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## ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: P. BARRY. H. T. BROOKS,

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

## Agricultural.

#### FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

"THANKSGIVING! To be sure I am glad ABRAHAM LINCOLN has Nationalized a Thanksgiving day. I like such autocratic-I believe that's the word-exercise of power. I don't know as you or I have any right to put on long faces and clothe ourselves in sack-cloth and ashes because coffee is high, and sugar dear, and tobacco is taxed. I am not going to do it, I can tell you. You and I have no right to magnify our sufferings and misfortunes. We ought to look for something to rejoice over. We wouldn't have to look long either. From our own standpoint, as farmers, we ought to see enough to make us grateful.

There's neighbor GRASPY, whom I met just now, said he hadn't any thing to be thankful for. He was offered 50 cents per pound for his butter, wouldn't take it, wanted 75 cents, and had sold it at 35 cents. What has he to be thankful for, he would like to know !-had a whole tun of butter and had lost \$300 on it slap dab. Didn't feel very thankful-not very. Charged it upon "the administration." I told him I hadn't a doubt but "the administration" was to blame, and if I was in his place I would | upon extensive, practical experience." substitute a man of good sense in the place of the one who refused fifty cents per pound for his received abundant testimony from correspondbutter-and that he ought to thank GoD that He had opened his eyes to the value of butter. No, no, I don't like to torment any body. I like to have people happy and prosperous; but after having given my boy Dick to the country, buried him in its behalf, I am sure I've got a right to thank GoD, humbly too, that I am not as other men are, some of them, lovers of self, workers for self, worshippers of self. I tell you JOHN there is not an atom of the Pharisee about me when I thank Gop that I am not as other men are in this respect, though I must acknowledge I may be worse than they in other respects.

But I was saying, John, that farmers have something to be thankful for. They have a Country left them, its honor burnished, its glory greater than ever before, their citizenship assured, their homes yet sacred to them, their barns, granaries and cellars filled, their labors rewarded, their vocation respected, their influence as an integral profession acknowledged, their loyalty unimpeached, the sturdy bravery of their sons made historical, their self-sacrifices recorded, freedom of speech assured, the right to worship GoD according to the dictates of their consciences untrammelled, and the duty of offering Thanksgiving to Him officially enjoined by the Chief Magistrate of the United States !

Is'nt that something to thank GoD for? But you and I, John, ought not to stop here in our Thanksgiving. There are a great many little things, personal to us, which we should note down in our hearts as belonging to our indebtedness to a good Providence. When we get through husking to-night, let us, each of us, take a pencil and write down the items of credit to God's goodness which we can think of, and for which we ought to give thanks. I tell you it 18,116,751—a decrease of 1,620,096 tuns from the will be found to be a long list. And then if you | crop of 1863. The crop of Corn is put at 530,want to be made humble, try to enumerate what | 561,403 bushels-an increase of 78,613,444 bush-

this Lease of Life and the accompanying loan from Our Father. Ab, I tell you, JOHN, if you are honest you'll smite upon your breast like the Publican.

Now, while I go and help PATRICK securely thatch the tops of those corn-stalk stacks, you go and shut up turkeys enough to give every soldier's family in this school district one, and feed them well. And, by the way, put up one for that poor --- of an editor, too. They are generally about as poor as soldier's wives.

#### CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

#### About Plows and Plowing.

An Illinois correspondent writes us that cast-steel plows are in common use on the prairies, and are far superior to the soft steel that were formerly made; and that a cast-iron plow on prairie soil would be just as good as a wooden one. We are quite well aware of that fact. But has our correspondent seen the cast-cast steel plows that were being introduced on the prairies by the Messrs. DEERE, of Moline, in 1861 or '62? They have also been in use in the New-England States, but to what extent we are not informed.

Another Illinois correspondent, CHARLES E. BAKER, of Champaign Co., writes:-"Here, in Central Illinois, the left-hand plow is used almost exclusively, and is generally regarded by farmers as being far superior to the right-hand plow. I have not yet heard testimony sufficient in favor of the former, as against the latter, to warrant me in rendering a verdict of superiority in either case It seems to me to exist in the manner of using. and not in the plow itself. In localities where the teams are driven with a single line, the left-hand plow can be used, without doubt, most advantageously; but in sections of the country where this manner of driving is unknown, I would not recommend the farmer to act upon the suggestion of 'E. E.' Having never used a left-hand plow, except to plow my garden, I can not speak from experience, but simply from observation. The right-hand plow has been a pleasant companion of mine from early boyhood, till within the last few years. I have been engaged in other pursuits. Next season I intend to put my hand again to the plow. Before the opening of the season I shall purchase a plow. I want the best. Which shall it be? I should like to see this subject discussed through the columns of your valuable paper, by those who have used both. We want facts, based

It is proper for us to say here, that we have ents, east and west, establishing the superiority of steel over cast-iron plows, even on our stiff, stony soils of the east. This superiority, so far as the testimony received goes, relates more particularly to ease of draft, freedom from clogging, &c. Nothing has been said of relative cost and durability. Some of our correspondents have named the manufacturers of the plows used, which is proper but not essential in establishing the relative merits of iron and

While on this subject of plows and plowing, we may properly quote from a letter before us from De Kalb Co., Iil. :- "The favorable weather the past month has enabled farmers to secure most of their crops in good order, and the plow is now running on nearly every farm for the spring sowing. Fall plowing for small grain has long been considered indispensable, and many farmers are lately getting in favor of fall plowing for corn."

### The Crops of 1864.

WE have received from Commissioner NEW TON a Crop Circular, embracing estimates of the crops of 1864, made from returns from correspondents of the Department, compared with those of the two previous years. The crop of Wheat for 1864 is put down at 160,695,823 bushels -a decrease from the crop of 1863 of 18,708,213. The crop of Rye is given at 19,872,975 bushelsa decrease of 909,807 bushels from the crop of 1863. The crop of Barley is estimated at 10,-716,328 bushels—a decrease of 750,827 bushels from the crop of 1863. The crop of Oats is estimated at 176,690,064 bushels—an increase over the crop of 1863 of 2,889,489 bushels. The number of tuns of Hay harvested is put down at

1864 is put at 197,468,229 lbs.—a decrease from the crop of last year of 69,799,691 lbs. The crop of Buckwheat is estimated at 18,700,540 bushels-an increase over last year's crop of 2,894,085 bushels. The Potato crop is given as 96,256,088 bushels -- a decrease of 3,901,782 bushels.

A table is given showing the increase or de-

crease of different crops in tenths and fractions of tenths. For instance, the increase of the Sorghum crop in some of the States is put as high as ten tenths, and as low as 3.5ths of a tenth, compared with the crop of 1862, which it will be remembered was a very good one, while that of last year was very light. We notice the greatest increase is in those States where we had supposed but little attention was paid to its cultivation-New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and Kentucky-while the crop in the older Sorghum States has increased but little over that of 1862, and in some instances is put down as having diminished. For example, Michigan's crop is 4-5ths of one-tenth. Indiana 1-3d of one-tenth. and Iowa 4-5ths of one-tenth lighter than that of 1862, while Illinois' increase is put down at 21 tenths, Wisconsin 3 tenths, Ohio's 1 tenth, and Pennsylvania's 2% tenths. This may indicate, in some degree, the aggregate progress of Sorghum culture, but it is very inadequate data upon which to determine the actual crop, without some knowledge of the amount of the crop in the respective States in 1862. The increase of the crop of Flax-seed in nineteen of the States named is reported as near 50 tenths compared with the crop of 1863. A decrease is only noted in New York († of atomth) and Minnesota (1† tenths.) The decrease of root crops from the crop of 1862, if this circular is any indication, is a large one. The decrease in the number of fattening hogs from that of 1863, is very large; also of fattening cattle. There is also reported a large decrease in the amount of old wheat on hand in September, 1864, compared with the quantity in store in September, 1863. In most of the States, an improvement in the quality of the wheat of 1864 compared with that of 1863, is noted. Without giving space to the tables, we have thus given a glimpse of what this circular contains. Our readers must decide as to its value and interest to them.

## The Plow in the Potato Field.

S. W. ARNOLD, of Illinois, writes us:-"I am just unearthing three acres of potatoes with the plow. It works first rate. The ground is rather dry, and the potatoes adhere, with considerable tenacity, to the stalks. The variety set on edge, when a slight scratching with a dung hauler or garden rake, on the bottom of the hills, disengages the potatoes, and they run back into the furrow. After picking up, I shall pass a harrow over the ground which will uncover some that are left. After this is done, I do not think there will be one per cent. left in the ground. This will certainly be better than paying two dollars a day each for men to dig them out with hoes. Four men and a small boy are taking out and storing at the rate of 140 bushels per day."

We've had heavy rains in Western New York during the past three weeks. A great many potatoes were in the ground when the rains came on. One man, on election day, told us his crop was still in the ground-that he could not hire hands at less than \$1.50 per day, and could not afford to pay that. Unless the soil is very dry potatoes have been seriously injured by the soaking-more than it would have cost to have forked them out, paying a dollar and a half for the day's labor. Horsepower may much oftener be substituted for the laborer than it is. Potatoes can be well dug with a plow and harrow. But potato diggers, if furnished at a reasonable price, will become popular. Such suggestions as our friend sends us are always valuable to practical men.

### Those Profitable Cows.

JULIA, of Portage, who made a statement of the product of her cows for the season, published on page 357 current vol. RURAL, in response to our inquiry says that the cows had an abundant supply of clover, with a plenty of clear water to run to. The cows are the result of crosses of Durham and Devon on Native stock. We think it plain to the thoughtful reader, that the milking stock of the country may be greatly improved by judicious breeding. The discussion upon this subject at the recent State you have done that entitles you, as a farmer, to els over last year's crop. The Tobacco crop of Fair was a most interesting and instructive one.

## Musbandry.

RDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

#### SHEEP AND WOOL GROWING IN AUS-TRALIA.

IT will be remembered by some of our readers that, in April last, we published extracts from a letter received from Dr. CHARLES J. KEN-WORTHY, a gentleman of intelligence, who has long resided in Australia, offering to furnish us with information in regard to Sheep and Wool growing in that Island-information which he thought (and we coincided with him) might prove of considerable value in developing a more economical and convenient system of sheep husbandry in our own Southern Statesand possibly furnish some useful hints for it in other regions. We at once accepted Dr. KEN-WORTHY'S kind offer, and below is the first of his promised series of letters on the subject. It has been some months on its long route. One somewhat realizes the distance it has traveled by reading on its envelope the post-marks of Melbourne, Marseilles, London and New York! How rapidly the remaining letters of the series will follow we have no means of knowing:

Ballarat, Victouia, Australia, August 28, 1954.

HENRY S. RANDALL, ESQ. - Sir: Your kind communication, soliciting information respecting this great wool producing country, is before me, and it will afford me great pleasure to state such facts as I possess on the subject.

Australia has been termed "the country of opposites." This is no misnomer, for its geographical position is antipodean; and its seasons and natural productions correspond. Some of its animals (Kangaroos) use their tails for locomotion, and their feet for manipulation; a majority of the animals (class Marsupalia) carrying their offspring in bags: one animal (Ornithoryncus) has the bill of the duck, the tail of a beaver, the spurs of a cock, the flippers of a turtle, the fur of the otter, burrows like a rabbit, lays eggs and suckles its young-an epitome of creation! It is a land where the trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; where some are leafless and at 2 P. M., and inside one hour at 60; where the northern wind, instead of refreshing and cooling the wayfarer, burns and parches him up with the heat and dryness of the air from a blast furnace. In fact, it is an Island of astonishing permutations and unexpected combinations. But with all its disadvantages of climate and location, stern Angle-Saxon perseverance and enterprise have rendered it, par excellence, the Wool and Gold producing country of the world.

Australia proper is an immense island situated between latitudes of 10 deg. and 40 deg. south, and between 110 deg. and 155 deg. east longitude. Its length from east to west is 2,500 miles, and its mean breadth 1,200 miles-having an area of 3,000,000 square miles. Three-fourths of the interior has been untrodden by man; and it is only recently that explorers succeeded in crossing it from south to north. The vast interior is, to a great extent, a barren wilderness, in consequence of the absence of rain for long periods. The existing surface is, to a great extent, volcanic-that is to say, covered by immense beds of lava. Underneath the table upon which I am at present writing, are four layers of basaltic rock, making, in the aggregate, a thickness of about 300 feet. The whole face of the country is studded with extinct volcanoes. Within a radius of thirty miles of where I am at present, I am convinced that 50 or more volcanic cones could be counted; however, none of them are large.

Australia is but poorly supplied with rivers; and many of those are merely dry channels, or chains of water-holes, during a large portion of the year. In some portions of the coast as much as a thousand miles may be traversed without finding a stream emptying into the ocean. But as my knowledge is limited to the Province of Victoris, a central and southern portion of Australia, I shall mainly confine my

Victoria has a range of mountains running east and west at a distance of 50 to 80 miles from the coast, thus giving a water-shed to the interior and to the coast. With regard to the surface I can say that it consists of high and abrupt ranges belonging to the Silurian system, detached volcanic cones, and immense plains, mostly basaltic. The highest mountains attain an elevation of about 5,000 feet. To give you an idea of the physical features of the Colony I will select the county in which I reside. The surveyor's report to the Government gives open plains, 1,018 square miles; timbered country, 542; auriferous schists, 54; slate, 220; granite, 32; lime, 19; sandstone, 35; and basalt, 1,340 square miles.

The year in Australia is characterized by two seasons -- the wet and dry -- which are equally deceptive to the stranger. The one is when the country is burnt up, and suffering from the effects of the hot winds; the other is the rainy season, and a stranger arriving at that period would scarcely believe that the whole face of the country could ever assume a parched and withered appearance.

The dry season in this portion of the island asts from four to six months, during which time but little rain falls. In fact, I have known four months to elapse without one drop of rain. The prevailing winds during the dry season are from N.J. to N. W.: and the hot winds from that quiter are both disagreeable, and trying to the contitution. They usually continue for three days, during which time clouds of dust fill the air to such an extent as to make the sun appear like a ball of blood. During the preva ence of these winds I have seen the thermometer, placed on a cool verandah, rise to 120 deg. While they are blowing, the air is almost destitute of moisture, and can only be compared to air from a baker's oven. As a natural consequence, vegetation suffers, and every particle of grass dries up. To give an illustration of the effect of the hot winds, I shall cite their effects n my own garden, distant but 50 miles from the ocean, and at an altitude of about 1,500 feet. I am an admirer of the Fuschia, and have many large plants growing in my garden. I have admired them one evening, all luxurance, and covered with their beautiful flowers, and within two days after the commencement of a hot wind I have seen all their young shoots dead, and the leaves as dry as tea leaves. The heat and dryness of the winds is the consequence of the absence of rain in the interior, and the heatothers hang their leaves edgewise to the sun to | ing of the soil which is unprotected by verallow the rays to pass through: where cherries | dure over vast areas. The following facts are is the Peach Blow. The plow leaves the hills bear their kernels outside of the fruit; where quoted from the work of the explorer, Mr. the thermometer may be at 120 deg. in the shade  $|\hat{S}_{TURT}$ , who visited the district north of Cooper's creek in 1846: At page 90, Mr. STURT states that, on the

morning of the 11th of November, they left their camp, "when the wind, which had been blowing all the morning hot from the north-east, increased to a gale." He adds:-"I sought shelter behind a gum tree, but the blasts of heat were so terrific that I wondered the very grass did not catch fire. At noon I took a thermometer graduated to 127 deg., out of my box, and observed that the mercury was up to 125 deg. Thinking that it had been unduly influenced, I placed it in the fork of a tree close to me, sheltered alike from the wind and the sun. In this position I went to examine it about one hour afterwards, when I found that the mercury had risen to the top of the instrument, and that its further expansion had burst the bulb - a circumstance that, I believe, no traveler has ever before had to record. I can not find language to convey to the reader's mind an idea of the intense nature of the heat that prevailed." Writing on the 18th, he says:—"The thermometer ranged from 110 deg. to 123 every day, the wind blowing heavily, filling the air with impalpable red dust, giving the sun the most forboding and lurid appearance as we looked upon him. The ground was so heated that our matches falling upon it ignited." At page 125, he states that "There were only two occasions in which the thermometer was noticed to exceed the range of 130 deg. in the shade,—the solar intensity at the same time being nearly 160 deg. The extremes between this last and our winters' cold, when the thermometer descended to 20 deg., was 133 deg."

The hot winds referred to by Mr. STURT, sweep across the Island to the southern coast, traversing the whole of the Colony of Victoria, and are but slightly modified in intensity and temperature by distance. Yet strange as it may seem, on the Darling plains, within 300 miles of 

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

the locality referred to by Mr. STURT, some of the finest flocks in the Colony are kept. The animals are subjected to the influence of the hot winds referred to, and never see artificial pastures or inclosures of any kind. Where dry and parched grass can be found, with here and there a bush, and water sufficient to quench their thirst, there sheep live and thrive, producing a superior quality of wool which brings in the English and French markets from 62 to 85 cents per pound. In a former letter I assured you that the piney barrens of the Southern United States could be rendered remunerative by stocking them with sheep. From personal observation extending from the Chattahoochee to the Atlantic, and from Florida to Maryland, I can assure you that the poorest piney barrens of the Southern States are Paradises when compared with many of the most profitable sheep runs of the northern portions of this Colony, where sheep are kept by the hundred thousand. The heat of the Southern States is not to be compared to that of this Colony, and all that is required to develope the vast resources of the South is for some one familiar with Australian sheep husbandry to introduce it there. If your present unnatural and unfortunate war comes to an early end, your obedient servant, in company with several of his Australian friends, intend making the attempt of utilizing the barren lands of the South. I have just received a letter from a friend in New York city who assures me that "sheep will not succeed in the South," that "their wool becomes changed to hair." Admitting this to be a fact, I am satisfied that it can be referred to careless breeding and not climatic conditions or influence. One great reason of the high price obtained for Australian wool is owing to its length and fineness of staple. Having submitted samples from various flocks for your inspection, you are in a position to judge. Careful breeding and climatic conditions have produced a wool peculiarly Australian, and I am convinced that the same end can be brought about in the South. The deterioration of wool in the South, is simply the sequence of cotton and corn having absorbed the entire attention of

Now, Sir, in compliance with your wishes, I have commenced my rapid and discursive descriptions of sheep raising in Australia, and I trust that at least some few of my facts will prove of interest to you. Thanking you for your kind communications,

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. KENWORTHY.

#### DOGS AND DOG LAWS.

BY J. R. DODGE.

Continued from page 386, last No. CONNECTIOUT.

By the latest law for the protection of sheep—that of July, 1863—the tax upon male dogs is one dollar each, females two dollars. The selectmen are authorized to collect of negligent collectors the taxes unpaid, as in the case of other arrearages due from collectors; and they are not empowered to abate such tax unless upon satisfactory proof that the dog is dead. The selectmen are also empowered to institute suit against the owners of dogs for the amount of damage for sheep maimed or killed; and if the owner resides in another town, the suit may be brought against that town.

The provisions of the former law, yet partially in force, require the registry of all dogs over three months old, and sanction the killing of all not registered; and persons neglecting or refusing to register are liable to a fine of three dollars each. Dogs of known bad character shall be killed, although registered: and it is lawful to kill any dog taken in the act of worrying sheep.

### NEW YORK.

The laws of this State upon this subject, as amended by that of 1862, impose a tax of fifty cents for the first dog, \$2 for each additional; \$3 for the first female dog, and \$5 for each additional. The assessors are required to annex to the assessment roll the names of persons liable. and supervisors must return them, when, if failure in paying the tax occurs, it becomes the duty of the collector, and the privilege of any other man, to kill the dog. The collector has a commission of ten per cent. on fines, and one dollar for each dog killed. The previous enactment provided that the owner of dogs killing sheep should be liable for injuries perpetrated and in case the owner should not be found, the loss should be paid out of the fund arising from the dog tax.

### NEW JERSEY.

By the laws of New Jersey dogs are taxed from fifty cents to one dollar each. Persons may lawfully kill a dog found worrying or wounding sheep; damages sustained by such depredations are collectable from the township committee, if the fund arising from such tax is sufficient. If the owner of a dog committing depredations shall neglect for twenty-four hours after netification to kill the animal, he shall forfeit ten dollars and costs to any person suing, and triple damages to the owner of the stock injured or killed. A provision is made for the assessment of damages sustained, to be certified by two disinterested freeholders, the amount not to exceed five dollars for each sheep or lamb killed. Some counties have had special enactments allowing full damages to be paid.

William M. Force, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, says that a recent act has been secured "by the provisions of which actual damages sustained by any person were estimated by appraisment by two disinterested freeholders, the oath of the owner being also required as to real cost and value, the township where the injury was committed paying the owner, if the fact is not a serious object is very rare that the wool is as it is usually coarser, harsher, and of style. It frequently, on proposed to the second actual of style actual of style actual of style actual of style actual of s

and the amount annually acertaind being laid upon the owners of dogs as a dog tax." PENNSYLVANIA.

No effective law is in existance in this State for the protection of sheep. The owner of a dog, knowing that he has worried or killed sheep, and failing to kill him after such knowledge, is liable for all damages done by him thereafter. A dog may destroy a flock of sheep, without danger to himself or loss to his master, until he has offended a second time. If he kills a second flock, and his owner conveniently ignores the fact of the former offense, he may await, with the wool yet in his teeth, for an opportunity to return once more to his mutton.

#### DELAWARE.

Legislation relative to protection of sheep was initiated early in this State. A law of 1811 made the owners of dogs liable to the value of all sheep killed by them; that of 1820 forfeited the lives of dogs at large without collars on their necks. By the law of 1811 the tax was from 25 to 50 cents for the support of the poor; by that of 1817 it was from 50 cents to \$3 for a fund to pay for sheep killed by dogs; by that of 1839 from 50 cents to \$1 for county purposes; by that of 1843 one dog was exempt, others \$1 each for conuty purposes; by that of 1853 from \$1 to \$2 for a fund to pay for sheep killed by dogs. These are repealed, their principle provisions being incorporated in the following laws:

"The owner or possessor of a dog which shall kill, wound, or worry a sheep or lamb shall be liable to pay the owner of such sheep or lamb the full value thereof, and it shall be lawful for any person to kill such dog. It shall be lawful for any person to kill any dog running at large in Newcastle county, beyond the owner's premises without a collar upon his neck with the owner's name upon it."

The law of 1862 requires an assessment list of persons owning dogs to be returned to the levy court. The tax is placed at 50 cents for each male and \$1 for each additional dog, and \$2 for each female dog, which shall procure the fund from which damages shall be paid, not to exceed \$3 for each lamb and \$5 for each sheep injured or killed, the remainder, if any, to go into the school fund. A dog not on the assessment list, which may be wandering or caught worrying sheep, may be killed. Persons paying taxes upon dogs are deemed to have property therein, and may recover damages for theft of or injury to such dogs.

#### MARYLAND.

In this State the owner of a dog proved guilty of killing or injuring sheep is required, upon complaint and exhibition of proof, to kill such dog, in default of which the owner of the sheep may kill him off the premises of his owner, or require a constable to do so, wherever found. If the dog shall be killed immediately by his owner, the owner of the sheep injured can have no cause of action; if not thus killed, his owner is liable for double damages, with costs, recoverable by an action of debt.

Several laws have been enacted to restrain dogs none of which have been very stringent or effective, or generally executed. The latest was passed by the general assembly in 1863, declaring it unlawful for any dog to run at large off the premises of the owner in the night season, between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, unles accompanied by the person owning or harboring the animal; and the owner or keeper is required to keep the dog upon the premises between those hours. It is of so negative and incomplete a character as to be practically worthless. The only real protection of an Ohio flock is a well-

## loaded gun in the hands of its owner. INDIANA.

A license is required, at fifty cents for the first male dog, one dollar for each additional dog, and one dollar in every case for a female dog. All unlicensed dogs are declared nuisances that may lawfully be killed. Accruing funds are set apart for the payment of damages suffered from injuries to sheep in the several townships. The sufferer has his option of the following remedies:- Within ten days after having knowledge of such depredations he may substantiate it to the satisfaction of the township trustee, and draw the amount at the end of the current year. or a pro rata proportion if the fund is deficient; or he may recover by suit full damages from the owner of the dog. A fine of from five to fifty dollars and liability to damages, recoverable by the owner, are the penalties for killing licensed dogs that maintain a fair canine character.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture reports that the law is so defective that it virtually amounts to nothing.—[To be continued.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

CORRECTION.—In giving, Oct. 1st, the list of entries in the Merino class, at the State Fair, we mentioned the ewe lamb of D. W. PERCHY of North Hoosick, which drew the first premium on single ewe lambs, as a Panlar. She was a full-blood Infantado, got by Mesers. Percey & Burgess' prize ram Gold Mine.

Polled or Hornless Rams.—T. McD. M. inquires "whether we would place any lower value on a Merino ram because he was hornless?" Were we to look only to practical utility, we should answer no. But fishion compels us to r. spond yes. Horns are characteristic of the Merino ram—a fine pair of them are considered ornamental to him by most Merino breeders—and they would consider him as defective without them, as South Down breeders would consider their rams with them.

WOOL ON WHINKLES.—J. SMITH of Cleveland, Ohio, wishes to know "if the wool is ever so fine on the wrinkles of a Merino sheep as elsewhere, and if not, if the fact is not a serious objection to wrinkles?" It is very rare that the wool is as good on the wrinkles. It is usually coarser, harsher, and much more destitute of style. It frequently, on prominent wrinkles, has a miserably "towy" look compared with the rest of the fleece. This is an objection to wrinkles—and would become a very serious one if they were extended over the whole body of the sheep as some extremists are now attempting to extend them.

Scours.—Two or three breeders of this State write us that their sheep scour considerably without any perceptible cause, and ask what should be done to prevent it. The scouring is doubtless occasioned by the tender, watery grass which has grown so rapidly during the incessant rains of the last few weeks. Bringing them into the sheep houses at night, to racks full of dry, sweet hay, would soon correct the evil, should any steps be found requisite.

Colds.—We hear complaints, too, of prevalent colds among sheep—and we regard them as occasined by the same cause—excess of wet weather. Bringing them in nights would also be beneficial here, provided their stables are well littered and well ventilated. But confinement in a damp, warm, close stable, would tend to increase the disease, and to produce it where it did not exist. Administering medicines for light or odinary colds is not generally resorted to or considered necessary.

CABBAGES AND APPLES FOR SHEEP.—J. R. of Buffalo, N. Y., is informed that cabbages and apples, (particularly sweet ones,) given daily in moderate quanticularly sweet ones,) given daily in moderate quanticularly sweet needs of the opinion of the opinion, however, that feeding a portion of his breeding ewes freely with sweet apples, last winter, caused them to bring forth uncommonly small, weak lambs, most of which perished. At all events his ewes so fed produced such lambs, while those fed differently produced good, strong lambs. Will others who have fed their breeding ewes sweet apples, apprise us of the result?

BROOM CORN SEED FOR SHEEP.—J. M. GASKELL of Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis., writes his experience as follows:—"Some fifteen years ago, while residing in Livingston county, N. Y., and engaged in the cultivation of broom-corn, I sold large quantities of seed to various persons for sheep feed, they at that time considering it not only a cheaper but a better feed for sheep than Indian corn. Whether they still adhere to that belief or not I am not able to say; but my own opinion is that broom corn seed mixed with corn, say one-third corn to two-thirds broom-corn seed, makes a good and wholesome feed. I would not feed it unmixed with other grain, especially to breeding ewes. Cattle and horses do well on it mixed as above stated."

## Communications, Etc.

#### THE "OLD REVOLVING HORSE RAKE,"

I noticed in a late RURAL an inquiry for the name of the person who invented the "Old Revolving Horse Rake, now in use," and in a still later Rural, what purported to be an answer to that inquiry. Now, I suppose that the gentleman from Attica wishes to know who was the inventor of the "Revolving Horse Rake," so extensively and almost exclusively used throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States. The patent for that rake is before me. "No. 104," dated, "Tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-first." Signed by "JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State," and "HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents."

The Farmer from Attica will see that this is by no means the first rake invented; nor was it the first "Revolving Horse Rake;" but it is entirely different in the mode of regulating the revolving motion of the rake, and also in the mode of regulating the pitch of the rake, from any previously invented, and is the same as the one now in use, having superceded, so far as I know, all previous inventions, and stills holds its high pre-eminence over all subsequent inventions of the kind.

The rake, which held the highest rank at the time, the one of which I am writing, was invented by Moses Pennock, a copy of whose patent is also before me, dated "this twentythird day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four." Signed. "JAMES MONROE, by the President; JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State, and WIL-LIAM WIRT, Attorney General." This patent was for an improvement on a rake invented by the same man, June 26th, 1822. A copy of this patent is also before me. This rake is described as having both the thills and handles attached directly to the rake head, by means of iron bands, in which the rake head revolves; and the mode of regulating the revolution was by means of what the inventor calls a "press-rod and shoulder." similar to a ratchet-wheel.

The rake mentioned by Mr. Cox as being invented by Mr. Conklin, I have never seen. It is probably one of the 103 invented previous to the one now in general use. The rake mentioned by Mr. Cox is certainly not in general use, and it seems to me there is no ground for him to make the claim for it which he has.

The name of the inventor of the rake, se generally used, is HIRAM HUNT, who resided at the time he made the invention, in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., and now resides in West Milton, Rock Co., Wis. Mr HUNT informs me that he invented his Revolv ing Horse Rake in the year 1835, but, for lack of funds, did not take out his patent until December 10th, 1836, nearly a year and a half afterward. He then made every effort and employed all his means to introduce it into use, meeting at first almost universally with indifference from his neighbors. One man says "hay raked with it will give horses the heaves;" another, "it will reduce the price of labor, and injure the laboring man;" another, "it is no better than a pitch-fork." Still another, having infringed on the right, making his own rake, sent, or pretended to send his son, a young lawyer, to Washington, who brought back the report that Mr. H. had no patent; and this was in every mouth. He then tried to introduce his rake into favor with the good people of Massachusetts; but they, as if to insult him, followed after, scratching with their hand rakes, although he assured them they could not save a shilling a day. One of his neighbors, making a slight change in some part of the rake, and pretending to have obtained a patent, but which in reality

was a simple alteration for which he could not obtain a patent, invited others to join him in his piratical enterprise, and was seconded in this by a well-known plowmaker of Utica, (and I believe at one time an alderman of that eity,) who acted as his agent, and told Mr. H. in substance that he was a d——rascal, pirating on this man's rights.

The rake soon began to grow into favor, and several mechanics along the valley of the Unadilla, instead of buying the right, like men, which they might have done for a nominal sum, joined hands and went into the business without a right. Some of these men were professing Christians, men of standing in society, who, when asked why they did this, replied, others make your rake without a right, why not let us; sue them and establish your right and then we will pay you." Others steal, therefore let ws steal; stop their stealing, and we will stop stealing. Good logic! sound moral philosophy, isn't it? Compel a man to establish his right, which you know to be as valid as the warantee deed of his farm, by ruinous lawsuits, which he had not the means to maintain. Was this Christian? Was it even human? Should this article fall under the eye of any of these men, I should like to have them put these questions to their consciences, and answer them by the light of their professions. Having driven the inventor from the field, who did not have the means to support his claims in a court of law, they soon began to pirate on each other, to the infinite delight of the farmers, and were compelled, not unfrequently, to sell their rakes for \$2.50 per rake, and sometimes even as low as \$2.

The invention of the "Revolving Horse Rake, now in use," has truly been invaluable to the farmers of the country - worth perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of New York State alone. But let the farmers who have reaped and are still reaping the benefit of this invention, remember that the man who gave them this valuable implement of farming, has never been suitably rewarded for his invention and trouble of introducing it into use, but to-day, at the age of 67, is obliged to till another's land, and having neither horse nor horse rake, has for the last ten years raked his hay with a hand rake. I, too, would join with the Farmer of Attica, in doing him honor. Is he not worthy, not only of honor, at the hands of every farmer, but also of something more substantial? Is he not worthy of honor also, at the hands of the great Agricultural Society of his native State? Ought he not to have a new lease of his patent, that the people of these more liberal, and may I not hope more Christian times, may have an opportunity of rewarding him as he deserves to be rewarded? JUSTICE.

## RUBAL NOTES FROM VERMONT.

is past, and the harvests are all gathered and secured. And, generally speaking, the laborsof the husbandman have been well remunerated. The earlier crops may have suffered from the effects of the drouth to some extent, but the later harvests are more than an average and fully matured, so that storehouses, and cellars in particular, are literally overflowing with the bounties from the never-failing lap of Mother Earth. The root crops, notwithstanding the early fears of an entire failure, are super-abundant and of the best quality. The potato yield, in particular, in this State is extraordinary. The tubers grew almost entirely after the rains the middle of August and first of September; their rapid growth and great dimensions were truly wonderful. 275 bushels are reported to have grown on 90 rods of land, and specimens are shown which weigh from 4 pounds to 4 pounds and 10 ounces. The round Pink-eyes and Jackson Whites are the common varieties of field potatoes; their average yield is from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. The Stevens, Early Blues and Nova Scotia varieties are most generally rejead for table use the Stevens being t The California species are grown to a considerable extent for starch and for stock feeding. Starch mills that have lain idle and run to decay for the last three years are this season repaired up and put in operation.

Our largest and best farmers, however, prefer to work their coarser varieties of potatoes by muscular machinery and convert them into beef, as the best and most effectual means in the end of enriching their pockets and their farms. The pocket interest, that is, to acquire gain, is supposed to be the controlling principle with the farmer in his farm operations and speculations; but he should not overlook the fact that his soil, like his ox, must be well fed in order to thrive; and to grow potatoes for starch or the market requires an equivalent return to the soil of all that is taken from it, or the soil is becoming by the means less fertile and productive. As a rule, to grow potatoes, either for starch or the markets, is exhaustive business for the soil and the farmer's purse if continued in; and, as I said before, our progressive farmers in Vermont see the "point" and are governed accordingly. I. W. SANBORN.

Lyndon, Vt., 1864.

## HOW TO MAKE A HORSE'S MANE GROW.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—In answer to Inquirer "What will make a horse's mane grow?" I would recommend him to mix with one pint of bay rum, one ounce of sugar of lead, one ounce of lac sulphur, and one gallon of rain water. Shake well before using. Almost every day wet the skin at the roots of the hair. This mixture, well applied, will also prevent the shedding of the hair on man and beast, and restore it to its original color. I have seen heads perfectly bald produce a new youthful covering by this application in a short time.

S. W. JEWETT.

## Rural Notes and Queries.

Now THAT ELECTION IS OVER, and the Country again safe (in the opinion of a majority of the people,) the excitement attending a most intense political canvass is rapidly subsiding, and those so recently engaged in partisan strife are calmly returning to the peaceful avocations of every-day life. Of course all are not happy in the result, but in one thing they seem are not nappy in the result, but in one thing they seem to agree cordially, vis., that, whatever party is in power, or whoever is President, it is very essential that work should be done on the Farm, in the Shop, Factory, Counting Room, Office—indeed, in every useful pursuit, productive or otherwise. As a natural consequence, most people will begin to figure and labor assiduously to promote their own interests, including that of their families, friends and immediate community. They will aim to supply both the physical and mental requisites of their households - food for the mind as well as the body. Good books and periodicals will therefore be in demand, such as the various members of the family can study and read with both profit and pleasure during the leisure days and long evenings which are coming on apace. Of these it should be the aim of every one to "get the best"-and of course none of its friends will forget to secure, and recommend to others, the Rural New-Yorker as the best in its sphere of journalism.

A Noble Spectacle-Was that presented by the citizens of the Loyal States on Tuesday week—when we had a quiet, orderly Election, and a peaceful termination of perhaps the most exciting political contest ever known in America. And this too when the Country was involved in civil war, and party spirit and rancor and hatred were apparently at fever and fighting heat. Thank Heaven that, even under such circumstances, our people have again demonstrated that they are capable of governing themselves - thus refuting the constant predictions of the revilers of republican institutions all over the world. Even in the great cities, where "evil (as well as ardent) spirits most do congregate," there was no bloodshed, outbreak or disturbance. A contemporary well says that England boasts her superiority in many respects, but we may safely challenge ner to equal us in this. Those who so nobly governed themselves at the Election—the minority as well as the majority-may, we think, safely be entrusted with the duty of electing Presidents and Governors to rule over and govern them. Universal suffrage, universal peace and quietness at the polls are the crowning glory of our institutions. Let the American people thank God and take courage!

THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER" AREAD !- In these times which try the souls and purses of newspaper editors and publishers, it is consoling to know that some of our contemperaries are in clover. Rven though ' misery loves company," we have so much of it that we can afford to be both just and generous in the rare instances in which there is occasion to rejoice in the spparent good fortune of our brethren. And we hereby congratulate brother and Celonel WARREN of the Culffornia Farmer-for that whereas the two latest numbers of his hebdomadal which have reached the RURAL sanctum indicate that his is a paying institution, even in war times. The Farmer is a double quarto, (some larger than the RURAL,) of 40 columns. One of the eaid late numbers contains twenty-four columns of advertisements, and the other "more of the same sort" of profitable (to the publisher) reading. The price of the Farmer is \$5 per annum-\$8 for six months. If our readers would permit us to charge a like price and devote over half the paper to advertising, it is more than probable that we might be on the right side "when this ciuel war is over." But we will not speculate on such an improbability!

WHAT WILL THE POLITICAL PAPERS DO?-Now that Election is over their "occupation's gone." Certain 'organs" of both parties have had a great time for some months, and what with political leaders, libels and lies, we don't see how they can come down to the matter-of fact, honest business of furnishing newspapers "pure and simple." They may prove simple enough, but after such wallowing in the mire and dirteating as many of them have indulged in, we think a transition to purity will be somewhat difficult! Of course the public palate will relish a change of pabulum, if not too much disgusted and nauseated to venture a further taste. If the half they have told be true, most of the late candidates-including Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan-ought to be summarily arrested, and put in penitentiaries or-suspended! But the papers were only "talking in a Pickwickian sense"-didn't mean what they said—and no doubt their readers were enabled to "see it in that light."

VERMONT SHEEP GOING WEST.—We have frequent advices, by letter and in exchanges, of sales of Vermont sheep to Western breeders and farmers, and will here chronicle one or two. Mr. B. J. BIDWELL of Tecumseh, Mich., writes us that he has just received from Shoreham, Vt., a very fine Tottingham ram, bred by Marion Norte, for which he paid \$500. The Ohio Farmer of last week says that B. H. Rosers, the veteran flock-master of Castalia, went through Cleveland a few days ago "with another lot of fine young sheep from Vermont. He had eignty-three in all—thirty or forty of them being nice ones."

SOME POTATOES !—Mr. CEATTON LEWIS Of Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa., writes us in this wise:—"A few days ago I shoveled up a bushel of potatoes (of the kind known here as Chilia) and then picked out of the bushel twenty-five that averaged one pound each. A neighbor plaked out four that averaged 2½ lbs. each. Another neighbor sorted out two that weighed 3 lbs. cach. And I have just picked up one, known here as California, of 2½ weight—length 8 inches. The above specimens are fit for the table." Mr. L. may well add, as he does, that "Potter Co. is ahead yet"—especially in the potato line.

FEEDING TURNIPS.—Will not some of your readers, who have had considerable experience feeding turnips to stock, tell me through your columns, at what season they find it most profitable so to feed them; and what kind of stock is most benefited by them; and what is the best mode of preparing them for stock?—NLSGABA COUNTY FARMER.

Food for Milon Cows.—Will you, or some of your readers, inform me what is the relative value of potatoes and "shorts," pound for pound, as feed for cows giving milk during the winter, when a large quantity of milk is desired? Also, the value of buckwheat and other kinds of grain as compared with the above?—A

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—How much Hungarian grass seed does Mr. Prass call "a small quantity" to sow with wheat to prevent the chinch-bug from destroying it?—A. H., Wasikeska, Co., Wis.

WINTERING BEES.—Will you, or some of your readers, please give me through the Rusal the best method to preserve bees through the winter? An early reply will be deemed a favor.—W. G. HAMILTON.

THE AUGTION SALE OF GRAPE VINES, (the Iona and Israella,) advertised in this paper by Dr. Grant, is worthy the special attention of nurserymen and others.

## Morticultural.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH RIENNIAL MEETING .- CONTINUED.

DISCUSSION ON RASPBERRIES.

Philadelphia Raspberry .- PARRY of New Jersey.—It originated in the county of Philadelphia. It is hardy-perfectly hardy-both in winter and summer. I have it, planted in all situations. Its crop is uniformly large. I have never protected it. The cane is strong, upright, smooth, purple in color. It propagates by sprouts from the roots-does not sprout from the tips of canes. It bears its fruit upright. It is productive—the second year after planting yielding for me 220 bushels per acre. The fruit is large-not equal in flavor to some other varieties-red-darker than the Red Antwerp-firm for carriage, and sells well. It is larger than the Purple Cane, a firmer fruit, but not so early. It is the only fruit we ever had that would yield more per acre than the strawberry, with half the labor attending its production. It is said that it was taken from the woods in 1838, in Philadelphia county, now embraced in the city of Philadelphia, by F. DEDAKER, and planted in his garden. It is rather slow to propagate.

that for twenty-six years such a raspberry should be grown, and yet its merits not have been discovered. I fancy I have had it many years. There are better and larger berries. Where the Hornet, Brinkle's Orange and Franconia can not be grown, it will do to plant the Philadelphia.

BERGEN of New York.—When I first knew about raspberry culture, the berry sent to New York was the Purple Cane—that alone. Forty years ago a raspberry was grown which answers the description given of the Philadelphia. It propagated in the same way, except it propagated readily from roots. This superceded the Purple Cane for twenty years in the market. But it finally went out of cultivation because it began to winter-kill. It was known as the Red raspberry.

PRICE of Pa. - Who knows about ALLEN'S raspberry? It brought, when first introduced into Philadelphia, eight cents per quart.

KNOX .- I have three favorite varieties. I put Brinkle's Orange down as best. Franconia, next, is a large, red raspberry, good flavor, bard berry; it canes well and is profitable. Third is the Improved American Black Cap. It grows popular, and I find it is difficult to supply the market demand for it. Next, I place the Hornet, Pilot, Imperial, Sonchetti and Jonet. The Hornet is the largest berry I know of, and a beautiful fruit. It has not so good flavor as some others. Sonchetti is white, and has a fine flavor. Jonet is white, solid, and not so large. All of these do well with me.

DISCUSSION ON STRAWBERRIES.

KNOX of Pa.-It is or ought to be well known that varieties deteriorate, and their value depends upon locality and cultivation. The Triomphe de Gand is and has been my favorite strawberry. It is profitable as a market fruit. It does not yield as great a number of bushels per acre as Wilson's Albany, but it affords me a greater profit.—Wilson's is an excellent fruit for canning—ought not to be planted for a table fruit.

In selecting varieties, we ought to seek to cover the season. I cultivate the Baltimore Scarlet, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Golden Season (Seedling?) The last named is excellent, and has been too much overlooked. It is a Canadian berry. I think it folly to cultivate hundreds of varieties. My aim is to find which are best adapted to my soil, location, the market demand, and fill out the season. I should not like to be without Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Golden Season (Seedling?) The Shall plant it largely. Trok lope's Victoria, Kitley's Goliah, Nimrod and British Queen, I recommend as foreign varieties.

Russell's Prolific.-HOOKER of New York .-This is a productive berry, large, handsome, of good quality, not very firm. For home use I think it of the highest excellence. It has a pis-

tillate flower which is a drawback. PARRY of N. J.—It gives great satisfaction in New Jersey when planted with staminate varieties. It is considered the best. And that means a good deal with us. We sent six thousand bushels of strawberries to market in ten days. It has competed with other varietes on exhibition and in the market, and succeeds in winning favor. Wilson's Albany is used as a fertilizer with it.

PARSONS of New York.-We like this fruit very much.

Buffalo. -- ELLWANGER .-- Is not the berry called the Buffalo identical with the Russell's? HOOKER.-I do not think it is. Those who have seen them together think them distinct. BARRY.-Is not the foliage and habit very

similar? BRAGDON. - There may be a similarity, but I think the form, flavor and general character of the fruit distinct from Russell's Prolific. It has not so good a flavor, consulting my own taste,—is not so sprightly and acid. Its fruit is more regular and uniform than Russell's, as I have seen the latter; and the flower is hermaphrodite.

Triomphe de Gand .- PARSONS of N. Y .-Some people regard this as worthless as a market berry.

HARKENS of Pa.-It is not found profitable in Northern Pennsylvania.

PARRY of N. J .- It does not succeed well

size and is enormously productive. It is a strong grower. I have seen berries of this fruit between seven and eight inches in circumference by measure. The productiveness of strawberries depends upon their habit of multiplying crowns. This it possesses in a remarkable degree. Its color is not the best, but good. The same may be said of its quality. But on the whole, it is probably the most remarkable strawberry ever raised. It throws entirely into the shade all such plants as the WILSON'S Albany.

BERGEN.-I have seen this plant and its fruit and can only confirm all that Mr. MEAD has said or it.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

PARRY of New Jersey.—Cranberry culture is growing in importance. The general result is, however, that it does not succeed on upland as a cultivated crop. I have tried it several years. Low, poorish land is the most favorable -land on which water once stood and has been drained, and which can be flooded at will. The object in selecting and preparing ground should be to control moisture. The ground or bed should be nicely level, and the plants cultivated the first and second years, after which they will occupy the whole ground. They should be flooded in winter and the water left on the bed until all danger from spring frosts is over-the blossoming retarded. When the vines can be Knox of Pa.—It seems to me a little strange so managed, cranberry culture is successful and remunerative. On uplands they do not do well nor pay as well as strawberry culture.

BATEHAM of O .- I have known of a large number of experiments in the cultivation of this fruit, on all sorts of soils, but know of no successful results.

TROWBRIDGE. - The most successful culture I have seen has been on swamp bottom-the swamp simply burned over, with no other preparation. The vines grew enormously and bore heavily. They had been planted four years and kept clean. They are flooded in winter, water being kept on until the 15th of May. They are sometimes flooded in summer—during drouth or to destroy worms. This is an important consideration in the preparation of a yard. The varieties cultivated generally are the Large Cherry, Bugle and Bell. The last named is the best variety.

HOVEY of Mass.-On swamp lands where they can be flooded, cranberry culture succeeds. They can be grown on uplands for farm use, but not profitably for market. Flooding is necessary for the reasons named—to retard blossoming and destroy worms. And it is an exceedingly profitable crop. I know a man who gets \$1,000 per acre annually for his cranberry

At this point the Committee on Resolutions made a report, in part, and asked to be and were continued. Our notes contain no notice of the final report; and neither the Secretary nor reporter have it.

The report of the Committee on New Fruits vas presented and accepted.

Letters were read from Dr. H. SHREEDER of Bloomington Ill., and V. P. PIERCE of the District of Columbia.

#### PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES OF PRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Eds Rural New-Yorker.—We notice in a recent number of your valuable Journal, a communication from Mr. L. L. FAIRCHILD, of Rolling Prairie, Wis., in which he expresses the hope that the Publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary would, in some future issue of that work, provide for a want which Mr. F. and others have felt, and which we curselves have often experienced-a Pronouncing Vecabulary of the names of foreign fruits and flowers. We are just ready to issue a new and greatly improved edition of the work alluded to,\* and the question of meeting such a want as Mr. F. expresses came up distinctly before us, but it did last I regard best. The Fillmore has been not seem practicable and expedient to attempt strangely overlooked. The Russell's Prolific is to meet it in a work like ours, for two or three reasons. A prominent one is, that these names, as in current use, are constantly changingnew ones frequently introduced, and old ones passing away. Hence, a list tolerably complete this year, would be very imperfect next, and five or ten years hence, well nigh useless. For example, there comes up in France a new variety of pear, dahlia or strawberry, and receives a new French name. We import alike complete French Dictionary would show the proper pronunciation of that name. Indeed. that would not always, since the fruit, or flower, would very likely take its name from some person or place, and these proper names would not be found in an ordinary Frenck Dictionary. Thus the strawbery Triomphe de Gand, the dictionary gives you Triomphe (meaning triumph) and its pronunciation tre-omph or tre-yonoff, and de (of) duh; but not Gand-which we take it, is the name of some person or place. This suggests another want-the meaning of the term as well as its pronunciation. Let us suggest one or two ways of partially meeting (for we see not how it can be but partially met) the case. (1) Procure a small sized French Pronouncing Dictionary, say Meadows. Take one of the names Mr. Fairchild mentions-Beurre gris à hiver; turn to the diotionary for Beurre, you find its pronunciation buhe-rai, meaning butter or butter pear. Now Beurre (with some appendage) is a name common to a great variety of pears, and fixed for one, it is fixed for all. Gris (pronounced gree) gray à hiver; d', of, hiver (ee-vair) winter — Winter Gray Butter Pear. So in other cases. 2.)You, Mr. RURAL, in your hebdomadal, might from time to time farnish lists of the more

with us.

Agriculturist.—MEAD of N. Y.—This is a great berry in its way. It grows to an enormous

\* The work has since been issued; and we are in receipt of a spheroid copy of the New Russtrated Edition, which will be noticed in the appropriate department of a future number.—Ed.

popular foreign names of fruits and flowers, with

their pronunciations, and so keep pace with the changes.(?) Publishers of works on fruits and flowers could furnish fuller lists; and (4) the publishers of Webster's Unabridged will hear the subject in mind and see if they can aid in the G. & C. MERRIAM. matter.

Publishers of Webster's Unabridged. Springfield, Mass . Sept , 10. 1864.

#### DR. TRIMBLE AND THE APPLE-MOTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-In the report of some remarks of mine before the late American Pomological Convention, as published in your paper, there is an error that should be corrected before the proceedings are published officially. In speaking of the coil of hay rope as a trap for the larva of the apple moth, I stated that on one apple tree I had found ninety-seven (97) at one time. I think the report in the RURAL says eight (8)-this is a difference that will take from the hay contrivance most of its merit. In looking over my diary to-day I find that the number caught on that tree, by this one hay trap, is nearly two hundred (200); and by a very careful examination within a few days of the body of that tree, both above and below the trap, but one could be found that had taken refuge under the rough bark, excepting under this hay band. On neighboring trees-both apple and pear-that are old enough to have scales of rough bark, great numbers of these larvæ can now be found.

I do not know that these wrappings of hay rope are any better as traps than cloths or leather would be, but they will have a great merit in being both cheaper and of easier applieation, especially in large orchards.

From very extended observations, especially this last season, I have seen what a terrible evil this apple moth is becoming to the cultivators and consumers of pears and apples—in some parts of the country even more serious than the Curculio itself. If you feel like stirring up your fruit growing readers to the necessity of going to work in earnest to subdue this enemy before it becomes master of the situation, I will willingly furnish you with some extracts from my journal of observation.

Very respectfully yours,

J. P. TRIMBLE.
Newark, N. J., Nov. 7, 1864.

REMARKS.-We find by reference to our notes that Dr. TRIMBLE did say 97 instead of seven as we published. The error was made in copying or re-writing from the notes. We shall be very glad indeed to receive extracts from your journal and publish the same.

#### POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

A New Pear.-Mr. GEO. L. BARKER of New Lebanon, has presented to us a seedling pear, grown from the seed planted in 1825, by Mrs. MARY V. GILBERT at Lebanon Centre, Columbia Co., N. Y., which she has named the "Vanderpool." The pear is of medium size in good seasons-of a fine orange color, when ripe-entirely free from the lichen or black fungus, so fatal to many of our best fruits. It is of the melting or buttery variety, strongly resembling the Virgalieu or White Doyenne, and it is the opinion of many of our best pomological connoisseurs to whom it has been subjected. that it will prove a valuable substitute for the Virgalieu or Devenne; now so nearly becoming extinet at the East, from the prevalence of that parasite the lichen. The tree, as represented by those who have examined it, exhibits strong evidence of its being an original seedling variety, from the peculiarity of its growth and the thorny and spurry limbs.—L. B. L.

The French Seedling Strawberry.-We saw the French Seedling at several establishments with different soils the first season, and on all it surpasses in good qualities all the praise heretofere lavished upon it. It is of thrifty growth. sustaining itself in summer's drought and winter's cold without injury. It is immensely productive; the fruit ripens early, is of large size and fine form, a shining scarlet color, and of the highest flavor .- Culturist for September.

## Notes and Queries.

GRAPE CHATTER AND THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL Society.—A correspondent, writing about grape culture says:-"I think practical men who wish togo into the business, must be somewhat puzzled by reading the article and the name, and nothing short of a the proceedings of this Seciety. I can not make much sense out of their various and often conflicting views. You should learn this much at least: that the experience of one man in one locality is no guide for you in another locality except so far as conditions of soil, climate, elevation, exposure, &c., are the same. Discussions like these from men living hundreds of miles East, West, North and South of each other, give the reader a sort of pomological geography of the country. And if he is a thoughtful, analytical man, he will at once proceed to classify the facts he thus obtains from all parts of the country, and use them when he finds them available. When two or more men agree, he should note their respective localities, the character and position of the same relative to his own, and he can readily decide whether their accord will be available for his use. Facts that, abstractly, appear of no value, may be, when combined, of the greatest service. And it is a great fault with many cultivators that they let other people do too much thinking for them, and base their action too much on other people's experi-

PLANTING APPLE AND PEAR SEEDS, &c.-(J. S.) If you have your ground prepared, and it is dry or well drained, von can sow your weed this fall. Some, how ever, prefer to pack such seed in sand and keep it cool and moist until spring, and then plant it as early as it can be got in the ground. Plant an inch deep. The seed of stone fruits, such as therry, peach, &c, should be planted this fall, or so exposed that they will freeze during winter. Where neither is done, we have seen the stones carefully cracked with a hammer and planted. But they should be kept cool and moist during winter. Plant three or four times the ciameter of the seed in depth. A light, rich loam is a good soil in which to grow trees if you have it. A well drained soil is necessary.

## Pomestic Gconomy.

#### ON THE REMOVAL OF STAINS FROM SILK.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Pharma ceutical Journal writes:-" Being anxious to discover some means by which the color could be restored that had been extracted from a violet silk dress by acid-juice having been accidentally thrown upon it, I applied to more than one chemist and druggist, thinking there must be some chemical agent which would restore violet, as spirit of hartshorn, it is well known, will restore black.

Not being able to obtain any information on the subject. I thought of trying some experiments for myself; the first, proving successful, may be worth recording, if only to amuse the more learned with an account of the simple attempts of an amateur.

Having recently superintended the 'iodine process, for annihilating a blot of marking-ink silk; the plan I adopted is as follows, and will to have it so white.—U. S. Economist.

serve as a recipe:-Brush the portion of fabric with tincture of iodine; then, after a few seconds, well saturate the spot with a solution of hyposulphate of soda, and dry gradually; the color is perfectly restored, and I consider my experiment highly satisfactory.

I should have stated that it was knowing something of the chemical composition and properties of iodine that induced me to make the experiment which I have described."

#### TO CLEANSE WOOL.

MAKE a brine, take a pint of salt to a pailful of water or thereabout, heat it hotter than the hand can be held in it but not to boiling; put in the wool, set it off from the fire, let it stand from ten to thirty minutes, as convenient; take it out to drain, as it will be too hot to wring, then wring it, saving the brine as a pailful may be used to cleanse fifteen pounds by heating over. Rinse it in two or three waters; warm water is best. Try this and if you are not pleased with it I am mistaken, for many of my neighbors come from linen, it occurred to me to try it on violet to me wishing to know how I cleanse my wool

53,818 SOLD IN 1863---72,083 SOLD in the FIRST 9 MONTHS of 1864.

#### HIGHEST PREMIUM

## UNIVERSAL CLOTHES

"Life is too short and human strength too precious for our 'womankind' to be kept at the old process of Washing and Wringing."-Rev. T. L. CUYLER

#### WASHING DAY





House-keepers! Take your choice!

#### WITHOUT THE WRINGER, The Clothes are Destroyed.

The experience of every person shows that clothes are damaged more in one day's washing than in six days' wearing. Tender spots are made more tender, small holes made larger, and seams and buttons are started by the violent straining and twisting of the hand-wringing.

### The Health is Impaired.

Very many women can unquestionably attribute their ill health to the extra labor of Washing Day, increased by the severe straining of the muscles in wringing, and keeping the hands and arms all day in the dirty suds.

### Time is Wasted.

The washing of an ordinary family usually occupies nearly an entire day when done by hand, and very large articles (quilts, etc.) being difficult for one to handle, are often hung on the line dripping wet, and dry slowly, especially in the short days of winter.

## Labor is Lost,

Not only in trying to do the washing in the most difficult and tedious way, but the articles, after the old-fashioned hand-wringing, require five times the amount of mending that is rendered necessary by the wearing only; besides much additional time and labor is lost in making new garments to supply their place.

#### WITH THE WRINGER, The Clothes are Saved.

There is no straining, twisting, or pulling to pieces of delicate and cos ly fabrics, no seams ripped or buttons loosened. The clothes pass through as smooth and evenly as from a Sewing Machine, and in as sood condition as before washing. Clothes washed with the Wringer will last three times as long as when done by hand.

### The Health is Preserved.

Not only is the waste of precious muscular strength avoided by the use of the Wringer, but that disagreeable and very dangerous custom is obviated of keeping the arms submerged to the elbow, and suddenly changing from hot to cold water, as in hand-wringing.

### Time is Saved.

The washing that by hand requires a day's work, can with the Wringer be accomplished before noon and with far less fatigue, and the clothes being thoroughly pressed, will dry quickly, (free from streaks,) and in winter are not liable to freeze on the line.

### Labor is Economized.

With the Wringer more work can be performed with less help and with much greater ease than by hand. One lady says.—'I had to pay a washerwoman before, but now we do the work ourselves." Another:—'I can now go to bed and sleep after washing day," etc. The U. C. W. can easily be used by a child twelve years old.

### COTTON IS HIGH! ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTISED BY ALL!

## THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER

Was pronounced superior to all others at

The World's Fair, in London, 1862, Received the Bronze Medal (highest premium) at the Great Fair of the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN NEW YORK CITY, 1863.

It has also received the

### FIRST PREMIUMS

at the following brain Pains.		
NEW YORK	1862	1863
VERMONT		I863
PENNSYLVANIA	1863	1864
MICHIGAN		1864
INDIANA	1863	1864
ILLINOIS	1863	1864
IOWA	1863	1864
WISCONSIN		1864
CONN. RIVER VALLEY FAIR-		1864
CHAMPLAIN VALLEY FAIR		1864

and at the principal COUNTY and INSTITUTE FAIRS throughout the land. In OHIO, Premiums are awarded only to Wringers made in that State.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE

The only Wringer with the

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, For turning both rolls together, and which positively prevents the rolls from

BREAKING OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

Without Cog-Wheels, the whole strain of forcing the garments through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-Wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-Wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, beatdes the extra strain upon the clothing.

No Deviation to be Made in the Price, under any Circumstances

			Pn	ICES.	Sin.	of Rolls.
Ņο.				T.	ength.	Diameter.
1.	Large F	amily	Wringer,	#1411	¼ in.	2½ in.
1%.	menium	٠.	и	1911	⅓ in.	1% in.
2.	Medium	۰ ۲۰	44	10 9	32 in.	1% in.
2%.	Small	66	66	910	in in	1% in.
3,	Small	LC	44	8 8	% in.	1% in.
8.	Large H	[otel	46	2014	in.	21/2 in.
18.	Med. La	undry	- 66	SU17		2½ in.
23.	Large	"	-4	4517	% in.	3½ in.
M	a 10 and	09 4				-76

and 22 to run by steam or hand. Pullies, \$5,00 Nos. 18 and 22 to run by steam or hand. Pullies, \$5,00 per pair.
Nos. 2% and 3 have SMALL ROLLS and NO COGS! all others are

## WARRANTED.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE.

## "The Best is always the Cheapest."

### CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE!

The sale of the Universal Wringer offers to good mer lucrative and permanent business. It is not an article of mere taste and luxury, like books, maps, etc., but sells readily when they would not. Many men who have been canvassing with these articles and with other Wringers, are now engaged with "THE UNI-VERSAL" because it Pays the Best, is durable, and gives satisfaction to the purchaser.

To each Canvasser certain territory is assigned and

EXCLUSIVE SALE GIVEN WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE PATENT RIGHT.

In many places the Wringer is already being sold, but wherever it is not, the field will be given to the first responsible applicant.
For further information, circulars, etc., address

JULIUS IVES & CO.,

347 Broadway, New York.

## Tadies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THIRTY-FIVE.

THE passing years, the little years, Have stolen thy youth away; 'Till thirty-five have crown'd thy head; Thou art middle-aged to-day.

Thy mother sits, perchance, and thinks He is a man I know; And yet he is the babe I press'd In loving arms upon my breast A little while ago."

"How cunning were his toddling steps When first he learned to walk; I've treasur'd up, as pearls, the words, That sweetly fell, like song of birds In babbling baby talk."

"And what a sunny hearted boy My baby grew to be!
As full of life and joy and fun, As fall of mischlef, too, I own, As any boy could be."

"But while I watch'd the darling child I proudly call'd my own, I saw him taking up with joy Life's burdens; then I knew my boy To be a man had grown."

"He's thirty-five years old to-day: I wonder! Is it so?-The babe I fondly lull'd to rest A little while ago."

The mother thus, perchance, recalls From mem'ry's treasur'd store The years now passed, whose sunny gleams Shine only in the land of dreams, Returning nevermore.

Yet mourn not for thy youth, my Friend. There's many a fairer gem. Work on, in Faith: for even now, Thy toil and trust weave for thy brow A richer diadem

Onward and upward pressing still, Cast no sad look behind. Dost see, through clouds and mist afar There thou shalt surely find-

Not thy lost youth-thy glorious crown! Thy palm! Thy harp of gold! Thy Saviour's smile! Thy promised rest! A life eternal with the blest Where nothing groweth old.

October 28th, 1864.

NETTIE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ. 84,

WE do not enough stop to look at and feel about and enjoy the great and good things of this life embraced in humble form. We murmur and fret, and say harsh, ungrateful words where we ought only to give constant thanks giving, and glorify our lives with the radiations of pure hearts, humble, grateful lives.

I walked into a neighbor's kitchen the other day. Busied about her household cares, was the sweet-faced, patient, self-sacrificing mother -Mrs. GREY. She is a Christian woman. She loves GoD, loves her husband, and their children. In a corner of the kitchen stood Miss KITTY GREY, as she calls herself, or requires was not all she was doing. She was spoiling vites. her pretty face, her reputation for good nature and sweetness of disposition, and goodness of heart, by pitiful repinings at her lot, murmurs that she should be compelled to waste her time doing what she was really above doing, and complaining to and of her patient mother, whom she seemed to think the primary cause of her peculiar troubles. At last she appealed to me for aid in enforcing her grievances, and to indorse the justness of her complaints.

Shall I tell you what I think of your mother? And if I do, will you try faithfully to think of her as I do?" I asked. She would, she said. I asked her if she had ever read ELSE's tribute to her mother in the story of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family." She had not. So I tell her what I think she ought to think of her mother, in ELSE's own language, as follows, saying that I think it one of the most beautiful and touching tributes to the mother I

"Of the mother, I can not think of anything to say. She is just the mother-our own dear patient, loving little mother-unlike every one else in the world; and yet it seems as if there were nothing to say about her by which one could make any one else understand what she is. It seems as if she were to other people (with reverence I say it,) just what the blessed Mother of GoD is to the other saints-St. Catherine has her wheel and her crown, and St. Agnes her lamb and her palm, and St. Ursula her eleven thousand virgins, but Mary, the ever-blessed, has only the Holy Child. She is the blessed woman, the Holy Mother, and nothing else. That is just what the mother is. She is the precious little mother, and the best woman in the world, and that is all. I could describe her better by saying what she is not. She never says a harsh word to any one or of any one. She is never impatient of the father, like our grandmother. She is never impatient with the children, like me. She never complains or scolds. She is never idle. She never looks severe and

Happy the child who can pay such or a similar tribute to the mother—happy she who sees and only looks to see the sacrifices which a mother's love makes for her child. Happy the mother who begets such respect, reverence and love in the hearts of her children by her everyday life.

#### GIRLS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

FROM intelligent physicians, having extensive practice in this city, we learn that, of the women of New York embraced in that class whose circumstances raise them above the necessity of labor, nineteen-twentieths who have reached the age of thirty are seriously diseased, and of their daughters nine-tenths have impaired health at the age of eighteen. In this class of society, for the last ten years the deaths have exceeded the births, so that, if it were not recruited by accessions from the country or from the lower class, it would disappear in a single generation. This may be an exaggerated statement, and we care not to insist upon the figures, but there is ground for alarm. The diseases are chiefly dyspepsia, nervous affections, spinal curvature, etc. The causes are easily found. Our artificial life, want of proper exercise, stimulating diet, emotional excitement. Our young ladies feast at the same table as their parents, using the same luxuries and stimulants. They enterinto society before they enter their teens; they take but little exercise, and that spasmodically and of the most injudicious kind-the exercise of the lower limbs. What is the remedy? Exercise in the open air, the use of the broom, spinning-wheel, the washtub, which would develop the muscles of the arms and chest, expand the lungs, and pump the blood vigorously through the veins. But, next to a properly regulated exercise, girls need a properly selected food, both physical and intellectual. It would be well also to let them know that there is a distinction between girls and women, and that the social enjoyments, the late hours, and the emotional excitement which can be endured by the one cannot so well be endured by the other. All this may be little heeded now, but the time may come when young men in search of wives will deem a broom in the hand of a lady more ornamental than a curve on her back; a knowledge of mathematics better than an acquaintance with romances; and a group of healthy children more acceptable in a nursery than a council of eminent and distressed doctors.

#### STRENGTH VERSUS SWEETNESS.

VERY plain but clever women, who are restlessly conscious of their plainness, but decline to adopt the attitude of humiliation, will discharge their impressions with a bang, like the bolts of a cross-bow, in a way that shows they almost triumph in disregarding the etiquettes of social suavity; but, after all, they are better worth talking to, and will generally succeed more entirely in getting out of themselves and changing for a time the moral atmosphere they carry about with them, than those who lose half the singleness of their aims in the study of pretty attitudes, or in watching the effect of each drop in the healing stream of their conversation. Conscious beauty and a conquering ease of carriage in man or woman ooze out in a mannerism that generally awakens, and always ought to awaken, a sort of reactionary thirst for hard, healthy hitting-just as you are apt to come away from the unctious moral elequence of the Bishop of Oxford with a strong resolve never again to indulge in a sweet and persuasive manner, and a wish to rub off the impression by striking some one intellectually on the spot. The consciousness of a winning and persuasive grace, physical or moral, may be very pleasant; but we suspect it is a pleasure that palls upon the possessor, as herself to be called, washing dishes. But that it certainly does on the recipient of such sua-

### FALLING IN LOVE.

"BECAUSE" is laughed at as a woman's reason for doing a foolish thing, but there never was a man or woman who could give any other for falling in love. Any attempt to prove otherwise only proves they did not fall in love at all. Some people fall in love with the swiftness and force of an electric shock, while with others the process is so gradual that the fact is not dis- struggle for truth and right that makes us noble covered until some accident or emergency reveals it to the interior perception. Second love succeeds first love much more easily than is generally imagined. A sigh or so; a tear or two; a sudden fondness for Byron; a neglect, for once, of one's favorite dish at the dinner-table; a deter mination to inquire which is the easiest mode of ending life, drowning or Prussic acid; a love of solitude and moonlight; a feeling that nobody can understand, or sympathize, or appreciate you, and then a revival of spirits, and a conviction that it is wrong to commit suicide; and then-second, or third, or fourth love even, as the case may be-perhaps the unhappy individual gets married, and the attachment remains permanent; but if it be so, is it from the force of habit, a sense of duty, or because the subject has really and truly fallen in love for the first time, the rest being all illusions?-Jennie June.

### ALL ABOUT DIMPLES.

DIMPLES are the perpetual smiles of Naturethe very cunningest device and lurking place of When earth is dimpled by dells and Love. valleys, it always seems to laugh; when the ocean is dimpled by the breeze, it sparkles with joy beneath the sunshine of heaven. We can not look for frowns on a dimpled face; frowns and dimples will not associate together. How soft, how roguish, how beautiful are the dimples in the elbows and shoulders, the pretty hands and feet of the rosy babe. Mothers dote upon those darling dimples, and delight to kiss them. But perfectly enchanting dimples, at least to the eyes of an enthusiastic young man, are those which come peeping out of the cheeks around the mouth of "sweet seventeen," when sweet seventeen essays some arch, provoking sally, peeping out and flying away the moment after, coming and going with the most bewitching coquetry.

## Choice Wiscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ONCE

BY CLIO STANLEY.

Twas a summer morn, and the sky was clear, The wind breathed soft in my list'ning ear, The sun poured down its golden beams, Bright'ning the earth with its radiant gleams:

Yet not one drop Of the mellow light Came to my heart In its heavy night.

'Twas a summer eye, and the sunset's glow Was bathing in beauty all things below, The little birds singing their joyous song, Swift borne and re echoed the clouds among Yet not one note Of the sweet-toned lay, Echoed my heart, At the close of day.

'Twas a summer night, and the pale moonbeams Shone over the forests and over the streams, And the twinkling stars, forever new, Lovingly look'd from the changeless blue: Yet will star-beams fall Nevermore on my heart, Bidding its grieving

And tears depart.

Thus came the morning, the evening, the night, And far into cloudland faded the light, My heart was stilled, tho' it never slept,-Day long and night long I wearily wept. And the tear-drops fall Evermore on my heart, While the olden dreams From their chalice start.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker DUTY

THERE are many words freighted with an earnest deep meaning—words whose full import and truth are never realized, e'en through the many lights and shades of a life's experiencewords which we use as thoughtlessly and as unworthily as are tossed the crisp leaves before an autumn gale. But there is one little word, simple in its form, modest in its beauty, which comes to us all with a deep, earnest meaning which we can but feel and realize. 'Tis a beautiful vet a stern word, for it tells us in unmistakable accents, that the great principle of life is involved in fulfilling its precepts. It is one of those stern monitors which so conflict with our many fond desires and yearning anticipations. Its name is Duty. Ah, the hidden meaning of this little word can never be told. That most impressive teacher, Experience, can only perfectly realize all its truth to us. It is this teacher alone that can ever tell us how much there can be in one little word.

It is pleasant to sometimes patronize the freedom of gayety-to be and to act just as our happiness would seem to direct and under its magic influence to even lay aside our better judgment. In fond, happy dreams, we love to revel; and while we would fain drink all the sweets of life's cup, and cull all the lovely flowers upon life's highway, we would call that power unwelcome indeed which bade us cast it all aside and battle with the stern realities of life. It is at such times that Duty comes, and with its gently admonishing finger points out that better, truer way, tells us there is a great responsibility resting upon us all, and bids us break the bright dream of the past and nobly embody the future. Duty sometimes asks us to do many trying things. It bids us east away the brightest hopes of our life. It calls forth many an eloquent tear, and for awhile we may not see the silver lining of the dark cloud which so obscures our mental horizon. Yet it is said "the brightest stars are made to pass over the face of the darkest night," and so surely will the bright morning, studded thickly with gems of hope, succeed our midnight of holy trial. It is this men and women. Earth is necessarily the center of bitter trials, yet let us not forget the fact that around it, with all the faithfulness of a steady truth, revolves the satellite of glorious

Many times our eyes fail to see, for swimming tears of sorrow which well up from the heart, yet through faith and submission the soul shall withdraw and confine the surging billows, and clearer and more beautiful than ever shall we

see the great object of life. Mothers learn by a costly experience the demands of Duty, and they weave around it the most glorious shades of love tints. Their brighteyed, hero boys stand pleading for their consent that they may add their might to the downfall of traitors. They think of all the dangers that will surround their boys, both moral and physical, and yielding to human nature, are about to exclaim, "We can not let you go." But upon the stormy sea of that mother's heart the lighthouse of Duty beams clearly. She sees its inspired radiance, and e'en though the storm rages fearfully, she cuts loose the fastenings which binds her boy to the parent vessel and prayerfully bids him "go." Ah, it is Duty that has filled our quotas so readily, Duty that has prompted mothers to give up their bravest, Duty that enshrines our nation's banner with

untrammeled honor. Kind RURAL readers, has Duty many crosses for you? Does the burden seem heavier than you can bear? Perseveringly conquer them all. Remember that by so doing you are perfecting that nature which GoD intended should pass trial. Let your life be not "found wanting" O. J. PRICE. in the fiery furnace. Adrian, Mich., 1864.

An ungrateful guest is like the lower jaw, which, when the bodies die in the morning, falls away from the upper by night time.

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

I LOVE pictures. Although I am no artist, and could not even sketch a door-post, yet I delight in pictures of all kinds, and have many of them which I call my own and value beyond all price. I have a little gallery in which I hang every choice gem that I find, but it is never full, though every day adds to my store of treasures. I am rich; I have a wealth of pictures there, all painted by the greatest of artists, and yet they cost me nothing. There are miles and miles of them, yet a small room contains them all. There are landscapes, sunsets, scenes upon the water, cloud scenes, portraits, flowers, and everything you can imagine, but you can not see them, for Memory keeps the key, and I only am an admitted spectator. Every picture that I see in my friends' parlors is mine when I have looked upon it. But the grandest pictures I own are done by a Royal Artist upon the canvas of Nature. They were done for me-else why should I see them, and why should they give me pleasure? All things that i see are pictures—all of them made for me, to thrill me with their beauty—to make my heart purer and holier as I look through them and see the great love and goodness of the Artist, the Teacher of us all, who loves to please His children—all designed to touch my heart and make me better, even though they show me evil against the good. SYLVIA.

#### THE TRUE KING.

WHERE a person that is poor, that is out of health, that is surrounded by many discouragements, and that is made to suffer in various ways, lifts himself above his misfortunes, and cheers his companion and children, and fights want on this side and on that, and bears humiliation, putting it under his feet, without losing faith in God, and saying to all the world, "I can be poor, and yet be a man"-oh, crown him! You pass him by; but you do not know what you are passing by. Kings sometimes walk incognito, and then they do not wear crowns. There are kings in your streets. There are men walking about in your midst that wear crowns in their hearts, which, if they were to put them on their heads, would shine so bright that you would think that twilight had dawned. There are thousands who understand and obey the injunction of the Apostle, when he says, "Ouit you like men, be strong." I tell you they are heroes; and angels know it, if you do not. And angels know what to write down. When you laid the foundation of that big house, they forgot to record that in heaven. And when the walls went up, and the beautiful apartments were finished, and the whole magnificent structure was completed, of the architecture of which you were so proud, as sure as you live they forgot to put that down. And when you unrolled your rich carpet, and hung your fine pictures, they forgot to make a note of that. But when that man went down out of his splendid mansion into a fourth-class house, in an obscure street, shedding, it may be, some tears, as a tribute of nature, and gathered his little flock on the first evening around the fire and made the room bright with love, and faith and prayer, you may be certain that they put that down. They remembered that. And when that man went on from day to day, and from week to week, there was not one noble heart-beat, there was not one generous purpose of fidelity, there was not one resistance to temptation, there was not one thing that made him a man in his trouble that God did not see. that angels did not behold, and that by-and-by will not be sung in glory in heaven.—Beecher.

### THE DECAY OF CONVERSATION.

THE ancient art of talking is falling into decay. It is an ascertainable fact that, in proportion to an increased amount of population, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now-a-days have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the seaside, they read; we have met misguided individuals out in the open fields with books in hand; young folks have been seen stretched underneath trees, and upon the banks of rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, or within forests-everywhere men pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the earliest, latest, highest occupations of life, they read. The fact is incontestibly true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay plety; according to which, the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.-Chambers' Journal.

DEPEND ON YOURSELF .- Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their outset in life in a good and comfortable business. This a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one against him who starts with a

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves which we cannot suffer in others is neither better nor worse than to be more willing to be fools ourselves than to see others so.

## Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. I AM WEARY.

BY MRS. MATTIE D. LINCOLN.

I AM weary, O, so weary, Of earth's toil, and pain, and strife, Waiting for a barque to bear me Where they say is endless life.

I am weary, O, so weary-Father, strengthen me, I pray, For each trial, for each conflict, While I here a pilgrim stay.

JESUS said we should not weary But continue doing well. He's gone hence to fit up mansions, Where the weary ones may dwell.

Then, O Father, when I'm weary, Strengthen me for JESUS' sake; When at last I sleep forever, May I in thy Kingdom wake. Canandaigua, N. Y., 1864.

#### POLICY vs. PRINCIPLE.

WIIAT does a man really mean by saying of a thing that it is "theoretically just," or "true in principle," or "abstractedly right?" Simply that it accords with what he, in some way or other, perceives to be the established arrangements of Divine rule. When he admits that act is "theoretically just," he admits it to be that which, in strict duty, should be done. By "true in principle," he means in harmony with the conduct decreed for us. The course which he calls "abstractedly right," he believes to be the appointed way to human happiness. There is no escape. The expressions mean this or they mean nothing.

Practically, therefore, when he proposes to disobey, he does so in the hope of improving this guidance! Though told that such and such are the true roads to happiness, he opines that he knows shorter ones! To the Creator's silent command-" Do this," he replies that, all things considered, he thinks he can do better! This is the real Infidelity, the true Atheism: to doubt the foresight and efficiency of the Divine arrangments, and with infinite presumption suppose a human judgment less fallible! When will man "cease his frantic pretension of scanning this great God's world in his small fraction of a brain, and know that it has, verily, though deep beyond his soundings, a Just Law; that the soul of it is good: that his part in it is to conform to the Law of the Whole, and in devout silence follow that, not questioning it, obeying it as unquestionable.

"To think we can better ourselves by deserting the road marked out for us, is an impious assumption of more than divine omniscience."

Why is not man adapted to the social state? Simply because he yet partially remains the characteristic that adapted him for an antecedent state. The respects in which he is not fitted to society are the respects in which he is fitted for his original predatory life. His primitive circumstances required that he should sacrifice the welfare of other beings to his own; his present circumstances require that he should not do so; and in as far as his old attribute clings to him, in so far is he unfit for the

All sins of men against each other, from the cannibalism of the Carib to the crimes and venalities that we see all around us; the felonies that fill our prisons, the trickeries of trade, the quarrelings of nation with nation, and of class with class, the corruptness of institutions, the jealousies of caste, and the scandal of drawing rooms, have their causes comprehended under this generalization.—Herbert Spencer.

### TEMPTATION.

To be tempted is, indeed, a part of the Christian's inheritance. The disciple, in this respect, is not above his Master. Character must be tested at every point. We are to be winnowed and refined; our faith, our patience, our love, and our obedience, are all to be tried, that they may be "found unto praise, and honor, and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." Even the promises of God pre-suppose the conflict, while they pledge the victory over trial. They assure us that the floods shall not go over us, nor the flame kindle upon us, (Isa. xliii. 2,) though we must pass through them; that tribulation, which must come, shall work patience, (Rom. v. 3); that a way of escape shall be opened to our faith out of every temptation, before it exceeds our ability to bear it, (1 Cor. x. 13); that the Refiner's fire will only remove the dross, (Mal. iii.) Temptation has its uses. It developes men's characters, and brings them out as the light of the world and salt of the earth. We know Job best through his conflicts with Satan. We know the fidelity of Abraham, and the strength of his faith, through his trials. We know Daniel best in the lion's den; and his brethren in the furnace; and Bunyan in Bedford jail.—Rev. W. L. Parsons.

A MAN's imagination seldom enters into the sphere of the affections, but a woman's is there and always busy. It has a thousand beautifying processes to accomplish, and so far, perhaps, its office is salutary. But it has also a thousand painful possibilities to suggest, and so far its work is purely evil. It torments the heart in which it is born, but this is not the worst; without severe control it will torment the objects of that heart's affections.

As the best tempered sword is the most flexible, so the truly generous are the most pliant and courteous to their inferiors.



## Aseful, Scientific, &c.

#### A CHEAP BAROMETER.

EVERY farmer should carefully observe the "signs of the weather," and shape his business to suit. He may not be able to foretell the state of the weather by a barometer, or by observing the movements of index pointers. But if he will commit to memory the following quaint effusion of Dr. JENNER, who was celebrated in his day for his practical sense, he will find in them a useful guide:

"The hollow winds begin to blow." The clouds look black, the glass is low; The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep, The spiders from their cobwebs peep. Last night the sun went pale to bed, The moon in haloes hid her head; The boding shepherd heaves a sigh. For, see! a rainbow spans the sky; The walls are damp, the ditches smell, Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel. Hark, how the chairs and tables crack! Oh! Betty's bones are on the rack; Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry, The distant hills are seeming nigh; How restless are the snorting swine, The busy flies disturb the kine; Low o'er the grass the swallow wings, The cricket, too, how sharp he sings! Pass on the hearth, with velvet paws, Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws; Through the clear stream the fishes rise, And nimbly catch the incantions flies: The glow-worms, numerous and bright, Illumed the dewy dell last night; At dusk the squalid toad was seen Hopping and crawling o'er the green; The whirring wind the dust obeys, And in the rapid eddy plays; The frog has changed his yellow vest, And in a russet coat is drest; Though June, the air is cold and still, The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill; My dog, so altered in his taste, Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast; And see you rooks, how odd their flight, They imitate the gliding kite, And seem precipitate to fall. As if they felt the piercing ball:-'Twill surely rain. I see with sorrow, Our jaunt shall be put off to-morrow.

Remember that there are three variable qualities of the atmosphere, from which result variations in the weather - these are, its weight, temperature, and moisture; and by a careful observation of these, it is possible frequently to predicate the weather we are likely to have.

#### SLEEPING WITH THE MOUTH OPEN.

MR. GEO. CATLIN, in his quaintly got-up monograph, "The Breath of Life," attributes very many human bodily ills to the extraordinary habit, so common, he says, among the people, of sleeping with the mouth open—in this condition breathing being injuriously performed through the mouth, instead of the safe and natural process through the nostrils. Upon the list of ills said to be produced by this bad habit, we find wild dreams, nightmare, nervous debility, impaired digestive action, and, besides, no end of unpleasant consequences derived from these and other sources. If one-half of what he affirms be true, it can not be improper to take account of what he has inculcated. But we do not mean to do so here just now. Our disposition at present would dispute the soundness of certain conclusions offered for acceptance. For instance, we do not believe that sleeping with the mouth open is the sole cause of disturbed and unrefreshing slumbers.

We do not seek to deny that this bad habit is a powerful cause of mischief to the brain, the nervous system, and to the organic functions generally, but it is not admitted to be the sole cause. A man must be very far gone in the vanity of his own theory, who can attempt to explain so many things to the eye of reason and observation as George Catlin does, by the simple act of sleeping with the mouth open. Disturbance of the mind, when sleep overshadows the brain, may proceed, we think, from other causes than breathing though the open mouth. Fear or extreme anxiety, produced by external circumstances upon the waking mind, is an invincible cause of unquiet sleep, whether the mouth be open or closed, but of course it would be all the more intense if the mouth were kept

### RELATIVE SIZES OF ULTIMATE ATOMS.

PROFESSOR GUSTAVUS HINRICHS of Iowa State University, communicates to Silliman's Journal an article on the distribution of the dark lines in the spectra of the elements, in which he reasons from the few facts yet known that these lines will probably be found at regular intervals in their spectra. He concludes that the lines must be produced by the bulk of the particles or atoms, and that an exact knowledge of the laws and distances of their distribution must lead to a knowledge of the relative dimensions of the atoms themselves, in length, breadth and thickness. He remarks:-"Thus optics will give us the form and size as chemistry has given us the weight of the atoms."

### A FROG IN A STONE THIRTY YEARS,

WE have just had one of those instances which show that some reptiles can exist without air, food or water for a very long period. I have read with interest various accounts of toads found grown over in holes in trees and imprisoned in crevices of rocks. A frog was recently discovered by a mason of this place, in the center of a stone which had been in a wall above thirty years. When discovered and released, it quickly recovered its muscular action | 20 times in a minute, the quantity of air conand began to hop about. It was, however, write. - J. B., Johnstown, Pa.



CERES AND POMONA,

THE above fitting emblem is an appropriate | to gather the golden grain. The inventive illustration at the close of a season which has genius of man has destroyed much of the poetry been most bountiful in producing the staple of Agriculture. The shepherd's crook is seen Grains and Fruits of the country. Let it be a | no more, and the sweet notes of his well-tuned reminder of the causes we have for gratitude | pipe float no more on the evening breeze. The and thanksgiving.

On the left is CERES, the daughter of SATURN, wheat, to denote the realm over which she sickle, the only implement used in ancient days | rejoice in present good and future progress.

unsightly cradle and the ponderous reaping machine have taken the place of the poetical and the fabled inventor of Agriculture, who sickle, which, in our childish days, we were was honored by the ancients as the goddess of wont to see men and maidens wield so grace-Corn. In her left hand is seen the ripened fully, and wave with joy, as they shouted the "harvest home." Poetry falls before utility, ruled, and in her right hand she holds the and while we love the beauty of the past, we

On the right sits POMONA, the goddess of the rich fruits of the earth.

Fruit and Fruit Trees. From frost and blight and all evil, she preserved the fruits of the garden. In her hand she holds the horn of plenty, and scatters upon the earth its rich treasures-the luscious Peach, the melting Pear, the Melon and the Grape-gifts worthy of a goddess. It was a poetical idea, this belief in a protector of Fruit and Trees-a beautiful goddess, with sleepless eyes. But, we have learned the unpoetical lesson, that only by labor and skill, and unceasing watchfulness, can we obtain

#### FOR BAROMETRICAL OBSERVERS.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA, the celebrated London meteorological instrument makers, give the following rules for observing the barometer. Sir John Herschell some years since published an essay on this instrument, but it is not so simple or so intelligible as this:

A RISING BAROMETER .-- A "rapid" rise indicates unsettled weather.

A "gradual" rise indicates settled weather. A "rise" with dry air and cold increasing in summer, indicates a wind from northward; and if rain has fallen better weather is to be

A "rise" with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from northward. A "rise" with southerly wind indicates fine

A STEADY BAROMETER - With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance

of very fine weather. A FALLING BAROMETER .- A "rapid" fall

indicates stormy weather. A "rapid" fall with westerly wind indicates

stormy weather from northward. A "fall" with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hall in summer, and snow

in winter. A "fall" with increased moisture in the air and heat increasing indicates wind and rain from

the southward. A "fall" with dry air and cold increasing in winter indicates snow.

A "fall" after very calm and warm weather indicates rain, with squally weather.

#### A SUBSTITUTE FOR BRANDY IN CASES OF EXHAUSTION.

In the "Transactions of the Obstetrical Society," London, Dr. Druitt recommends for this purpose lean beef, chopped up, inclosed in a jar and subjected for an hour or more to heat, when it will separate into three portions, fat, fiber and liquid essence. Strain off the last and separate the fat by means of blotting-paper, when a clear amber liquid is obtained of an intensely aromatic smell and flavor, very stimulating to the brain. Different samples of meat yield differert quantities of it, and it contains a variable proportion of gelatinous matter. It yields on evaporation about one-sixteenth of solid residue which soon effervesces on exposure to the air from the saline matters contained. This is not intended as a substitute for common beef-tea. but it is recommended as an auxiliary to and exhaustion or weakness, attended with cerebral depression. It is free from bulk, and exerts a rapid stimulating power over the brain. In the invaluable.

### PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.

THE number of bones in the frame work of the human body is 260-108 of which are in the feet and hands, - there being 27 in each.

The quantity of blood in adults is, on an average, about 30 pounds, which passes through the heart once in four minutes.

Only one-tenth of the human body is solid matter. A dead body weighing 120 pounds was dried in an oven till all the moisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to 12 pounds. Egyptian mummies are bodies thoroughly dried, and usually weigh about seven pounds.

The lungs of an adult ordinarily inhale 20 cubic inches of air at once, and if we breathe sumed in that time will be 800 cubic inches, or totally blind. This frog is still living while I 48,000 inches an hour, and 1,152,000 inches in a day, which is equal to eighty-six hogsheads.

## War Piterature.

Gen. Grant taking Paducah.

COLONEL WM. S. HYLLYER, formerly a member of Gen. Grant's staff, related the following in response to a serenade in New York

I remember well three years ago in August, when Gen. Grant was in command of the district of Cairo, news was brought to him that the rebel army had seized Paducah, and were moving on Columbus. He telegraphed to Gen. Fremont, who was then in command in Missouri, asking permission to go and take Paducah. It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. Hour after hour passed and no reply came from St. Louis. Seven c'clock came, and the officer announced the troops had embarked and the caissons were ready; still no answer. The operator at St. Louis was questioned about the telegram, and he replied that the dispatch had been placed in Gen. Fremont's hands; and, gentlemen, he had telegraphed to Washington to know whether or not it would be policy to invade the sacred soil of Kentucky, and gentlemen who should have been the heroes of this war were playing the part of walking gentlemen. Midnight came, and still no answer, when Gen. Grant, turning to me, said:-"Come on; I will take Paducah if it costs me my commission." (Cheers.) And the morning sun shone on the Federal bayonets marching through the streets of Paducah. This act not only sayed the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, but paved the way for those expeditions which ended in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. We started back to Cairo and there we received instructions to "take Paducah, if you are strong enough." This is a circumstance in the military history of this war, which shows you the great characteristic of Gen. Grant.

## A Tribute to Gen. Bidwell.

A CORRESPONDENT, Writing after Sheridan's last battle of the death of this General, says: Than this noble General no officer was more beloved or more respected in the whole army. His was the form that, on that portentous evening in the Wilderness, when the right of the Sixth Corps, being the right of the army, was surprised and broken, sat among the bullets on his horse, in the language of Gen. Sedgwick, "like a man of iron," coolly directing the movements which repulsed the enemy, gave us back the field, and saved the whole Army of the Potomac from disaster. I visited him this afternoon partial substitute for brandy in all cases of great in a house where he had been conveyed after his wound, and where he was dying. Stretching out a pale hand, a hand known of long friendship, a hand whose grasp was always an honor, sequelæ of severe and exhausting labor it is but which was doubly precious and tender at such an hour, he said, "Good-bye," with the words added, "I am going fast."

"Indeed, indeed, General, I hope it is not so

"Such is fate," was his reply, as the shadow of more than mortal suffering passed over his face and darkened it.

### A Neutral Cornfield and its Reunions

"THERE is a cornfield between our lines at one point, a little to the left of Cemetery Hill. The opposing pickets will creep into that for an ccasional friendly chat, or for a barter, or for a came of cards—only think of it! Two of them were playing a game a few days since, with Abe Lincoln and Jeff. Davis as imaginary stakes. The Lincolnite lost. 'There,' says the winner,-'Old Abe belongs to me.' 'Well, I'll send him over by the Petersburg express,' responded the defeated Yank. One day last week there had been a lively shelling and some musketry firing during the forenoon-of course don't capture me!"

but little talking. After dinner there was a slack of hostilities. A Johnnie rose up on the parapet of his line, and shook a paper as a sign of truce, then sprang over in the corn-

"At once a hundred men from either line were over their works and side by side, swapping papers for papers, tobacco for coffee or ack-knives, hard tack or sugar for corn cake. New acquaintances were made. In some instances old acquaintances were revived. A Connecticut Sergeant found a townsman and schoolmate in a Sergeant from over the way. A Connecticut officer found a kinsman in a rebel officer. A loyal Maryland regiment was vis-a-vis with a Maryland secesh regiment. Manylinks of union were there. One found a brother on the other side, and yet another his own father. There's the romance of war for you!

"After a little time the swapping of the day was done, and officers and men returned to their own lines. All was quiet again until the artillery re-opened fire. Then a half score of loiterers sprang up from their concealment in the corn, and scrambled back to their places behind the works. Thus the fighting and the chatting alternate. Queer business this war!"

### The Confederate Ten-Dollar Bill

A MEMBER of the Second New York Artillery, writing to a friend, incloses a ten-dollar Confederate bill. The bill is printed on inferior paper, but the mechanical execution is very good. The letter gives the following account of the manner in which the bill came into the writer's possession:

"I send you a ten-dollar Confederate bill; I will not ask you to give me credit for it, any more than the credit of fighting for it. I was out on picket the other night, and my pit was Towards morning we agreed not to fire at

"He asked me what I would give him for a plug of tobacco? I offered him an old jack-knife, which he agreed to take. He told me to bring it over. I could not see it, so I told him to come and get it! At length we agreed to meet each other half-way. We did so, and made the exchange; but mark his treachery! I had scarcely turned my back to return when he collared me and tried to drag me into the rebel lines. We had quite a scuffle. At last I got the villain by the throat with my left hand; I then threw my right leg behind him, and backed him over it! Down came the Confederacy! As he struck the hard ground his pocket-book fell from his pocket; also the knife I had given him. These I picked up in quick time, and ran to my pit.

"When 'Johnnie Reb' got up he looked daggers. He would liked to have made a rush upon me, but I don't think he liked the looks of my rifle pointing towards him. I found nothing in the pocket-book but twelve dollars, two of which I sent to my mother, and ten I reserved for you."

## After the Battle, Oct. 19th.

A CORRESPONDENT Writes after the battle: The scene at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters tonight has been wildly exciting. Scores of officers are here, talking the battle over. Gen. Custer arrived about 9 o'clock. The first thing he did was to hug Gen. Sheridan with all his might, lifting him in air, whirling him around and around, with the shout-"By Jove, we've cleaned them out and got the guns!" Catching sight of Gen, Torbert, Custer went through the same proceeding withh im, until Torbert was forced to cry out—"There, there, old fellow;

## Beading for the Young.

#### THE GIANT.

BY MRS. HAWTHREY.

"Do tell me why the kettle's lid Is moving up and down; And why that smoke comes puffing out So flercely from the kettle's spout— It sprinkles, see, your gown!"

"Ah! Charile, boy, you do not know That under that small lid A giant, powerful and strong, Who pushes ships and trains along, Is in the kettle hid."

"A real giant! oh, mamma, You must be in a dream." "No dream, my child; the slave of man. He does more work than horses can; The giant's name is Steam. "Giants of old were mighty men.

Who mighty deeds could do; So when one does the work of ten, In digging mine or draining fen, We call him giant too. "And steam has strength for works so vast, You can no giant name,

Which tell the story of the past, That ever did the same. "And you, my boy, will learn one day, How that which moves the lid, Can with the ponderous piston play,

In all the books, from first to last,

And make the fly-wheel spin away, And work as it is bid." [Moatreal Witness.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WILLIE'S CHRISTMAS [GIFT.

"ALLIE, tell HARRY and JENNIE and WIL-LIE to come into the library; and be real still about it, for I want to tell you all a secret," whispered Susie Lee to her brother, one morning after breakfast. Mrs. LEE had gone out to do some shopping, so the children had a good time for their secret convention. As soon as they were all in the room, SUSIE, who seemed to be the only one who understood the secret, began to tell them what it was. "You know," she said, "it is almost Christmas time, and we always have some nice presents on Christmas. You think it is KRIST KRINGLE who] sends them to us, but I've found out where they come from. It is our father and mother who give them to us."

"No, it isn't, it is KRIST KRINGLE," shouted

"I'll tell you how it is, little brother," said. SUSIE. "Do you know what Christmas is?" "It's a day when we get ever so many good-

"That's not all of it, WILLIE. It is the birthday of CHRIST. GOD, the good, gave Him to come into this world, where we are all wicked, and help us to be good like Him. So He was God's gift to us. And Krist is only another name for Christ. And you know all our good things come from Him. God jouts it into the hearts of our parents to give them to us. And I think that as they always give us presents, we ought to give them some too. It

will make them know that we love them." "Oh, yes," cried all the rest; "let us give

them some Christmas gifts, too." "Where will we get money enough to buy things that will please big folks?" asked HARRY.

"And what can we get that they will like?"

said JENNIE. "Susie can tell the best," said Allie; "let her make a plan for us. We ought to, for she was the first one to think of it."

"I think they would like something that we make ourselves better than anything we can

So it was agreed by all that they should each quite close to the rebel line, so much so that I | make something for this object, and give their had a talk with a 'Johnny' directly opposite. parents a pleasant surprise. There were a great many sly talks in corners, and a great each other, and then we got on more friendly deal of quiet work going on for a few weeks. There was an unusual amount of painting and drawing done, needle-cases, work-boxes, pincushions and slippers made. But there was one little curly head which could think of nothing good enough to give "Mamma," and the face of little WILLIE was sometimes very sad as he saw the others doing so much. The little hands were busy helping all they could, and the little feet ran quickly when there was something needed to aid in the work of love.

On Christmas morning, after their own gifts had been discussed, they gave their presents, and a surprise it was, indeed, to the glad parents. All but WILLIE. He had hidden behind his mother's chair, and remained there until the rest had gone from the room. Then he came timidly and laid a little paper in his mother's hand.

"Mamma," he said, in a trembling voice, "I couldn't make you anything, but I love you just as well. I could not think of anything else to give you, so I've brought you one of my pretty curls. Is it good enough for a Christmas present, mamma?"

There it lay, the beautiful golden ringlet which had hung about the face of her darling. Tears came to the mother's eyes as she took it; not tears of sorrow, but of gladness-of joy for the love of the precious child, which knew of no way to express itself but by a curl.

"Yes, WILLIE. darling," she said, as she pressed him fondly to her heart; "you love mamma, and that is enough for a Christmas gift."

warm kisses she pressed upon his brow, and told him beautiful things as the little arms clasped her neck, till her darling nestled down against her heart and slept. No child ever gave its mother a better, richer Christmas gift, than little WILLIE, for he gave her his heart and love, which were more precious to her than all the costly things that wealth could possibly purchase.

L. JARVIS WILTON. L. JARVIS WILTON. purchase.



FY WO WASS

THE RYDING

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Aural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

BOCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 19, 1864

#### NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

IT has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care sgainst unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citi-zens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, zens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unsual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by our immigration, while He has opened to us new sour ces, of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resulution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brught by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, Presi-

dent of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almiguty God, the benefi ent creator and ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid that on that consists that the recovery humble themselves. cosion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up renitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all gen-

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

But the Donald of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THERE have been twenty Presidential elections (including the one held on the 8th inst.) since the Federal Government was inaugurated under the present Constitution. The people have made choice of eighteen Presidents and the House of Representatives two. The 4th of March is the day designated by law for each newly elected President to enter upon his duties, though there have been two exceptions to this rule. Gen. WASHINGTON took the Chair of State (first term) on the 30th of April, 1789, (no quorum of Congress having assembled at an earlier day to canvass the Electoral votes,) and Gen. TAYLOR on the 5th of March, 1849, (the 4th being Sunday.)

The first election by the House took place in 1801-THOMAS JEFFERSON and AARON BURR having each 73 Electoral votes. On the 36th ballot the House made choice of Mr. JEFFERson by the vote of nine of the sixteen Stateseach State having one vete. Mr. BURR became Vice President—he being entitled to that office in consequence of his having the highest number of Electoral votes after the choice of President was made. The Constitution made it the duty of each Presidential Elector to vote for two persons for President - designating no one for Vice President. A person then as now, to be elected by the people, was required to have a majority of all the Electoral votes. If no one had a majority the House was to choose the President from the five persons having the highest number of Electoral votes. Provided two or more persons had an equal number of votes, and those votes the highest on the list. (as in the case of Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. BURR.) the choice had to be made from them. The Constitution was amended the same (1801) so that Electors were required to vote for Vice President at the same time they voted for President, and make distinct returns of the result for each.

The second President elected by the House was JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1825. There were then twenty-four States. Mr. ADAMS had thirteen States, (votes,) Gen. JACKSON seven and WM. H. CRAWFORD four.

After the people have voted for Presidential Electors, as on the 8th inst., (each State being entitled to as many Electors as they have Senators and Representatives in Congress,) considerable formality is required by law before the election of President is perfected.

For a number of terms, (four years,) all the States, (except South Carolina, which elected its Electors by the Legislature,) have made choice of their Electors by general ticket, each voter having on his ballot the whole number his State is entitled to, - all the Electors, therefore, elected in a whole State, are of the same political stripe. Thus New York has thirty-three votes, and they must be all Democratic or Republican - each Elector of the respective parties generally receiving the same number of votes. The election by the people must take place on the same day throughout the Union. The Territories and the District of Columbia have no voice in the election of President.

The Electors meet at the State Capitals in their respective States on the first Tuesday in December, (succeeding their election,) organize, fill vacancies, if any, and adjourn till the next day. [All may be assured that when an Electoral College, as they are called, fill vacancies, the appointces will harmonize in politics with the appointing power.] When they again meet, they vote by ballot for President and Vice Presi- | content.

dent, make three certified copies of the result, sign and seal them, and direct two of them to the President of the United States Senate at the Seat of Government. One of these lists they send by mail, and one by a messenger whom they appoint. The third list or certificate they deposit with the United States District Judge of the district in which they assemble. The pay of an Elector is eight dollars per day, and forty eents per mile traveling fees to and from the State Capital.

On the second Wednesday in February folowing, the two Houses of Congress meet in Joint-Session as a National Board of Canvassers, the President of the Senate presiding. The President of the Senate opens the certificates, the returns are canvassed, and the result declared.

In case more than two persons have been voted for by the Electors, and no person has a majority of all the votes cast, the House must make choice of the President from the three having the highest number of Electoral votes.

The Senate elects the Vice President from the wo having the highest number of Electoral votes, provided no one has a majority. The Senate made choice of the Vice President in 1837. The choice was made between RICHARD M. Johnson and Francis Granger - Col. JOHNSON received 33 votes to GRANGER 16.

We have received sufficient returns of the late Presidential election to warrant us in giving the following, which shows ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be re-elected President of the United States for four years from the fourth day of March next, and likewise the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the second office in the gift of the American People:

State.	Linc(in.	McClenan.
California	5	
Connecticut No. votes.	6	
Delaware		3
Illinois	16	
Indiana'	18	_
Iowa	8	
Kansas	8	
Kentucky		11
Maine	7	_
Maryland	7	_
Messachusetts	12	
Michigan	8	
Minnesota	4	_
Missouri	11	
New Hampshire	5	_
New Jersey		7
New York	33	
Nevada	8	
Ohio	21	_
Oregon	3	_
Pennsylvania	26	_
Rhode Island	4	_
Vermont	5	
West Virginia	5	
Wisconsin	8	
Total	213	21
mi 004 771		

There are 234 Electoral votes in the twentyfive loyal States of the Union. Necessary to a choice, 118.

The majority on the popular vote for President LINCOLN, according to the figuring of the Albany Evening Journal of the 14th, is three hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred.

### Movements at the West and South-west.

ARKANSAS.- We hear from Little Rock that Capt. White of Steele's army on the 23d ult., after a hard fight of four hours, captured an entire rebel train of 20 wagons with 200 horses and \$1,100 in money, and scattered to the mountains the guard accompanying it. They had probably been sent ahead of the main portion of the retreating army by Price with the design of saving it.

From a dispatch from Fort Smith of Nov. 11, we learn that Gen. Price turned westward from Cane Hill on the 4th. On the 6th, General Thayer moved a force up the north side of the river from Fort Smith for the purpose of attacking Price, but fearing that Gen. Cooper would move toward Fort Smith with a rebel force of 7,000 men, he thought it best to return there.

Gen. Thayer is able, it is said, to hold the fort painst both rebel Generals combined.

TENNESSEE .- A dispatch to the N. Y. Times of Nov. 10, says Gen. Gillett has utterly routed the enemy in East Tennessee, driving them in great confusion forty-four miles. His advance is ninety miles east of Knoxville.

MISSOURI.—A rebel Major (Wolf) had been ordered to be shot at St. Louis in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, but the President had ordered a suspension of the sentence for the present time.

NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA. - The news from General Sherman's army, (says a dispatch from St. Louis of Nov. 10,) is highly important and most favorable, but as yet it would be unwise to give it to the public. Everything is working in the right direction to give success to the Union arms.

The rebels had made several attacks on Atlanta during the past week, throwing shells into the town. Their artillery as well as their infantry, advanced to within from one to two hundred yards of our works. They were repulsed as often as they made the attack. Finding themselves unequal to the task of subduing Atlanta, the enemy took their back track toward Macon.

### Department of the South.

PLYMOUTH (N. C.) has been captured by our Navy, under command of Com. Macomb. The account says: On Sunday, the 30th uit. the fleet proceeded to the Roanoke river, through Middle river, above the town, and shelled Plymouth with telling effect.

On Monday morning, Cem. Macomb steamed down the river, followed by his fleet, and while passing opposite the town, he gave the rebels shell, grape and cannister to their heart's

Macomb then landed about 100 men from his ships, in charge of Lieut. Dewar and Paymaster Sands, and they immediately charged upon Fort Bateman and carried it, capturing about forty prisoners.

The rebels, finding things rather severe, evaeuated the town immediately.

We captured forty pieces of heavy, and twelve pieces of light artillery, together with a large quantity of small arms. The road leading out of Plymouth, as far as we have been, was strewn with muskets, haversacks, &c., showing that the rebels had made a complete stampede. The whole garrison did not have stores enough to last them twenty-four hours.

In the engagement, one of the rebel magazines was blown up by our guns, and its explosion set fire to the town. All the buildings on Water street were destroyed.

The town is now held by our gunboats and a small land force commanded by Colonel Wardrop.

#### The Army in Virginia.

THERE is but little news from the Army of the Potomac. On the night of the 9th the enemy made some demonstrations in front of our lines near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, which sent them to their works for shelter. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but were soon silenced by our shells. A force of 150 rebels shortly after, had an encounter with our pickets, but were driven back. The pickets in front of the 2d corps were engaged with the rebel pickets most of the night of the 10th, doing each other but slight injury.

Gen. Sheridan has been trying to bring the rebels to a general engagement in the Shenandoah Valley, but was unsuccessful. On the 11th and 12th, cavalry fights took place, in which the enemy were severely handled.

#### Department of the Gulf.

THE Herald's New Orleans correspondent of a late date says our gunboats were watching at the mouth of the Red river for three formidable rebel rams which were expected to come down as soon as the water would rise sufficiently.

Jeff. Davis' currency has been almost entirely set aside by the rebels of Texas, only gold and silver being accepted.

Some of the people of New Orleans had protested to Gen. Hurlburt against their enrollment for duty as soldiers.

Torpedoes have been placed in the Mississippi river, along the Louisiana shore, by the rebels, but they will soon be removed.

From Mobile there is little news. Our gunboats make experiments in shelling the city three hours a day.

#### ANARCHY IN LOUISIANA.

WE give the following sad picture of affairs in Louisiana from the Louisiana Democrat, a rebel journal, of a late date:

The condition of affairs, of what was once the State of Louisiana, is becoming really alarming. The long-dread winter at hand, the town and country filled with a population whose prospects for a subsistence at best were precarious, but rendered doubly so now by the action of the government; hundreds of families, many of those of soldiers, whose only means of living is the little store of Confederate money they, by most pinching economy, had managed to save, is rendered worthless by the neglect of the government in not providing the necessary facilities to enable them to exchange the old issue for the new. None of the absolute necessaries of life can be purchased with the old issue; and the people have none of the new or any way of procuring it. The departments here are refusing it even at the discount made by Congress. As for the State issue, that has all disappeared through the energetic, well meant and laudable zeal of the Governor, whose honest anxiety for the credit of the State is withdrawing it from circulation. And as a last feather added to a camel's back, comes an official notification that from the 1st of December next the citizens must make the requisite arrangments to provide themselves with beef. Now, we would ask, in the name of common sense, how is it to be done? We can not purchase it in Texas with Confederate money, and certainly we have none else. Again, no wood for fuel can be had, though timber is plentiful at hand; no labor, no axes, no transportation! Doubtless there are a few among us who will be enabled to pass through the winter without much actual suffering, but the majority, the mass of the people, must and will be upon the verge of starvation and freezing long before spring.

Again, thieving, plundering, pilfering and horse stealing seems to be the order of the day; not a night passes but some poor unfortunate has his horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters are suffered to go on as they now are, it will not be long before men will be knocked down in the streets in broad daylight and robbed. Misrule appears to be in the ascendant, and runs riot night and day. Is there no remedy? Can not some one interpose and check it?

God help the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.-For some days both parties claimed the State, but it is now conceded by the Democrats to have gone Republican by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.-The Albany Evening Journal's footing of returns on Monday, (the 14th,) shows that the Republican Electoral ticket is successful by a majority of 7,822. The State Republican ticket is elected, it is claimed, by about the same majority. Governor SEYMOUR will, therefore,

Executive branch of the State Government into the keeping of Governor REUBEN E. FENTON.

The Assembly will be composed, as the Tribune asserts, of 78 Republicans to 50 Democrats. Of 31 Representatives to Congress, the Republicans claim to have elected 20 - a gain of six members.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. - According to the figuring of politicians, the House of Representatives in the next Congress, (the 39th,) will consist of 140 Republicans and 44 Democrats—a Republican majority of two-thirds.

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

An establishment for the manufacture of locomotives is just starting in Troy, New York. It is a new branch of industry in that city.

A Young man belonging to Andover, Maine, by the name of Poor, walked forty-two miles to east his first ballot in the late election in that State.

THE Iona grape, which recently received the prize offered by Horace Greely, is attracting great attention, and is likely to be generally adopted by grape-growers.

Prince of Wales in Denmark. After riding all day, His Royal Highness was just in time to see another man kill the stag. A FLOUR dealer in Boston purchased \$75,000

A GRAND stag-hunt was arranged for the

worth of flour at St. Louis about a month ago, and will lose \$20,000 on it. Another Boston firm has lost \$30,000 in western flour.

Two brothers named Heinbach of Waterford, went to bed in a Milwaukee hotel after blowing out the gas light! In the morning one was found dead and the other nearly so.

EVERY man who is put into the service at Concord, N. H., has his photograph taken. On the back of it is placed his descriptive list, and it is then filed away for future reference.

ACCORDING to the Richmond Examiner, the last gas fitter was conscripted the other day He made an effort to get into the Union lines, but was captured and sent to Castle Thunder.

LEADING New York grocers and capitalists have formed a company with a million and a half, to manufacture sugar from beets and sorghum. They have got lands in Illinois to grow the material.

REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, D. D., pastor of the High Street Church, at Portland, Maine, for thirty years, having resigned, his congregation have made him the generous gift of \$10,000 invested in good securities.

THE seclectmen of Wells, Me., have been fined \$5 each and costs, because they refused to let a colored man vote. The defense was that a colored man was not a citizen of the United States under the Dred Scott decision.

THE wealthiest of the English nabobs are the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Dudley, neither of whose income is less than £200,000 a year, while some exceed it by one

THERE is at St. Etienne, in France, a young lady, eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalleled infirmity. She is unable to see while the sun is above the horizon, but sees perfectly well at night and in complete darkness. THE United States have one square mile of

coal field to every fifteen square miles of territory; Great Britain, one to every thirty miles of surface; Belgium one to every thirty-two and a half, and France one to every two hundred miles of surface. THERE are two Irishmen at Bangor, Me.,

who receive annually between \$20,000 and \$30,-000 each in gold, as dividends of the product of a mine in which they are interested in California, and in which for a time they wrought with their own hands.

A NOVEL wedding recently took place at wood, Illinois. The ceremoney was performed in front of the officiating elergyman's residence, the entire bridal party being on horseback, and the bride and three bridesmaids being dressed in trooper costume.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington, has received two hundred and fifty bushels of Mediterranean wheat, which they are now prepared to send out in moderate quantities, to farmers or planters, who may apply for the same by person or letter. THE wife of Warren Potter, of Greenfield,

Mass., went to sleep on Friday night, the 21st ult., and has not waked since. Physicians who have visited her cannot account for the disease, and they are unable to wake her. A little nourishment is forced into her mouth and her life prolonged.

A MOBILE letter to a Richmond paper says: 'A wagon load of oysters made their appearance on Royal street the other day, having been hauled thirty miles. Their appearance was highly welcomed by many bon vivants, who were selfish enough to enjoy a dozen in the shell" at five dollars."

A DROVER in Cincinnati dropped a roll of greenbacks, containing \$400, a few days ago, wheh a cow in his drove picked up and swallowed. The animal was immediately killed, the bills taken from her stomach and cleaned, but three hundred and fourteen dollars of the money was found to be destroyed.

PRESIDENT GEFFRARD of Hayti, has issued a proclamation, in which he announces that the insurrection is now completely quelled and order restored. The death sentence passed on those convicted of treason in the Cape Haytien rebellion of July last, has been commuted. on the first day of next January, transfer the The condition of the Republic is favorable.

#### List of New Advertisements

The Universal (Bothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co. Great Austion Side of Iona and Israella Grape-Vines—1. V. Grent.
The Eventh's Barr Nos-himney Burner—P. Essig & Co. State Iven—John P. Grillin.
For Sale—James Ballwin.
Sulto \$20 Per Day Gates & Co.
Wanted—A Farm.

SPECIAL NOTICES Atlantic Monthly-Ticknor & Fields.

## The News Condenser.

- Nevada is the thirty-fifth State.

year.

- Gen. Logan is only 81 years of age. - There are 60,000 spiritualists in Paris.
- A first-class locomotive now costs \$25,000.
- There are six Jews in the English Parliament. - A rag-gatherer's ball was recently held in Toronto.
- The rebel Congress convened at Richmond the 7th inst.
- California will make 1,500,600 gallons of wine this
- The New York banks now hold about 25,000,000 in gold.
- The names of 196 of the streets of Pazis are to be changed.
- The King of Oude, India, possesses a fortune of £5,000,000.
- A hat of the genus "stove-pipe," is worth \$175 in
- Richmond. - It is proposed to establish a Newsboy's Home in
- Pittsburg, Pa. - A large number of Poles will, it is said, join Max-
- milian's army. - Late Paris fashions represent the ladies wearing
- coat-tails a yard long. - Five noble elks have just been added to the attrac-
- lions of Central Park. - Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont is spending a brief
- vacation in New York. - Gen. Hurlburt has ordered the gambling houses in
- Green, the Malden Bank murderer, is to be hung on the 12th of January next.

New Orleans to be closed.

- The list of suicides at the German gambling hells is this year higher than ever.
- The Charleston Courier claims that Gen. McClellan was born in South Carolina. - There is a fine yeld of tobacco this year in Ohio-
- 1.500 to 2.000 pounds to the acre. - Brigham Young has a large cotton factory sup-
- plied with cotton grown in Utah. - The baby owned by the Prince and Princess of
- Wales is baving its portrait painted. - A lady in Taunton, Mass, recently applied to a
- grocer for a pound of oblong tea. - A man in Massachusetts recently, while plowing,
- turned up a nest of 69 black snakes. - Murders are becoming so common at Chicago that the papers scarcely notice them now.
- The Valley of the Mississippi is the largest in the world. It contains 500,000 square miles. - There are no less than three one-legged dancers
- performing in the dancing-saloon at Hamburg. -Three Marlboro men recently went hunting in Northern New York, and slayed thirteen deer.
- A petroleum spring has recently been discovered about 17 miles from Austin, Nevada Territory.
- The Princess Royal of Prussia, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, has just given birth to another son. -- A Boston paper says there are now 166 suits for
- divorce on the dockets of the Supreme Court in that city. - A large sale of prize cotton took place in Boston
- last week. The price ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per pound. - A female canary bird in Springfield, Mass., has
- laid forty one eggs, and raised fourteen singers this season. — They are going to introduce the Mexican firefly as an illuminating ornament for ladies' head-dresses in the
- evening. - The Surgeon Dentists in Boston are going to form a Protective Union. Their motto will be-"Let us pull
- Major Gen. George H. Thomas had not seen his wife for three years till he met her recently in Nashville, Tenn.
- The records of the Patent Office for the past three months show that during that time 1,068 patents had - The fish oil of the Eastern flisheries which sold
- for nine dollars a barrel a few years ago, now brings forty dollars. - Several religious sects in Turkey are debating whether it is sinful to take portraits by the process of
- The heaviest fall of snow that ever visited St. Louis occurred Thursday week. It fell to the depth of six inches. - Besides a thousand barrels of apples, the New

photography.

- Yorkers are going to send Grant's army 50,000 turkeys - In Amherst, Mass., they report a wild man of the woods, who amuses himself by setting fire to all the
- barns he can get at. - Macaulay got the biggest sum ever paid to an author, viz: \$100,000 for his 8d and 4th volumes of the History of England.
- The Savannah Republican says the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach \$5,000,000 worth of real estate.
- Mr. Hardinge who lately married Miss Belle Boyd has signified his intention of running his wedding cake through the blockade.
- A man n England recently stated that his wife had consumed one hundred pounds of opium since they had been married. - There is said to be in the United States 50,009
- heathen. Idel gods are worshipped in two heathen temples in San Francisco. - It is said five wild cats were seen in the west part of Whately, Mass , lately, at one time, feeding upon
- the carcass of a dead cow. - A Young lady, a refugee from the South, and a ward of Gen. Joe Johnston, is attending school at the academy in Wilbraham, Mass.
- A party who was refused lodging at the White Mountain House while there were empty rooms there, is going to law to test the question.
- some New Yorkers are moving to send a thousand barrels of apples to our soldiers in the army of the Pctomac for thanksgiving purposes.

## Aarious Topics.

NEW REMEDY FOR TAPEWORM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Field, in circulating his knowledge of the above subject, writes as follows:-"It is, I think, the duty of every one who may knew of a remedy for any of the ills which flesh is heir to, to circulate that knowledge as widely as possible; and, as there is no better way of doing this than by publishing it, I send you this letter to do what you please with. Some time ago, I was told of a remedy for tapeworm, which is so simple and cheap as to be within the reach of the poorest, and so effective that I have never heard of a case in which it has been tried without bringing immediate relief, if not perfectly curing the

In one instance which came under my notice, a few doses brought away from a laboring man, whose health had been much injured by this dreadful disease, twenty-three yards of tapeworm; and although the creature was not extirpated, but grew again, by perseverance he got quite rid of it. I believe it is equally good for dogs. A gentleman to whom I once mentioned this remedy tried it upon a pet dog, without being aware that the animal had worms, and in a short time a large quantity of worms came from it. The receipt is as follows:

Mash up into a cake with two ounces of honey three ounces of pumpkin seed. This cake is to be eaten an hour before the usual time for breakfast, of which very little should be taken; if none be taken, all the better. At hour after the cake has been eaten take two ounces more of honey, and an hour after that two ounces more. This should be tried for two days if necessary, and then, after an interval of a week, try again.

I should like to know whether any of your readers have ever heard of this remedy; and, should they be disposed to try it, either upon suffering humanity or upon dogs, perhaps they will kindly communicate to you what success they meet with."

#### TWO COMPATRIOTS.

THE Philadelphia North American says:-"At the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons are two soldiers, maimed in a terrible manner. who are yet more resigned and happy than many whole men blessed with riches and the gratification of every reasonable desire. One of them, named Perie, lost both legs by a shot from a rebel battery at Charleston, and his brother, we believe, fell dead by his side. The other man, named Smith, lost both his arms by a shell at Gettysburg. They are life-guests at the hospital in question. They will end their days together. No man and wife were ever more close companions. The legless man feeds, dresses, and attends upon the man without arms. The latter goes every Sunday to Dr. Bramerd's church. The man without legs can not do so. His companion wishes to purchase for him a velocipede, that they may go to church together. They have not the money. Neither are home or relatives able to do any thing for them. The poor fellows are cheerful, even merry, in their terrible misfortune. They never, at any time, have been known to repine at their calamity. With all their deprivations, the greatest extravagance they indulge is a wish for a velocipede, that they may go out together. The armless man now carries the legless one, whenever they go out, upon his back. The distance from the hospital to the church is too great for such a means of locomotion."

### FASHION IN 1780.

Ar the time I mention, hoops were constantly worn 41 yards wide, which required much silk to cover them; and gold and silver were much used for trimming, never less than three rows round the petticoat; so that, though the silk was slight, the price was increased by the trimming. Then the heads were all dressed in laces from Flanders; no blondes or coarse edging used; the price of these was high, but two suits would serve for life; they were not renewed but at marriage or some great event. Who could not afford these, wore fringes of thread. In those days the ladies went to church and appeared on other public occasions in full dress. A row of them so rigged out, taking a place in the procession at the opening of the General Assembly, used to be spoken of by old people as a fine show. When a lady appeared in undress in the streets of Edinburgh, she generally wore a mask, which, however, seems to have been regarded as simply an equivalent for the veil of modern times. Domestic Annals of Scotland.

## SIMPLE MODE OF VENTILATION.

IT appears that in the Latrobe tunnel, in Virginia City, Nevada, a mode of ventilation, simple and effective, and which is said to have been in use among the ancient Germans, has been introduced. It is stated that when the tunnel was in only a few hundred feet, an airshaft had to be sunk, and at about the same distance further another was put in; at this point the bottom of the shaft was closed up, except a hole about ten inches square, through which passed a wooden box flume of that size, by which the air is conducted into the further extremity of the tunnel. This arrangement affords a draft so strong that no further shaft has yet become necessary. The tunnel now extends about 2,600 feet, and a similar system of ventilation has been adopted at the Santa Fe

To be in company with one who has no opinion but your opinion is as bad as being caged with a macaw.

THE WAY A RE-

#### To Rural Readers.

MOORE'S BURAL NEW-YORKER

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Single Copy, \$3.00 per Year - Six Months for

\$1.50, and Four Months for \$1.00. TO CLUBS AND AGENTS:

Five Copies, One Year, Seven Copies, " 819.00 Ten Copies, and one free to Club Agent, \$25.00

THE TERMS of the RURAL for 1865 will be as above given until otherwise announced. We hope there will be no necessity for advancing the rates—at least until the season of clubbing is over—but if there is, due notice will be given through the RURAL. Meanprosecute the RURAL CAMPAIGN in their usual vigorons and successful style..

The RURAL Show-Bill for 1865 will be sent to Agents as soon as issued. We shall also cheerfully send it, with specimen numbers, &c., free to all persons dis-posed to aid in the circulation of the RUBAL.

## Special Notices

THE BEST LITERATURE

BY THE THE BEST AMERICAN WEITERS IS FOUND IN THE

## Atlantic Monthly

The new volume begins with the January number, and contains

FEATURES OF PEOULIAR INTEREST. Kar Send for a circular and a specimen number, which will be sent on receipt of 25 cents by the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

#### "A DOLLAR OR TWO,"

Pun day, made by agents, on our Popular Books-How to Write, Talk, Behave, and Do Business, \$2 25, by first post. For terms, address, with stamp, Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 889 Broadway, N. Y. 4t

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

#### ROCHESTER, Nov. 16, 1864.

RUSINESS has been better since our last, prices tending apward. The bad roads consequent upon the beavy rains have kept farmers out of town. We quote Flour, white winter, \$11,50@15; red winter, \$9@10; extra State, \$8,50. Wheat has advanced, with sales of white at \$2,30@2,50; red, \$2,10@2,25; spring, \$1,40@1,50. Corn. \$1,45@1,50. Barley, \$1,50@1,75. Oats, 75@60c. Rye, \$1,40@1,40. Buckwheat, 88c@\$1. Clover seed, \$13@15. Timothy, \$5@6. Hides, slaughter, 7c; Calfakins, 12@ 15c; Sheep pelts, 760@\$2. Wool nominal at 60@75c. Hay, \$25@23. Chickens, 14c. Turkeys, 16c. Potatoes. 52@75c. Onlors, \$1,25@1.50. Boans, \$1@1,50. Mess Pork, \$35@36. Lard, 23 424%c. Hams, 23@24c. Shoulders, 12c. Dressed Hogs, \$13@14. Rutter, 40@17c. Checse, 2:@25c. Apples, \$2,50@4 per bbl. Dried Apples, 8:90 \$7 ib.

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW FAWN. Nov. 14.—Flour—Super State, \$9,1520, 941; Extra, \$9,900,10,20; Western extra, \$11,201,20; St. Louis extra, \$11,201,4.50. Hye Flour, \$52,252,250 20 or meal, \$7,253,404.00. Wheat active; sales the large Spring, \$2,152,272,29; Hed Winter, \$2,2462,23; Amber do. \$2,276,29; Hed Winter, \$2,2462,23; Amber do. \$2,276,29; Hed Winter, \$2,2462,23; Otats, \$76,390. Barley, \$2. Farley Malt, \$2,076,270. Otats, \$76,390. Byte, \$1,850,1760,19; Hops, 446,256. Hay, \$1,250,25; \$100 ibs. Prime Mess Pors, \$48; New Mess, \$40,641,60. Plain Mess Beef, \$20,756,92; Extra do., \$23,624 Hams, new picki-) 2056. Clover seed, 20c \$7 ib. Timothy seed, \$4,540,525.

seed, \$4,6 k06,25.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Flour—Double Extra Ohio, \$11: Illiands Spring, \$10,000,25. White Whent, \$2,43,00,45; Toledo, \$2,27; No. 2 4 lideago, \$2,78. Corn, Western, \$1,55,01,50. Barley, \$1,75. Kye, \$1,45. Feas, \$1,4401,45. Beans, \$1,7402,25. Throthy seed, \$4,50(25,50, Clover seed, \$13. Flax \$1,64,52. Throthy seed, \$4,50(25,50, Clover seed, \$13. Flax \$1,64,52. Throthy seed, \$4,50(25,50, Clover seed, \$13. Flax \$1,64,52. Throthy seed, \$10,000,500, Clover seed, \$13. Flax \$1,64,500, Feas, \$2,000,\$1,22. Bweet Potatoes, \$7,600,\$1,22. Breet No. 101 lineal, \$60 per ton. Green hides, \$6. Green salted hi les, \$126,013, or w fint, \$2,000, Feathers, \$90. Heavy Mess Pork, \$42,033. Hams, \$20,022. Bhoulders, 17,018c. Butter, Western and Canada, \$4.2,000, Courter.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Flour, superfine, \$3.85 24 34,52% per bul. Fail Wheat, \$2.692c. Spring Wheat, 78.685c. Barley, \$1.693c. Oats, \$3.640c. Bye, 6lc. Peas, 50.635c. Bye, 6lc. Peas, 50.635c. Hay, \$1.3017 per tun. Butter, 15.632c. Eggs, 11.612c. Hams, 12.5c. Bacon, 5%c. Cheese, W. Galic. Lard, 11c. Balt, \$1.802. Foltatoes, 40.600 per ha. Applies, \$1.61,75 per bul. Green hides, \$5.50 per 100 ffs. Dry hides, 7.85c by Br. Tallow, 5c. Green Calfakins, \$2.00c. Per bib. Green Sheepskins, \$1 cach. Venison, \$6.07.—Globc.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. & BEEVER—Receipts, 7,134. Sales at the following quotations—Extra, 1/@i8c; let quality, 1/8/@i8c; con quality, 1/8/@i8c; con the control of t

12%c.

COWS—Received, 97. Sales range at \$25@95, according to quality and fancy.

VEAL CALVES—Received, 2.9%. Sales at the following quotations:—Extra and choice, 12@13c; good, 10%@11%c; common, 8%@9%; inferior, 6@9c.

SHEEP AND [AM85—Received, 23,77]. Bales at the following quotations:—Extra, 8%c; choice, 7%@9%c; good, 7%@9%c; fair, 6%@7c; common, 6@6%c. Extra lambs, 9%@10c; good lambs, 8%@9c; common te fair, 7%@%.

73636. SWINE-Berelved, 33,333. We quote:—Corn-fed, live, per cwt. \$10,50(312; dressed, \$14,54(313. Distillery-fed, live, \$10,50(311; dressed, \$14(314,50).

BRIGHTON, Nov. 9.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$18,013,25; ist quality, \$12,21,275; 24 quality, \$10,011,50; \$7,09,60 \$2,100 lbs., (the total weight of index, tailow and dressed het.) Yearlings, \$11 to \$17; 2-year olds, \$20 to \$35; 3-tear olds, \$20 to \$30. Working Oxen—Sales at \$130.00. Milch tows—Sales ordhary, \$25 to \$45; extra, \$70 to \$100. Old Sheep, \$200.80; \$1 lb. Lambs, \$3,506.6 \$2 lbs. Order Pigs, wholesale, lightic; retail, lightic pt. Fat Hogs, 124,0134,0 \$2 lb.

OAMBRIDGE, Nov. 8.—Market Beef-Extra. \$130, 18,50; ist quality, \$120,12.5°; 2d quality, \$9,50,010; 3d quality, \$7(37,50; Store Oattle-Working Oxen. \$300, 260. Cows and Calves, \$25,020. Yearlings. \$14,017; 2-year olds. \$25,035; 3-year olds. \$36,040. Sheep and Lambe-Prices in lots. \$3,04 each; extra. \$4,75,06, or from 514,070 % B.

TOHONT'S, Nov. 10.—Beef, \$2@4 per 100 ths, according to quality. Unives ecoron at \$5 cach. Sheep in large supply at \$2.75@3.50 cach. Lambs, \$2.25@3.76 cach by the carload. Hogy, \$6@6.20 per owt.—Globe.

## THE WOOL MARKETS.

THE WOOL MAILERIN.

MEW YORK.—The Post of the 9th inst says:—Domestic fleeces have been in more active demand during the week, especially the low and medium grades, which are coarce and much wanted. In prices there is no particular change, yet the tendency is upward, and the market closes buoyant. Other grades of American narket closes buoyant. Other grades of American Somewhat sominal.

Nov. 14.—Wo 1 2m and in fair demand. No quotations given.—Tategraph.

Nov. 14.—Quotations:—Saxony fleece \$1@\$1,10; full-blood Mccino \$1@\$1, 5; % and % do. \$0@\$1; Native and M wino \$3@\$9: extra pulled \$6@\$1; suprime do \$6@\$1; No. 1 do. 7675; California fleece unwashed, \$5@\$0;

HOSTON, Nov. 10.—The following quotations are from the Boston formals—Domerico—Baxony and Merino, fine, 3° to, \$1,95 al,10°; full blood, \$60,98°; balf and three-fourths blood, \$60,98°; common, \$90,295°; pulled, extra 550,05°; do. superfine, 90,095°; Western mixed, \$63,00°; but the superfine, 90,095°; Western mixed, \$63,00°; but the superfine, 90,095°; which are superfined as the superfined sup

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Market dull and lower. Quoted at 60,270,2810, as to quality.—Courier.

TORON FO, Nov. 10.—The Globe says, "Wool active at 35@33c."

#### New Advertisements.

ET ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance-THIBIT PIVE CENTS A LINE, each function. A price and a half for extra display, or 62% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 50 cents a line.

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as to render it necessary that the first form (ontside pages) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding da 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) or

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brilliant light, free from
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handled freely without being
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> TUESDAY, November 22, AT

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The ssie is intended chiefly for the trade, and those porcha-ing for vineyards, but will be open to all buyers. I shall offer about one-half of my stock of Iona and Israella vines. consisting of about twenty thousand good plants. They are fr me yes, the wood for which was specially produced for the purpose, and have been grown in the open ground with extreme care, with a view of making the best class of plants.

I have never sold wood of either of these varieties, and shall not sell any more from my present stock, the romainder being only sufficient for my own propagation the coming season. The vince are well rooted, and of good strength for vineyard planting, not having been forced by any applitunces whatever. Each vine will give several eyes for propagation. They are of the class that will be advertised in my Spring Catalogue at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per hundred net, and may be designated as Eatra No. 2. They passed through the unprecedented drouth of the season in perfect bealth, and are officed as plants of excellent quality, though not having as long canes as would have been produced in a wet season like the preceding, but their ability of endurance is much greater.

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The attention of all interested in propagating or planting the best kinds is invited to this sale, which will be positive, and without reserve. Terms oash, or approved endorsed notes at hirty or sixty days. The vines will be effered in lots of two hundred and fifty, five hundred, and one thousand.

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Westchester Co., N. Y.
P. S.—My Spring Price-List will be ready on and after
the day of sale, in which the rates will be somewhat
asivanced having been made extremely too low. It
will not affect those who are at present engaged under
the club arrangements, to whom time will be extended
until December.

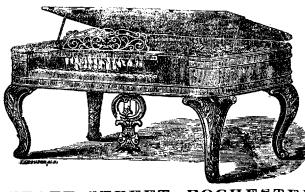
[176-14]

C. W. G.

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WIND - WAR

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR MARYLAND.

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

Ι.

II.

FAIR Freedom's step is on thy shore, Maryland, our Maryland! We see her banner streaming o'er Where Tyranny has stalked before; Let loyal hearts sing evermore: Maryland, FREE Maryland!

No more to feel the Despot's heel Maryland, our Maryland, Mid cannon boom and flash of steel, Treason at length is made to kneel And triumph crowns thy heroes leal. Maryland, FREE Maryland!

III. Thy shores the proud Potomac laves, Maryland, our Maryland, A requiem charting for thy braves-Thy soil so rich with heroes' graves Too sacred is, for feet of slaves, THANK GOD! FREE MARYLAND! Ludlowville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1864.

## The Story-Teller

#### JESSIE'S THANKSGIVING.

It was the evening before Thanksgiving.

The great maples in the door-yard that had blazed so long in russet and golden fire had showered the last withered leaves upon the path; the creeping vine on the piazza columns glowed scarlet in the misty autumn air, and the woods in the valley were stained with the bloody footsteps of many a midnight frost. And yet Hezekiah Underhill, standing pensively polishing his spectacles before the fire, was not satisfied with nature's great kaleidoscope of color.

"It don't seem just right!" soliloquized Hezekiah, "not to have a genuine snow storm afore Thanksgivin'!"

"Take things as you find 'em, father !" said Mrs. Hezekiah, a stirring body who never stood still long enough to give a wrinkle time to settle down on her face, and whose coffee-colored capribbons, owing to "perpetual motion," were like brown birds continually on the wing. "Elder Jones says there's nothin' but what's for the best !"

"Well, there's no harm in wishin', I spose," said Hezekiah, argumentatively.

"No," said Mrs. Underhill; "but if I was goin' to wish, 'twouldn't be for such a little thing as a fall o' snow. I know what I'd give a big

"What?" questioned Hezekiah, rather surprised at his contented helpmate's expressing any ungratified desire.

The little woman fluttered up close to him, and there was a liquid glimmer in the eyes she raised to his face.

"Think of the many, many empty seats there'll be around the Thanksgivin' firesides to-morrow, Hezekiah! O, if I could have my wish, I'd bring 'em all back from the graves upon the battle-field, and from the weary hospitals. Think of our Jared, keepin' guard along the Potomac; think of Hiram Steele's brave boy wounded under the very flag he fought for, and dying in a strange land!"

"Do you think he will die, Aunt Mary?" A slight figure was clinging to Hezekiah's arm, and a pale, pretty face, with bands of shining

black hair and wild, startled eyes, was turned upward in breathless suspense.

'There, now, I do say for't I never meant she should hear! I sposed she was up stairs!" ejaculated the flurried old lady. "No, dear, I hope he'll get better; any way its our duty to hope for the best. That's what Elder Jones said only last Sabbath day!"

"Uncle, tell me, do they think he will die?" repeated the girl, turning to the old man, as if she had neither heard nor heeded her words.

"Child, how should I know? You've asked me that self-same question forty times this last week if you've asked it once," said Hezekiah, good-humoredly. "Sposin' he don't get well, why should you fret about it? When he went away, six months ago, you was a flirtin' with Harry Mossmore, and playin' with his feelin's just exactly as our cat teases a mouse. Didn't I hear you with my own ears tellin' Frank Steele he was nothin' more'n a friend to you, and you wondered at his presumption in ever supposin' he could be anything more?"

"I never meant it, uncle !" sobbed the girl, "never! It was that mad spirit of coquetry that possessed me, I scarce know how. The words had not passed my lips before I would have given worlds to recall them. But O, the punishment is greater than I can bear. Tell me, uncle, do they believe he will die? O, if I could

"He is in God's hands, my child," said the old man, solemnly, "and He who raised the widow's son at Nain, and brought Lazarus back to life, will not fail to do all things well. Trust in Him, Jessie, and pray to Him."

Jessie Underhill scarce heard the old man's words; she had resumed her seat by the window and was gazing sadly out upon the gold and incarnadine of the sunset as it flamed above the western pine forests, likening it in her own mind to the flash of cannon and the dreadful stains of blood upon the battle-field. And with the throbbings of her heart rose and fell the treasured bit of paper cut from the list of "Wounded" in the daily journal, and containing but one line-"Francis Steele, Private, Dangerously."

Hezekiah Underhill looked at his niece's drooping figure, while strange contortions passed sweet harvest.

over his weather-beaten features. Once or twice he opened his mouth and shut it again with a click like the spring of a steel trap; once or twice he made an involuntary step toward her, and then resumed his former posture as if by an

"No, no," he muttered between his teeth, fairly beating a retreat, and never pausing until he was out under the tossing boughs of the old maples. "She's daughter, and niece, and everything else to me; but I can't do it! It would spoil all! Poor Jessie, poor little brokenhearted dove !"

Was Hezekiah Underhill demented that he should break out into that strange smothered chuckle, even while the tears were streaming down his cheeks? Certain it was that he conducted very strangely all that evening, reading the newspaper with its columns upside down, depositing the pitcher of cider in his wife's work basket, and finally bringing down on his devoted head that lady's remonstrance by stirring the fire with his snuff box and trying to put the poker in his waist-coat pocket.

"Hezekiah, are you crazy?" ejaculated Mrs Underhill.

"Well, no, not exactly," said Hezekiah, sheepishly; "but I do feel kind o' elevated. Come up to the fire, Jessie; don't sit way off in the cold. That's right, puss—nestle down in your old chimney corner seat. That's the way you and Frank Steele used to sit together when you were children."

"Father!" exclaimed Mrs. Underhill, re proachfully, as Jessie burst out crying, with her face hidden on her aunt's knee.

"I didn't mean to," apologized Hezekiah, but even then his face was in a glow with something brighter than the genial shine of the fire-

It was evident that Hezekiah was glorying in the mystery of some wonderful secret. And never did any secret struggle so desperately for disclosure as Hezekiah's on that Thanksgiving eve. But he kept it. For the honor of mankind let it be recorded that Hezekiah Underhill kept his secret. \* \*

Of course it's no use trying. Sayer himself, even were he gifted with the descriptive powers of the wizard of Waverly, never could have given you any idea of Mrs. Underhill's Thanksgiving dinner. The brown, crackling turkey, unctuous with stuffing and oleaginous with rivulets of gravy; the pyramids of crimson quivering jellies; the green crisp pickles; the battalion of pumpkin pie, nestling like amber lakelets in shores of russet crust; the pudding a tr**iu**mphant mystery of culinary art; the whole dictionery would fall short of expressing the plenteous glories of that feast of fatness.

Hezekiah disappeared soon after breakfastwhither he had gone nobody knew, for all the explanation he vouchsafed to his wife was that he was "goin' to bring company home to dinner." But punctual to the noon-mark on the kitchen floor he returned, but not alone.

Jessie was in her own room, thinking sorrow fully and crying a little between whiles, when Mrs. Underhill came up with flushed cheek and a voice strangely tremulous.

"Darling, your uncle wants you to come down stairs."

"Indeed, aunt, I had rather not," and Jessie shrank involuntarily into her chair.

"But he has brought home a friend, dear, and would like—"

"Oh no, aunt! Please let me stay here-1 have such a dread of strange faces just now." "My dearest, but your uncle particularly wishes it! Come, there's a good girl !-let me

smooth your hair and put on your pink ribbon bows. Now you look sweetly !" Mrs. Underhill's hand shook and her eyes overflowed while she fastened the simple brooch

in Jessie's collar, "Why, aunty, what's the matter?"

"Nothing, Jessie-nothing. Come, are you

Hezekiah Underhill stood in the middle of the entered; and beside him Jessie's bewildered vision took cognizance of yet another figure.

She stopped with dilated eyes and pallid cheek. her brain seemed in a whirl; but when the mist cleared from her sight she was clasped to Frank Steele's breast—the noble breast that had borne the brunt of battle's fiercest tide-the breast that should evermore be her shelter and her resting-place!

"Jessie, will you take me, pale, and scarred, and sickly? Will you be my wife?"

"I will love you all my life long!"

That was all they said-but it was enough. "But, Frank, tell me how it all happened?"

"It was your uncle's plot, love. I was lying in the hospital-sick, wounded, dying, as I thought-when his letter came, telling me of your remorse at what you fancied was your unkindness. It was written without your knowledge; but, Jessie, it was like a draught of immortality, an elixir of life to me. I grew better under the very eyes of the surgeon, who had told me I was a doomed man. And here I am, on sick leave, to hear my happiness again from your own lips."

The sweet lips confirmed his hope-but it was not in words.

"I declare," said Hezekiah, rubbing his hands gleefully, "it seems just like a story in a printed book! But there was one time I thought I should have to let the cat out of the bag-when you sat cryin' by the window last night, Jessie. But I'm glad I didn't tell. Frank wanted to surprise you, and I guess he's done it !"

Frank Steele, sitting before the merry Thanks giving blaze, with Jessie's hand in his, felt that the great reward of all those midnight watches and perilous battles had come at last. May every gallant soldier in the land reap the same

#### HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.

Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the luster of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crowsfeet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and grey hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dew-drop of summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye-by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance toward the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to GoD and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

#### THE LANGUAGE OF COLORS.

THE Phalansterian School, Fourier's disciples, are the most precise and positive in their opinions. They hold that violet is analogous to friendship, blue to love, as suggested by blue eyes and azure sky. A bunch of violets would, therefore, tell a lady's suitor that friendship is all he has a right to expect. Yellow is paternity or maternity; it is the yellow ray of the spectrum which causes the germ to shoot. Red figures ambition (vide the planet Mars;) indigo, the spirit of rivalry; green, the love of change, fickleness, but also work; orange, enthusiasm; white, unity, universality; black, favoritism, the influence exerted by an individual. Certain persons have the gift of fascinating all who approach them; and black, which absorbs all the rays of the spectrum, is the reverse of white, which combines them in one. Besides the seven primitive colors, gray indicates poverty; brown, prudery; pink, modesty; silver-gray, (semi-white,) feeble love; lilae, (semi-violet,) feeble friendship; pale pink, false shame.

#### Kumor. and

#### AN UNKIND TEAR.

WHEN I used to tend store at the "Regulator," in Syracuse, the old gentleman comes round one day, and he says: "Boys, the one that sells the most 'twixt

now and Christmas, gets a vest pattern as a present."

Maybe we didn't work for that vest pattern! I tell you there were some tall stories told in praise of goods just about that time; but the tallest talker and the one that had more cheek than any of us was a certain Jonah Squires, who roomed with me. He could talk a dollar out of a man's pocket when the man had intended to spend only a sixpence; and the women-Lord bless you, they just handed over their pocket-books to him and let him lay out what he liked for them.

One night Jonah woke me up with:

"By Josh, old fellow, if you think that ere's got any cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep it was cut from and make him swear to his own wool! 'Twont wear out either-wore a pair of pants that kind 'o stuff myself for years, and they're as good now as when I first put 'em on! Take it at thirty cents, and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh! too dear? Well, call it twenty-eight cents. What d'ye say? Shall I tear it? All right, it's a bargain."

I could feel Jonah's hands playing about the bed-clothes for an instant, then rip! tear! went something or another, and I hid my head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter. and sure that Jonah had torn the sheet from top

to bottom. When T alas, unkindest tear of all-that the back of my night-shirt was split from tail to collar-

"PAPA," said a little urchin to his Father the other day, "I saw a printer go down street just now."

"Did you, sonny? How did you know that the person was a printer?" "Cause I do, papa."

"But he might have been a carpenter, blacksmith or a shoemaker."

"Oh no, papa, he was a printer; for he was gnawing a bone, he had no stockings on, the crown was out of his hat, and his coat was all torn. I'm certain that he was a printer, papa."

In a town in Connecticut, a loafer was brought before a justice for being drunk in the streetthe fine being one dollar for each offence. He paid the fine, and was then arranged the next

"No, you don't, judge," said he, "I knows the law-one dollar for each offence-and this is the same old drunk."

A SOLDIER in one of the late battles, was sitting very coolly behind one of his guns, where the shot was falling fast; being asked by the chaplain whether he was supported by Divine Providence, he replied:

"No, Sir, I am supported by the Ninth New Jersey."

WE consider the old man's reply to his son as to the meaning of the word humbug nearer correct then Webster's. "Humbug, my son, is when your mother says she loves me, and don't sew the buttons on my shirt."

## Corner for the Young

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 62 letters.

My 17, 21, 10, 6, 5, 19, 3, 23, 22, 31 is an animal. My 11, 1, 5, 41, 14, 35, 61, 26 is an article of apparel. My 6, 57, 42, 7, 52, 59, 18, 51, 16, 12, 29, 32 is a great natural curiosity.

My 24, 8, 47, 42, 61, 6, 16, 2 is a girl's name.

My 4, 27, 50 is an article. My 33, 13, 61, 58, 55, 56 is what many enjoy.

My 39, 48 is a personal pronoun. My 43, 37, 45, 61, 46 is a river in Europe. My 60, 6, 19, 29, 9 is a name given to a relative.

My 49, 25, 52, 54 is indispensable to comfort in winter. My 62, 38, 42, 44, 53 are what all may see in a clear

night. My 51, 30, 34, 26 is a part of the human body. My 40, 20, 52 is a kind of drink.

My 28, 16, 53, 15 is what all enjoy. My whole is a true saying. West Burlington, Pa., 1864.

K. A. R. & D. S. F. Answer in two weeks.

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

Ersw otn orf erh het tibret aret Orn egvi hty reath ot navi gerter, Is't ubt a kacste atht elsi rehe Hte mge ahtt eldifi ti klarpess eyt.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PROBLEM.

On what day of the week will the 13th of August fall in the year 1900? JNO. G. BENSON. Cold Brook, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks

#### ILLUSTRATED REBUS.





Answer in two weeks.

### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 773.

Answer to Astronomical Enigma:-He telleth number of the stars, He calleth them all by their

Answer to Anagram:

Roses bloom, and then they wither, Cheeks are bright, then fade and die; Forms of light are waited hither, Then, like visions, hurry by. Quick as clouds at evening driven O'er the many clouded west, Years are bearing us to heaven,

Home of happiness and rest. Answer to Algebraical Problem: -82,7326 and 17,2674



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I had a very valuable horse which was violently at-I made use of every remedy I had ever heard of, but all to no purpose. I gave him up to die, and, in fact, he was so far gone, that he lay and could not raise up his head, or hold it up when lifted. A thought struck me, that I would give him a dose of Pain Killer. I poured four or five spoonfuls in a pint of milk, and gave it to him, and in twenty minutes as much more, and in half an hour he was on his feet, and in about as much longer was perfectly restored, and put in the harness. Respectfully yours, STOCKDALE JACKMAN

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