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH RIENNIAL MEETING .- CONTINUED.

DISCUSSION ON PEARS.

Jaminette. - ELLWANGER .- It is one of the finest growers we have, is hardy, late in bearing, fruit large, keeps till the middle of December. It is not "best," but is a good pear.

BARRY.-The tree is quite ornamental. SMITH of N. Y .- The fruit has a thick skin and transports well.

HOVEY.-It is an old pear, and has been cul-

tivated about Boston since I can recollect. It is not highly regarded, and is rather declining in public estimation. It lacks flavor, does not color, has a coarse, thick skin, and is not desirable for market, because it comes in competition with better and better looking pears with us.

Vicar of Winkfield. - HARKENS of Pa. want to know about the quality of this pear. FIELD.—It is indispensable in a pear orchard.

Muir of Mo.-Twice in five years it has winter-killed in Missouri - the only variety which killed with us.

Bort of Mich.-It is hardy with us, and an early bearer. Dr. WARDER.-It is a great cooking pear, and

one of the most valuable for canning. FIELD.-My family cook no other when they

can get this pear, and when it is ripe they eat BEADLE of C. W.-It is not of good flavor-

an useless and worthless pear with me. THOMAS of N. Y.-When we have a late, long autumn, it is pretty good-not otherwise. DOWNING of N. Y .- I never saw one fit to eat

in my life. HOVEY.—In France it is a juicy, good pear. It stands high there. I think it a useful pear. It sells well as a market fruit. It sold in Boston as well as the Glout Morceau. It is not first rate, but it will dererve attention.

Downing.-I ought to add that it is the best of all the cooking pears I ever tried.

Dana's Hovey .- Hovey .- There are a few specimens here. [Mr. HOVEY proceeded to talk about this pear, but the reporter could not hear him. l

Belle Williams .- HOVEY .- It is a fine tree and a good winter pear. Keeps till January. It is an English pear—originated on the same grounds as the Bartlett.

Kingsessing. - Hoopes of Pa.-It is a good grower on quince. The fruit is excellent. I think highly of it.

PARRY of N. J.-It does well with us-gives great satisfaction.

HOVEY .- There is but one objection to it; it is blown off the tree easier than I like it to beexcellent otherwise.

HOOKER.—The fruit of this variety is beautiful. The tree is vigorous. It grows better as it grows older. It is a fine grower on the Quince, also on its own stock. The young trees resemble Stevens' Genesee in appearance. It ripens here in October. I think it will become a good market fruit.

HOOPES of Pa. - With us it is ripe now (15th

September.) HOVEY .- It never rots at the core.

Fredericka Bremer.—Ellwanger.—It is an indifferent fruit. Fair for cooking.

BARRY.-It is quite variable in quality.

Manning's Elizabeth.—Downing.—It is only a first rate amateur pear - too small for market. BERGEN.-It is grown with profit at Monmouth. N. J., I have been told.

HOVEY .-- It is considered the best early pear for market with us. It is a great bearer and sells well. It is ripe the second or third week in August. It is considered a desirable pear with us, coming before Tyson-Doyenne d'Ete ripens before it. It ripens before Osband's Summer.

Dr. HOUGHTON of Pa.-It is gaining in reputation in all directions.

BEELER of Ind--I have seen it, and think it one of the handsomest early pears; but it is small. We think highly of the Beurre Giffard in Indiana.

Kirtland.-FIELD.-It has proved entirely worthless with me-rots badly inside. DOWNING.—It rots on young trees; but on

old trees it rots but very little, and is a fine pear. THOMAS.—It is not first rate. It is good; rots on small trees, on old ones does not rot.

HOOKER.—I have abandoned all idea that it will ever be of any value.

HOVEY .- It is faulty. We pick it about this time. It is short-lived, rots easily, is not an abundant bearer when young. Can not say a great deal in favor of it.

Marie Louise.-FIELD.-It is large, fine, fair and of delicious flavor.

DOWNING.-It improves as the tree gets age. like the Kirtland.

SMITH.—I have had fine specimens of it this year. It is a rich, juicy pear.

HOVEY.-It is one of the finest pears, but the tree must get age before it is good.

HOUGHTON.-I cannot see why a tree should not perfect fruit young just as well as when old. Oswego Beurre.-Hooker.-It is one of our

best pears. It bears well with me and bears early both as standard and dwarf. It sometimes cracks, and is not very attractive in appearance. HOOPES .- I have full crops of it every year,

THOMAS.-It cracks badly. When it does not crack it is of no value.

NELSON.—That is my experience exactly.

but no good fruit.

BERGEN.-And mine too. HOVEY.-It requires thinning in order to get good fruit, but I think it will become valuable. With proper and judicious cultivation and thinning out it will be one of the best pears.

Muskingham. -FIELD. -On pear stock it is a

Beurre Sapier .- BARRY .- It is an excellent pear-as delicious as Belle Lucrative. We have fruited it two years, and I regardit a promising new pear.

Howell.-BARRY.-This is one of the most promising American pears. It is not equal to the Sheldon in flavor. It is one month later than the Bartlett. It rots at the core sometimes-is generally as free from it as any other. It is fair, and grows well on the quince.

"Ripening and Preserving of Winter Pears" was made the especial subject of the evening session.

THE WORK OF KINDRED SOCIETIES.

Dr. B. F. EDWARDS presented the Society with copies of the Transactians of the Missouri and Illinois State Horticultural Societies, and suggested that the different State organizations be requested to forward copies of their transactions to the Committee on the Revision of Fruit Lists, to aid the said Committee in the discharge of its duties. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, In order that this Society may be Resolved, In order that this Society may be enabled to compile a catalogue of fruits for the whole country, it is requested that the several State Pomological or Horticultural Societies compile lists for their own States, after the model printed by this Society in 1862, or as modified by the Ohio Pomological Society, dividing the states into several districts if thought necessary—copies of such catalogues to be turnished to the Secretary of this Society by the time of its next tary of this Society by the time of its next

PRESIDENT WILDER ACCEPTS.

At this point Vice President WARDER read the folllowing telegram, which was received with cheers by the Society:

Boston, Sept. 15th. American Pomological Society: — Thanks, many thanks, for the unexpected honor of my re-election to the Presidency of the American Pomological Society. My hopes of recovery and of co-operating with the members again in-duce me to accept the office.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The following committee was appointed on deceased members:-Messrs. Field, Mead, Hoadley and Nelson.

DISCUSSION ON PEACHES.

Dr. SYLVESTER of N. Y .- I have a seedling peach raised from the Early Crawford, which

ripens eight or ten days later. It is, I think, a better, sweeter peach. It has a tougher skin. I have another, a seedling of George the Fourth, which is a very promising white-fleshed peach. I have a very good crop of peaches. My orchard is in an elevated position, protected by woods.

Dr. TRIMBLE of N. J.—It is an interesting fact that there is one crop of peaches in this neighborhood, when the failure is so general.

THOMAS of N. Y.-We have a good crop in Cayuga Co. this year, on the hills, but none in the valleys.

Dr. TRIMBLE.-In the low lands of New Jersey the peach crop is often killed, while on the elevated lands it is almost uniformly saved. The peaches of New Jersey used to be grown on the low lands; now the uplands are selected for orchards.

MOODY of N. Y.-Our country (Lockport, N. Y.) is level. We have no hills, nor deep valleys, and ordinarily we are as successful in growing a peach crop as any section of the State. I think what we most need is the protection of hedges. Belts of timber would be of great importance to us. When sheltered the peach orchards in our section produce more uniformly. We choose, with us, the lowest ground if dry.

Dr. TRIMBLE.—I have seen excellent samples this year that were grown on soil resembling iron rust or ore. Messrs. Marshall & Duston of New Vernon, Morris Co., N. J., grew them and have had wonderful successs in obtaining fine crops with wonderfully high color. Their fruit, grown on this peculiar soil, out-sells others because of the exceeding beauty of the peach. They say they have had peaches on this ironcolored soil, when off it they got none.

Hale's Early.-BATHAM of Ohio.-We regard it the very best of our early peaches. It is a great acquisition. It is so much earlier than the early varieties that we need an intermediate fruit. The tree is healthy, thrifty, hardy. The fruit is only too good-too juicy for transportation long distances. It is ten days earlier than Troth's Early.

MARSHALL of Ohio. - I can only indorse what Mr. BATEHAM has said concerning this peach. THOMAS of N. Y .- At PULLEN'S I found the Hale's Early being fruited by the aid of fire heat. It was just gone the first of June, while Troth's Early was just beginning to ripen. I think there is ten days difference in the time of ripening.

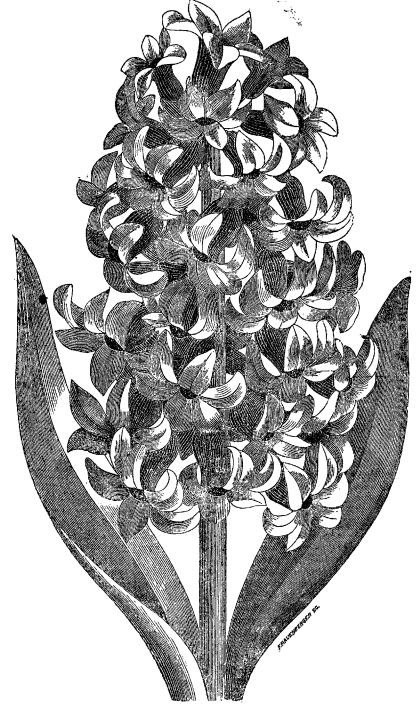
PARRY of N. J.-I can only corroborate as to the relative time of the ripening of these two varieties. Hale's Early is at least ten days earlier than Troth's Early. I have it growing, but have not fruited it. The tree is healthy and all that could be desired of the neach.

MEAD of N. Y .- It is the earliest good peach we have. It is of good quality and a good bearer. [Continued next week.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE FROM NATIVE SEED.

My experience has proved that Illinois has within her borders all that is necessary to make her independent of Texas for her own supply of Osage Orange seed. I have now growing as fine hedge plants as you will often see, from seed raised on an adjoining farm, at the rate of 10,000 to the bushel of oranges.

My mode of saving the seed is as follows: Gather the oranges as soon as hard frosts come, put them in the cellar, and let the seed remain in the orange until the 15th or 20th of April; by this time many will be rotten, which separate from the sound, put in a tight barrel, pound



A SINGLE HYACINTH FROM A DRAWING MADE FROM SPECIMENS GROWN BY JAMES VICK, FLORIST AND SEEDSMAN OF THIS CITY, THE PRESENT SEASON.

lightly until the pulp is made fine, then put in water sufficient to soak thoroughly for a few days, stirring several times a day. When the pulp is well softened, wash out as apple seed, and when washed out, put in process of sprouting without drying. Then bruise the sound oranges, which will cause them to rot, and proceed as before. I think it is best to keep them from freezing, as the seed is not fully matured at gathering; but there is nutrition enough in the pulp of the orange to perfect the seed, if you will assist nature by keeping them from freezing .- F. M. MCCUTCHEN, in Canton Reg-

THE HYACINTH.

HYACINTHS should be planted in October and November. Make the soil deep, mellow, and tolerable rich, and see that the water has a chance to drain off. The beds should be narrow, so that all parts can be reached from the alleys or walks. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four deep. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with leaves or the straw from the manure heap, to help keep out the frost. This should be removed as soon as hard frosts are over .- in this latitude the latter part of March.

Hyacinths will commence flowering in April and continue about a month. Flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers have faded. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried, and packed away in paper bags or boxes, for planting again in the fall. If the beds are needed for other flowers, as is generally the case, the bulbs may be removed in about three weeks after the flowers have faded. In this case, after removing all the flower stems, if this has not been done before, lay the bulbs on a dry bed in the garden, and cover them with a little earth. Here they can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting.

Many persons, not well acquainted with this flower, think that only the double varieties are desirable. This is not so. The value of the Hyacinth depends principally upon the form of the spike and the arrangement of the flowers or bells upon the flower stem. The truss or spike of bloom should be pyramidal and the flowers close enough together to nearly or quite conceal the stalk.

Hyacinths may be flowered in pots and glasses in the house, and they make the most beautiful winter flowers that can be imagined. Nothing can be more delightful either for beauty or fragrance. From one to four bulbs may be planted in a pot, according to its size. Cover only the lower half of the bulbs with soil, press them down until they are about two-thirds covered, then water until the soil is moistened thoroughly, and then set the pots in a cool, dark cellar. The roots will form, with but little growth of top. Here they may remain for several weeks, and a pot or two at a time can be taken into a warm, light room, for flowering, a week or ten days

apart, and a succession of flowers obtained during most of the winter. If flowers are desired about the "holidays," plant the bulbs about the first of November.

When placed in glasses of water for flowering, only the base of the bulb should touch the water. Set them away for about two weeks in a dark room, until roots are formed; then remove to a light, warm room, and give plenty of light and air. Change the water occasionally as it becomes discolored.

Only the choice named varieties should be grown in glasses and pots. The Red, White and Blue are the most desirable colors. The Yellow is well for variety, but generally will give less satisfaction than the other colors.-Vick's Catalogue.

Notes and Queries.

CHANGING DWARF PEARS TO STANDARDS.—How deep, and in what manner must a dwarf pear be transpianted to change it into a standard? Will it do any good to wound the bark as in layering some small plants?—c. D.

Plant the tree so that the point of union between stock and bud will be just at, or slightly below, the surface and in a sort of basin a few inches lower than the natural surface. After the tree has got well rooted say about the second year, draw up some earth around, and the next year more, until the pear bud is covered 3 or 4 inches, and pear roots will form as the quince dies out. Those varieties that are not well adapted to the quince, root more readily from the pear.—B.

CHARACTER OF A GOOD ROSE .- The London Garden er's Chronicle says that the flat, hard petaled varieties are growing out of favor. Those that have cupped petals are now fashionable. Of this class it names as the most popular English varieties. Senateur vaisse. Comptesse de Chabrillant, General Jacqueminot, Gloire de Santenay, Madame Furtado, Beauty of Waltham, Madame Vidot and Madame Rivers.

PLANTS NAMED .- Mrs. M. A. B, Kendall Mills, Orleans Co., N. Y.: The plant you send us is a species of Martunia-Unicorn Plant.

Mrs James Comstock: The flower you send us is Achillaa ptarmica flore-pleno. The seeds are those of the Nigella sativa-Nutmeg flower. It is not hurtfulused in cookery.

LISTS OF HARDY FRUIT.—Permit me through your columns, to ask D. W. Beaders of Canada West, to furnish a list of spples, pears, plums, cherries, &c., that are known to be hardy in latitude 45 degrees, and oblige many readers of the Rural in this region of country, and your subscriber in particular. I would like also to hear from Michigan and Wisconsin.—J. T. Grimes, Missecondit. Missecondit. Minneopolis, Minn. RUNNING BLACKBERRY ROOTS.-G. JONES Of Mears.

Muskegon Co., Mich. writes in response to the inquiry in RUBAL of Oct. 15th, that these roots can be had in any quantity at that place—that they are hardy, prolific bearers of large and delicious fruit. GRAFTING OLD APPLE TREES .- (S. H., Urbana, N.

N Y.) If your old trees are healthy and thrifty, graft them. At the same time it may be policy to plant a young orchard that may be coming on, and take the place of the old orchard as its trees die out.

THE BEST APPLE.—I wish to know the best and most profitable apple to raise?—S. H., Urbana, N. F. Alas! we don't know which it is! Can any one tell our correspondent? We are ready to receive votes.

Domestic Geonomy.

RURAL RECIPES.

BOILED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING. - Onefourth of a cup of sour cream, two cups of sour milk, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of flour, three cups of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of sugar. Fruit is an addition—we prefer dried currants. Steam or boil three hours. Sauce to suit the taste.

BOILED CIDER PIES.—If your cider is thick use five tablespoonsful with seven of water, one and one-half of sugar, and one of flour for a pie. Mix these thoroughly together before using. If the cider is made from sweet apples, no sugar will be needed. These make an excellent pie.

FOR PICKLING GREEN TOMATOES .- Pick, wash and slice thin. Boil till tender in water previously salted a little. Place in something to drain, when they are soon ready to pack in jars. Put in a layer of tomatoes, sprinkle a little salt and considerable black pepper between each one. Put as much cinnamon, cloves and allspice in a cloth as will flavor the quantity of vinegar you need. Use sugar to make it pleasant, and boil with your spices. If your tomatoes are not too much cooked, pour this over them while hot. By boiling the liquor from these twice, we keep them one year, and like them very much.-M. D. L., Canandaigua, N. Y.

To Take Stains from Clothes. - Any kind of a fruit stain can be removed from clothes in the following way:—Lay the garment over a deep dish and pour boiling water directly on the stain. This must be done before the cloth has been wet; care must be taken to have the water boiling, and pour through the stain until it disappears .- J. R., South Boston, Mich.

Indian Pudding.—Two eggs, two spoonsful of molosses or sugar, three spoonsful of cream, one-half teaspoonful of ginger; mix them, and put in one pint of buttermilk and meal enough to make a batter, not very stiff, one heaping teaspoonful of saleratus. Mix well and boil or steam four hours. This is very nice.—E. S. C., South Boston, Mich.

RECIPE FOR SORGHUM VINEGAR .-- I here send you a recipe for sorghum vinegar, which I know by experience to be good. To six gallons warm soft water add one gallon sorghum sirup. Standing in the sun or by a fire, it will become good in about three weeks. The burg of the cask should be left open for the admission of air. A piece of straw paper, or if you have it, some mother, will hasten fermentation. The above makes excellent pickles, though too dark colored to look nicely upon the table. A stronger article (which many perhaps would prefer) can be made by a larger proportion of sirup. J. N. Moss, Robins Nest, Ill.

SOAP, SAUSAGES, COOKIES AND CAKES.

TOILET SOAP.-Take six pounds of No. 1 pap, cut it thin; take two quarts of alcohol. Put the soap in a pail, and melt it over a slow fire; it must not boil. Stir it and add the alcohol while it is melting. After it is a little cooked add two ounces of oil of sassafras and stir well. Then strain it into a smooth tin pan, as thick as you would like the cakes. When cold cut into any form you choose.

To Make Sausages .- If people will eat sausages, here is the best recipe in Yankeedom:— For fifty pounds of meat add two and a half ounces alispice, twenty ounces of salt, three ounces of black pepper, two and a half ounces of ginger, two and a half teaspoonsful of cayenne pepper, two and a half ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of sage.

TEA COOKIES. - One cup of butter, three cups of white sugar, three eggs, one cup of cream, a little soda and cream of tartar; roll in sugar. These cookies will keep months.

PORK CAKE.—One pound of salt pork chopped fine dissolved in one pint of boiling water, two cups of brown sugar, two cups of molasses, two tablespoonsful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves, two grated nutmegs, one pound of raisins chopped, one teaspoonful of soda. This is quite a cheap and good cake, when butter is fifty cents a pound and eggs twentyfive cents per dozen.-M. N. P.

BOILED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—For the benefit of "Farmer's Wife," East Avon, N. Y., I send the following recipe for boiled Indian meal pudding, which I think she will find equal to any she has ever tried:-Mix well together two cups of Indian meal, two cups of good. fresh buttermilk, one cup of water, three-fourths cup of beef suet, half cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda, two eggs well beaten, and any fruit you may fancy, either fresh or dried. Put into a tin mold, and set it into a steamer over a kettle of water, and let it boil from three to four hours. Serve with sweetened cream, flayored to taste, or with a butter and sugar sauce.-MRS. J. M., Pittsford, N. Y., 1864.

SOFT GINGERBREAD .- Four cups of flour, three of molasses, two of sour milk, three eggs, one tablespoonful ginger, one of sods. Mix soda in the milk, and put it in last. My good man thinks this nice.

BAKED APPLES.—Pare the apples, cut out the stem, and bake them in an earthen dish. When done, mix equal parts of sugar and butter together, add nutmeg or any spice suitable for apples, lay this on the top of the apples, put them in the stove a minute to melt. You will have a dish fit to set before the editor.—Mrs. LEE R-, Gridley, Ill., 1864.

PICKLING POTATOES.—Wash and slice them thin, and put in a cask, tub or jar. Fill it as full as convenient of potatoes, and then fill it up with vinegar and keep tight.-MARY R. YAPLE.

Padies' Department.

LITTLE BELLE.

I LOVE my little Belle, Belle, with her cunning ways; Her soft, fresh-scented hair, That in the light wind plays, And sweetest voice—so tuned To touch my heart always.

I peek o'er her bed at morn, The stir of a look awakes-And "Papa"-soft as light, Upon the morning breaks: But God alone can know What thankfulness it wakes

She's up-my light of light, From dearest lips a kiss-In answer all my store Mingles on lips with this, And her smiles, the sunniest, fill To the brim my cup of bliss.

I love our garden walk-The smell of early ground, Her white arm on my neck, Scarce clinging half-way round-Her dearest voice-of all-The melody of sound.

The boughs that hang in air, And touch her dresses' hem-The green leaves, as I pass, She reaches out for them; But tenderest leaf is strong, And parts not from its stem.

Thus freighted fly the hours, But bring sublime recall; And daily deeper hold My Belle gains on us allshe-next to her and one, "My hope—my life—my all."

I shall miss this garden pomp With Beile upon my arm, When the summer flowers have died In autumn's purple calm-When bough and walk and wold Feel winter's icy palm.

But oh-the coming years-That hope-the dread, the cold-The shaft that yet must strike My cherished little fold-The icy hand that kills, And mingles rose and mold.

God spare my little one To sing life's evening hymn; Guard fondly all my fold; And ere the eye is dim, Or lips are hushed or cold, Guide all our feet to Him.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ECONOMY

THE practice of Economy is a virtue, and would seem a necessity now, when prices are so high and destitution so common. Fathers should teach it to their sons, and mothers to their daughters. By economy we don't mean stinginess; but careful, prudent management in the house, on the farm, and throughout all the arrangements of both.

We may be a guest or boarder in the family of Mrs. S. Almost invariably her table is well set and all the food palatable. As we so often gather around this well-spread board, we compare it to that of our friend, Mrs. L., whose table, to be sure, is bountifully leaded; but we seldom relish a meal she cooks. There is a towering pile of bread on the plate, a pound or two of butter in the dish, cheese, pickles, cake, &c., in proportion; the platter is loaded with meat; but with all this bountifulness nothing is just right-and why is it? Well, we can tell you. Mrs. S. is very careful to cook, if possible, just what will be eaten. She don't cut a loaf of bread for two or three. She don't put two or three pounds of butter on at one time. neither cheese nor pickles in such a proportion. When you leave the table you will find but few fragments left, and so the next meal will be fresh and wholesome.

Look at Mrs. L.'s table. There is meat enough ter unfit for the table again, bread, cheese, pickles, &c., not half consumed. Mrs. L. don't intend to be wasteful, so all these eatables are set away in the pantry, (perhaps uncovered) and repeatedly put on the table until hardly fit for

Our experience in housekeeping has taught us the value of economy, in this particular, to be very great. During the past season we employed a domestic at three dollars per week. She was a careless, wasteful girl; having lived in large families, she had not judgment to cook for a few. She would waste more in cooking one week than a tolerable sized family would consume, unless closely watched.

Some ladies have a faculty of repairing their old dresses and making them look like new, and are called very extravagant, while others have three times as many clothes and never look neat or well dressed. I tell you it is economy here, as well as in the first case. Renair your old clother,-they may often be turned, dyed, or the trimming changed, and you charged with extravagance; but no matter, while it consists in using what others would throw aside.

The whole domestic arrangement must come under a system of economy to make it complete. We should know just how far a pound of tea or sugar goes if we do justice to our providers. How much anxiety it would save the fathers and husbands, if their wives and daughters thought how much it cost to live, and remembered those who were toiling so hard to provide for their wants. But there are two sides here. The wives and daughters cannot do all towards making things come out right at the end of the year. If the farmer lets the golden days pass without improving them, don't plow until the grain should be up, leaves the potatoes in the field until they are frozen, the corn un- there by the demon.

husked until it sours and molds, things will run behind at an astopishing rate.

Some farmers think it all folly to hire a day's work. We know of those who have nearly two hundred acres of land, and, with the help of two small lads, "carry on the farm," and raise about the same amount they could off of fifty, acres well tilled. Is this economy? Besides it keeps the children constantly toiling. We believe in having children work; but they need pastime, they need recreation and education, and if kept constantly at work they have neither. Their forms will be bent, and their spirits broken, before thirty years old. Is this economy?

It is economy too, to make our homes beautiful. The ladies must have their silks and jewels, the gentlemen their tobacco and cigars; but they have no money with which to get shrubs, trees and flowers. They must have their Brussels carpets and sofa furniture; but can not have a melodeon or piano. If we can have but one, give us the cottage with its trees, shrubs and flowers, its music and sunshine, its wealth of love its foretaste of heaven, instead of the dome-like edifice, with its elegant carpets, its velvet-covered furniture, its solemn, still, monotonous air; without flowers and music, or the light of affection to gladden the heart, or brighten the long, weary journey of life. Yes, it's economy to make our homes beautiful.

MRS. MATTIE D. LINCOLN.

Canandaigua, N. Y , 1864.

THE PARTICULAR LADY.

HERE is a portrait of more than one lady whom it has been our fortune to meet:—There is a coldness and precision about this person's dwelling, that makes your heart shrink back (that is, if you have the least atom of sociability in your nature) with a lonely feeling, the same which you experience when you go by yourself, and for the first time, among decided strangers.

Everything is in painful order. The damask table cover has been in just the same folds ever since it came from the vender's shop, eight years ago: and the legs of the chairs have been on the exact diamonds in the drugget they were first placed on; by the-by, do you ever remember of seeing that same drugget off the carpet underneath? No-for she never has company; the routing, the untidiness they would occasion, would cause the poor soul to be subject to fits for the rest of her natural, or rather unnatural, life. Though untidiness is a fault all people should avoid, especially the young, yet for mercy's sake urge them not to be particular. She will become as hateful in the sight of her friends as a sloven.

The particular lady generally lives in the kitchen—and an excruciatingly tidy one it is. The great parlors, with their crimson curtains, Turkish carpets, mammoth mirrors, beautiful mantles, and elegant paintings, are always closed. Nobody visits them; nobody enjoys them; the children tread on tip-toe to steal a glance into them, their eyes expressive of wonderment and a cautious air of dread.

She is all the time dusting and washing and scrubbing, and scrubbing and washing and dusting. The door-step, the window sills and sashes, the wash-boards must be daily scrubbed, though immaculately white they already be. The very knives, forks and spoons are rubbed thin and genteel by repeated cleaning.

You can tell her crossing the street; she watches for every vehicle and waits until it has passed a square, for fear of being splashed; and even in dry weather she crosses on the joints of her toes, and holds her dress above her ancles. Her constant fidget wears the flesh from her bones and color from her cheeks. She never can get a servant to stay long with her. We never heard of but one "particular lady" who retained a domestic longer than a year, but then she was as "particular" as her mistress.

MUSIC.

LET your daughters cultivate music by all means. Every woman who has an aptitude for singing should bless God for the gift and cultivate it with diligence; not that she may dazzle strangers or win applause from a crowd, but that she may bring gladness to her own fireside. The influence of music in strengthening the affections is far from being perceived by many of its admirers; a sweet melody binds all hearts together as it were with a golden chord; it makes the pulses beat in unison and the heart thrill with sympathy. But the music of the fireside must be simple and unpretending, it does not require brilliancy of execution, but tenderness of feeling-a merry tune for the young - a subdued strain for the aged, but none of the noisy claptrap which is popular in public.

A KIND WORD FOR "MOTHER."-Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, senses, and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray headed, but her motherly relation is ever in its flourish. It may be autumn, yea, winter with a woman, but with the mother, as mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are in all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts, when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

PRIDE.—It is certain that one of the sides of virtue leads to pride, and there is a bridge built

Choice Miscellany.

THE RIPENING CORN.

Hy How sweet to walk through the wheatlands brown, When the teeming fatness of Heaven drops down! The waving corn with its bursting ears A sea of gold on the earth appears; No longer robed in a dress of green, With tawny faces the fields are seen; A sight more welcome and joyous far Than a hundred blood-won victories are.

Beautiful custom was that of old, When the Hebrew brought, with a joy untold The earliest ears of the ripening corn And laid them down by the altar's horn; When the priesthood waved them before the Lord. While the Giver of harvest all hearts adored; What gifts more suited could man impart To express the flow of his grateful heart?

A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves, To cut the corn and to bind the sheaves; At length is heard the expected sound-Put in the sickle, the corn is browned: And the reapers go forth with as blithe a soul As those who joined the Olympian goal: And sorrowless hearts and voices co To swell the shouts of the harvest home.

And there is a reaper on earth well known Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone: He carries a sickle more deadly and keen Than e'er on the harvest-field was seen; He cuts down the earliest ears in spring, As well as the ripest that time can bring; The tares he gathers to flames are driven, The wheat is laid in the garner of Heaven

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

"IT is a sad thing to be forgotten." So the words ran across the fair white album page, and then the name of the writer below. I never knew her, but if, some time, our paths meet, and in the sunlight of each other's presence we spend a few short hours,-hours whose influence shall follow on forever, what matter if, when our ways shall again diverge, we shall not be continually looking back? She has no place in my heart now; why then should I give her memory thoughts which might better be spent in the too much misused, unheeded present? It is not a sad thought to me to know that I shall be forgotten. Nay, even to know that the loved and loving ones of years agone in the busy whirl of to-day give me scarce a passing thought. Why should they? They would not know my face if we met, and a renewal of acquaintance would show them even less soulresemblance to the one they knew, of my name, in the by-gones.

My home kindred are a part of me. To be shut out from them,—to be torn from the only place in the world that is wholly mine,—or outcast them from my affections, would rob my life of the pure leve which is nearest that the Father's family of angels know for one another; but strangers have no claims upon me like this.

In this nursery of Heaven are many whose souls are kindred by like natures, like surroundings, and like influences, and when they meet they recognize each other, and in one way or another acknowledge that recognition. I have seen people, without exchanging a word, sometimes in the crowded assembly, or jostling car, or passed them, perhaps, on the open street, and in the kindly beam of their eyes read something that sent a warm glow down among the cold. dark, musty gatherings of my heart for years, and finding the tablet that in every heart waits to be written upon by some sympathetic hand. puts down the Record,-" Earth holds one ray of Glory." The first impulse toward such a person is to grasp them by the hand and let them look straight down into our souls and read all that has made us what we are, that they might trust us; we never think of searching them farther than the light which looks out from their soul-windows upon us. But the impossibility of this makes us reconciled to pass on, leaving them far behind, perhaps, in this reverie, or if we turn and look upon them they are lost among the millions; and what of it! They have given us something that even Death shall not take away - a something to wear, white and pure, at the final Resurrection, because it gives us cheer in the present, when we

need a "GoD-speed" on the weary way. We did not need to tarry with them for this, or lay bare the histories GOD has reserved for Himself until the Judgment. And it is this reservation, this All-seeing and Only-seeing, that make Him a GoD; a something above ourselves, to which all can climb and cling, and in one hour of communion with Him who sees direct, and through no doors or gateways of our unfolding, we may gather more of what makes Life worth living and Death more than dying, than from all the words human tongue could express with all the fullness of the best lan-

guage ever uttered. Is it sad "to be forgotten?" Those people I have met did not know that "Virtue had gone out of them," but the Recording Angel knew that I had touched the "hem of their garments," and walked away purer and healthier, and if their lives have been full of anguish and in the soreness of their chastening they have waited long and found no reward, bye-and-bye they may know that the bread cast upon the waters is not forgotten in Heaven-they will learn that wherever Purity walks among men the World is better for its presence.

True, it was but "a drop in the Ocean," but so much of refreshing crystal to parched lips is such shall finally sink out of Life alone,

" Without a grave. Unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown,"

is it not as well thus to be swallowed in Oblivfollows a monarch out of the sight of mortals? | holds.

It would be sweet to me to know that when I go out of Earth's mystery and darkness into unfathomable light, I might be forgotten-that foes should no longer taunt my name with their hate, or my sins be bandled from lip to lip a by-word and a reproach;—and the friends, they who will shed tears over a form whose presence was their joy, and whose absence shall make a void in their future lives.—I would some other might fill up this measure of their happiness when I am gone to the final account; and the name that to them shall be but a chord of mournful music, die away from their hearts and leave but influences that shall help them to the strong and cheerful performance of duty. But the power sorrow gives to influence sometimes needs the smiting hand, and so be it as He will who rules; -remembered while the best good of mortals demands, forgotten when the Drama of Time bids that I shall go behind the curtain and off the stage forever. GRACE GLENN. Michigan, October, 1864.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-WE have all heard of Sir BOYLE ROCHE'S blunders. DICKENS gives us an account of those which are happily preserved. In one of his speeches he said, "Sir, I would give up half -nay, the whole of the constitution to preserve the remainder." This, however, was parliamentary. Hearing that Admiral Howk was in quest of the French, he remarked, somewhat pleasantly, that the admiral would "sweep the French fleet off the face of the earth." By-andby came dangerous times of disaffection, and honest men's lives were insecure. Sir BOYLE writes from the country to a friend in the capital this discouraging view of his position: "You may judge," he says, "of our state when I tell you that I write this with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other." On another occasion. when the famous letters to the Public Advertiser were attracting universal attention, Sir BOYLE was heard to complain bitterly of the attacks " of a certain anonymons writer called JUNIUS." He it was who recounted that marvellous performance in gymnastics, when in tumult of loyalty, he "stood prostrate at the feet of his sovereign." He it was who denounced in withering language the apostate politician who "turned his back upon himself." He it was who introduced to public notice the ingenious yet partially confused metaphor. of the rat. "Sir," he said, addressing the Speaker of the Irish House, "I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air; but mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud." There was a famous speech which confounded generations. "I don't see, Mr. Speaker, why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has posterity ever done for us?" He was a little disconcerted by a burst of laughter that followed, and proceeded to explain his meaning. "By posterity, sir, I do not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them." His invitation to the gentleman on his travels was hospitable and well-meant - but equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night." He it was who stood for the proper dimensions of the wine bottle, and proposed to the Parliament that it should be compulsory that "every pint bottle should contain a quart." Very pleasant, and yet perfectly intelligible, was his meaningthough unhappily it took the fatal bovine shape -in his rebuke to the shoe-maker when getting shoes for his gouty limbs: "I told you to make one larger than the other, and instead of that you made one smaller than the other-the

- WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN has some thing surprising to tell us of his grandfather's chess-playing. "Dr. FRANKLIN," he says, "was so immoderately fond of chess, that one evening at Passy, he sat at that amusement from six in the afternoon till sunrise. On the point of losing one of his games, his king being attacked by what is called a check, but an opportunity offering at the same time of giving a fatal blow to his adversary. provided he might neg lect the defense of his king, he chose to do so, though contrary to the rules, and made his move. Sir,' said the French gentleman, his antagonist, 'you can not do that, and leave your king in check.' 'I see he is in check,' said the Doctor, but I shall not defend him. If he was a good king like yours, he would deserve the protection of his subjects; but he is a tyrant, and has cost them already more than he is worth. Take him, if you please, I can do without him, and will fight out the rest of the battle, en Republi-

There is vet another version of this chess story, which some future inquirer into the natural history of anecdotes may value. I find it in JEREMY BENTHAM, who heard it related by FANNY WRIGHT as from Gen. LAFAYETTE: When FRANKLIN was negotiating in Paris, he sometimes went into a cafe to play at chess. A crowd usually assembled, of course to see the man rather than the play. Upon one occasion FRANKLIN lost in the middle of the game: when composedly taking the king from the board, he put him into his pocket and continued to move. The antagonist looked up. The face of FRANK-LIN was so grave, and his gesture so much in earnest that he began with an expostulatory. 'Sir!' 'Yes, sir; continue,' said Franklin, 'and we shall soon see that the party without a king will win the game."

EVERYBODY sits in judgment on a dirty sin; better than so much of deadly poison. And if | but clean it, dress it, polish it, and there are ten thousand people who think it not so sinful after all.

A FORTRESS is generally captured more easily the second time than the first. This is ion's sea as the funereal pomp and splendor that as true of a widow's heart as of other strong-

Sabbath Musings.

"I SHALL BE SATISFIED."

Nor here! not here! not where the sparkling waters Fade into mocking sands as we draw near,
Where in the wilderness each footstep falters— I shall be satisfied; but, oh! not here!

Not here, where every dream of bliss deceives us, Where the worn spirit never gains its goal, When haunted ever by the thoughts that grieve us, Across us floods of bitter memory roll. There is a land where every pulse is thrilling

With rapture earth's sojourners may not know, Where heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling, And peacefully life's time to seed currents flow. Far out of sight while yet the flesh enfolds us,

Lies the fair country where our hearts abide;

And of its bliss is naught more wendrous told us,

Than these few words, "I shall be satisfied." Satisfied! satisfied! the spirit's yearning For sweet companionship with kindred minds, The silent love that here meets no returning, The inspiration which no language finds.

Shall they be satisfied? the soul's vague longing! The aching void which nothing earthly fills; Oh! what desires upon my soul are thronging As I look upward to the heavenly hills.

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending; Saviour and Lord! with Thy frail child abide, Guide me toward home, where all my wanderings ending,

I then shall see Thee, and "be satisfied."

TRUE TEST OF A CHRISTIAN.

THE test of the indwelling of the Eternal Spirit is, that a man regards his life as a pilgrimage to worlds unseen, and estimates events and appliances according to their bearings on the success of his journey toward that Invisible Home.

Those who have not the Spirit of God, and who consequently believe in no home in God beyond, necessarily look upon the present as the only real world, and do their uttermost to settle themselves on the earth's foundations. They are constantly dreaming of a rest at the end of earthly labor. But rest there is none for sinful men. All here is quicksand, uncertainty, and rapid decay. There is no rest for the soul in the world of sense. He only who has "made the Most High his habitation" is superior to the changes and chances of time. He only who thinks of his dwelling as a "tent," may look forward to a "building of God eternal in the heavens." He only who has been cured of leprosy and blindness and mortality, by washing in the "fountain of living waters," can set foot within the shades of death with firmness, or "know in himself that he has in heaven a better and enduring substance." And when he has achieved this independence of the visible creation, he sees around him a world "walking in a vain show," "disquieted in vain," and ceases to desire any longer to form part of the gay phantom procession to the grave.

If poor, he knows that he yet "possesses all things;" and if rich in this world he "rejoices as though he rejoiced not," because the fashion of it is passed away.—Christian Spectator.

WE JOY IN GOD. This is every believer's privilege; God is re-

conciled to him in the person and through the work of Jesus; all charges against him are blotted out; all his sins are freely and fully forgiven; he is justified from all things, and stands before God in Christ, accepted, beloved, and blessed. To him God is love; with him God is peace; and he is now a son of God. If this is believed on the testimony of God, and realized in the effect of faith, then God becomes our exceeding joy, and we rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. If we joy in frames, they change; if we joy in friends, they die; if we joy in possessions, they are vanity; but if we joy in God, though the exercise of joy may be interrupted, yet the object remains eternally the same, and we shall joy for evermore. Beloved, look at Jehovah in Jesus; there you see him as the Father of mercies and God of all comfort; joy and rejoice in him as your God, your portion, your everlasting all. Throughout this day, joy in God as your Father, your Friend, and your Saviour.

Joy to find, in every station, Something still to do or bear; Think, what Spirit dwells within thee; Think, what Father's smiles are thine: Think, what Jesus did to win thee; Child of heaven! canst thou repine?

EARTH NOT OUR ABIDING PLACE.

BULWER eloquently says:-"I can not believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come ever with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades-where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

The Traveler.

Isthmus Correspondence of the Rural New-Yorker. A TRIP ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

HAVING a desire to see something of Central America, a few of us left Panama on the Panama Railroad Company's steamer "Guatemala," August 3d, for a trip up the Pacific coast. Fifty-two hours' ride from Panama brought us to the first port, Punta Arenas, (Sandy Point,) the great coffee mart of Costa Rica, and the chief seaport town. In the coffee season-January and February-ox carts and mules, laden with sacks of coffee, come down from the mountains, from every direction, making the place appear very business like. Punta Arenas, as you approach it from the sea, is low and sandy, having the appearance of an island. This, like all of the other ports on this coast, has no wharf for the steamers or other vessels to land at. Vessels anchor from a half mile to a mile from shore, and send their freight ashore in lighters of small size, so constructed as to pass through the breakers, which roll very high at many of the ports. The place is very small, having frame houses and huts in about equal numbers. The Custom House, a weatherworn frame building, with a portico, very much resembles a country barn, while the American Hotel, a one-story building, looks as if it might accommodate twenty guests, on a pinch. We were not a little surprised, in passing along one of the main streets, to see some large lizards (of the iguana species) crawling out from under the houses and sheds, to sun themselves. One old fellow-about five feet long, more or less-scarcely noticed our approach, but a small stone being thrown at him, he gave one look, and crawled off at his ease. Hideous looking objects as they are, the natives consider them good friends, and I am told that the presence of snakes about the huts is always made known by these lizards, who precede them, making a great noise and stir, a warning of danger. The eggs of the female are considered a fine dish for eating.

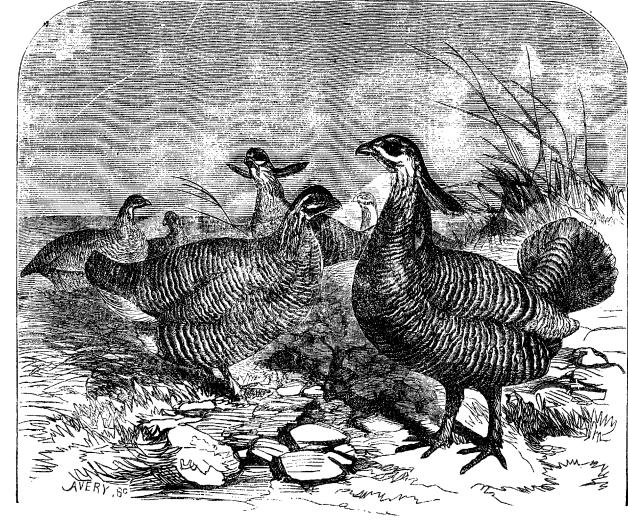
Our stay here was but a few hours, when, up anchor, and we were headed for Realejo or Corinto, which was reached in about six hours. Upon arrival, and soon after our anchor was dropped at this port, several canoes were seen approaching the steamer, and, half an hour later, there was a motley crowd of natives (men. women and boys,) walking about the steamer's deck, each one having something to barter off, or sell. Among the salable articles I noticed parrots in abundance, small and tame ant-eaters, parroquettes, mocking birds, small tiger cats, a young fawn, native baskets, and numerous other things, which were very interesting to lovers of Natural History. The natives, along the coast, seem to be rather of a copper color, much resembling the American Indian, and very quiet and peaceable. Our next stopping place was La Union, the chief seaport town of Salvador, and the largest port along the coast. The close proximity of a volcano rising up from the suburbs of the town, (which was active at one time,) would lead me to select some other point for my residence; for, like the old lady on a steamboat which had burst its boiler at a previous time, I should be afraid that "the critter might burst up

Not long hence, Salvador will be reckoned among the cotton raising States. No small amount of capital is now being expended in preparing and planting the lands with this expensive staple, and even the present crop of cotton will be large. Cotton presses, gins and packers, are carried there by every steamer, and such an increase of freight is expected that the Pacific Railroad Company have lately purchased and sent to Panama, via Cape Horn, an additional steamer for that purpose.

It was at this place that Mrs. LIVINGSTON, wife of the American Consul, secreted the fugitive President of Salvador-Gen. BARRIOSin her house, and had him conveyed aboard the American man-of-war during the evening although the streets were filled with soldiers and police watching closely for him. Dr. Liv-INGSTON and lady have spent a great many years in Salvador, and are so conversant with the manners, ways and language of the natives, that, but for their unmistakable Yankee countenances, you would take them for natives of the upper crust. Mrs. L. seems to have a happy faculty of making herself agreeable and friendly commanding respect alike from native or foreign born. We shall long remember her kind hospitality, and only regret that our visit was

In the evening we attended a "ball" in one of the large rooms of the Custom House building (a massive stone structure)—said ball being tendered to Captain DougLas of the steamer Guatemala, and his friends, (we three, supposed to be the latter,) by the French Consul, and the Commandante of the Port. The chamber was decorated with national flags, among which the Stars and Stripes bore a conspicuous position. The refreshment department bore ample testi-'mony to the good taste displayed in its arrangement and variety. The occasion was a happy one for all-and it required but little observation to convince one that Captain DOUGLAS was a very popular man here, as well as at all the other places visited. By the way, the Captain "learned his trade" on your northern lakes, and, though still a young man, he has gained a reputation which might well be envied by many who have seen much longer service on shipboard. Of our visit to Guatemala and the burning volcanoes seen, I will speak another time. Aspinwall, Sept. 24, 1864.

MAY God grant us sometimes a hard nut to crack, for, after such nuts, the table-wine of life tastes deliciously.



PINNATED GROUSE, OR AMERICAN PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

of the RURAL we are constrained to give the above beautiful, spirited and timely engraving of a favorite American game bird-one which so often delights the eye and tickles the palate of fences, and some fellows of the baser sort seize sportsmen and epicures at this season. It will at once be recognized as life-like by thousands of our readers, especially such as reside in or are familiar with the prairie regions of the Westand to those to whom the illustration is not entirely new it will prove interesting.

The Pinnated Grouse, commonly called Prairie Chicken, are now in season, and may be seen in many a field of the great West as thick as the artist has here grouped them. Wilkes' Spirit says:— "These beautiful game birds are uncommonly abundant in the prairie regions of Illinois and the States west of the Mississippi. In the season a vast quantity of them are shot and shipped from Chicago to New York and other eastern marts. The pinnated grouse of the plains is not

morning, in the West, the former may sometimes be seen sitting in long rows upon the rail that opportunity, sometimes, to commit 'murder.' The pinnated grouse, when young, fat and properly cooked and served, is a delicious dish. We know of no brown bird, unless it be the canvas back duck, that beats him, in his prime, for the table." They have recently been introduced in England, and have been bred in the garden of Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY. who visited this country some years ago.

In its article on GROUSE, the New American Cyclopædia thus describes the subject of our illustration:--"The pinnated grouse, prairie hen or chicken (T. cupido, Linn.; genus, cupidonia, Reich,) has a tail of 18 feathers, short, truncate, and much graduated, and a tuft of long lanceolate feathers on each side of the neck, covering neck. Their flesh is excellent food."

THOUGH it has appeared in a former volume | near as wild and shy a bird as the beautiful | a bare space capable of considerable inflation. ruffed grouse of our woodlands. On a frosty The plumage is covered with transverse bands of white on a brown ground, the latter nearly black, and the former with a rufous tinge, above; long feathers of the throat black; different specimens vary much in color. The length is about 17 inches, with an extent of wings of 28, and a weight of three pounds.

"This species, once common in the Atlantic States, is now mostly confined to the Western prairies and plains; the old name in New York was heath hen. The food is acorns, buds, leaves, berries and grains. They do not migrate, but remain all the year in their favorite and barren grounds; in the spring the males are in the habit of meeting at break of day in what are called scratching places,' where they swell and strut with great pomp, and engage in fierce contests, uttering a peculiar sound, rendered more intense by the large inflated sacs on the sides of the

were prepared for use in localities not yet so fully identified with the interests of treason. On the notes of lesser denomination was to be introduced a feature of significant import. At one end of the bill the vignette was to consist of a coiled rattlesnake in the act of striking, while at the opposite a copperhead snake, partially obscured by the folds of a Union flag where he had taken up his abode, was coiled, sporting the motto, "In this is our hope." It is perhaps unnecessary to add these notes were designed for circulation

in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's lines. Such, my reader, are some of the calamities avoided when the ship Ruffin surrenderedthe prize of a Union gun-boat—and this escape carried with it also a happy delivery from the polluting touch of traitors, through whose bloody fingers I should have been continually passing, only to become dingy, wrinkled and tattered in the service of treason. Those of my fellows who escaped a similar fate are and have been serving useful purposes in the U.S. Treasury Dept., while I, having discharged the duties they imposed upon me, await patiently those which time may develop in other channels.

AWRILEY, JR.

received a furlough from one of the Washington hospitals to visit his home and christen his twins -Abe and Andy. His application for the furlough causes a laugh even amid the sternness of the War Department:

"DEAR SIR:-The Union is saved. Hurrah! "Make room in Abraham's bosom!

"Please grant me a furlough for twenty or thirty days to go up to Fort Wayne, Ind., to christen 'em Abe and Andy; and besides, I would like to know if they look like me.

home will do me more good than six months quired on patriotism and public services, Schuyler Colfax; on domestic relations, Mrs. Doane. "NORMAIN DOANE. Very respectfully,

such occasions need not be sent till after the 4th of March next, when Andy will be present

arched with the appropriate inscription "The furnishes a good many funny incidents. Major Ludlow, who superintends the digging of the Dutch Gap canal, was lately showing his lines tined for circulation where treason was boldest, to a party of civilians, one of whom was conwhile those representing a milder type of the spicuous for his hat, a tall silk tile hat, new hateful initials, C. S. A., of that habitation of ideas upon which the Confederacy was based from an establishment beneath the Astor House.

The individual of the hat had just said to the Major:-"Is that man in drab clothing, just out there under the tree, one of your pickets?" when the "man in drab clothing" brought his gun to his shouldier and shouted, "Say, you feller with the stove-pipe hat-ef you don't take that hat off mighty suddent, I'll shoot ye!" And he of the hat did take it off "suddent," and for the rest of the way carried it something nervously in his hand.

The Protection of a Stump.

AT the battle of Stone River, a young man, a member of the Board of Trade Battery, and also a member of the First Baptist church, Chicago, was detailed with others as a postilion, to take charge of the horses while detached from the guns. He sat down behind a stump, and presently the thought struck him, "it looks cowardly for me to be sitting here while the rest of the boys stand out there exposed and unconcerned," and upon the impulse sprang up. He had scarcely gene a halter's length when a cannon ball struck the stump and shivered it to atoms, and would have killed him instantly had he remained in his seat two seconds longer!

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ASTRONOMICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 56 letters

My 87, 49, 18, 24, 81, 48, 40, 43 was a distinguished English Astronomer. My 33, 14, 41, 50, 13, 19, 14, 56 is one of the classes into

which the heavenly bodies are divided. My 24, 14, 52 is the center of the solar system.

My 17, 32, 51, 47, 39 is an opaque body revolving around the sun.

My 15, 19, 19, 13 is a secondary planet. My 54, 2, 27, 81, 14, 18, 46 is one of the primary planets.

My 1, 7, 51, 81, 14, 5, 4, 28 is one of the constellations. My 31, 19, 15, 12, 8 is a gaseous matter collected in the

My 21, 29, 85, 45, 42, 52, 28 were the first who cultivated Astronomy in Egypt.

My 20, 19, 15, 26, 44, 22, 53, 14, 8 is the principal star in the Southern fish. My 38, 27, 42, 52, 56, 50, 36 is the passage of a heavenly

body across the meridian. My 19, 51, 18, 23, 27, 50, 30, 24 is a machine for representing the order of the planets.

My 6, 55, 19 is a constellation of the zodiac. My 13, 7, 16, 14, 34, 32, 40 is the name given to a cluster

of stars. My 10, 9, 28, 6, 50, 32 is one of the Asteroids.

My 26, 25, 44, 53, 56 is what the ancients supposed the earth to rest upon.

My whole is a verse found in Psalms. Pleasant Prairie, Wis., 1864.

ERISTA OSBORN. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker, AN ANAGRAM.

Seeso molbo nad neth yeth rethwi, Skeech rae gthrib hent dafe dna ide; Smorf fo ghlit ear tawfed thireh, Heat kile sivsoni hyarr yb. Ciquk sa losduc ta eginnye vendir E'ro het aymn deldouc stew. Reasy rea ginreab an ot veenah. Meho fo pinesspah dan ster.

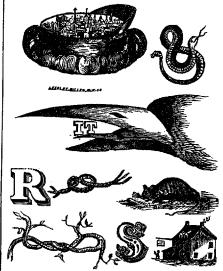
Pent Water, Mich., 1864. F. J. GODFREY.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM

You that are skilled in mathematic's arts, Divide 100 into two such parts That when these parts each other hath divided, Their quotients make just 5, if right decided. Castile, N. Y., 1864.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

[A young friend, who has long been an attentive reader of the RURAL, asks us to resume the publication of rebuses, etc., which were so popular when we gave them, some years ago. Well, we have thought of the same thing, but it is difficult to get the rebus machine started-the copy, with proper drawings, engravings, &c.-especially as our engraver is now absent on military duty, (as officer of a regiment guarding rebel prisoners at Elmira.) But we will soon see what can be done, and meantime re-publish the following, which will be new to thousands of our readers, and may puzzle those who have seen it before:]



ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 771.

Answer to Military Enigma: - Captain John T. Standring, Co. M, Fifth Heavy Artillery, New York Volun-

Answer to Anagram:

The masque is over, the dance is done, The lights, the music, the flirting, the fun, And, coming home, in the morning gray, One yawns out, sleeplly, "did it pay?"



A CAMP SONG.

BY FRANK W. REILLY, SURGEON 25TH ILLINOIS

COMBADES! Tried in camp and field-Soldiers! Sworn to Freedom's standard-Who, when dread from Sumter peal'd Tones, at which a nation reel'd-Fearless formed that nation's vanguard, No cause more just, No holier trust

Inspired the hearts and nerved the hand Of those brave sires Whose patriot fires Gave Freedom to our native land!

Then shall we, midway, count the cost-Backward in the furrow turning! O! shall in vain their lives be lost-Our fallen brethren-hero host? Is not honor worth the earning? Our foe would drag

From its proud place, as glorious now As when its light Dispelled the night Of bendage from our country's brow's

Veterans! God to us hath left Choice of action that for ages Leaves the world of hope bereft If we falter! But the gift Of our true manhood all the pages Of our history

Elsewise mystery, Gilds with promise, great and grand. Let war's red brand In Freedom's hand Make this-our own-the promised land!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MY HISTORY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SHEET OF CONFEDERATE BANK-NOTE PAPER

T am one of the the numerous family of SHEETS of whom there were several quires in my father's household, which, I may add, was of the highest respectability, although deseended from the lowly family of RAGGS. Born in an English paper mill, my history from that to the present period is an eventful one, and chiefly interesting as that of an existence whose deliverance from impending calamities was the distinguishing feature. To this fact may be attributed that absence in my exterior of everything indicative of hardships, for to the superficial observer there is nothing in my appearance to excite commiseration, but place me between your vision and the light, and that which is a source of exceeding discomfort and humiliation, is plainly visible. Worse than the first murderer, who was only marked externally, I am branded through and through with the

traitors in America, ruled by Satan the 2d, so called in contradistinction to that original secessionist described by Mr. MILTON. Penetrating, however, as is this humiliation, it is as nothing compared with that to which I was to have been subjected, and while reflecting upon my escape therefrom I am filled with a feeling of devout thankfulness that even gilds and radiates from

Leaving the place of my nativity with several of my nearest of kin, I was placed on board ship Ruffi(a)n, (so called in honor of the whiteheaded old traitor of Virginia who fired at Sumter the first shot of the slaveholders' rebellion,) destined for the realm of slavery's chivalry. where the further humiliation to which I have alluded above was to have been imposed, the character of which I learned during the passage of the great waters. It had been determined that I should co-operate with the traitors in their hellish endeavors to destroy the glorious institutions of liberty by exercising a denominational influence in the monetary affairs of the Conthieveracy. By due process of disfiguration. I was to be transformed into treason's "sinews of war," and while serving in the capacity of bonds and legal tenders, I was also to be conspicuous as a specimen of the proficiency to which the coarse arts had attained in the Confederacy. My pure and spotless exterior was to be defaced past all remedy with representations of some of the crude and ripened fruits of the "divine institution." Faces of such distinguished traitors as QUANTREL, DAVIS, FORREST and FLOYD, and vignettes of prominent events of the earlier and later stages of the slaveholders' conspiracy, were to be indelibly stamped thereon. The massacre at Lawrence; the butchery at Fort Pillow: the indiscriminate slaughter at Plymouth; the nameless atrocities practiced upon black soldiers and their subsequent burial alive; the exposure and starvation of Union soldiers at Bell Isle and Andersonville; the exhumation of skulls and bones of Union soldiers for the manufacture of trinkets and drinking cups; traitors in the act of poisoning springs and proffering poisoned food; black flags and clusters of the horrid devices (poisoned and explosive bullets) of treason were to be the subjects chosen for my face, while the earlier features of the "peculiar institution" were to be wrought out upon my reverse. There, the sale and separation, branding, burning, shooting, flogging, hunting, lacerating and capture by bloodhounds, of negroes, was to constitute a grand comprehensive viewthe whole to be bordered with interwoven pistols, bowie knives and cat-o-nine-tails, and

Washington, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Petition for a Furlough.

NORMAIN DOANE, an Indiana soldier, has

"My wife has twins. Both boys!

"I am not too sick now. A few days at in the hospital. Should any references be re

"Private, signed Corporal, U. S. A. "P. S.-The little presents necessary upon

The Grey-Back and the Hat.

THE humor that crops out between pickets civilizing influences of Slavery." Bonds and notes covered with the above designs were des-

PARTITION OF

FOLEN STATES

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

[ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Movements in the West and South-West.

ARKANSAS.-Late advices from Little Rock state that Gen. Magruder had left Camden, and was rapidly marching toward Red river. Only about 2,000 rebels are left between Saline river and Kansas. The rebels were crossing the Sailne river, twenty-five miles south of Little Rock on Tuesday, the 18th inst.; and the next morning reconnoitering parties were sent out, when part of them were observed moving south and part of them west, and there was some appearance of an attack on Little Rock.

It is believed that Gen. Steele is strong enough to hold the whole line of the Arkansas river and assume the defensive.

Gen. Heron is at Little Rock on an inspecting tour through Gen. Canby's Department. The greatest activity prevails in military matters indicating a movement to intercept Price.

All soldiers suffering from chronic diseases are being sent north on sixty days' furlough Nearly 500 have already gone.

TENNESSEE.—The guerrillas threw a train off the track three miles below Adamsville on the 27th, killing one man and wounding eight. The guard having rallied, the enemy were driven off without making any captures of persons or property. The road is completed to Atlanta. Trains left Chattanooga for that point on the 27th ult.

A dispatch from Nashville of the 29th ult., says Gen. Gillen has just had a sanguinary battle with Breckenridge's forces in East Tennessee, completely routing and driving, in confusion, Vaughn's brigade for many miles. We captured nearly 500 prisoners, and a battery of five guns. The rebels, in their flight, threw away their arms. Gen. Gillen was still pursuing them.

KENTUCKY.-Owensboro was taken possession of on the 27th ult., by several hundred rebels under Anderson.

The Owensboro Monitor says twenty-five armed men, calling themselves Louisiana guerrillas, robbed and carried off the Sheriff of Harrison county.

The main object of the rebels appears to be to destroy Government property and obtain recruits for the rebel service. They respect private property, it seems, in this instance, except where it becomes necessary to seize it to meet their immediate wants.

MISSOURI. - Advices from St. Louis of Oct. 27, say a dispatch from Leavenworth states that Price has been driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by our cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, and several pieces of artillery.

The following is derived from an entirely reliable source of the same date as above:

Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Saturday, and at last accounts he was 25 or 30 miles south-east of Fort Scott, and his army routed and dispersed.

On Tuesday we had several fights with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in all of which he was badly whipped, losing 1,500 prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery.

Among the prisoners are several officers of a high grade, including among them two Generals.

Price was again attacked on Wednesday morning a short distance north of Fort Scott, and driven pell-mell in a south-easterly direc tion. He burned two hundred wagons to prevent them being captured.

Nothing is stated about the loss of either side but there seems to be no doubt that Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered.

The telegraph is working to Fort Scott, but nothing has been received in regard to to-day's operations, except that our forces are still in vigorous pursuit.

Gen. Steele, with heavy re-enforcements, is a Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price's entrance into Arkansas.

The Union loss in the battle of the 23d was seventy-five. The wounded were sent to Leavenworth on Monday. The rebels were chased all Sunday night. Constant fighting with their rear guard was kept up. At daylight they made a stand and were handsomely whipped again.

Most of the Kansas militia have gone home Martial law is abolished, and business is resumed.

General Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fe twelve miles south of Kansas City, with his infantry, on Tuesday night.

Dispatches in the border papers say that a train from Fort Smith was attacked by bushwhackers south of Fort Scott. Sixteen men were killed and a part of the train burned. About fifteen hundred refugees accompanied the train

About one hundred guerrillas, under Capt. Taylor, entered Maramonton, a few miles from Fort Scott, at twelve o'clock Saturday night, and murdered Cols. Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, McGonigle, Chadwick and Stout, who were en route north, and old Squire Reynolds and two other citizens, and burned two stores and churches and several dwellings.

Five hundred rebels, under Lieut.-Colonel McDaniels, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad on Monday, going north. A strong force has been sent after them.

Advices from the Upper Mississippi say that General Sully has gone into winter quarters at Fort Sully. The Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition.

Official dispatches from Gen. Pleasanton give the following further information in regard to his late operations against Price:-He marched ninety-two miles in two days, and fought during

the last 32 miles. His forces are less than 6,000, while Price's were fully 25,000.

Price has but one gun left, and no ammunition, he having blown up his train. He also burned 400 wagons to save them from capture.

We have 2,000 prisoners and several thousand stand of arms. Gen. Fagan is reported killed. Price's army is completely disorganized and flying in all directions.

St. Louis dates of Oct. 25, say that the dead body of Maj. Wilson, 3d Missouri militia, and six of his men, captured by the rebels at Pilot Knob, and given up to a guerrilla band for execution, for the alleged killing of some rebels in Arkansas last summer, were found in Franklin county yesterday. Wilson's body has several holes in it.

A St. Louis dispatch of Oct. 28, says official advices just received at headquarters, state that the guerrilla Bill Anderson and seven of his men were killed at Albany, Ray county, yesterday.

Another dispatch (80th) says a number of rebel soldiers were shot here (St. Louis) vesterday in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson's men. A rebel Major will be shot for Major Wilson as soon as one reaches here from the prisoners recently captured by Gen. Pleasanton.

General Price, according to the latest accounts received at St. Louis, was near Carthage, Jasper county, still retreating, and our cavalry in hot pursuit.

NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA. -- Chattanooga advices of Oct. 30, say that "Gen. Hood attacked Decatur yesterday, last night, and this morning, and was handsomely repulsed each time." Gen. Granger captured four pieces of artillery, spiked two, and captured 150 prisoners.

The rebels are retreating from Decatur, but are expected to cross the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress creek. Rebel prisoners and contrabands report that Beauregard is with Hood. In order to cheer up the drooping spirits of the rebels, Hood publishes a general order, assuring his men that Sherman's whole army does not exceed 35,000 men.

WEST VIRGINIA. - Advices from Cumberland of Oct. 29, say that a detachment of the 8th Ohio cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Youell, was attacked this morning at daylight by 350 rebels, under command of Major Hill. After two hours' fighting the rebels were repulsed with the loss of 15 killed, 15 wounded, and a large number of prisoners-among the latter is Major Hill, who is mortally wounded.

The Army in Virginia.

An advance of a large part of the Army of the Potomac took place on the 27th ult., but as far as we are able to learn, no great results were achieved by either the Union army or the rebels. It would appear that the enemy were posted in regard to the movement, and had made preparations for the coming onslaught. Some fighting occurred, at different times, during the day, till dark, when a heavy rain storm set in, which put an end to further operations. Our left wing gained some ground, and get a position favorable for attacking the enemy's flank. General Grant, however, for reasons which he deemed valid, directed our troops to fall back to their old positions. A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac of Oct. 30, contains the following:

Since the army returned to its old quarters on Friday, nothing of importance has trans-

The rebel cavalry followed our troops closely as they returned, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance. The only captures they made at this time were some eight or ten ambulances which had taken a wrong direction, but even these they could not get away.

The horses were cut loose and run off and our men burned the wagons.

The rebel cavalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with heavy

During the day the entire army reached the ecupied previous to the m being made, when the rebels at once withdrew, and they also returned to their former position. Our losses will reach about 1,500 as far as can

e ascertained at present. The 2d corps, which did most of the fighting, out ten officers killed and 31 wounded. They also lost 77 men killed, 480 wounded and about

400 missing. The 5th corps lost 130 altogether.

The 9th corps lost upwards of 250, mostly beonging to the colored division.

The casualties in the cavalry division are not mown precisely, but are thought to be about 200. Many of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers is large, and they are constantly com-

The loss of the enemy was severe, and some ay more than our own in killed and wounded. We have 818 prisoners and 3 battle flags, most

of which were taken by the 2d corps. The highest praise is given by all to the offiers and men of the 2d and 3d divisions of the 2d corps for their behavior during the day. Gens. Eagan and Mott, who commanded them,

and Gen. Smith and Col. McAlister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the very able manner in which they handled their men. The charge made by the New Jersey brigade, under Col. McAlister, on the enemy, who had

got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire position. All is again quiet with the exception of picket

Department of the Gulf.

firing, which is quite lively at night.

A BILL is before the Louisiana Legislature for loan of one million of dollars.

An order to enrol the Louisiana militia has

been issued. All persons, except rebel deserters, between 18 ond 45 are liable.

The rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on the plantations outside our lines, by order of the rebel Government. It is said they are to be put in the rebel army.

A member of the Alabama Legislature introduced a resolution offering conciliatory terms to the Federals and demanding a cessation of hostilities, which caused much discussion.

The Legislature had adjourned, refusing to accede to the Governor's call for aid to strengthen the defense of the State.

A fight took place at De Soto, La, on the 27th ult. The rebels were repulsed.

REBEL ITEMS.

An order issued by the the Richmond War Office conscripts one-fifth of the employees in the Ordnance and Nitre Bureaus, thus giving 4,000 men to the army. This breach of faith gives great dissatisfaction, but it shows the strait the rebels are reduced to.

A recent demonstration, of at least 1,000 Yankee infantry from Suffolk, towards Weldon, North Carolina is mentioned by a Goldsboro journal.

Longstreet, in an order dated Oct. 19, takes command of his old first corps, relieving An-

A number of boys called the "Junior Re-

serves," of North Carolina, and consisting of one regiment and a battallion, have offered their services to the rebel government and have been received and placed in the intrenehments at Richmond. The Augusta Chronicle says:-Gen. Slocumb.

who holds Atlanta, has contracted his lines materially, so much so as to leave part of the city out in the cold. Iverson, the rebel Colonel in the vicinity, made a dash through this part without suffering any damage.

The Macon Intelligencer says:- The rebels are making arrangements to enter Atlanta and securely hold it.

Yankee raids to the towns of Woodville, Point Gibson, Osyka, and Skipworth Landing in Mississippi, are mentioned by the Richmond papers, in which large numbers of beef cattle were secured. These are but a few of the results of many and valuable expeditions from Vicksburg and vicinity which General Dana has or-

The extensive rebel government wagon shops in Lynchburg were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult.

Sheridan's magnificent victory of the 19th ult. was such a crusher to the rebels that Richmond editors are trying to belittle it.

The Enquirer, alluding to the turning point in the battle, says:—One of the most brilliant victories of the war had been gained by our troops, but in an evil hour, when a portion of our men were plundering the property they had captured, a small force of Yankee cavalry appeared on our left flank, when the plunderers took fright, and thus the whole army was thrown into a panic and fled in a disorganized condition. Still it argues that this defeat is only a temporary disaster, and no solid result is attained by it for Sheridan, disgraceful though it was to us.

The rebel cavalry especially are abused in strong terms for their conduct on the occasion. Ten thousand is given as the number of Early's army in the battle, and 30,000 as Sheri-

Richmond papers claim as their captures 1,900

Union soldiers. The rebel papers intimate that there is to be an army of 300,000 slaves organized in the spring.

Jeff. Davis has appointed the 19th of November to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout Rebeldon.

MEETING OF REBEL GOVERNORS.

REBEL papers of the 24th ult., contain the proceedings of a Convention held at Augusta, Ga., on the 17th, between the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Caro. lina, Alabama and Mississippi, for consultation upou the state of the Southern Confederacy.

The convened Governors, after a free interchange of opinions, resolved, in substance, that there is no cause for them to be discouraged; but it is imperative to increase their armies immediately; to recommend that the Legislature repeal all laws prohibiting the sending of troops outside of the State limits; to urge the Confederate authorities to conscript every man engaged in the various departments whose place can be supplied by disabled officers, soldiers, sinecure servers, or negroes; to recommend Legislative enactments for the arrest of deserters; to make it imperative that negroes be removed from frontiers exposed to the Union armies; that the course of the United States Government in making soldiers of slaves demands a change of policy on their part, and they recommend the Confederate authorities to appropriate such part of them (the negroes) to the public service as may be required; that the Confederate Congress remove all restrictions on the commerce of individual States, and the Governors then close with the usual flummery relative to maintaining the rights of the Southern States and securing their independence.

EXCITEMENT AT BUFFALO. - Buffalo was patroled all night (the 30th ult.) by the military and a strong police force, on account of suspicion being aroused that the rebels from Canada were about to make a demonstration on the city similar to the St. Albans' affair. Nothing unusual, however, transpired of a hostile nature, and it is assumed that the preparations made to give the "chivalry" a proper reception saved the city from a fate like unto the one which befel her in the war of 1812!

NEWS PARAGRAPS.

GOVERNOR CONY has appointed Nathan A. Farwell of Rockland, United States Senator from Maine, to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Fessenden.

A Young lady in Keithsburg, Ill., lost her life last week by falling into a kettle of boiling sorghum molasses. She was to have been married the next day.

A MAN in Connecticut recently went to watch with a sick man, and stamped him to death during the night. He has been acquitted on the plea of temporary insanity.

IT appears from the published vital statistics of Ireland that in Connaught, the province in which decidedly the poorest people on the island reside, the longevity is greatest.

GOV. BRADFORD, on the 29th ult., proclaimed that the Free State Constitution of Maryland had been adopted, and that it was to go into effect on the first day of November.

OF the Alumni of Brown University that died last year, eighteen men were over sixty-seven years old. Learning and longevity seem to go together. - Lawyers live to a great age. An ingot of silver, in the form of a brick,

and valued at \$2,605.35 in currency, has been donated by the citizens of Nevada Territory to the United States Christian Commission. A CLERGYMAN in Portland, Me., having resigned his charge recently, after holding it for

thirty years, was presented by his congregation with \$10,000, invested in good securities. THE World has a dispatch that rebels in New Orleans have received letters from the rebels in Richmond, that the archives of the Confederate Government are being removed to

Lynchburg. GEN. HARDEE has proposed to Gen. Foster a general exchange of prisoners in his hands, man for man and officer for officer, or their equivalents. The matter will probably be referred to Washington.

THE Prussian needle gun has gained another triumph, which is very flattering to the vanity of the Prussian nation. A French commission has unanimously recommended its adoption in the French army without delay.

GENERAL BIRNEY died in the delirium of fever. Rising suddenly in his bed, his eyes blazing with the fire that consumed him, he cried with a trumpet voice, "Boys, keep your eyes on that flag!" And he fell back dead.

MR. CHARLES HALE of Boston, our Consul-General of Egypt, writes that on the evening of the 23d of Sept., the city of Alexandria was lighted for the first time by gas, the works having been erected by a French Company.

CONGRESS, last March, having passed an act to enable the people of Nevada to form a State Constitution, that instrument has been perfected, and the President, on the 31st ult., proclaimed the admission of Nevada into the Union as a State. A REGIMENT of soldiers passed through Cov-

ington, Ky., a few days ago, the members of which were worth \$1,500,000, when our currency was at a par value with gold. It was the one hundred and seventh United States (colored) regiment. A WOMAN in California got married, and in

four weeks was a widow. Three weeks after, married again, and in two weeks more was again a widow. Two weeks after, married her brother-in-law. Guess she must have either been a very attractive woman, or else the only

THE bridge which is to span the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington will cost a million and a half of dollars, and in length will exceed the Niagara bridge some 400 feet. It will be suspended 90 feet above high water, enabling the largest steamers to pass under without difficulty.

THE Richmond papers of the 17th, published an article on the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer Niphon. Admiral Porter telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had received letters from officers on board the Niphon, dated the 18th, so the publication is undoubtedly untrue.

A young man in Boston married a wife a few days ago, went out into the back yard in the evening and has not been heard of since. His wife subsequently received a letter from him, stating that he had left her because he was unworthy of her, and that, before she would receive the letter, he should be no more.

THE cod-fishery has proved a failure this season. The shore voyages are over, resulting in the smallest catch on record, and news from Labrador shows that the catch there is far below the average The herring fishery at Labrador is also a complete failure, the catch being very inconsiderable. The exports look larger this year than last, but the greater part has been old fish.

SOLOMON STURGIS of Chicago, one of the wealthiest men in the West, died on Friday last, at the age of sixty-nine years. In the early part of the war he gave \$30,000 to equip an organization known as the "Sturgis Rifles," and his contributions in aid of the war have been exceeded by no man in the country. He leaves nine children to inherit his property, which is estimated by millions.

DURING a recent visit of the rebels to Kentucky they seized an old man, robbed him of all he had in the world, took a new pair of boots off his feet and made him put on an old pair of shoes; took his pantaloons, his coat, hat and even his drawers, and rigged him up in an old slouched hat and old patched up clothing, and made him look so ragged that his own wife did not know him when he went home, and his children shrank back in alarm.

List of New Advertisements.

Anction Sale of Valuable Short-Horns—John B. Page. Eastman's Mercantile College—A. R. Eastman. Garretson's Improved Farmer's Loom—E. M. Hill. Farm for Sale—J. Herbert Foster. For Sale—A Commercial College. Wanted, Agenta—John F. Lord. Grape Vines for Sale—Jon. Craine. Ventriloquism—Julius Rising.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields.

The News Condenser.

- Small pox is raging at Providence, R. L
- The Queen of Spain has knighted Gottschalk. — Liverpool is to have the finest exchange in Europe.
- London has 175 ragged schools, with 28,000 pupils. - The last Thursday in November is Thanksgiving
- Day. - There were 388 prisoners flogged last year in Eng-
- land. - The British supply of cotton this year is 2,500,000 bales.
- The trotting horse Flora Temple is to be sold for \$15,000.
- Madrid has voted 800,000 reals for a monument to Columbus.
- A banquet of horse flesh was rececently given at Lyons, France. - Geo. N. Sanders is an agent of the Confederate
- Canada raiders. - One court alone in New York city naturalizes 280
- foreigners a day. - The wealthy Mormons keep a wife in town and
- one in the country. - The King of Denmark has had to pawn his yacht for 25,000 rix dollars.
- The John Chinamen at San Francisco recently dedicated an \$80,000 temple.
- Seventy thousand dollars bad fractional currency has been seized in New York. - A London physician has been arrested for looking
- his wife up in a cell for two years. - At a recent plowing match in France a young lady
- 23 years of age carried off the prize. - In Cochin China the audience drub the actors when
- they don't perform to their satisfaction. - A man in Philadelphia has just died from the bite of a mad dog, received several weeks ago.
- It is now declared that Byron died from poison administered by the Greeks who hated him.
- The wife of a laborer in Cincinnati last week gavebirth to three fully-developed female children.
- A man in Maine, who had been reduced to poverty by swapping farms, lately committed suicide.
- A machine is made for roasting chestnuts or coffee and popping corn, which runs by clock work. - A young woman in Wisconsin was stung on the
- wrist by a bee, and died in twelve hours after. - Government now allows \$75 for a wooden leg, to
- all the soldiers that have suffered amputation. - A man in Connecticut raised, this season, over 500 pumpkins from two seeds accidentally sown.
- Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, returned from California Saturday week.
- Madame Ratazzi wore a muslin dress at Dieppe, the bill for washing which amounted to 250 francs. - Four years ago petroleum was unknown in France; this year over 100,000 casks of it will be sent
- The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, is now lighted by gas. The works were erected by a French company.
- Mrs. Gen. Lander, known in former years as Miss Davenport, a favorite actress, has again returned to the - The oldest officer in the French army is Col. Fros-
- bright. - Prince Albert's tomb at Frogmore will cost half a million of dollars. In the cotton districts they still

ney, aged 106 years. He is now blind, but otherwise

is completed, and was recently tested by the Common Council. - A wealthy London merchant recently killed himself on account of severe American losses which he had

sustained.

brother for it.

- The new fire alarm telegraph at Cleveland, Ohio,

- Captain Ericsson has invented a new gun, which is said to surpass anything now in use—throws a ball eight miles. - The buildings on the Washington Skating Park in
- icago were destroyed by fire We Loss \$3,000. - At a ball in Virginia City, N. T., a man kissed a pretty girl and was immediately stabled dead by her
- Buffalo is the largest wool market in New York; about 500,000 pounds of wool were pulled there during the past year. - A young bride in Marseilles was burned to death
- ately by treading on a match which ignited and set her clothes on fire. - A new locomotive, weighing eighty tuns, has just been completed in Trenton, N. J., for the Lehigh Rail-
- road Company. - It is said that upwards of 900 women are going to India to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.
- The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver's Island have passed a resolution favoring a Federal Union with British Columbia. - Two inmates of the "Newsboys' Lodging House"
- in New York, having saved up \$2,000, have started on an European tour. - A Richmond newspaper reporter has been placed under \$40,000 bonds for calling the office of the mayor of that city a pig-sty.
- There is a rumor that Dodd, the famous Northwest conspirator, who escaped from jail a few days since, has been caught.
- The waste made by servants in dust, ashes, cinders and grease, in New York city amounts to more than \$1,000,000 annually. — Oct. 19th, the day of "Cavalry Sheridan's" signal victory over Longstreet, was the anniversary of the

surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Wife Murder.-A man named Short Sight was convicted of wife murder in not having furnished a Universal Clothes Wringer with cog wheels, to save his wife from the hardships of washing-day, from which she died. It was urged in defence that a no-cog wringer had been purchased. But as that soon broke down and became worthless, the Judge ruled that he was guilty in not having obtained the "Universal."

THE POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

BALTIMORE.

THE National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 7th of last June, and there nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election as President, with ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President, adopted and presented to the American People the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellon now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against tt.

Resolved. That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. institutions.

institutions.

Resolved, That, as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its atter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this eigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American People

Resolved, That the thanks of the American People are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have perfled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabiling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and appland the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the cumployment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved. That the Government over to all men em

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men em-Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war; and that any violation of these laws or of the nagges of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebeis now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

tion, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and excouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the Public Debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

CHICAGO.

The Democratic National Convention, which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, agreed on and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the inture, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conductive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

weitare and prosperity or all the otates, both normern and Sonthern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American People, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right.

perment of war, curing which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power nigher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Fiederal States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military anthority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative aurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens

erned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public policy and common humanite.

a suffering condition, we have to not be score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of their country; and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

HARDE DE DE

Special Notices.

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READ THIS:

An Editor "Advancing boldly to the Charge."

—Thousands of our readers have either sighed or snickered over scenes in the life of Shakspeare's "Moor of Venice;" hundreds of others have probably perused the "melodious meanderings" of Tom Moore, the poet; but few of them, perhaps, have yet scanned the most affecting and pocket-stirring production of the modern Moore—D. D. T. Moore, editor of that excellent farming and family newspaper, the Rural New Yourge. In his last issue, that robust but ruthless rustic rushes from the sylvan scenes of "rural felicity" in which his sanctum is situated, and—"advancing boldly to the charge"—regardless of the feelings of forty fifty thousand subscribers, he takes up his pen, "lays down the law," and "hits the nail on the head," in the following sledge-hammer fashion:
"Terms of the Rueal.—Until otherwise announced.

in the following sledge-hammer fashion:

"TERMS OF THE RURAL.—Until otherwise announced, the subscription price of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as published this week—33 per annum. The paper can not be afforded for less, and we have the backbone to make the advance, without consultation with contemporaries. If the friends of the RURAL sustain us, well; if not, we can better afford to lose twenty, thirty, or forty thousand subscribers than to publish at a loss. When we can give lower terms, or club rates, they will be announced. Meantine all moneys received on subscription will be credited at the above rate."

We emphatically recommend the RUBAL NEW-YORKER—at its present price—as being the chespest agricultural journal published weekly in this country. It is not possible for farmers, stock-breeders, makers of farm implements, etc., to more profitably invest \$3 in the literary line than by subscribing for the above named journal.—American Artisan.

- On reading the first paragraph of the above we thought perhaps the writer was inclined to be facetions at our expense, but the conclusion is so sound and sensible, as well as timely and truthful, that we over look-our friend's classically humorous exordium. Being one of the "craft" he of course knows whereof he affirms as to the comparative cheapness of newspapers -for he can judge far better than an outsider in regard to the first cost of producing a journal containing such quality, quantity and variety of reading as does the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The truth is, we expend thousands of dollars more than any other Agricultural and Family weekly for contributions, engravings, etc., and give far more reading matter than most of them. And while we generally limit our advertising depart ment to a few columns-thus excluding therefrom many matters which would pay well and largelysome of our agricultural contemporaries give from twelve to twenty columns of advertisements in each number! No wonder, then, that they can afford to furnish their journals at a less price than we can the RURAL. It is not the lowest priced paper that is the cheapest, in any branch of journalism, yet not a few people are annually governed in their literary investments by the price of journals for which they subscribe,

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD:

regardless of quality of contents or appropriateness to

daily decreasing in number, and now, as heretofore, we are willing to abide the result of careful examination

and comparison of merits, confident that the intelligent

and discriminating will decide correctly.

heir wants. Fortunately, however, the latter class is

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. V.

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 rap idly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and pronounced by far the BEST work on Sheen Husbandry ever published in America. The work comprises 454 large 12mo. pages, and is printed, iliustrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.76. 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.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, Nov. 1, 1864.

Ir has been a wet, disagreeable, dull week for business. We quote White wheat flour at \$11,50@12,75.
Red Winter do. \$9@10; Extra State do. \$8,50. White wheat \$1,75@2,25. Red do. \$1,91@2. Spring do. \$1,40@ 1,50. Corn, \$1,40@1,50. Barley, \$1,76@1,80. Oats, 70@ 75c. Buckwheat 90c@\$1. Slaughter hides, 5@6c. Calfskins, 12@15c. Sheep pelts, 75c@\$1,25. Wool, \$60@5c. Hay \$22@23. Ohickens, 12½@15c. Turkeys, 16@18c. Po-tatoes, 62_475c. Onions, \$1,25@1,50. Beans, \$1@1,50. Mess pork, \$36@43. Lard, 23c. Smoked hams, 23@24c. Shoulders, 18c. Dressed hogs, \$13@14 per 100 lbs. Eggs, 30c. Butter, 45@50c. Cheese, 23@25c. Salt, \$2,90@2,95 Apples, \$2@3,25 per bbl.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Ashes, \$11,50 for pots and \$13@ 13.50 for pearls. Beeswax, 64.665. Flour—Sales at \$9.20 (20.86) for Superfine State: \$9.75.201 for Extra State; \$10.60 (20.40) for Fancy State; \$9.75.201 for Extra State; \$10.60 (20.40) for Fancy State; \$10.75.201 for Shipping Ohlo: \$11.201 for Trade and Faully do., and \$1.200 for Extra State; \$10.75.201 for Shipping Ohlo: \$11.201 for Trade and Faully do., and \$1.200 for Extra Spring, at \$2.21; Chicago Bpring is nominal at \$2.16.20.24; Milliant at \$2.21; Chicago Bpring is nominal at \$2.16.20.24; Milliant at \$2.20.23; Auber do. is nominal \$2.20.225; Auber do. is nominal \$2.20.235; Auber do. is nominal \$2.20.235; Auber do. is nominal \$2.20.235; Auber do. \$2.50.244; Red State, \$2.31.25. Barley, \$1.95. Sales of Western rye at \$1.95. Western corn, in store, \$1.51.20.35 for 10.50 for 10.50 for 10.50 for \$1.50.23 for 10.50 for 10.50 for \$1.50.23 for \$1.50.23 for 10.50 for \$1.50.23 for

CHIOLGO, Oct. 29.—Flour—Whi'e Winter, \$10,50; Spring extras, \$8,6'69. Wheat—\$1,23 No. 1 red; \$1,78 (all.8) No. 2 do; \$1,56(d).To rejected do; \$1,77(all.78 No. 12 Spring; \$1,7(d).T8 No. 2 do; \$1,223(d).50; Perted Spring; Corn—Scarce, will sales at \$1,294 (o) for No. 1; \$1,23a(1,30), No. 2; \$1,23a(1,30), \$1,3a(1,3a), \$1,3a(1,3a),

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Wheat—Sales No. 2 Chicago at \$2@1.01; Auher winter, \$2,16; No. 1 Milwaukee \$2,60; eleviand red, \$2,61; long \$1,430,160. Oats, \$3,6020; Barkev, \$1,73, \$1,85. Peas, \$1,45. Barkev, \$1,73, \$1,85. Peas, \$1,46. Barkev, \$1,75. Peas, \$1,45. Peas, \$1,75. Barkev, \$1,75. Peas, \$1,45. Peas, \$1,75. Peas, \$1,75. Peas, \$1,60. Peas, \$1,75. Peas, \$1,60. Peas, \$1,60. Peas, \$2,2303,50 eer belowing \$1,50. Peas, \$1,60. Pe

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

The New New-Vork Cattle Market.—Travelers on the Harlem Rairroad lately, have observed, just north of the Yorkville tunnel, the extensive preparations there making for unloading cattle. That place is to be the new city cattle market, to take the place of that at Allerton's after the lease expires in 1856. This new location is owned jointly by the Harlem and New-York Central Railroad Companies, and is neing fitted up in the very best manner that money can command. There are twenty acres in the lot, the most admirably situated for the purpose of any location to be found upon Manhattan Island. It is somewhat rocky, quite uneven, and naturally dry, for there is a free discharge of rainfall water in every direction. It has a fine lookout upon the East river, Harlem, and central Park. On the west side a train of cars will run upon a side track along a stone wharf, upon which are twenty-one pens, 18x39 feet, into which the contents of twenty-one pens, 18x39 feet, into which the contents of twenty-one pens, 18x39 feet, into which the contents of twenty-one cars can be discharged at once. The side next the track is all formed of a series of narrow gates, so that the caradoor is sure to be opposite some one, without pushing back and forth to fit them together, which drovers know, is what throws down the cattle. These receiving he seed the series of which are arranged tiers of large yards for sale-pens, which are arranged tiers of large yards for sale-pens, which are arranged tiers of large yards for sale-pens, which are arranged tiers of large yards for sale-pens, which are to be furnished with wa'er troughs, sheds and feeding-racks. Gas-pipes are laid in every direction, and men are busy erecting lamp-posts at evry gate, so that it will be as easy to unload a train and yard the stock in the night as in dayligit. At the north end of the receiving yard stands the sheep barn, 5 x10 feet, has been built fer the accommodation for burchers' wagons. This magnificent provision for the comfort of horses will undoubt-dly make the

of and cluzens approve—4v. 1. Arman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Beeves—Recelpts. 6.767; sales range at \$8 gigs; average of all sales about \$12.50. Cowns—Received, 113; sales at \$25 495. Veal Calves—Received, 2.173; sales at \$6205, for inferior to choice. Sheep and Lambs—Received, 23.866; sales sheep at \$62,740 \$75; tambs—theology. Sales sheep at \$62,740 \$75; tambs—theology. Sales sheep at \$62,800; com-fed, live, per cwis. \$11(213,50) dressed, \$15,76(316,50); distillery-fed, live, \$11(212) dressed, \$14,76(316,50); distillery-fed, live, \$11(312) dressed, \$14,76(316,50); dressed, \$14,76(316,50);

BRIGHTON, Oct. 28.—Beever, \$7(213,2) third quality to extra: yearlings, \$16(22) each; 2 year olds, \$23(24); 3 year olds, \$34(25). Oxen, \$124(224). (lows, \$35(210), Lambs, \$3,6(25,75) per head. Old Sheep, \$4(27) p. Kat Hogs, 125(213); 2 pt., Columbi, Co. Pigs, 114 20 125c. Store Hogs, 11c \$1 b.

OAMBRIDGE, Oct. 26.—Beeves, \$7/313,50. Oxen, \$90
6240. Cows, \$25/370. Yearlings, \$14/317. 2 year olds,
\$28/315. 3 year olds, \$36/341. Old Sheep, 53/4/377. 29 ib.
Lambs, \$4,50/35,50 each.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—The market is dull, supply large, and prices lower. Large losses are predicted. Sheep too, are neglected. Hogs, 12@13c. There seems to be a stagnant market.

OHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Beeves—Sales range at \$3.36—chiefly at \$3.5 (2).59 per cwt. Hogs—Sales range at \$7,70(2)11—chiefly at \$9,50(2)10,50 (2) 100 lbs.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

BUSTON, Oct. 27.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Meriao dne, \$\partial b.\$ \$\partial \text{sec}(\partial b)\$; full blood, 90@35c; half and three-fourths blood, \$5@30c; common), \$0@35c; pulled, extra. 90c@31,00; do. superfine, \$0@35c; Western mixed, 75@35c.—Journal.

OHIOAGO, Oct. 29.—The *Tribuse* says:—There has been no change in the previous inactivity of the mar-tet. Dealers are not increasing their stocks, and the lemand is nominal.

NEW YORK, Nov. t.—Telegraph reports this morning state that "wool is firm and advancing."

Married

IN Springwater, N. Y., on the 2/th inst., by Rev. WM. HUNTER, Mr. A. B. BECKER, of Ri hmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., and Miss ADELIA J. GOULD, of the same place.

Died.

KILLED at the battle of "Cedar Creek," (let. 19th, Serg't WILLIAM E. BOULLS, Co. "A" 49th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols, aged 25 years and 1 month.

New Advertisements.

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

The edition of the RUBAL is now so large as to 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

ELAWARE, DIANA, CONCORD, HARTFORD PROTIFIC, and other choice Grape Vines by the thousand, at low prices, 778-3t NO. CRAINE, Lockport, N. Y.

VENTRI LOQUISM.—Full directions sent for 25 cts. by which any one can easily master this wonderful, amusing, extraordinary, valuable, and beautiful Address JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

WANTED, AGENTS — Agents in every county, at \$70 a month, expenses paid, to introduce it new and useful articles, the best selling ever offered. For particulars, address, with stamp, JOHN F. LUBD, Blidgeford, Maine.

FOR SALE.

A COMMERCIAL
Of eleven years' standing, in a prosperous Western
City, Would prefer to sell to a gentlemen who would
graduate at the School and conduct it as now.
Address EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER,
Rochester, N. Y.

ARM FOR SALE.—I have had an offer to go I hard usiness in another place, so I offer my farm cheaper than can be bought clsewhere in the State, situated as near a city and railroad, with as good land and improvements. Eighty acres, new fence, house well unished, good well, 40 fruit trees, for \$2.0°; and so acres anjoining for \$80. Situated three miles east of Muscatine, lowa. Inquire of J. FOSTER, Rochester, N. Y.; SUEL FOSTER, Muscatine, lowa for myself, on the farm. [773-tr] J. HERBERT FOSTER.

ARRETSON'S IMPROVED FARM. CER'S LOOM—Made and for sale by E. M. Hill., Cheektowaga, Eric County, N. Y. This Loom treads the treadle, throws the shuttle, lets off the web, and takes up the cloth, all done by the working of the Lathe.

It will weave Jeans, Linsey, Flannel, Kersey, Seamless Bags, Double Wildth Blankets, Plain Cloth, or any kind of Cotton. Wool. Flax, or Hemp Cloths.

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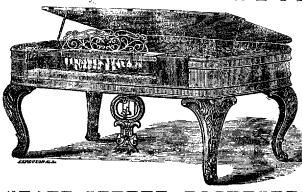
All orders will be promptly filled.

7731:

PANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEP-HERD-Should be owned and read by every American fock-master. Sent, post-paid, to any address in Loyal States or British Provinces on receipt of price only \$1.75. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester. N. V

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. From the Journal of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD 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.

GEORGE R. ELLIS' PARLOR MUSIC STORE,



NO. 35 STATE STREET. ROCHESTER, N Y FOUR FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMAS awarded for the best Plano-Fortes, American Beed Organs, Harms-niums, Melodeons, and best assortment of Musical Instruments over all others, at the

IN EWYORK STATE FAIR, 1864.

Planos from six of the best manufacturers, including the world-renowned and unequaled CHICKERING & SONS, the new DRIGGS PATENT, a most wonderful Piano; the well-known KORTZMAN & HINZE, HALLER, DAVIS & OO., and T. GILBERT'S, Boston, and several others. Planos farmished from any manufacturer that may be desired. Prices from \$500 to \$1.000, and every instrument warrant for five years.

B. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS AND MELODEONS are the finest reed instruments ever made.

made. A. PRINGE & CO.'S MELODEONS, Harps, and all kinds of Musical Instruments. Piano Covers, Stools, Sheet Music, Music Books, Music published, and Musical merchandles of every description. Special care given to Teachers' orders. All orders attended to with the utmost dispatch. A first-class Piano-Tuner is now connected with this estab ishment, and will attend to all orders left at the store or by mail. B. STINSON and ALFRED SMITH, General Traveling Agents. All business transacted by them will be guaranteed the same as if done at the establishment.

OEO. H. ELLIS, Agent, Parlor Music Store, Rochester, N. Y.

Auction sale of

VALUABLE SHORT-HORNS. The HERD's of the late Col. FRANCIS M. BOTCH, of the Grove, (Mctris, Olasgo Co., N. Y..) and of THOMAS L. HARISON, of Morley Farm, Morley, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., will be sold conjointly, at Public Austron.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. at the Barns at Mt. Hope, (the use of which has been very kindly granted for the purpose by E. P. Phen-tice, Esq.,)

AT ALBANY, N. Y., On Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864,

At 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. These HERDS are of such EXCELLENT REPU-TATION that the undersigned confidently bespeaks the attention of breeders of the United States and Canadas.

CATALOGUES

are now ready, and may be had on application to T. L. HARISON, (address as above.) to SAMUEL THORNE, Thorndale, Washington Hollow P. O., Dutchess Co., N. Y., or to the Auctioneer, P. P. C. P. doneer, JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.



Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., Entrance over the Post Office and from Exchange

Entrance over the Post Office and from Exchange Place.

27 Offest Commercial College in the Country, Established in 1842

Practical Instruction in Rook Keeping and Business origins ted in this Institution, and is more perfectly carried out than in any other. The PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT is under the supervision and instruction of the Pintoplat himself.

PERMANSHIP by trof. Rundell, one of the most successful Teachers in the country. Telegraphing—morse's Instruments are used—Mr. Barton, Chief Operator in the office of the Western Union Line, teacher. Ladies' Department adjoining main Business Hall. A Scholarship good for an unlimited tire.

For further information, please call at the Rooms, or send for College Paper. Address

A. B. EASTMAN, Principal.

DELAWABE AND CONCORD GRAPE VINES at low prices, and all other leading varie-ties, by D. C. RYDER, (late proprietor in the firm of J. F. Bellott & Co.)

talogues sent on receipt of stamp. Address D. C. RYDER, Sing Sing, N. Y.

\$6 FROM FIFTY CTS. Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts.; retails for six dollars easily. 770-48tj R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

\$10 to sell the Improved
LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACRINE. The best cheap Machine in the United States. We are giving a commission by which the above wages can be made, or we will employ Agents at \$76 a month and expenses paid. For particulars and terms, address, with stamp, T. S. l'AGE, Gen'i Agent, 770-8t.

DANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.—
The price of The Practical Shepherd, by Hon,
H. S. RANDALL, is now \$1.75, and if paper, binding, &c.,
continue to advance, (or even present figure).

will soon be \$2 or more. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. RANDALL has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

HARVEST GLOVES.—Buck and Dog skin Gloves. Wholesale and retail, at the old stand for Trunks, Whips and Gloves, 78 State St., Rochester, N. Y. A. R. PRITUHARD.

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You may rest assured that prompt returns will be made on all occasions. 767-13t FOR THE BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES,
Raspberries and Blackberries, which yielded for me
the past summer over 1,500 bushels of fruit, send for
catalogues gratis.
WILLIAM PARRY,
766-81
Cinnaminson, N. J.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL'S works on Sheep Husbandry. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and is THE work for every wool grower on the American Continent. Price, \$1.75—sent by mall post-paid.

Address D. B. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

From the Scientific American, New York. It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

Cancers cured without pain or the use of the knife. Tumorous White Swelling, Goitre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge. Address

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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

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B. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

A PPLE SEED.—50 bush first quality, of the growth of 1864. Address J. A. KUUT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

URSERY FOREMAN WANTED,—One outure of fruit trees and other out-dors stock, has had some experience as for-man in a wholesale establishment, and is capable of managing a considerable number of hands. Adress

A. G. HANFORD & BRO.,

771-3t Columbus Nursery, Columbus, Ohio.

\$50.00! CHEAP WATCHES AND Jewelry at Wholesale. Sutlers, Country Merchants, Peddlers, and general graders supplied at immense bergains. Watches and Jewelry of every description, in any pattern or quality, and in any quantity, constantly on hand and made to order. Estimates of any class of work furnished. Good Canvassing clerks wanted. Prices and full descriptions free. Address T. & H. GAUGHAN, 716 Broadway, New York.

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A TRBATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE NATIVE GRAPE. BY ANDREW S. FULLER,

PRACTICAL HORTICULTURIST, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Price, \$1.50. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. Addre:s

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TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—Drawings and specifications for obtaining patents in the United States, Canada and Europe. Rejected applications prosecuted without charge unless successful. J. FRABER & CO., Western New York Patent Agency, Rochester and Buffair, N. Y.

CLD EYES MADE NEW—
sight and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or
medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents.
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They will make your hair wave beautiful without beating it. For sale at variety stores throughout the country. Retailers will be supplied by any first class. Jobber or Notions in New York, Philadelphia or Boston. THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER PLANTING,

For upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation. with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, with Nurserry Catalogue, complete.

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THE STANDARD SHEEP BOOK .-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 edition now ready. 12mo.—pp. 454—well illustrated and handsomely bound. Price, cloth glit, \$1.76—in leather, library style, \$2.56. Sent by mall, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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Dealers in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE Live Dealers in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Lives Stock, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Fish, &c., &c. Peaches, Apples, and all green fruits, and well known public men. Correspondence from producers, dealers, and fruit-growers solicited. Send for our free circular. Consignments from the country respectfully solicited and prompt returns made. [753-13teo

Without and prompt to the prices of the pipe in use, for water works in cities and villages, for breweries, rairroads, and water works in cities and villages, for breweries, 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 use, 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 from.

All orders filled promptly. Circulars contain list of prices.



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100,000 Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees. 50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. OU. OUR STANDARY AND DWART FORF THORS.
A large stock of Pracit, Plum and Cherry Theres;
White Grape and Cherry Currants; Concord, Diana,
Delaware and Hartford Prolife Grape Vines; 800,000
Pear and Quince Stocks. Now is the time to buy trees.
Trees are cheap in comparison to other articles. Dealers are invited to call. All letters and orders promptly
attended to. Send for Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues, and inclose stamps to prepay postage.
Address

E. MOIDY & SONS,
769-161
Niagara Nurserles, Lockport, N. Y.

TO MY LOVE.

BY J. G. BAXE

Kies me softly and speak to me low; Malice has ever a vigilant ear; What if Malice were lurking near?

Kiss me softly and speak to me low.

Kiss me softly and speak to me low: Envy, too, has a watchful ear; What if Envy should chance to hear? Kiss me. dear!

Kiss me softly and speak to me low.

Kiss me softly and speak to me low; Trust me, darling, the time is near When lovers may love with never a fear; Kiss me, dear! Kiss me softly and speak to me low.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MANAGING A WIFE.

BY RITTY RINN.

"Are you really in earnest, Frank?" "Yes, mother; I never was more so. Why do you doubt my word?"

"I do not doubt your word, my son; but I am surprised that you should have made such a ehoice,"

"Why are you surprised? Do you not think Jennie a true, noble-hearted girl? I never heard you say anything to the contrary before."

"Nor do I wish to now. I esteem Jennie above all girls of my acquaintance, but that is not saying that she is the one I would have selected for my son's wife."

"Then tell me what your objections are; I think I have a right to know."

"It is not best now, Frank, for you say you are already engaged; therefore, you must marry her. She shall never know, by my treatment of her, that I am not perfectly satisfied."

"I do not agree with you that it is not best." plead Frank. "What harm can it do? and it may do much good. It will at least prevent me from imagining many unpleasant things. I am sure, I shall never be content until I know; for you are not a woman of prejudices." He drew his chair near his mother's, and putting his arm around her, kissed her tenderly, and said coaxingly, "You will tell me, won't you, mother."

"What a tease you are! Do you suppose you will manage your wife as easily as you do your mother?" she asked, laughing.

"I have not made up my mind as to that; but I am sure I shall feel very unhappy if she denies me as reasonable a request as this."

"I will willingly tell you what you wish, my son, if you will promise not to pay any attention to it, unless you see some opportunity to profit by it."

"I can certainly promise that."

"It is because I fear you will not live happily together. I am well acquainted with you both, and think I should be able to judge."

"Where is the trouble?" asked Frank, thoughtfully.

"Jennie is too careless and heedless; many call her lazy. I will not apply that term to the girl of your choice, although I think her decidedly lacking in energy and perseverance, which are so essential for a poor man's wife."

"I am too well aware of this, mother; but I think I understand her disposition, and can manage her. I love her too well to give her up for these little faults. I have many that will probably be quite as unpleasant to her."

Frank and Jennie had been settled in their new home but a short time before they began to be unhappy. Jennie became restless and discontented. Her beautiful home had lost its charms, and she knew not how to restore them. Her only resorts from discontented thoughts, brighter days. This had become almost her I churn, then cleared the table. But, while do duties she performed mechanically, while her I had borrowed of Mrs. Wilson several days mind was wholly occupied with some plans for the future. Her house was in confusion, meals irregular, and often spoiled in cooking; yet she saw no reason why everything was not pleasant. Frank had a passionate love for order. Carelessness he had always considered as the most unpardonable of sins. He had a quick temper, and before his marriage, nothing that affected him, had been neglected by any one, without their knowing that he was not a model of patience. His mother would hardly have recognized her impulsive boy, in the kind and affectionate husband of Jennie. Not once had he manifested the least irritability of temper, but always met and parted with his wife with the same sweet smile and kiss, whether everything was right, or wrong. He never complained of anything, and Jennie began to wonder if he really enjoyed housekeeping as much as he expected. This led her to look about and see what could be done to make her home more attractive. "For," said she to herself, "if he can be so happy, while I am dissatisfied with everything, I will try and see if I can not improve things so as to satisfy myself better." Then she began to see in what an unpleasant condition everything was, and looked again to see if her husband were really happy and contented, or had assumed the look of happiness to make her so. She soon saw that the smiles were but a mask to cover keen disappointment, and she set herself to work in earnest to make things as they should be.

For a time, everything appeared like home, and both were again happy. The eyes of love are keen, and Jennie knew that he was better pleased with her work than she was. His little remarks of praise and approval were very dear to her, and she thought she could always do

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right for his sake. Alas for the frailty of human resolutions. In a few weeks she forgot them entirely, and became as careless as ever. Thus things continued for nearly a year, only growing worse instead of better. Good resolutions came less frequent, and the sooner gave place to dreams of romance.

Frank had become nearly discouraged, although he never complained, but did all in his power to encourage her. When she was in trouble she always went to him for sympathy and advice, and she received it. When she had work to do while he was at home, he always assisted her all that was consistent. At last the crisis came. He had been from home all day, and returned in a hurry for his supper. Jennie had had a working fit the day before, and he expected to find everything in perfect order and her anxiously looking for him. What was his surprise, therefore, when he entered the kitchen, as was his custom, to find no wife there to meet him. In she sink sat a pan containing the breakfast dishes, unwashed. The ashes lay undisturbed on the hearth, and the crumbs upon the floor. Everything showed that there had been no housekeeper there since he left home. Where could Jennie be? He became alarmed, for the house was perfectly still. He hastened to their room and threw open the door, expecting to find her upon the bed sick. Judge, therefore, of his surprise and vexation, when he saw her sitting in an arm-chair reading, while everything in the room showed the need of a housekeeper as much as the kitchen. It was well that she was so much interested in her reading as not to notice his entrance, and thus allow him time to control himself. This he did quickly, for constant practice had enabled him to conceal any emotion in an incredibly short time. He passed noiselessly to her side and pressed a kiss upon her brow, then smiled to see how it startled her, and asked, "Is my darling sick!"

"Oh no, husband, not sick. How happened you home so early? I did not expect you yet."

"Early! Why see, it is after six, and I am usually at home at five," and he showed her his watch, which pointed to five minutes after six. 'I expected you would be tired of waiting for me, but instead of that, I find no preparation made for supper."

"Oh, husband, that is too bad! But I have been so much interested in this book that Mrs. Wilson lent me, that I have not thought of anything else since I commenced it. I wish you could have read it with me. Let me read the rest of this chapter to you, it is only two pages, and then there will be time enough to get supper. You know we picked the berries this morning."

"No, Jennie, I have no time now, for I have an engagement at half-past six, which it is my duty to meet, and you know my motto is, "Duty before pleasure."

She arose quickly and laid aside her book. When they reached the dining-room she commenced spreading the cloth, but Frank inter rupted her, saying, "No, dear, I have no time for ceremonies, for I have quite a walk yet to take in the few minutes left, so I will help myself while you bring me a glass of fresh water.' She took the pitcher and went for the water, and he tried to help himself, but the butter he could not find.
"Wife, where have you hid the butter?" he

asked playfully, as she entered the room. "You have commenced hiding early."

"Oh, dear! that is too bad!" said Jennie, with a sad look. ... I surely thought I would get it done before supper."

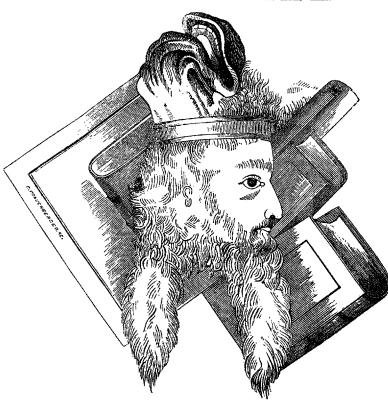
"Well, never mind, milk is better," he replied, and commenced dipping some from a pan that stood close by, while Jennie continued:-"I meant to have churned yesterday, and I kept the cream cool all day; but I had a large washing, for me, and then I mopped the floor, baked bread, and ironed. When I got that done, I felt so tired that I thought I would leave the churning until morning, and as soon now, were reading and looking to the future for as we finished breakfast I put the cream in the constant employment. Her regular routine of ing that, I happened to think of a pattern that ago, and I knew that she would want it, for she went to the city yesterday. So away I went to take it to her, determined not to stay a moment. But it had been so long since I had seen her, and she had so much to say and to show to me that it was almost dinner time before I thought of coming home. Of course she would not hear a word of my coming away until after dinner, and as I did not expect you home, I could not give any satisfactory reason for not staying.] did not think of the cream while I was there. As soon as we left the dining-room, she got me a book that she had been reading, and said she would lend it to me, for she was sure we would both be interested by it. So I took it without looking at it, and started immediately for home thinking I would soon make up lost time, and what a pleasant time we would have reading it. But as I was putting my things away in my room. I could not resist the temptation to look at the title and the engravings, which Mrs. Wilson had described as being the best that she ever saw. I was sure I could do all the work in an hour and get supper besides. I thought not of the cream, already too warm, and that there was not a particle of butter in the house, but quietly seated myself, to look at the book You know the rest. I thought no more of work or resolutions, until I was roused by your pleasant voice."

> He had finished his hasty meal while she had been talking, and when he turned a smiling face to her, she threw both arms around his neck, and bursting into tears, said,

"Oh, husband! how can you always be so kind and pleasant, while I am so thoughtless and careless.'

He pressed her to his bosom for a moment,

THE CITY POLITICIAN - AS SEEN BY COUNTRYMEN.



THE CITY POLITICIAN-AS SEEN BY HIMSELF.

tion "about these days," when so many wise men from the cities visit the "rural districts" to instruct the people, in a statesman-like style and attitude, in regard to their high privileges, and the duties they owe themselves, the country, and -- the various local and other candi-

Our illustration hardly needs any explana- | dates for office! The complacent view which the modern statesman takes of himself is only equalled by the one taken (with the aid of a celebrated State St., photographer -- SQUIRES, probably,) by those countrymen to whom his "mission" is declared—as will be more particularly observed by reversing the portrait.

kind, to the wife that loves me so well. I know she means to do right." Then raising her head, and kissing away the tears, he said, playfully, "No more crying now; it will spoil those eyes more than reading. I have had a supper good enough for a king, although I will admit that I have not eaten much in accordance with the laws of hygiene. Those berries were dead ripe, and no one can bake better bread than my loving wife. The milk is so rich-no chalk and water, but genuine milk, How thankful I am that we were not obliged to go to the city to live, where we should have been deprived of these luxuries. We will have berries and milk again in the morning, for they have ripened finely to-day, and we will enjoy them while they last. Now look happy again, and forget your troubles. One more kiss before I go. That is right. Now good-bye for two or three hours." He was gone.

As the gate closed behind him, the smile left her lips, and tears again came to her eyes. "Oh," thought she, "if he were not always so kind and forgiving, I should not care so much," and she recalled his kindness in one case after another, when she had been so careless, and let everything go in disorder and confusion, and herself untidy for a whole day, still thinking she would soon go to work, and make amends by having everything in perfect order when he came. And how seldom had she even commenced work, until roused by his pleasant voice. She knew that at such times he was sad and unhappy, although he exerted himself to the utmost to appear contented, and to the casual observer he did. But the eyes of love are not easily blinded to the unhappiness of the loved one, and Jennie could not be deceived. She always knew the cause too well to ask, and each time determined to do better in future. These lessons had not been strong enough, as yet, to make an impression that would not vanish when the first temptation came. To-night, all these scenes passed before her mind, with more force than ever before, and she we prayed long. Then the storm of her grief passed away, and she became calm. It was fast becoming dark, when she remembered that she had work yet to do, and she arose mechanically, like one who has no thoughts upon the work before her, and taking the pail, as was her habit when her husband was away, went out in the shed to milk the cow.

When she returned, she quietly and sadly restored the house to order. Her negligence had not been caused by a feeling of laziness, or a love of ease. The truth was, she did not love housework, for she saw nothing ennobling in it. There was no chance, she thought, of improving the mind, or benefiting mankind. It was one continual round of work every day, with but little variation the year round. And who did it benefit, though she toiled continually? None felt any better for it except her husband and herself, and such work could be done by the most illiterate girl as well as by her. She was not willing, however, to have one do it for her, for she could not be idle; that was not what she wished for, but a more expanded sphere of labor, where she would be of use to the world. She often sighed, that she could not assist her husband in administering to the sick. How gladly would she have prepared herself for the work, if she had but the opportunity.

She loved her husband with all the strength of her nature, and no sacrifice appeared too great, which could in the least add to his comfort: When she had finished her work, she went into the parlor to await Frank's return. She felt weak and exhausted, and throwing herself on the sofa, she was soon lost in a deep sleep. How long she slept, she never knew, but when she awoke, Frank was sitting beside her, with a sadder look than she had ever before seen him wear. She gazed at him some time and whispered, "How could I be cross, or un- before he noticed that she was awake, he was it up to his mouth."

rapt in such deep thought. But, when he saw her eyes fixed so earnestly upon his face, he smiled, and stooping over, kissed her lips, and asked if she felt better. "You were looking really sick, and I had no heart to wake you."

She replied, that she felt better now, for she was sure that she could conquer now, if he could but continue to have patience with her He kneeled beside her, and thanked her, again and again, for this assurance. He then told her of the many, many unhappy hours, and sleep less nights, which he had passed, on account of this one little fault, of putting off, until by-andby, what ought to be done now. Not that he cared so much for the inconvenience that it was to him, although this was great at times, but he looked forward and saw the great trouble it would be to her, and the unhappy effect that it would have upon their children, should they be blessed with any. He then pictured to her the home where everything was done in time. The children were good-natured, for their wants were attended to in season. If she could not conquer her present habit of negligence, and learn to perform small duties, he could have no hopes that she would attend to larger ones any better, and then their home would be the reverse of a pleasant one, and their children a disgrace instead of an ornament to society.

He talked long, and eloquently. The clock struck the solemn hour of midnight long before they thought of retiring. And when they did so, it was to sleepless pillows. Frank was too happy, and too much occupied with thoughts of the future, which now looked bright to him, for he knew that Jennie was in earnest. She had enough to occupy her mind also, and before the morning dawned, she saw her way clear. Every path was marked out, and as the sun brightened the eastern hills, she rose with a calm, determined expression on her lovely face. Life now had a new charm for her. She would conquer her faults, and prepare herself to fill the most noble and useful station ever filled by ramon—to be a true wife and mother. The day her work was quickly and quietly done. Nothing was left until another time, and when all was accomplished, she seated herself to rest and read.

Do not think that she succeeded now without a severe trial, for she did not; and at times she was almost discouraged. Frank, with the watchful eyes of love, saw the struggle, and assisted her in every way, by work as well as kind words. His rule was, to never notice a failure, unless he could assist in remedying it, and never to let a success pass unapproved. She has at last accomplished the task, and is now the happy mother of as good and noble childen as ever gladdened the hearts of worthy parents.

Frank's mother, who has just paid them a long visit, whispered in his ear before she left, "You have succeeded finely, my son, in managing your wife, and I am proud of you both. I know the secret of your success, although you have never told me. It is this:—You loved another's happiness better than your own. You managed yourself until she saw the need of managing herself, then you helped her."

Frank smiled, as he gave her the good-bye kiss, and said, "You were always good at guessing; I see that age has not dimmed that power more than it has your affection."

Ar a dinner-party one of the guests used his knife improperly in eating. At length a wag asked aloud:-" Have you heard of poor Lsad affair? I met him at a party yesterday. when, to our great horror, he suddenly took up the knife, and-" "Good heavens!" interposed one of the ladies:-"and did he cut his throat?" "Why, no, answered the relater, "he did not cut his throat with his knife; but we all expected he would, for he actually put

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