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

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

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

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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

#### EFFECTS OF FEEDING WHEY.

AT a Cheese Convention held at Watertown February 1, the following communication was read from Anson Hunt, De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y. We give it as we find it in the Utica Herald's report of the meeting:

"I have found that the milk from cows that drink whey will sour quicker than that from those that do not, and, also, has a very offensive smell; think that it injures the cheese. I have saved the milk from the cows that drink whey and kept it separate from the milk of those that did not, and have found that it affects, in some degree, the weight of the cheese, and more its quality; but if grain be fed in connection with it, it is not so bad; think it should not be fed to cows without some kind of grain with it; think it will not make cows give any more milk than good grass. One man that brought his milk to our factory, for some time fed his cows from two to three pails of whey per day, and then left off, and his cows gave just as much milk as when he fed the whey, and of a better quality,—he fed no grain with it. Another tried an experiment, mixing shorts and other feed with whey, and then fed the same amount of grain mixed with hot water, and he says that whey is not worth drawing two miles on a good road, and have it given to him."

Mr. BARTLETT of Ohio, who was present at this meeting is reported to have said that he had fed whey four summers in succession when he began to notice a singular fact. Cows that were comparatively young began to have their teeth fail. On conversing with medical men he found that all acids are injurious to the teeth, and that persons who were accustomed to use acids suffered from an early decay of teeth. He learned also that cows that were fed on distiller's slops were troubled in the same way. To cite an instance, one of his cows, a very valuable animal. had to be sold at the age of eleven years, on account of her teeth giving out, when if she had not been fed whey there would have been no difficulty in keeping her up to the age of 16 or 18 years; thought the feeding of whey to cows a losing operation. He fully concurred with the remarks made by Mr. Willard in reference to its effect on hogs-it will not produce health. The casein and albumen are flesh forming elementsthe bone and muscle material in the milk are removed by cheese manufacture. There was some butter in the whev - the sugar was mostly carbon. An animal fed on food composed principally of carbon must be unhealthy. Mr. Willard had called his attention to this subject, and asked the question whether he ever had seen a whey fed hog that was healthy? I remember of many instances of diseased whey fed hogs, such as diseases of the kidney, the liver, the intestines, &c., and am not prepared to say whether there are any healthy hogs that have been kept wholly on whey. The value of the sugar in whey was far superior to what is obtained from it in feeding. It would be almost equal to the cheese manufactured from the milk, if it could be converted into a marketable article. He thought the sugar possibly might be manufactured into wine. Large quantities of grape sugar are used for this purpose in Europe, obtained from the could not be kept on whey, it would kill them.

potato. There was a great demand for grape sugar. I think this a question which should be investigated. An organization of this kind should raise money to look into these subjects. If we are annually throwing away hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars, it is time to stop it. He hoped to see the manufacture of cheese conducted on scientific principles, and this could be brought about by this association. if indicionaly managed. He thought that lactic acid might be extracted from the whey, and made an article for coagulating the milk, to be used instead of rennet. There was another article of commerce that could, perhaps, be manufactured from milk-sugar, and this was alcohol. He did not wish to urge the manufacture of an article that was regarded as having a bad tendency on community, but alcohol was necessary in the arts. All these uses of whey hold out more profit than is now obtained from it. He had seen hogs drunk on whey. Whey fed hogs were subject to diarrhea and coughs; whey made bad pork.

Mr. Hamlin of Rutland had been in the habit of feeding whey to cows; had fed it in this way for eighteen years. Feeds it to sixty cows, and thinks there is nutriment in it either for cows or hogs. Hogs fattened on it, and were sold to the butchers at high rates. Is in favor of feeding it to cows, and in his experience has never seen | farmers alike. any bad results from such feeding. Feeds shorts but never during "flush of feed." When cows drop off, feed grain; thinks that, by using the whey, pastures hold out longer, and that a pasture which would, without the use of whey, keep but fifty cows, could keep sixty with the whey. Was careful not to let cows drink too much whey as they would drink enough to kill them. Old cows 15 years old, fed with whey, made good barrelers, and sold for \$18 when cows of this character not thus fed were generally bringing from \$10 to \$14. Feeding whey increases the flesh if not the milk, and there was a gain because they could be turned off to better advantage. Cows fed on whey are not liable to run dry the next year. About four pails of whey per cow is used daily.

Mr. Canfield, of Champion, never fed whey alone, feeds rye and oats in proportion of one bushel of rye to four bushels of oats. When I commence feeding whey I use from two to four quarts of the grain. Do not feed cows much whey in June, I then mix it with shorts and feed to young stock.

Mr. Comstock has raised from 10 to 15 calves per year, always raised them on sweet wheymixed meal with the whey. When fed on nothing but whey, calves did not thrive as they should. The calves run at pasture while feeding; fed three times per day.

Mr. Stephens of Lewis had raised calve whey - had a long trough for holding the whey where 23 calves could at all times have access; fed whey sweet, and let them have all they could

Mr. Bartlett of Ohio said the farmers of the West have large fields of corn, and had lately adopted a plan of feeding cows in winter with corn in the shock. Cows were strong and healthy, and would give from one-quarter to onethird more milk during the following season than when kept on hav. He thought better results are obtained by feeding high in winter than in summer.

Mr. Comstock gave the system of Mr. Childs of Oneida county, which agreed with his own views on this subject. Mr. Childs has 50 cows, and has them "come in" about the 1st of April. and milks them till the 1st of January. In the fall feeds cornstalks, and feeds high, up to the 1st of January, when he dries the cows by cutting off the feed-gives them nothing but oat straw and a little meal for two months—then feeds hay and increases the meal, so that the cows are in a healthy, thriving condition, but not fleshy. If a cow is thin on the 1st of March, he can bring her up in one month.

Mr. Hardy said that a hog may fatten on whey. but in three or four months at would kill him. If a breeding sow be kept on whey the pigs will die. At our factory the patrons said we must feed nothing but whey-advised them to feed other food with it, but they would not hear to it, and the result was that the pigs all died, but the mature hogs weathered it through. Hogs must be mature or they would die if kept on whey.

Mr. Scott of Brownville said mature hogs could be kept on whey. He had obtained good heavy hogs, weighing 350 pounds, on whey alone, but the pork was flabby and poor, and he did not think it healthy. Some breeds of hogs

#### GETTING THROUGH THE WINTER.

It is a spring month, but farmers do not regard their stock through the winter yet. With many the question recurs, "Shall I sell stock or buy hay?" The determination of this question is forced, as the hay, straw and other forage disappears from the scaffolds, stacks and bays. It is a difficult question to settle. We cannot undertake to settle it for those of our correspondents who have written us on the subject. The price of hay, and the market price of the stock you would prefer to part with, if any, must be taken into the account.

One thing is sure. It will either pay you to buy hay or it will not. And it will not pay to sacrifice the thrift and health of all your stock in order to get them through the winter, when by selling a part you can sustain the balance in maximum thrift. It is better to sacrifice on one. two or three animals, than to lose in the usefulness and value of a whole herd. This we think the true position to take in settling this question. And the animals sacrificed should be those which will pay you the smallest return for the money invested in them, if you keep them. It is simply a question of calculation and figures, which each farmer can best solve for himself, and the solution of which will apply to no two

#### SORGHUM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

WHY do the Western New York farmers negect Sorghum growing? Is it old fogyism, or the chronic dread of stepping out of the hereditary rut of very slow but safe precedents, that keeps the New York farmers a generation behind the young and enterprising West, in successful farming and all profitable enterprise. Here is a farmer from North-West Ohio who says his sorghum crop this season will net him \$150 an acre. He cut it up in October, stripped off the leaves for fodder, tied the stalks in bundles, and every wagon load he took to the sugar house gave him two barrels of nice light colored sirup, worth a dollar a gallon at wholesale.

The superior enterprise of the Western farmers induced them to test the value of the Chinese cane as a farm crop, and their great success is now their great reward. While the New York farmers are paying 30 cents a pound for sugar, and nearly two dollars a gallon for sirup, all west of this State are now rejoicing in sweet ening at about the same cost per large family as it takes to make an acre of corn.

Wherever Indian corn will ripen, Sorghum will make a maximum crop; its early growth is slower than that of Indian corn, but it catches up with and outgrows it in July and August; but although the canes attain their normal sweetness the seed does not always ripen in corn growing Western New York. But as the plants bear transplanting well, enough for seed might be started early in a hot-bed.

#### How Much Corn to the Acre.

P. in the RURAL of the 18th February says, "I think it about as probable that BARNUM has got a part of the north pole, and is showing it in his museum, as that 80 or 100 bushels of corn, shelled and measured on February 7th, has been grown to the acre." For the last eight years consecutively, Joseph Wright of Waterloo has grown invariably large crops of the red cob Ohio dent corn, and in no one season has he had much less than one hundred and fifty bushels of corn in the ear to the acre, all sound corn. I have proved by experiment with BURRITT's sheller, that one and a half bushels of these ears made a bushel of shelled corn, when well dried. Although the last season was not as favorable for the corn crop as the season before, yet Mr. WRIGHT's yield was never larger, some of the ears when first picked shelled a pint and a half wine measure. With the same manuring and culture his Dutton corn yielded one-third less without ripening a day earlier, he thinks not as early.

The secret of Mr. WRIGHT's success is, that he gets his seed selected at the West every season, plants at the favorable time in May, on very highly manured, well drained fields, and keeps out all weeds by cultivating and hoeing until the chickweed comes in as the crop ripens. The reason why he has no soft corn is because it obtains its maximum growth during the short hot nights and long days of summer. No man could doubt that Mr. WRIGHT would have 100 bushels of corn to the acre, who walked through his 18 acres of growing corn on the first of last September and saw the large pendant ears hanging from

#### GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Weight of Sorghum Seed. - A correspondent of the RURAL asks the legal weight of a bushel of Sorghum seed, in Michigan. We do not know that there is any legal weight established in that or any other State. The Sorgho conventions of Ohio and Wisconsin recommended 48 pounds as the standard weight per bushel.

To Keep a Horse's Tonque in his Head. - D. W. writes the RURAL: - "I once bought a horse that had the habit of carrying his tongue out of his mouth. It was prevented by attaching an extra bit, made of wire, to the rings of the bridle, and letting it hang about one and a half or two inches below the first one."

How to get Bees. - G. of Connecticut, writes the RURAL: - "An old gentleman told me last summer that his brother obtained seven swarms of bees in one season by fastening boxes of a foot square or so inside, to large, old trees such as they would be likely to examine in looking for a home. He said that in searching for a hollow in the tree they would find the box and take possession when they swarmed. The idea is new to me, but it looks reasonable, and if it will work it is worth knowing; for I know many swarms skedaddle from various causes at swarming time-generally, however, from the ignorance or carelessness of their owners."

Why a Left-Hand Plow is Best. - J. R. C., Granville, Ill., gives his reasons for preferring the left-hand plow. Premising that the near horse is the governing horse in the team, he says: - "When this horse is on the land and winding and crowding, as the best of horses will, to some extent, a furrow of uniform width cannot be cut-a few inches will be lost now and then. But use a left-hand plow, put the near horse in the furrow, and he will be obliged to walk straight forward. Drive him with a single line and confine the off-horse to his proper place by a jockey stick. In this way, with plows of equal size, the team and hand will plow more ground in a day with the left than it is possible to plow with the right-hand plow."

The Earliest Potato. - SPENCER STONE of Erie Co., N. Y., asks us to tell him of the earliest potato raised in his part of the State, and where he can get them. We cannot answer the questions. One of GOODRICH's Seedlings, called the Early Goodrich, is said to be the earliest potato known, very good and very productive. We presume D. S. HEFFRON, Utica, N. Y., can give further information concerning it. S. S. BATES of Crawford Co., Pa., asks where the Early Cottage Potato can be obtained. We cannot tell him. "Rural," of the Chicago Tribune says of the Early York Potato:-" This is one of the most valuable of the early potato family. It is large, with rather deep eyes, flesh white, very productive, keeps well and good to eat late in the spring."

Canary Seed .- On page 13, current volume, of RURAL, we said something of this seed as a crop. Since that time, Hon. M. L. DUNLAP, of Champaign Co., Ill., whose crop we referred to in that article, has published the following statement concerning it in a Chicago paper :- "This crop is cultivated similar to that of oats. We have grown it largely for two years, but the crop has not met our expectation, and we shall only continue it on a small scale by way of experiment. All stock is exceedingly fond of the straw. We have yet to learn how to manage the crop to the best advantage. It is difficult to thrash. We have no seed for sale, but it can be had of most druggists. Before the war it cost about three dollars a bushel, it is now worth eight dollars. The cost of it in Spain, where most of it is grown, is usually a dollar and a half a bushel, of sixty pounds. It appears to delight in a warm, damp climate."

Hoang-Ho Sugar Cane Seed .- An Iowa correspondent sends us an account of the good qualities of a sugar cane to which he gives the above name, which, he says, planted the 14th of May, was ripe and ready to crush the 25th of July. He says it makes an excellent quality of sirup, and is equal in all respects to the common Sorghum. We caution our readers against placing too much dependence on such stories. This is manifestly an advertising dodge, for we notice the same communication has been sent to most of the other agricultural papers. There is a class of men who get their living by this species of free advertising — who, although (innocent souls!) they have no seed to sell, can tell you who has! We advise our readers to purchase sparingly of this suddenly discovered Hoang · Ho.

# Sheep Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents. - Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

#### WRINKLES ON MERINO SHEEP.

"A SUBSCRIBER," Chelsea, Vt., informs us that he has "noticed for several years that sheep having wrinkles lose the wool off the wrinkles while it remains firm on the other parts, and while other sheep in the same flock lose no wool;" and he asks, "what is the cause and what management will prevent it?"

Had the above statements been qualified by saving that the facts asserted often, or oftenest, so occur, our experience would fully concur with that of our correspondent. Before attempting to present any theory of explanation, or any plan of prevention, let us take into view some concomitant facts which possess considerable interest in the same connection. The wool which grows on high or prominent wrinkles, is usually shorter, and is frequently apparently thinner\* than the rest of the fleece on the same parts. It is coarser-much oftener contains doghairs (as they are termed by Germans, to distinguish them from stichel hairs, or jart) - the crimp is not so uniform or well defined - there is less yolk, less luster, and less style generallyand the wool frequently looks and feels so much dryer and harsher than the immediately continnous wool, that samples taken less than an inch." apart could hardly be believed to be from the same sheep. All these defects together, and existing to such an extent, would, no doubt, present an extreme case; but approximations to it are daily witnessed - while a fleece every. way as good on the kind of wrinkles named, asoff from them, is rare.

Why then breed wrinkles on our sheep? Because, say their advocates, a skin large enough for two sheep will bear more wool than a skin only large enough for one sheep. The Spaniards to reasoned in this way. PETRIE expressly asserts that fact. The French and German breeders also approve of folds or wrinkles. But PETRIE says the Spaniards required that the wool should be of as good quality on the wrinkles as on the adjacent parts. Who ever saw Merinos bred in Spain wrinkled like those to be found in some of our modern American flocks? Who has seen any account, or heard any traditions of such sheep in Spain, or imported from Spain? Nobody. Are we not authorized, then, to conclude that the folds or wrinkles approved of by the Spanish flock-masters were a very different thing from those now so sedulously cultivated by American extremists? We have no doubt of this fact.

We have in the Practical Shepherd (pp. 70, 71,) expressed our own views of the extent to which the propagation of wrinkles may be legitimately carried. We consider high or prominent ones on any part of the carcass back of the neck and bosom, decidedly objectionable. One or two short ones of medium elevation immediately back of the elbow, and a moderate corrugation about the breech, tail and flank, are all the concessions which ought to be made to fashion in this particular. But small, soft, "wire wrinkles," as they are called, of the size of half the circle of a pipe stem, closely covering the whole body, constitute an admirable point. They are not accompanied by any deterioration of the wool - they give that looseness and extension of the skin which is so desirable - and they offer no obstruction in shearing.

The reason generally given for breeding high wrinkles all over the body is, that such sheep will "sell best" - for at a time when there is a great excitement in the country in regard to Merinos, and muititudes are eagerly buying them, a great majority of the purchasers are

\*We of course are aware that the skin where it possesses a certain number of wool fibers to the equare inch, will appear more thinly coated with them when extended round an angular ridge or wrinkle, than when it covers the hollow or crease between two such ridges, extended round an angular ridge or wrinkie, than when it covers the hollow or crease between two such ridges, or over a flat or slightly convex surface. In the first case, the outer ends of the wool are necessarily thrown apart; in the second, they are compressed together; on a flat surface the fibres stand parallel to each other. But making all due allowances for the above circumstances, still we are satisfied that there are often actually a smaller number of fibers to the equare inch on the skin that covers the wrinkles.

† Dog-hairs are those long straight ones which are rooted to the skin, and which project out through the wool; stichel hair or jar consists of those short pointed hairs which are found loose in the fleece.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

wholly inexperienced in this kind of sheep, and such men are very apt to look rather for some imaginary sign of blood than for that general merit of which they are no judges; and, moreover, raw experimenters are proverbially fond of novelties and extremes.

A CONTRACTOR

Our correspondent asks the cause of wool being shed first from the wrinkles. We have been half inclined to conjecture that this, and the other concomitants named, are due to a less perfect action of those capillary vessels which pass from the parts beneath into the skin, owing to the skin being detached from the surfaces on which it usually rests, and elevated to some distance above them in the folds or wrinkles. The capillary vessels convey nutriment to the skin, and the glands which secrete wool undoubtedly sympathise with, and to a certain extent depend upon the supply of nutrition, because we know that a sheep which is high fed and kept in high condition produces far more wool than it does if poorly fed and kept in poor condition. The shortness of the wool, and the diminished supply of yolk (after making all necessary allowance for | and constitutes the work now known as "Fine increased evaporation,) on the wrinkles, would also seem very distinctly to imply a diminished supply of nutrition, and with this would be expected to follow a less perfect action of the functions of the skin generally. That the intended, we repeated those remarks in terms imperfections of fleece which attend the kind of fully as pointed in an article published in the wrinkles under consideration - its coarseness, want of style and even fairness-do not necessarily accrue from any impurity of blood (using the term in its genealogical sense,) and that it does accrue as an actual physical result or accompaniment of wrinkles, is shown by the fact that these imperfections appear when such wrinkles are produced on the purest bred Merino sheep in the United States, and on those which generally possess the evenest fleeces. We have now in our mind's eye a celebrated Merino ram, which is covered with high wrinkles, at short intervals, from his head to his tail. The wool on them has the true "towy" appearance, and is feathered on the edges with "dog-hairs." The dam of this animal is one of the best bred ewes in the United States. She is unusually destitute of wrinkles, and has none on the body. Her fleece is fine and even. She has raised a number of lambs, (two or three by the same sire,) and no other of them has had high body wrinkles or an uneven fleece. His sire has no high body wrinkles, and has a fine, even fleece. He is celebrated as a stock ram from Maine to Minnesota - has got thousands of progeny - and we doubt whether any of them, from well bred dams, ever to an equal extent exhibited such wrinkles, or a fleece so uneven and hairy. The wrinkles were, then, what breeders term "accidental" characteristics - but with them came the usual bad accompaniments! This is but a solitary case out of multitudes occurring under our observation, which tend to support the same conclusions. But in regard to the mode in which wrinkles produce such effects; or, if they are not cause and effect, why they accompany each other, we again say the explanation we have advanced is purely conjectural. It is merely a suggestion thrown out to set sheep breeders to thinking, and to set them to looking for the true explanation.

We do not claim that wrinkles of any description and bad wool always accompany each other. But we have never yet seen a high bred Merino sheep, without wrinkles, which had narrow belts or streaks of wool corresponding with the spaces usually occupied by wrinkles, and corresponding with that which so often grows on wrinkles in shortness, inferior quality, hairiness, comparative absence of yolk, etc.

We come now to our correspondent's last question - what will prevent the shedding of wool on wrinkles? There is, we suspect, but one sure cure for that, and all the other results or concomitants we have named - and that is -not to have wrinkles! Seriously, we do earnestly protest against the vicious extremes to which many are carrying them. It is a mania which is directly opposed to utility, good taste and common sense. It is, we have shown, highly damaging to the quality of the wool, nor does it increase the quantity of the wool-for what is gained by additional surface is lost by the inferior length of the staple. We never yet saw one of these excessively wrinkled sheep which exhibited the maximum length of wool either on or off from its wrinkles, and we never knew one of them which ranked in the very first class in weight of fleecs. We do not believe they are generally as easily kept or as hardy. It takes from three to five times as long to shear them closely and smoothly. In short, everything is against and nothing for this cultivation of monstrosities, except a silly fashion which does not prevail among the best breeders now, and which we feel confident will soon pass away among all breeders of any pretensions, as certain other kindred fashions have already done. \*

We have known rams having an excess of wrinkles to be used with very good results on smooth, close skinned ewes-on the principle that a defect in one direction may counteract a defect in the opposite direction: and we have known such rams to be used even with ewes possessing the proper quantity of wrinkles without apparent injury-but it was only because they did not transmit their own characteristics in this particular to their progeny. Even in this case, we should fear the characteristics might crop out in succeeding generations. A ram possessing them to a high degree and vigorously transmitting them to his get, we should regard, in a flock of choice, high bred ewes, as a nuisance which ought to be promptly abated by a bullet or butcher knife!

\* For example, the fashion of cultivating an enormous excess of yolk at the expense of the amount of

PROFITS OF A FLOOK.—WILLIAM H. TABER, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., writes us:-"I raised from 19 ewes 29 lambs which I sold for \$326.50. They sheared 78 lbs. of wool, which I sold for 85 cts. per lb., making for lambs and wool \$292.80, or \$15.41 for each ewe."

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

THE attempt of the editor of the Country Gentleman to excuse his wanton attack on the veracity and character of American Merino breeders on the ground that we, "before" our "present engagement" with the RURAL NEW-YORKER, made "severer charges" against them. we have already pronounced a very unfortunate one. Being requested by the President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society to prepare a Report on the Sheep of our country, to be read at the meeting of the Society, Feb. 12, 1862, we visited Vermont to make a personal examination of its Merino flocks. Our Report commended in decided terms the great improvements effected by the Vermont breeders, but in alluding to the modes of treatment practiced by some of them, we, in equally decided terms, expressed our disapprobation of them. Among the practices so condemned, were housing in summer, pampering, stubble-shearing, and artificial coloring. Our Report was published by the State Society, Wool Husbandry."

Apprehending that this publication would not generally reach the eyes for which our remarks on the above subjects were more particularly Country Gentleman Jan. 23, 1863. They were not leveled directly or by implication at particular individuals - and therefore they applied only to such persons as followed the condemned practices, and to such persons only so far as they followed them. Artificial coloring we never imputed to anybody but "speculators." Stubble-shearing we believed was nearly extinct among breeders of reputation. Pampering to a greater or lesser extent, we supposed to be more common; and yet we had every reason to believe it was unknown in some of the best Merino flocks of Vermont. Summer-housing alone appeared to us to be pretty general. After denouncing, as already said, all these practices, and after giving in detail what we believed to be the bad effects of summer-housing and pampering, we went on to assign numerous reasons for breeders of reputation having been gradually and almost unconsciously drawn into these latter practices. Every reason thus assigned tended to free them from the imputation of intentional wrong, and we closed this branch of the subject with the following words:

"I personally know a good share of the leading breeders in that State where the practices I am condemning most prevail, and who themselves practice them, and therefore I feel that I have a right to say, and that I ought to say that in my opinion more honest men are not to be found among the business men of our country; and they are generally as intelligent as they are honest."

Would it be credited that these words occur in the very article which the editor of the Country Gentleman was commenting on and quoting from, when he deliberately asserted that we "with all the weight of" our "established authority as a writer on sheep, accused them [the Vermont breeders] point-blank of every sort of jockeying to 'delude purchasers.' " - that we made "severer charges" against those breeders than his own virtual ones of intentional falsehood and fraud!

Afterwards we modified our opinions as to the propriety of breeders summer-housing their sheep, (if wholly disconnected with pampering) to the extent indicated, and for the reasons briefly given, in the Practical Shepherd, p. 195. But the other practices under consideration are as pointedly condemned in that work as in the article published over our signature in the Country Gentleman, Jan. 22, 1863, or in "Fine Wool Husbandry." (See Practical Shepherd, pp. 81,172,196,197.) Nor have we changed our views in any of these particulars since our "present engagement" with the RURAL NEW-YORKER. If our contemporary, as he would seem to insinuate, knows of anything connected with that "engagement" calculated to change, or which has changed our views or expressions on any topic connected with American sheep husbandry, we would be very glad to hear him make it public.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR. - By an annoying typographical error we are made in our article headed 'The Country Gentleman," March 4th, to say: "We challenge the Editor of the Country Gentleman, and we invite every 'sheep man' in the country carefully to examine our recent and entirely acceptable writings on sheep," &c. The word in italics was written accessable in our manuscript, and should have been so printed.

NEW IMPORTATION OF SHEEP. -- An American Gentleman, Dr. Charles J. Kenworthy, who has resided for some years in Australia, is now on his return from that country, and is bringing with him specimens of Merino Sheep from the three most celebrated flocks of Australia-those of Mr. LEARMONTH, Mr. CURRIE and Mr. Shaw-all pure descendants of the Camden flock. The Camden flock was established with sheep purchased by Mr. McARTHUR from the Negretti flock in troduced from Spain by George III, King of England. The sheep being imported by Dr. K. are, in all instances, the pick of the flocks, and in several instances the same ones which have received the first prizes at the great Intercolonial and other shows. They were sheep which money could not buy, but were generously pre sented to their present owner by the distinguished breeders named. As soon as we ascertain their safe arrival, we shall give a full history of the sheep and the importation. We have received specimens of their wool. It is essentially different from any we have seen grown in the United States. We often see that which is as fine in the diameter of the fiber, but for softness and style, it is almost incomparable—and then, at a years growth, considerable of it is four inches long ! For delaines of exqusite quality, and for any other fabrics which require a staple of remarkable quality and length combined, we have nothing like it. If then these Australian Merinos succeed in our country, they will render us, in time, independent of other countries in the production of the materials for fabrics which we now must import and pay for in gold in other countries. Let us then welcome these strangers to our shores. They will compete with nothing which we now possess. There is abundance of room for them,

and for every, other breed of stock which meets any want of the American people. If we find them unconformed to American ideas of Merino breeding, let us neither ridicule nor condemn them until we have paused for intelligent experiment to decide whether they are useful. We hope they will be here in time for exhibition at the N. Y. Spring Sheep Show and Fair in May next.

RUTA BAGAS, &c., FOR SHEEP FEED.-J. F., Riga, Lenawee Co., Mich., says the ruta baga flourishes finely in that region, and asks how it should be cultivated. It is planted in drills about 30 inches apart on thoroughly pulverized and highly manured soil—the young plants thinned out to a foot apart, and the ground kept cultivated and free from weeds. The roots are pulled the last thing before winter sets in, stored in a turnip cellar-or in pits covered with straw, and sufficient earth to keep them from freezing. When pitted, a small hole should be left in the covering for ventilation until decidedly cold weather sets in.

J. F. asks if there is a good green crop for sheep feed in the event of the pastures failing, say from midsummer until the middle of September, when the fall rains set in. We know of no one adapted to keeping sheep at this period on a large scale except the natural grasses or clover. The small or June (red) clover, if sown on good rich land that is naturally adapted to it, and plastered, makes more feed during the period named than any other of these—whether it has been previously pastured or mown. It is obvious that no root crop is early enough—and the same is true of rape, rye, &c.

CHEAP MERINO RAMS.—The same writer, in a vein of considerable humor, objects to the present price of Merino rams, and insists that "second or third class ones" ought to be bought for \$10, \$15 or \$20 apiece. There are many pretty well bred flocks owned by farmers in the State of New York, where all the ram lambs of a season might be contracted for in advance for \$15 a head, to be delivered at weaning, and they are just the same sheep that are now, in a multitude of instances bought up, painted, taken to the West and sold as Simon Pures

NEW METAL EAR MARK.-D. G. WYETH, New Way. Licking Co., Ohio, sends us a new ear mark. It is made of thin brass plate, bent into the same shape with Dana's, and is worn in the ear in the same way, The front side of the ring or link, however, has a widened portion about the size of one of the cents now in circulation, and the ring closes in a different way. The advantages claimed for it by its inventor are these:-"The number is large, plain, and on the front side as well as the name. On the back is room for date of birth, which can be scratched on with any sharp instrument. It is adjusted by straightening the front part of the upper bend, thereby drawing the lower end into a socket." The numbering is more conspicuous than on Dana's marks, and so is the mark of ownership if confined to initials. But the widened portion of the ring does not admit of the owner's full name in addition to the number. It requires a larger hole punched in the ear than Dana's, and owing to its "socket," etc., is not so easily adjusted. It must be more expensive, and if made of the same cheap material, would be heavier. Several of these objections might be obviated, and if so we have no doubt that it would form an ear mark that would please many persons.

#### Communications, Etc.

#### ECONOMY IN FUEL

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Much is said about the scarcity and high price of fuel. It is important, then, that we should economize in its use. One way to do this is to burn well seasoned wood instead of green. Dry wood has many advantages over green. In the first place it helps to make the home cheerful and happy. With a quick fire, the "pot will boil" in season, -- the dishes are well done, -the bread is nicely baked, the dinner is ready punctually at the hour. The husband can calculate his business systematically. The wife does not have to wait for the men to come to their meals: thus all moves harmoniously, and dry wood, properly prepared, is no small ingredient in this cup of domestic comfort and prosperity.

It is economy to use sessoned wood because one or two sticks will often accomplish, in a Benit to revive it.

Is it not strange, that many people use unseasoned wood nearly the year through? cutting it day by day, as needed. Often the poor laboring man must provide and cut the day's wood before going to his day's work. This is hard for him, and a loss to his employer. How much more refreshing, summer mornings, to hoe in the garden, &c., than to cut fire wood!

Wood-houses help to economize in fuel. Suppose that many who are without one at present, -perhaps some of humble means,—shall resolve this year to have one. Would it not be a wise resolution? Building material and mechanic's wages, we know, are high; so also is the price of daily labor. Cannot many of us do with less tobacco and sweetmests, spend less precious time at the store and tavern; thus save a few dollars to buy shingles and boards with? A wood-house, even of small dimensions, will answer quite well, and cost but little. It would nold most of the year's fuel, and leave some space to work in rainy days, store utensils, &c.

The building might be raised a few inches from the ground, underpinned with stones, but not mortared or pointed. This would give free circulation of air. Lay on the ground some poles, four inches in diameter, three or four feet apart, across these lay smaller poles, near together, distance varying with length of wood. On these lay a tier of wood, on which throw the wood loosely. Under and through the pile the air could move freely. The wood would come out dry and durable, if put up in the spring in a dry time. Such a building, made of unplaned boards if necessary, would cost a small sum, soon pay for itself, and might form a nucleus and beginning of better and more prosperous days to many an humble family.

Now is a favorable time to draw wood to the door; cut and split it during February and March, throw it in loose heaps, and in latter part | excrement.

of March or April, in a dry time, carry it under cover, as above described. Such wood will be excellent for following summer and winter use. C. W. TURNER.

Dighton, Mass., Feb. 8, 1865.

#### THE ECONOMY OF BINDERS.

EDS. RUEAL NEW-YORKER: - I notice an article in your issue of Jan. 7th relating to binding grain, in which your correspondent H. J. D. figures that by using Burson's Grain Binder he makes a net profit of fifty cents on each acre. Now, your correspondent don't give the whole of the expense of cutting ten acres, for he does not say whether he can cut the ten acres per day with one or two teams, - simply says, viz.:

\$7.50

I think he should have added the labor of one man to pitch the grain to the binder, and the labor of one extra team; for no one team can draw a reaper with three men on it, and the binder, which, at the least calculation, is equal to the fourth man, and cut ten acres per day.

Now, I will give my figures with the reaper that I use. With my reaper, which is SEYMOUR & Morgan's Self-Raking Reaper, with one team I can cut ten acres per day, or an acre per hour, with ease, (have done it with one pair of oxen,) and four men will bind it and do it much better than can be done with any of Burson's machines. My figures are for ten acres, and taking the

same price for wages as H. J. D. : One man and team one day and board... Four men to bind one day and board... And with the binder it would be. 

Whereas the expense with the self-raker is only.....\$18.00 Balance in favor of self-raker.....\$4.50

I will further state that I can with the same expense cut and put up more grain in one day or any number of days, and do it better than can be done with any machine to bind. And then the wire is very bad to thrash, for they can't take it off out of the way; at least they have not here.

High Forest, Minn., 1865.

#### MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I saw an article in the RUBAL of Feb. 11th, about making maple sugar, in which your correspondent says, to make nice sugar use a 15 gallon kettle not making more than 30 pounds at once. I think I can tell him of a much better way, or at least one that suits me much better, for I have used a kettle a number of years, and now use a pan made of galvanized iron for that purpose. It is much better for then there is no scouring of the kettle required, nor any danger of the sugar burning by rising and falling.

Our pan for sugaring off in is make of galvanized iron, just large enough to set on top of the stove nicely, with handles on the sides the same as on the large pan for boiling the sap in. It is aboout 15 by 20 inches square, and sits on top of the stove without having to uncover it or lift off and on. It does not trouble about running over, at all, as a kettle does. When your sugar is done, take it out, wash the pan, put in more sirup, and so on every time. I can make nicer sugar and in less time than in any kettle I ever

I generally sugar off from 25 to 30 pounds at a time, and have as many as forty pounds. If your correspondent will just try a pan this spring I will warrant he will never try his 15 gallon kettle again. It is cheap, ours only costing two few moments, what considerable green wood dollars, three years ago; besides, it is so handy would not do in the given time. The fire must | for other purposes, such as coloring with madbe kept up, in the one case, constantly, or it is der in, or making cheese from 4 or 5 cows. It makes a very good cheese vat.

We use a pan for boiling the sap in, like his, only ours is about 3 by 7 feet square. I hope some one will try our plan, for it works so nice no one can help thinking it better than a kettle after trying it. - Mrs. H. S. A.

#### FREEZING FLAX FIRER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- I take the liberty to enclose a sample of a crop of flax raised in 1863 which I think is finer and stronger than any I have seen lately. I attribute its excellence to the wetting or rather freezing process through which it passed. It involves an idea new to me but perhaps not to others. I will give it in short: As our flax was not rotted quite enough, we ventured to spread in a rain which turned into snow and froze hard. It lay nearly covered for ten days when it was raised and placed in the cheese house, on racks made of boards, where a good fire relieved it from snow and ice. It was then taken to the milk-shed and spread on board racks and left to freeze dry.

As a relic of the past I send a specimen of flax 40 years old raised in Watertown. This flax I am told was caught under the snow, but I think from its harshness was dried without freezing.

Copenhagen, N. Y. Mrs. N. R. L. REMARKS.—The samples of flax, yarn and wicking, accompanying the above are very fine. The sample of flax grown in 1863 is excellent.

Relative Value of Manures. -To the Young Farmer who asks the question, "What general rule is there for determining the relative value of the excrements of different animals?" we reply in brief, promising to pay more attention to the subject, that the richer the food the animal eats the richer the manure—the more concentrated the food, the more valuable the

#### Rural Notes and Queries.

AMERICAN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION .- The annual meeting of this Association was held in Worcester. Mass. March 1. The attendance was small. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-E. H. HYDE of Stafford, Ct. Vice Presidents-John G. Wood, Millbury, Mass.; George Campbell, Westminster, Vt.; E. M. Jameson, Antrim, N. H.; J. F. Anderson, Windham, Me.; Burdett Loomis, Windsor Locks, Ct.; O. D. Pierce, Providence, R. I. Secretary and Treasurer - J. S. Allen, East Windsor, Ct. Committees - On Short-Horns, S. W. Buffam, Winchester, N. H.: S. W. Bartlett, East Windsor, Ct.; P. Stedman, Chicopee, Mass. On Devons, H. M. Sessions, South Wilbraham, Mass.; B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, Ct.; E. H. Hyde, Stafford, Ct. On Ayrshires, George B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; H. H. Peters, Southboro, Mass.; William Birnie, Springfield, Mass. On Jerseys, John Brooks, Princeton, Mass.; Jonathan Forbush, Bolton, Mass.; W. Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.

The objects of this Society are the protection of breeders by the registry of pure-blooded animals. Any man can have his pedigrees examined by forwarding fifty cents each, but none will be registered in the herd-book till it has the sanction of the committee above named. Durham, Devon and Ayrshire herdbooks have already been published by the Society. The Ayrshire and Devon breeders have thus far received the most benefit. The operations of the Society are not confined to New England, but pedigrees have been received from the West, California and Canada. The Association adjourned to meet with the New York State Agricultural Society at the time and place of its next Annual Meeting.

"WAR'S MISERERE."-The Editors of the Ohio Farmer and RUBAL NEW-YORKER are informed that "the poem which appeared in the RURAL of Feb. 4th. with the above title," was an original article of which I am the author. According to the statement made by the Editor of the Farmer, in a late issue of his paper, the poem has had the honor of a previous publication. If oublished in the Farmer it was without my knowledge. I have never sent it to the Farmer, or to any other paper whatever, except the Runal New-Yorker. I sent the poem to a correspondent in Cleveland some time previous to the date of its alleged appearance in the Farmer, but as a private communication, and with no view to its publication. Through this channel it may have reached the office of the Farmer. In this case, the Editor might have provided against future annoyance to himself or any other member of the fraternity, by sending me a copy of the Farmer containing the poem, which it seems he falled to do. Will he correct the statement he has made, that the article was "communicated to him by the author?"

ANNIE E. HUBBART.

SEASON NOTES FROM CHAMPAIGN CO., ILL., FEB. 24. -Weather fine, frost coming out, wild geese, ducks and sand hill cranes going north in large numbers; farmers are preparing to sow spring wheat and barley, and if no change of weather occurs, will be generally sowing by Monday, 27th. The season is about one week in advance of the usual time of opening, and two weeks shead of last year. The winter has been mild, at no time being more than two degrees below zero during the winter. A more mixed husbandry is being adopted, and the great staple, corn, is giving place in part to spring wheat, oats, sorgo, flax, barley,

PREMIUM ON MOWING MACHINE.-N. T., Hamilton: We think no award was made on mowing machines at the State Fair last fall-certainly there ought not to have been any made. We would not give a copper for an award on any implement made without adequate test, and no other man ought to place any reliance. nor base any action upon any other kind of an award.

DEFERRED .- In consequence of the extraordinary rush of advertisements, several articles intended for this number of the RURAL are necessarily deferred, and among them a report of the interesting discussions at the annual meeting of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.

CHEESE MAKING ON THE SABBATH.—Religious deominations in various parts of the country are giving decided expression against the practice of Christians who carry their milk to the Cheese Factories on the Sabbath, characterizing it as neither a work of necessity nor of mercy.

THE BEST BREED OF HENS FOR LAYERS .-- M. E. C. Elkhart, Ind.: The best breed of hens for layers with which we are acquainted is the Black Spanish. You can probably get them pure of Hon. JOHN WENTvorтн. Chicago. III.

BRIMMERHOFF CHURN.—Please ask the readers of the RURAL that have tested fairly and thoroughly the Brinckerhoff Churn, how they like it. Two years ago it was recommended very highly. Has it proved a fallure like many other new notions, or does it come up to the scratch?—B. J. CAMPBELL, Glen Haven, Y. Y.

OILED SILK .- W. M.: Oiled silk is made by coating it with some quick drying boiled oil, and drying it in a warm room. Two or three successive coats are sometimes put on, each being throughly dried in suc-

FENIAN.-E. H. Cocklin, Shepardstown, Pa., will find on page 177, last Vol. RUBAL (issue, May 28th.) a full explanation of the derivation of this word, which we have not space to repeat.

Making Sugar from Sobehum.—Can any of your readers inform me of any process by which I can cause sorghum sirup to grain? I have made it when sugar would become candy, but never thoroughly grain.—Mrs. Sarah Day, Polk Co., Iowa.

DRILL FOR SMALL SEEDS .- WM. STEPHENS, Grant. Co. Wis., You can get such a Drill as you want by addressing P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

DRILLING SPRING WHEAT.—If any of your readers have had experience in drilling in spring wheat early, on fall-plowed land, I should be glad to hear about results as compared with that sown broad-cast. Also what drill was used.—A FARMER, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

WHITE VS. YELLOW CORN. — What is the relative value of Yellow and White Corn for grinding? Will some one who has grown both sorts give his experience as to value as a crop for grinding.—RIGHARD WEEKS, North Inchang, 1865.

BROOM CORN.—Will not some practical broom-corn cultivator give your readers some information about the best varieties to cultivate; also something about culture?—Charles Johnson, Central Ohio, Feb. 1865.

POTATO DIEGER.-J. H. Morey is informed that he can get Hrokok's Potato Digger by addressing Gmo. M. BAKER, Buffalo, N. Y.

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# HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865.

[Continued from page 71, last number.]

Failure of Peach Crep.

Topic. - What is the cause or causes of the failure of the peach crop in Western New York? And what is the best course to remedy the evil?

J. J. THOMAS.— The first cause of failure in Western New York is the want of trees. The second cause is want of good cultivation. It is rarely the case that we see them cultivated at all. The third cause is our severe winters. The remedy is to select suitable sites along the borders of our non-freezing waters; or select the tops of ridges and hills away from the water, getting above the frost line. The protection of peach trees in winter is important. It is often the case that the lower branches of low headed trees are covered up by the snow. In such cases those thus protected bore peaches when the balance of the tree bore none. I have seen them protected by corn stalks and thus saved. Evergreen boughs would make a good protection. If the branches are far from the ground the buds are not easily protected. . As far north as Plattsburgh, N. Y., a gentleman said he could protect his peach trees with evergreen boughs and get good crops. Curl in the leaf is another cause of failure. Good cultivation and thorough pruning is a remedy for it.

Moody.-I think the failures of the peach crop in Niagara County, are more frequent than twenty years ago. A great amount of timber has been taken off the country in that time, which afforded protection. We should plant evergreens about our orchards. Profected trees have borne when others have not. My orchards when protected did not have the curled leaf. In this part of the country elevated ground is no better, that I know of, than the level country. The degree of cold has not been the cause of the destruction of crops. When wind accompanies a less degree of cold there is more danger. When air is still, a greater degree of cold will not injure the buds. Trees always do better trained low and well cuitivated. We must protect them.

Dr. Sylvester .- I think the chief cause of failure has been owing to the degree of cold in winter, which froze the bud-although the trees sometimes blossom after they are severely injured. When wind accompanies cold the danger is greater. A very severe late frest in spring destroys our crop, but it is not often the case. I recall one instance of this kind. It occurred about the 15th of May. I had two orchards. The trees were in fall bloom. There was a very cold night, and I tried to save the fruit in one orchard. Got help and built fires throughout the erchard. At 12 o'clock M., the thermometer stood 32 deg. above zero. I had a very fair crop of peaches in this orchard. The other had no crop, though it was better protected. The neighbors laughed at me for trying "to warm all out doors," called it "book farming," &c., but when I got \$3 per bushel for my crop in the fall, and they had none to sell, they "saw the point." I think the carl in the leaf is caused by cold winds. Protection, by the planting of timber belts, may be a remedy.

H. E. HOOKER.—The question of the selection of varieties of peaches is a good one to consider in this connection. Some varieties produce when there is a general failure. Something is due to the hardiness of sorts. I have not been able to grow peaches in my garden later years, while years ago we used to have them every year. Year before last a lot of trees of Hale's Early, were heeled in late in the season, and I found on them beautiful specimens of peaches. They had been transplanted twice, and I don't know but the frequent transplanting supplied them with fibrous and hardy roots.

THOMAS.—Although there may be and is a difference in the hardiness of different varieties. so far as wood is concerned, I cannot find that there is any difference in the hardiness of the planting, might be of service to some. buds of different varieties. The wood of a tree e killed, and yet the buds may go.

rather hard sayings to farmers. I like to have fruit; others neglect to cultivate, and their trees have borne well. Unprotected trees on high elevations have borne the past year.

Pears for General Cultivation.

Topic.-The best varieties of the Pear for general cultivation.

A resolution was adopted that each member should cast his vote for four summer, eight autumn, and four winter varieties. The following is the result of the vote:

Summer. - Beurre Giffard, 11 votes; Tyson, 10; Rostiezer, 9; Doyenne d'Ete, 9; Osband's Summer, 8; Bloodgood, White Doyenne, Brandywine, each 2; Dearborn's Seedling and Genesee, each 1.

Autumn.-Bartlett, Sheldon, each 16; Duchess d' Angouleme, 14; Seckel, Louis Bonne de Jersey, each 13; Beurre d' Anjou, 9; Beurre Diel, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, each 8; Beurre Bosc, 4; Howell, 8; Washington, Buffum, Onondaga, Des Nonnes, Kingsessing, each 2; Dix, Beurre Superfin, Church, Beurre Clairgeau, each 1.

Winter -- Lawrence, 15; Winter Nelis, 11; Easter Beurre, 8; Vicar of Winkfield, 5; Glout Morceau, 8; Beurre Gris d'Hiver Noveau, Joseph d'Malines, Columbia, each 2; Belle Williams, Beurre d'Aremberg, Bergamot d'Hiver, Duc de Bordeaux, Beurre Bachelier, Doyenne d'Alanson, Jaminette, Jones' Seedling, each 1.

Standing Committees.

On Native Fruits. - J. J. Thomas, Union

Lockport; C. W. Seeleye, Rochester; E. W. Herendeen, Macedon.

On Foreign Fruits. - Geo. Ellwanger, Rochester; T. C. Maxwell, Geneva; Joseph Frost, Rochester, W. P. Townsend, Lockport.

#### PLANTING MAPLES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue of Jan. 81st, is an article under the Horticultural head, the commencement of which conveys (I think,) some wrong impressions, and is calculated to discourage the planting of forest trees. "Maples from a thick growth in a grove—tall, smooth bodies," &c., are the kind most available here. Taking off the tops is a necessary procedure and will in the end result in much finer trees.

The assertion that only one per cent. of the trees planted in this manner might, in a wet and warm season, push out tops and become beautiful trees, but that in most cases, especially if planted late, no such result would follow, is certainly an extravagant one and wholly unwarranted by the facts. If such were the case, but few would be encouraged to plant trees, and especially by the road side. On the contrary, my experience and observation warrant me in saying that three-fourths, if not nine-tonths of all the trees planted in this way do live and flourish. though many of them are not planted with the greatest care and do not receive the best attention.

South of Seneca Falls — the most enterprising village in Western New York - may be seen hundreds, if not thousands, of roadside trees (soft and sugar maples,) all planted within a few years, all of the tall slender sort, with abbreviated roots and beheaded tops, and all of them beautiful trees, which are now annually crowned with a coronet of bright green leaves. Not "one per cent." died. So much for observation.

Now permit the use of the personal pronoun while I give a little experience. In the spring of 1859 I purchased of a neighbor some thirty trees (soft maples,) and started with hands and tools to dig them. After proceeding about three miles, with a team, we struck-not de-but mud. A quarter of a mile further brought us to the head of team "navigation," when we struck out on foot. The trees were dug and wrenched from the soft cozy mud and water of the swamp, "backed" to the wagon, and the next day were carefully planted in dry clayey and gravelly soil, on the bank of the Cayuga Lake. With one or two exceptions they all lived and throve, and are a beautiful row of trees. The roots were much "abbreviated," many of them purposely so, and the tops were all taken off with a clean, smooth oblique cut with a sharp ax. For a year or two they looked like telegraph poles, but now (in summer,) the whispering winds and singing birds have "news" for every passer by. Let RURAL readers, then, plant trees and plant them well. SENECA.

REMARKS .- So say we, "let RUBAL readers plant trees and plant them well." But while it may be true that our assertions are extravagant and not warranted by facts as our correspondent has observed them, it is true that they are warranted by facts as we have observed them, and we reiterate with emphasis all that we said in the article referred to. Differences in soils, seasons, modes of planting, &c., will affect the per cent. saved or lost, but it is safer and it will be more satisfactory to plant a smaller tree with a low top, and a good proportion of roots, and see it grow right along, than to wait and watch the recovery of the amputated and beheaded poles we have referred to. A small tree well planted, will make a satisfactory shade and a beautiful tree much sooner.

#### OSAGE ORANGE IN ILLINOIS.

EDITORS RURAL NEW - YORKER : - Seeing it hinted in the RURAL of Jan. 21st, that the farmers of Illinois would soon be engaged in planting miles of Osage Orange Hedges, I thought a few hints in regard to planting, and care after

Prepare the ground by plowing a strip about six feet wide, thoroughly and deeply, then SHARPE.—The repetition of the necessity of strike a deep furrow in the center of the excellent culture and expensive shelter, are plowing, in which to put the plants; then put in the plants deep enough down, so that my faith and works agree, so I do not think it that the tops will just stick out above ground. necessary. Some men cultivate well and get no Have a pail of water along and wet each plant before setting it, then cover the roots nicely with fine dirt, enough to hold it firmly in its place. Then plow another furrow, and finish covering the plants.

Before setting the plants, have them divided into three classes, the large ones, the middling, and the small ones; set each class by itself, and then the hedge will grow uniformly even. Set the plants not more than six inches apart.

Cultivate the ground thoroughly during the summer and keep the young hedge free from weeds. In the fall trim the hedge down to within six inches of the ground and cover the hedge well with half rotten straw or something

of that sort. The next spring, if any plants should be dead or missing, supply their places with large, thrifty plants.

Plants should be set early in the spring just as oon as the ground is in a good working condi-

Hedges should be well taken care of until they are sufficient for a fence. The best time to trim them is in the fall before the wood hardens. GEO. W. FULLER,

Saxon, Ill., Jan. 28, 1865.

AGE OF SEEDS.

PASCHALL MORRIS, in his Rural Advertiser, says: - "We prefer turnip seed one year old to raise a crop of turnips from, and instead of only five per cent. germinating, when four years old, Springs; Thomas Smith, Geneva; C. L. Hoeg, it is more probable, if the seed has been properly | finely.—Mrs. H.

kept, that there will not be five per cent. which will not germinate. While there are some seeds of vegetables which it is unsafe to rely on over a year old, it is also well established, that there are others actually improved by age, and which seem when a few years old, to run less to vine or top, and more to fruit or crop. The melon tamily is of this class; and for our own planting, we would prefer water-melon or cantelope seed four years old."

#### TO CULTIVATE CUCUMBERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- As I have not seen this mode of cultivating cucumbers in print. I will send it. I have tried it with good effect. Take a tight barrel with one head, and make some eight or ten holes, at the bulge of the barrel, with a small bit-say % of an inch - and sink the barrel in the ground level with the surface of the ground. Then fill the barrel with stone up as high as the holes, and put on about 4 inches of straw; then fill up the balance with good, rich loam, and fill the barrel up with water and plant plenty of seed so that you can thin them out to six or eight stalks. In case of drouth put a pail of water in the barrel about once a week. I raised off three barrels, planted this, way over four barrels of pickles; and if they are well watered, through bearing season, they will bear well until the frost kills the vines.

One needs a scaffold to let the vines run on: Say, take four poles, ten feet long, and set them about four feet apart with one end on the ground, and raise the other some five feet high with pieces of lath or brush laid across, and I will insure that you will have no crooked cucumbers. A. J. W.

#### Morticultural Potes and Queries.

STRYCHNINE AND RABBITS.-We have a protest from an Ohio correspondent against destroying rabbits with Strychnine, but since he gives no other effectual remedy for saving orchards from the depredations of these beautiful animals, we must use our space otherwise than by inserting it.

PEARS IN MASSACHUSETTS.-The Massachusetts Agricultural Club, the members of which are among the most distinguished Horticulturists of the State, has unanimously agreed upon the following as the twelve best varieties of pears, taking all things into consideration, as quality, thriftiness of the tree, value for market, &c., viz.: First six, the Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, Beurre d' Anjou, Sheldon and Seckel. Second six, the Onondaga (Swan's Orange,) Merriam, Doyenne Bossock, Vicar of Winkfield, Paradise d' Automne and Fulton.—Mass. Plowman.

THE QUINCE AS STOCK FOR PEARS, - Mr. MARC, 2 French horticulturist, now residing at Astoria, L. I., says that he has always been successful with dwarf pears, but he uses only the Fontenay variety with fibrous roots. The Angers was not a good stock, though generally recommended, as it was easy of propagation and a quick grower. Pear culture on the quince has been injured by French agents, who have so tenaciously stuck to and recommended the Angers stock. He imports the Fentenay, paying twice as much for them as the Angers. French planters have generally discarded the latter for the former stock. Quince stock should always be planted on dry soil.

WESTERN GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,-We see that the project of organizing a Grape and Wine Association is being agitated among those interested, in Illinois and Missouri, as has already been done in Ohio. It will soon come to this :- there will soon be organizations of those engaged in the specific branches of horticulture - grape growers, pear and apple orchardists, florists, arboriculturists, &c., &c., as the sheep breeders, dairymen, implement manufacturers, &c., are organizing their respective interests. At the Pomological meetings the small fruit men don't get a chance to have their say; if they do, the apple, pear and peach men are left out in the cold; and at the meetings of the Horticultural Societies, the florists get no voice, and we see they are beginning to remonstrate, and very properly. So we shall see a new order of things and new organizations of these several interests within a decade. It is well.

# Pomestic Gconomy.

To FET EGGS.-To fry eggs nic some little attention, as they are apt to become hard, black and unpalatable. There should be plenty of butter or oil, and care should be taken not to let them be overdone. If ham or bacon is fried with them, it must be done first, and the eggs afterwards.—Ex.

MILK YEAST.—Take one pint of new milk; pour enough boiling water in it to make it hot: mix in flour to make a stiff batter; then dissolve half teaspoonful of soda and stir in. Set it in a warm place in hot or warm water.—Mrs. C. D. WALL, Factoryville, Pa.

To PREPARE BEEF TO DRY. - It is only necessary to cure it by putting it in a rather weak brine for three or four days, and hang in a dry, airy place, not too warm. It should be cut in slices about two inches thick .- s. w. A.

To RENDER CLOTHING INCOMBUSTIBLE.—Rinse the article in a strong solution of alum; it can be added to the starch. It is a great deal cheaper than sulphate of ammonia, recommended.—MRS. M. F. C., Waterford, Minn.

CORN STARCH CARE. -Take 1 cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 1 of sweet milk, 1 of corn starch, 2 of flour, the whites of seven eggs beaten to a froth, % teaspoonful cream tartar, % teaspoonful of sods .-- SARAH.

NUMBER CARE.—One cup of butter, 2 of sugar, 8 of flour, 4 eggs, with sods and spice to your taste. - MRS. S. A. C.

WATERING PLANTS. -- Watering plants with the rinsings of the milk pails makes them grow

#### Morticultural Advertisements.

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to large sizes.

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SIX TO EIGHT BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the best manner for Stock Feed, at least one half being the best kind of Family Mesl.

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# Padies' Department.

#### THE FIRST KISS.

"NAY, ask me not-how could I bring My lips to rest on manhood's brow A maiden may not lightly fling Her timid nature off-and thou. Caressed as thou art wont to be, What were a kiss of mine to thee?

"And thou would'st think that I had pressed Another cheek as soon as thine; Should I allow my lips to rest (Even lightly as on hallowed shrine The trembling lips of devotee) On thine as pledge of love to thee."

But then some words of gentle sound Were whispered to the maiden's heart; She could not bear his love to wound-The hour had come when they must part; And she was young, and fond, and true; What could the gentle maiden do?

The spell is broken—she has laid Her trembling lips against his cheek; On hers there is a deeper shade Of crimson, but she does not speak; Her voice is hushed-her voice is still-'Tis given, half without her will!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE TEST OF SOUL.

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

"You had better consent, ESTELLE!" "Well, there, Father! you've capped the climax! Here's SAM and the girls, and Cousin DANA all dubbed with various soubriquets, amounting in the aggregate to a compound of foolishness, silliness and downright madness, simply because I will not marry PAUL LINN! And now you've caught the key-note and play the same tune. You act and talk as if it were no more for a girl to marry than for you to bargain for a horse or sell a crop of wheat. It may seem so to you men, but to a woman it is oftener like going down into Death than otherwise!" And the white face of ESTELLE BURKE glowed crimson with her earnestness, while her full blue eyes seemed flashing through a mist of half suppressed

"Well, really, ESTELLE," said Mr. BURKE, with a light laugh, "I know it is a serious thing; but with a correct view of it I think you will see at once that it would be best for you. I shall not always live to keep a house for you, and dear as you are to me, and much as I should miss you, yet for your own good I advise you to consent to PAUL LINN's proposal. I know of no one in whom I have greater confidence, and, if I am not mistaken, you are not, by any means, indifferent to him-

"Yes," interrupted Rose, "and she never had a better offer. Half the girls in town would jump at the chance."

"And just think of the grand old parlors upon the hill," chimed in Sam. "Good Heavens, ESTRLLE! you'll reign a very queen there, in your velvet robes."

"You have some reason for this stubbornness, F. ESTELLE," said DANA LOWE, "—some reason that

we do not know." Yes, I have a reason, Dana. And to end this

unmerciful persecution I'll tell it to you all." And looking at her as she walked to and fro across the parlors, her stately, graceful figure crowned with a head so Madonna-like, that you could never pass it without looking twice, you would have held your breath, almost, knowing

that such a woman's reason was no common obrjection. "I did not wonder so much that SAM, DANA and the girls thought it strange and queer that I

would not be PAUL's wife-a man as worthy, perhaps, as any man can be of a woman's life. But I do wonder that father-my own father-advises me to marry PAUL LINN, or any man. ' Eight years ago sweet Rose Bertram stood up in her white robes and gave herself to Paul Linn, and exere a twelvemonth had elapsed, they made her grave under the maples. You all know how she | clear eyed; Agnes, chaste; Amanda, amiable; The crucible that lies in the future of nearly every wife, through which many pass, coming out with the gold of their natures purified, and the nobler, deeper, holier passions reached, swallowed up the life of Rose BERTRAM. And to-day PAUL LINN walks abroad with all the life-blood of health, of glorious, gifted existence, bounding through his veins, looking out upon the gladness of the fair, bright world, as if there were no grave early made because of him! You may say I am morbid, mad, on this subject. I am-always have been. I never see a young wife without pitying her from my inmost soul. Let crape be worn instead of white. Julia FALES came here yesterday-a wife of scarce half a year - with all the gleeful, happy way sobered down into a dignity that pained me to see, as if the love she had risked all for, was not deep enough, true enough, tender enough to shield her from terror and suffering. You may talk of courage and heroism, but to me there is none that equals that of a woman's, comprehending her destiny, who places her future, unreservedly in a man's keeping. I do not acquit all women of equal blame. Women marry, alas! so often merely for the sake of having some one to furnish the ribbons and laces, the curtains and carriages-marry, they scarcely know whom, entering upon their joint life with every question that touches upon their relation as wife untouched. undiscussed, and not understood!

I believe marriage right, and the true way to live. I can conceive how one may grow up into a higher, nobler, better life, surrounded and protected with a love that is strong and perfect. But rather than marry a man half-loving, as I do. half-trusting, because of a terror born of doubt and uncertainty, I will keep my future in my own hands. And to-night I will tell PAUL LINN sohy I cannot consent to his wish. I know it will with pleasure.

cost me what I never yet have felt, but better this than to be misunderstood!"

The twilight had deepened and only the glow of the fire from the grate revealed the figures that seemed all so silence-bound with the thought of a woman, brave enough to handle her thoughts with Anglo-Saxon fingers, and true enough to tear away the vail of misunderstanding between herself and the man who loved her.

It was DANA Lowe who broke the silence. Rising he took the slight hands within his own, and in a voice mellowed with a strange tenderness, said :- "ESTELLE BURKE, you are a woman worth winning. If all women had your bravery and sense of right, to front the Truth, there would be fewer bridal-robed coffins and fewer men living with rusted heart-strings. But I fear you wrong men-some at least - and if any, you wrong the best, those who love with the deepest truest appreciation. If PAUL LINN does not prove himself a man in this ordeal, he is not worthy of you-he does not love you! God strengthen you, ESTELLE!"

How heartless the old teasing, careless urgings seemed! There were low, deep breathings as if the air were laden with a solemnity but too deep and real, and as if to throw off the tiresome weight, each one, apace, passed quietly from the room, leaving the pale-browed, slight figure walking to and fro in the gloom.

The lamps were lighted. The silvery chime of the clock aroused Estelle, and a slight flush crossed her face as she heard the well known ring of Paul Linn's step in the hall. "Oh! if he were only as noble as Cousin Dana! His great heart and love of Truth redeems half the world." 'Twas a thought of sudden birth and existence, for Paul Linn stood waiting without.

"You came early, PAUL." "It seems late. I thought the time would never come. Suspense is more unwelcome, sometimes than unpleasant truth, unlike that I hope ESTELLE has for me.'

"What I have to tell you, PAUL, may at least save you from an unsatisfied life. And yet, if you value truth and frankness, as I do, you will at least give me your blessing."

Alternate flashings of crimson and palor over PAUL LINN'S face - moments when his heart stood, as when a tremor of the surgeon's hand would endanger all, and ESTELLE BURKE had finished.

"For God's sake, Estelle, don't wrong me! All these long, desolate years, when I have thought of you, and fancied you near me, the little grave yonder has come between you and me, and I could not ask you to trust me as-Rose did? Oh, Estelle, I am not worthy of you!"

And the proud man, upon whose brow care lay so lightly, buried his face in his hands and in the light of a women's truth, questioned his soul.

"ESTELLE, dear friend, if I never come back, let me tell you how much I love and bless you for your noble frankness and brave, pure heart." He was gone.

But Paul Linn did come back. The old mansion on the hill with all its gorgeous hues of tapestry and damask, its niches of statuary and shelves of silent-voiced companions, was dark and gloomy.

"Will you come now ESTELLE?" There was a new light in the fine eyes of the man, and PAUL LINN received his own great reward from the lips of her, whose smiles henceforth lighted and glorified the heart and home of him whose soul had borne its test.

Near Ludlowville, N. Y., 1865.

#### LADIES' NAMES.

MARY, Maria, Marie (French,) signify exalted. According to some, Mary means lady of the seas; Martha, interpreted, is bitterness; Isabel signifies lovely; Julia and Juliet, soft haired; Gertrude, all truth; Eleanor, all fruitful; Ellen, originally the Greek Hellen, changed by the Latins into Hellene, signifies alluring, though, according to Greek authors, it means one who pities. The interpretation of Caroline is regal; that of Charlotte is a queen; Clara, bright or Laura, a laurel; Edith, joyous; Olivia, peace; Phœbe, light of life; Grace, favor; Sarah or Sally, a princess; Sophia, wisdom; Amelia and Amy, beloved; Matilda, a noble maid; Margaret, a pearl; Rebecca, plump; Pauline, a little one; Anna, Anne, Ann and Nancy, all of which are the original name, interpreted, means gracious or kind; Jane signifies dignity; Ida, the morning star; Lucy, brightness of aspect; Louisa or Louise, one who protects; Emma, tender; Catherine, pure; Frances or Fanny, frank or free; Lydia, severe; Minerva, chaste.

#### FEMININE GOSSIP.

SOMEBODY says the oldest husbandry he knows of is the marrying of a widower in clover with a widow in weeds.

An English woman's prospect for getting a husband is at its highest point when she reaches her twentieth year.

"I AM surprised, my dear, that I have never seen you blush." "The fact is, husband, I was born to blush unseen."

is never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless he has it from her own mouth. JUVENILE SWELL-"Oh! how delightful it

An old gentleman of great experience says he

must be to be a dog?" Young Lady-"Never mind, Charlie, you have a chance to grow." How fish hang around the bait they till are acon, as he pushed through the crowd of fops waiting the egress of the ladies

at a church door. FRANK HAYMAN was droll. When he buried his wife a friend asked him why he expended so much on her funeral. "Oh, sir," replied he, "she would have done as much, or more for me,

# Choice Miscellany.

#### SOMEBODY'S DARLING. .

Into a ward of the white-washed halls, Where the dead and dying lay, Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls, Somebody's Darling was borne one day-Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave, Wearing yet on his pale sweet face, Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave, The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold, Kissing the snow of the fair young brow, Pale are the lips of delicate mould-Somebody's darling is dying now. Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow Brush all the wandering waves of gold; Cross his hands on his bosom now Somebody's Darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for somebody's sake. Murmur a prayer both soft and low One bright curl from its fair mates take-They were somebody's pride you know; Somebody's hand hath rested there-Was it a mother's, soft and white? And have the lips of a sister fair Been baptized in the waves of light?

God knows best! he has somebody's love; Somebody's heart enshrined him there: Somebody wafted his name above, Night and morn, on the wings of prayer. Somebody wept when he marched away, Looking so handsome, brave and grand; Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay, Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him-Yearning to hold him again to her heart: And there he lies with his blue eyes dim, And the smiling, child-like lips apart— Tenderly bury the fair young dead, Pausing to drop on his grave a tear; Carve in the wooden slab at his head. Somebody's Darling slumbers here.'

#### EVERY-DAY LIFE.

I WALKED home with some boys from the school to-day. John Brown said he could not understand his teacher at all. He (the teacher) kept ding-donging into their ears the importance of thinking. "And now," said JOHN, scowling, as if a knot had been tied in his forehead, "I cannot think-I don't know what to think about.'

Ah! That is it, John Brown - aye, all John Browns, and John Smiths, and John Joneses! You cannot think unless you have something to think about. And your teacher who does not know enough to teach you how to think and set in motion your suggestive powers, is no teacher at all. The matter contained in books is not always the most suggestive of thought. Keep your eyes open out of doors. Take the knife from your pocket, and tell me what you can of it-not only of its construction, where it is made, but of the materials of which it is composed. Its blade is steel-how is steel made?and what can you say of the different kinds of steel. Its handle is pearl, or turquoise, or some other substance. What can you tell yourself concerning these substances, and the manner in which they are prepared for the material uses in which they are employed. The caps are brasswhat do you know of it-of its value and nature and use relative to other metallic substances.

Thinking! Why I know many men whom I meet daily, who appear to be in a brown study, but who do not observe, as they walk their farms, among their flocks and herds, or through their fields, anything whatever. They see the grass spring up, but they think nothing concerning it, except that it will, by and by, make fodder. If it is green it is little matter-they do not know why the sunlight falling on it makes it look green to them, while the daisy in its midst looks golden.

Thinking solves nothing unless it is accompanied by acts, experiments and observation. And this is the reason why Madison Meditation, yonder, accomplishes nothing beyond the most brilliant air castles and visionary projects and theories. He thinks but does nothing. He spends time enough trying to explain the method of his reasoning to prove its falsity a thousand times if he would attempt demonstration, or would reason from facts which he might observe. Don Juan Dunn, however, says, "I'll try and see." His theories are put to a practical test, and thereby he gains knowledge by thinking and experimenting. No farmer who shuts himself up in his office grows corn more economically, if he does not first go into the field and observe the modes upon which he purposes to improve. We must watch and work as well as think, John Brown! Having facts, search for reasons for facts, but do not hope to reach them simply by thinking. You must experiment and observe the relations of these facts to others. You will get on in knowledge, if your thinking takes this course, - in the kind of knowledge which is power. LEAD PENCIL.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THRUST OUT.

To-DAY a child came to me for a kiss, the expectant mouth lifted, the cheeks affush with love. The child is the true lover; all unconscious of rags or dirt, it stood a tip-toe for the salute. A feeling of disgust involuntarily shaded my face, not unnoticed by the quick eyed little one. I saw the spirit shrink within itself; saw the face turn away with a grieved look.

Then, sad that I had offended one of the least of the little ones, I thought of the many hearts rudely thrust out from love. The fresh, sweet fountain wells up from the soul, but there is no hand to channel out a bed for its waters, they may become a river of life, and falling back, the pulses of the living spring become stagnate. The deep, cold waters are crusted over at last by the ice of indifference.

We look with a chill creeping over our nerves upon such faces every day. Often the heart aching with its fullness, flings its treasure out, careless whether it fall in receiving hand or beneath trampling feet. Man cannot live by "bread alone." Alas, for the soul hungering and thirsting for spiritual food, that goes down to the grave as truly famished as the body does that lacks its nutriment! Thanks to our Father, when of Him we ask bread He will not give us a stone. Out of His fullness may the neglected of this world be satisfied. ALLEN DE LEE.

#### SAYING DISAGREEABLE THINGS.

Some people, not otherwise ill-natured, are apt to season their conversation with disagreeable sayings, unpleasant comments, uncomfortable insinuations. Such a person, we sometimes hear, is a good sort of fellow, but he has a way of saying disagreeable things. Such a woman can be very charming when she pleases, but, in fact, these people are never spoken of for three consecutive sentences without a qualification

A disagreeable thing is distinguished from an impertinence, which it often closely resembles, by certain marks. In the first place an impertinence we need not stand, but the other we often must, aware that it is the result of certain conditions of our friend's mind, which, as we cannot hope to alter, we must resign ourselves to. An impertinence may or may not be true-its main design, independent of truth, is, more or less, to insult. It is of the essence of a disagreeable thing that it should be true-true in itself, or true as representing the speaker's state of feeling. And yet an unpalatable truth is not technically a disagreeable thing any more than an impertinence, though, of course, the being told it is an unpleasant operation. It is necessary for us now and then to hear unpalatable and unwelcome truths; but a disagreeable thing is never a moral necessityit is spoken to relieve the speaker's mind, not to profit the hearer. The same utterance may be an impertinence, an unpalatable truth, or a disagreeable thing, according to time and cir-For example, in a fit of absence, we perpe-

trate some solecism in dress or behavior. It is an unwelcome truth to be told it, while there is yet opportunity for remedy, or partial remedy; it is an impertinence to be informed of it by a stranger who has no right to concern himself with our affairs; it is a disagreeable thing when -the occasion past-our friend enlightens us about it, simply as a piece of information. We all of us, no doubt, have friends, relations and acquaintances who think it quite a sufficient reason for saying a thing, that it is true. Probably we have ourselves known the state of mind in which we find a certain fact or opinion a load to be got rid of; and, under the gross mistake that all truth must be spoken, that it is uncandid and dangerous not to deliver a testimony-convinced that truth, like murder, will out, and that our friend, sooner or later, must learn the unacceptable fact—we come to the conclusion that it is best for all parties to get the thing over by being ourself the executioner. We have most of us acted the enfant terrible at some time or other. But this crude simplicity of candor, where it is the result of the mere blind intrusive assertion of truth, is a real weight; and the primary law of politeness, never to give unnecessary pain, as soon as it is apprehended, is welcomed as a deliverer. Children, and the very young, have not experience enough for any but the most limited sympathy, and can only partially compare the feelings of others with their own. Indeed, the idea of the comparison does not occur to them. But there are people who, in this respect, remain children all their days, and very awkward children, too, who burst with a fact as the fool with his secret, and, like the hair-dresser in Leech's carlcature, are impelled to tell us that our hair is thin at the top, though nothing whatever is to come of the communication. These, as Sydney Smith says, turn friendship into a system of lawful and however pure and spotless persons may seem to unpunishable impertinence, from, so far as we be, the moral influence of their lives cannot be can see, no worse cause than incontinence of great unless their hearts are right. fact and opinion-feeling it to be a sufficient and triumphant defence of every perpetration of the sort, that it is true. "Why did you tell Mr. Soand so that his sermon was fifty minutes long?" 'Because I had looked at my watch." "Why did you remind such an one that he is growing fat and old?" Because he is," "Why repeat that unfavorable criticism?" "I had just read it." "Why disparage this man's particular "I don't like them." "Why say to that young lady that her dress was unbecoming?" "I really thought so."

It is, however, noticeable in persons of this obtrusive candor that they have eyes for blemishes only. They are never impelled to tell pleasant truths, from which, no doubt, we may infer a certain acerbity of temper, though these strictures may be spoken in seeming blunt, honest, good humor. Still, they talk in this way from natural obtuseness and inherent defect of sympathy. These are the people who always hit upon the wrong thing to say, and instinctively ferret out sore subjects. They are not the class we have in our thoughts. Indeed, they incapacitate themselves for serious mischief, as their acquaintances give them a wide berth, and take to the guilt or innocence of the doers. care not to expose their more cherished interests to their tender mercies. It requires some refinement of perception to say the more pungent and penetrating disagreeable things. We must care for the opinion or the regard of a person whose sayings of this sort can keenly annoy us. A man must have made friends before he can wound them. A real expert in this art is never rude and can convey a disregard, approaching to contempt, for another's opinion, hit him in his most vulnerable points, and send him off generally depressed and uncomfortable, without saying a word that can be fairly taken hold of .-Hrom a Forthcoming Book.

# Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WHY SLEEPEST THOU?

BY JENNY.

WHY sleepest thou, my soul, And why hast slumber wrapt her robes Around thy slender form? Awake, no time Is there to lose, though much to thee, Perhaps, is given. Awake! Shake off Those drowsy powers, and do thy duty! Oh! once again take hold the plow Nor look behind. Remember that To those who persevere, to them alone The crown awaits. Arise and do Thy duty! Why wilt thou slumber While so much remains for thee to do?

Dost thou not see the dead and Dying round thee, and wilt thou slumber On? Death, death is staring at thee now; And on thy brow perhaps his hand Is laid. Arise! or thou wilt surely die. To sleep is death. Arise, my soul, arise!

I will arise, so help me GoD, to Break the chains that bind so fast All my affections to this sinful World. Help me to cast the glittering Gems, worm-eaten treasures of this Sinfal earth, aside, and don the Robes which CHRIST, my LORD, hath So prepared for me. Help me His Yoke. His burthen light, to bear. And when the hour of death shall Come, may I with joy give up my Life, that I may dwell with CHRIST And all the Saints above, in that Bright world of bliss.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SPRINGS OF ACTION.

EVERY effect must have its cause. There is no sequence, however simple, but has somewhere an antecedent. We cannot always see these: they are often so subtile as to elude our casual observation, and we too willingly grasp the results without pausing to trace out, or inquire their causes.

Very beautiful are the countless flakes of enow that come trooping down to earth of late; we stand and gaze at them admiringly, noticing the purity and perfection of their tiny crystals; but how many of us know, or care to understand, the cause of these minute creations. Who stops to think that perhaps months ago these same little crystals left the earth in the form of vapor, and only as they felt the chill breath of the frost-king, did they return under such a beautiful guise.

I suppose hardly one in twenty ever thinks how the prismatic colors of the rainbow are brought out-or why poor digestion is always attended by ill-temper and billious dispositions. But all these are effects merely physical, and result from causes of the same nature.

This law applies to mind and morals with the same if not greater accuracy. Just as we see unnatural and distorted growth in plants and animals from external circumstances and influences, so in mental and moral growth, we find 'as the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

These truths are wrought out in daily lives more perfectly than elsewhere. We are not to judge a man's mental or moral calibre by any single isolated act. If we should do this, it would be often with great injustice. But it is only by carefully studying the every-day lives of persons, by seeing them when under trials and temptations, and when rejoicing in triumphs, that we are enabled to draw correct conclusions as to their moral status.

But how are we to know the secret springs of action that guide and control the lives of those around us? How are we to penetrate the inner shrine of the heart, and there read the motives actuating persons? By taking effects, and thence tracing back to their causes. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles, nor can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." So,

When we see a watch, or any piece of mechanism perfect in all its parts, and performing its customary duty, we know that somewhere there is a mainspring that controls and regulates the action. And if this is disordered or in any manner defective, a corresponding defect will appear in the movement of the watch or other machine.

So in human life. Our hearts are the mainsprings of action. Our conduct and thoughts are but the result-acts of the combined forces of will, conscience, appetite, passion, &c. These are more or less influenced by our early training, and by the circumstances in which we are placed. Hence we find many persons regarding as wrong what others perhaps would consider harmless. Both classes may earnestly desire to do right, but birth and training have cast their opinions in different molds.

That we are apt to judge harshly, and imply motives to actions which fall under our disapproval is too true, but it is no less true that from pure motives cannot come impure conduct, nor can the reverse occur; this being well known. we can hardly help forming our conclusions as

If, then, motives so much influence our outward lives, and are the hidden springs of all our actions, how necessary it is to carefully prune them, unsparingly cutting out, and casting away those which are of a nature to engender wrong. Truly he, of old, knew well, when he said, Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it

re the issues of life." ALICE BROWN NICHOLS.

RELIGIOUS experience is Bible knowledge humanized, and so beautifully divinity comes down to our help in the person of Jesus, that he is our sympathizer as well as our sacrifice.

# Biographical.

EDWARD EVERETT.

EDWARD EVERETT, one of the most conservative of American statesmen, and the most accomplished of American orators, died, at his residence on Summer street, Boston, of apoplexy, on the morning of the 15th of January last. In an appropriate order, dated a few hours after his death, the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, announced this important event, and instructed the several Executive Departments of the Government to cause appropriate honors to be renderedito the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged."

EDWARD EVERETT was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 11, 1794. He was the son of a New England clergyman, the Rev. OLIVER EVERETT, and was the youngest of three brothers, one of whom, the late ALEXANDER HILL EVERETT, is well known as having filled with credit many diplomatic positions under "our Government. Mr. EVERETT was graduated at Harvard College at the early age of seventeen. Two years afterward he was ordained as pastor of the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, filling the place left vacant by the brilliant and lamented BUCKMINSTER. At this early stage of his career he was greatly admired for the finish and elegance of his pulpit discourses. In his college course he had chiefly distinguished himself for his aptitude as a linguist. He had been tutor at the college before his clerical appointment, and before he was twenty-one he was offered the Eliot Professorship of Greek literature at Harvard, and in order fully to qualify himself for the duties of that office he traveled in Europe. Four years were occupied in travel and study, and upon his return in 1819 he entered upon a career at Harvard which was memorable not only for the enthusiasm which Mr. EVERETT created in the students of that institution, but also for the popular interest which his lectures on classic literature excited in Boston and its vicinity. For the five years following, he, in addition to his purely classical labors, conducted the North American Review.

Mr. EVERETT's celebrated Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge, in 1824, was the first of that long series of popular orations which have established his fame as the most elegant of American rhetoricians. On that occasion General LAFAYETTE was seated at his side upon the platform, and at the close of his address the speaker paid a graceful tribute to this distinguished compatriot of WASHINGTON.

Mr. Evererr's political life commenced with his election to Congress from the Middlesex District in 1824. He served in the House for ten years, and was during that period a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in the 20th Congress was made Chairman of that Committee. In 1834 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, an office which he held for four years. In 1840 he was appointed by President HARRISON as Minister of the United States to the British Court. Upon his return, in 1845, he accepted the Presidency of Harvard College, from which, after three years, he retired, and in 1852, upon the death of Mr. WEBSTER, was appointed Secretary of State. In 1853 he took his seat in the Senate, but owing to his ill health was obliged to resign. Since that time his efforts have been chiefly devoted to the collection of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, for which he realized the sum of more than \$100,000. His ardent devotion to the Union in the time of her greatest peril is held in the grateful remembrance of the American people. His last official act was the casting of his Electoral Vote for President LINCOLN.

Mr. EVERETT was punctual and methodical in the performance of every official duty, sensitive in temperament, and reserved and courtly in manner. While he was a man of elegant taste, he was also eminently practical, though unfitted to the bustle and strife of actual life. The last speech which Mr. EVERETT made was at Fancuil Hall on the 9th of January, in behalf of the people of Savannah.

EDWARD EVERETT died a private citizen, although his whole life had been devoted to public service. He died at a most fortunate moment for his fame; and in the general gratitude for his faithful service during the war everybody was willing to forget that his prescience had not been equal to his patriotism. But if a man strikes with all his might when danger comes to his country it is rather hard to reproach him that he did not see it coming. In our recent history we have all had need of much forbearence. If some did not see the approach of danger, they have at least been conspicuously steady and strong when it appeared; and, on the other hand, some who foresaw the attack have been very far from wise in the defense.

Mr. Everett was not a man of genius, nor of that temperament which makes or controls epochs in human affairs. But he had remarks. ble gifts, and they were remarkably cultivated. His powers of literary acquisition were extraordinary, his memory singularly trained and retentive, his intellectual habit rigidly methodical, and his scholarship, therefore, was not only vast and various, but its resources were constantly at the command of his delicate tact and courtesy. If in public speaking he never inspired his hearers, he was always sure to charm them by the elegance and symmetry of the form, and instruct them by the comprehensive and well-digested substance of his orations. His various accomplishments made him in many ways a most valuable foreign minister.

It was very striking to see how Boston honored her son in his obsequies. Approaching the city from the north and east, and rumbling over the piles that carry the railroads to the main land, you saw the flag upon Bunker Hill monument.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE EDWARD EVERETT.

and all the lower flags in the city, hanging at above we believe it proper to add a few words half mast. People in cars coming from the country to see the pageant were consulting where to find the best places, and there was but one topic in all circles. The street near the church was thronged; the building overflowed; the streets through which the procession was to pass were lined with spectators, and many of the shops upon the route were hung in mourning, while business was generally suspended. By and by the minute-guns on the Common and at the Navy-yard began to boom slowly; the church bells solemnly tolled; and the roll of muffled drums and the long, pealing, melancholy wail of the wind instruments filled the air. The mounted soldiers, the infantry, the heavycurtained hearse, the file of carriages passed by, and the orator who, within the week, had made the last speech of his many speeches upon the scholarly, polished, not sympathetic, heartful. theatre of his many triumphs, was hidden from human eyes forever.

many of the noblest minds also an act of forhave missed his best fame. No student of his time can forget that, until those four years, the gifts and graces of this noted American citizen were lost to the cause of America. If it were elevation, not recorded, his own confession would remind us of it. And the simplest and noblest act of his life, the act which restored him to the love of his old admirers and the fresh respect of the new, was the avowal that he had mistaken his times. With a happiness and satisfaction he had not known for many a year, he saw at last that America was Liberty, and bowing his heart | descendants. But we doubt if any thinking before her she touched his lips with a sweeter music than they had ever known.

And one of the truest and most honored priests of that Liberty, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, born in the same year with Mr. EVERETT, speaks for all who have lamented the long palliation of fatal wrong which his temperament and training imposed upon EVERETT, in saying at the Union League Club in New York:-"If I have ever uttered anything in derogation of Mr. EVERETT's public character, at times when it seemed to me he did not resist with becoming spirit the aggression of wrong, I now, looking back upon his noble record of the last four years, retract it at his grave; I lay upon his hearse the declaration of my sorrow that I saw not then the depth of his worth, that I did not discern under the conservatism which formed a part of his nature that generous courage which a great emergency could so nobly awaken."

We copy the foregoing into the RUBAL from articles which have appeared in HARPER'S

of our own. Every event has its lesson; and we believe the occasion of the death of this great scholar the proper one for saying what we have seen in his life that impressed us; for we have watched his course as a public man with no little interest, have listened to his eloquence, and paid proper tribute both to his talents and

We have long regarded EDWARD EVERETT an illustration of the fact that great learning is not great wisdom. There is nothing in his life, nor in the work of his life, to warrant us in concluding that his scholarly accomplishments have helped him to reach the hearts of men, to awaken the sympathies and best impulses of the masses, nor to sway their minds by the magic power of his eloquence. His eloquence was His presence was like a glittering iceberg, not warm and glowing, thawing out the hearts of The public sorrow at EVERETT's death is in men and developing growth and fragrance in their lives like the summer sun. His liberal giveness. Had he died four years before, he would | culture was mental culture, and the power it gave him was never used ignobly, perhaps; but it is also true that it was never exerted to stir the hearts of men to their purification and

We do not know that his name is connected with any broad, comprehensive effort for the benefit of Americans as a people in a way at all commensurate with his reputed intellectual attainments. True, he rehearsed his eulogy of WASHINGTON to aid in the redemption of Wash-INGTON'S Grave from the hands of degenerate man ever heard him deliver this eulogy who went away from the listening with his heart stirred, nay, even reached, by the polished words of EVERETT.

A lifetime has been spent in polishing without using; GoD designed such a mind to be polished by use. True, every man has his place. We suppose EDWARD EVERETT had his. We do not seek in any wise to detract from his good name and fame. We estimate his accomplishments as highly as any one can. We credit him with great intellectual industry. But we would not point to his life work as one which we should desire our boy to emulate. Compared with his greatness, such men as JOHN B. GOUGH, GERRIT SMITH, WENDELL PHILIPS, HOBACE MANN, JOHN ERICSSON, SAMUEL B. MORSE, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and HORACE GREELEY, were and are greater. Erratic as some of the men above named may be regarded, unsound as may be their ethics, misdirected as their work in life may have been, it has not Weekly and Monthly publications. To the lacked in the positive and vital character which

influences both the minds and hearts of men. We are no hero-worshiper. We estimate men by their work. We have little respect for reputed greatness, for it often has only a paper existence, so we pay no tribute to the above named gentlemen which is born of partisan admiration. Neither do we consider at all the political history of EVERETT in our estimate of him. We give him all the honor that is his, but we do not want our young readers, especially, to mistake great learning for great wisdom, nor believe the acquirement of great knowledge the highest aim in life. Rather remember that the man who accumulates knowledge should, at the same time, learn how to use it, and never neglect to use it for the benefit of others as well as the glorification of his own life.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SQUIRE M. BROWN.

WHEN a friend to agriculture, one that has contributed much time and influence to advance its interest, is stricken down with death, it is due to the memory of the deceased, and to the cause he supported and honored, to publish such facts and reminiscences of his life as are calculated to do justice to his character, and advance the cause to which a long and active life was devoted.

Mr. SQUIRE M. BROWN of Elbridge, Onondaga County, N. Y., whose recent death has deprived the community of a valuable citizen and the cause of agriculture of one of its most intelligent and devoted friends, has left a character and reputation worthy to be held in remembrance and to be imitated. He possessed traits of character and filled honorable positions in life in addition to his connection with agricultural pursuits worthy of notice and of record. This perhaps cannot be done better than to quote from his obituary contained in the Syracuse Daily Journal a few weeks since.

"Mr. Squire M. Brown was born in Berkshire County, Mass. in August, 1798, and came to this county (Onondaga) to reside in the year 1816. His manhood developed early and he engaged in duties of active life quite young, as is evident from the fact that he held various offices for about forty years, which he filled with ability and to the entire satisfaction of the public, occupying some important position most of the time up to the time of his death - among them President of the Village in which he resided, several times Supervisor of his town, and represented his county in the State Legislature in 1832. He was well qualified to fill any station in public or private life; as a presiding officer. prompt and decided, at the same time courteous and considerate. Conscious of his own rights.

he always respected the rights of others. He kept up with the improvements of the age. His broad and liberal ideas embraced every important enterprise at home and abroad, and he was always ready to take an active part in every good work, contributing liberally of his time and means for its advancement. He was a true Patriot; feeling a deep interest in the welfare of the country, he participated actively in its efforts to put down the rebellion."

But the limits and particular object of this notice will permit me to include but a small part of what has been most worthily said of him as a citizen. I may, however, add that all whose pleasure it has been to visit him at his farmhouse will bear testimony to his high social qualities and his generous hospitality.

As an agriculturist, Mr. Brown stood pre-eminently high, and as such I desire to speak of him. He was proud of his occupation and "honored his calling."

He was not content with obtaining crops equal to his neighbors, but to obtain the largest results of which the land was capable, with economical practice. If "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor," then truly he was a benefactor for his fields produced nearly or quite double the quantity of good grain to the acre of farms generally.

His mode of agriculture was not of the plethoric kind of making great outlays to achieve astonishing results, but simply the exercise of a sound judgment applied to systematic and per-severing effort. While science was his constant study, he depended upon a judicious application of it for success. Very few farmers in Central New York can show a record of crops so uniformily good as the following will show:

I recollect several years ago, when on a visit at his house, being shown a field of eight acres, from which he had recently harvested four hundred bushels of wheat. The ground and the grain being accurately measured was found to yield a trifle over fifty bushels to the acre, of the best quality of white wheat. At another time I saw a field that produced 65 bushels of winter barley to the acre, and another that yielded sixty bushels of Poland oats to the acre. His corn crop was usually forty to sixty bushels shelled corn to the acre, and sometimes reached eighty bushels to the acre. Although the foregoing were his good crops, they were not unfrequent but usually approximated nearly to them. The quality and clean condition of his grain secured a ready market for most of it at his own door for

His farm was a model farm in respect to its good condition. Not that the land was naturally rich and productive but was made so by a generous supply of manure and other fertilizers, clean and thorough cultivation, rotation of crops, and judicious adaptation of the crop to the soil. It was his motto that "good farming pays best," and he acted upon that principle. To what has been stated should be added the use of the best kind of agricultural implements, which he was sure to have always on hand, in the best of condition, and well stored when not in use.

Before taking leave of this subject it seems proper to speak of Mr. Brown in his efforts with others to elevate the character of agriculture, and to make it respectable and profitable. He was several years President of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society when in its most prosperous condition. It was his habit for many years to attend State, County and Town Agricultural Fairs and other meetings to promote the cause of agriculture. He was frequently called to act upon important committees, and to make addresses, consequently he was well known in Central New York, not only as a friend to Agriculture, but as a man of general intelligence and held in high estimation as a man of public spirit and a gentleman.

The death of such a man is a public loss and a domestic bereavement. But the evidence he has left of his hope in the Redeemer and his unwayering trust in the great atonement, leaves the comforting assurance that he is called to the "Sweet fields of Eden where the tree of life is blooming," and to partake of the "fruits of the tree of life, and to drink of the waters of life, proceeding out of the Throne of GoD and the

#### A DESCRIPTION OF COLERIDGE IN 1865.

COLERIDGE is an old man, exceedingly fond of talking, and with an eternal flow of language which nothing seems to exhaust. He generally talks well if he does not get too metaphysical, and I had the luck of being placed beside him at dinner, so that I had the most of his talk. One idea of his seemed to me good, and I do not think I have seen it in print, though it has often passed through my mind—that the knowledge of a future state, or rather the consciousness of immortality, partook of the nature of an instinct. No nation has been found without such a belief," said he:-"children feel the impression almost before you can say that they have been taught, and nature is never deceived in her instincts; birds never err in the building of their nests; animals in a wild state always seek their proper food; and man, if he throws away this conviction is like a domesticated animal that grows wanton and eats dirt by way of change. The only time I ever saw Lord Byron he pointed to a man in a state of brutal intoxication, and asked if I thought that a proof of an immortal nature. 'Your inquiry, my lord, is,' I answered; and so it was; it was the natural instinct shrinking with abhorrence from the degradation of the soul." Such conversation at degradation of the soul." Such conversation at a dinner party is not common, and I was much pleased with my place. He is an old man—rather heavy in appearance, excepting that his eyes brighten as he speaks, and he is rarely silent; a good deal of action, though his movements have the air of infirmity, his hand is slow and unsteady, and his back is bowed; he is not corpulent, but square built. After dinner, when he came into the drawing-room, he began a regular lecture of about two hours' duraa regular lecture of about two hours' dura-tion, which rather tired his hearers, and as I was out of his circle, I could not hear what it was about.

TV WE MAN

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Kural New-Norker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



FLING out the old banner, let fold after fold. Enshrine a new glory as each is unfurled; Let it speak to our hearts still as sweet as of old. The herald of Freedom all over the world. Let it float out in triumph, let it wave overhead, The noble old ensign, its stripes and its stars; It gave us our freedom, o'ershadows our dead, Gave might to our heroes, made sacred their scars. Let it wave in the sunbeam, unfurl in the storm, Our guardian at morning, our beacon at night, When peace shines in splendor athwart her bright form Or war's bloody hand holds the standard of might. Unfurl the old banner, its traitors crush down, Let it still be the banner that covers the brave, The Star Spangled Banner, with glory we own, 'Tis too noble a banner for tyrant and slave

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 11, 1865.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

GEN. GILLMORE, in a dispatch to Gen. Grant, dated Charleston, Feb. 26, says "an inspection of the rebel defenses of Charleston shows that we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10-inch Columbiads-a great many 32 and 42 pounder rifles,-some 7-inch Brooks' rifles, and many pieces of foreign

We also captured 8 locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars all in good condition. Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee River yesterday, bound for Charlotte, N. C., and it was thought that Sherman had already in tercepted their march.

It is reported on similar authority, that the last of Hood's army, 22,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on their way to Beauregard.

Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession.

Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 400 already."

Letters from Grant's headquarters of March 1, say that though all is quiet in front of Richmond, active operations before long are looked for, and close vigilance is observed in our lines. The military railroad has been completed to the new position on the left of the Army of the Potomac on Hatcher's Run, and trains will commence running on it to-day. Friday last 190 deserters came into the two armies of the Potomac and James. They report that the Petersburg Theatre, filled with rebel stores, has been burned, and this is instanced as an additional proof of the intention to evacuate that town.

The Richmond Inquirer of the 28th ult., editorially, says:-The air is filled with alarming rumors, every fear has found a voice, and every ear is opened to the tale it tells.

Richmond papers of a later date, are more frantic than ever. The Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis to arm the slaves without the authority of law. It says :- These States and this cause stand to-day in need of a Dictator; of a man who will take the power of the people and use it for their preservation.

Further on it says: - Sherman is rushing through the Carolinas like an avalanche, and report says has captured one hundred thousand bales of cotton at Columbia. Grant is gradually and perhaps surely extending his lines around Petersburg and Richmond, and threatens every moment to burst over the lines that intervene, and the Senate "doing the conservative!" History furnishes no parallel to this.

The Times Washington special claims to have accurate information as to what rebel force can be brought against Sherman. Beauregard succeeded Hardee, and when that General left for Savananh and took his force, it amounted to 8,000 effective men, while Hardee went to Charleston where there were not over two brigades: these have probably since joined Beauregard, At Wilmington, Bragg had not to exceed 6 000 men, principally Hoke's division. These have fallen back towards Coldsboro. Between Wilmington and Weldon, Gen. Baker has a brigade not over 8,000 strong. At Salesbury, about two regiments were stationed guarding prisoners. The entire force, therefore, that Beauregard can concentrate does not exceed 28,000. He has cavalry sufficient to swell his force perhaps to

If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say his force will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength, and all the aid he can get from Richmond.

The Tribune's Washington special of March 1, says:-Gen. Joe Johnson assumed command of the forces in front and rear of Sherman on Thursday.

Lee will remain at Richmond and direct the movements from that point, as well as handle his own army for the defense of Richmond.

Richmond papers of Monday are quiet as to Sherman's exact location, and it is a matter of doubt whether they know where his main army is, except that he has crossed into North

The World's special says Richmond papers of Monday maintain their reserve in regard to military operations in North Carolina, but as they Banks, leaving only thirteen working under their are not in an exultant mood, it is quite certain original organizations.

that Sherman has not encountered any formidable lion in his path.

We are yet without positive intelligence from Gen. Sherman, but so far as can be gathered from the cautious statements of the Richmond papers, there is little doubt that he is advancing successfully through North Carolina. An arrival from Wilmington brings the news that a portion of his forces had reached that place, from which it is conjectured that he had effected a junction with Gen. Terry's army.

Officers of General Schofield's army, who arrived in Washington on the 6th, from Wilmington, state that when they left that place on the 1st inst., deserters and refugees, who came into our lines on that day, reported that Sherman, by a flank movement, had compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, S. C., and was moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., which is in direct route to either Golsboro or Raleigh.

#### From the South-west,

THE Times' Vicksburg correspondent of a late date, gives details of the great movement in the Southwest. The expedition has started. It was to go from New Orleans, and thence to Pascagoula, where it will join Gen. Canby's force in the investment of Mobile. Its first object will be the capture of Mobile; second, the capture of Cahawha, Selma, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., and third, to destroy Hood's old

If everything works well, Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army will be attended to in due time.

The N. Y. Herald has advices from Mobile to the 26th ult., which say that Beauregard is there, and that the rebels are actively engaged strengthening their defenses.

#### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE bill authorizing a loan of \$600,000,000 has passed both Houses of Congress. It is assumed that the bill will be promptly signed by the President.

A law has passed authorizing the President to appoint a Chief of Staff for Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the Senate resolution submitted by Mr. HALE, says the Department has been steadily assailed for abuses which it could not fully prevent, and that implicated parties have frequently been the most boisterous in their complaints.

Generals Schofield and Howard have been nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army.

A colored man named Delany has been appointed Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, by the President, and ordered to report to Gen. Saxton in South Carolina for immediate duty.

A law has just been enacted and approved by the President, to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.

No troops or armed men are to be brought to the polls unless it shall be necessary to repel armed enemies or keep the peace; nor shall it be lawful for any officer to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfere with the free right of suffrage.

Officers offending are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction, to be fined not exceeding \$5,000, suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than three months or more than five years, at the discretion of the Court; and any person so convicted shall moreover be disqualified from holding any offices of honor, profit or trust, under the Covernment of the United States.

The Navy Department has information that the side wheel steamer Acadia is lying a wreck, riddled by shot from the United States steamer Virginia, six miles from Velasco, where she run on shore after several attempts to get into that port. Also of the capture of the shooner Delia, under English colors, near Bayport, Fla, by the United States steamer Mahaska. She had a cargo of pig lead and some cases of sabres.

Congress has passed a bill to establish a home for invalid soldiers. Gen. Grant and ninety-nine others are the incorporators with a capital of one million dollars.

President Lincoln was inaugurated for his second term of four years, at 12 o'clock on the 4th inst. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office. The Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson, was also sworn into office, and is now presiding over an extra session of the Senate.

The War Department has received dispatches from Halifax to the effect that the rebels in Canada are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester.

The Secretary of War has received dispatches from Gen. Grant of March 5, to the effect that deserters report the capture of Charlotteville. Va., with Gen. Early and nearly his entire army. computed at 18,000; but up to the time of going to press we have no confirmation of this news.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENS of the rebel Confederacy, was at Charlotte, North Carolina, recently, on his way to Georgia but tarried awhile to see how he could best dodge Sherman who was directly in his path.

THE condition of the people of Texas may be inferred from the fact stated in the Houston Telegraph, that more than four hundred families in that city (of less than 8,000 inhabitants) are dependent upon the city for the necessaries of

ALL the banks in Philadelphia, with one or two exceptions, have organized under the National Banking law. Twenty-nine of the fortytwo State banking institutions of Boston are new doing business in that city as National

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

An expedition is to be fitted out in a few days, on a large scale, under command of General Mitchell, against the hostile Indians of the plains.

ONE of Dupont's large powder mills near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on the twentyfifth ult, by which several of the operatives lost their lives.

A CHRISTIAN Commission Fair at San Francisco lately voted a gold pen, made in imitation of a goose quill, and furnished with diamonds, to President Lincoln.

ONE of the publishers of the Christian Advocate and Journal-Mr. Carlton-has, it is said. realized over \$100,000 recently by his devotion to the new goddess Petrolia.

A BITTER contest is progressing in Maryland, between the supporters of Montgomery Blair and those of J. A. G. Creswell for the Senatorial chair lately vacated by Senator Hicks.

JOHN ROGERS, of New London, Connecticut, has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for starving his horse to death. His sentence is altogether too light for the offense.

THE number of deaths in New York city last week were 524; men, 133; women, 127; boys, 157; girls, 125. A decrease of four as compared with the mortality of the same week in 1864.

THE new bounty bill of this State provides that voluntees for three years shall receive \$600 for two years, \$400; for one year, \$300. Drafted men and substitutes of drafted men, to receive

RICHMOND papers are very indignant at the failure of the bill to put slaves into the army. The bill was defeated by only one vote, and the Gulf States are charged with abandoning the cause.

A CONTRACT for 250,000 Enfield rifles has just been knocked on the head in England because the rifles cannot get into the Southern States, and the cotton to pay for them cannot

THE last hope of the rebels lies in the negroes. If they fail them, all is lost. Hence the Richmond papers call upon Jeff. Davis to arm the slaves without stopping to ask the consent of Congress.

Ir is asserted by deserters that the rebels are arming the slaves, notwithstanding the action of their Congress against it. Several black companies (a regiment or more) are being drilled at

THE Mayor of the city of McGregor, Iowa was married last week. The people of the city honored the event by suspending business; the military turned out, headed by a cornet band; and the town had a general celebration. When the bridal party left home, it was under the escort of the militia, who opened an artillery fire as the Mayor and his bride started across the Mississippi for an eastward trip.

#### The News Condenser.

- Cardinal Wiseman is not expected to live.

- The Duke of Northumberland died on the 25th ult

- Gen. Grierson is to have charge of all the cavalry in the west.

- Bayard Taylor, it is said, has turned artist, and handles the brush.

- Alexander Dumas is to be the guest of Geo. Bancroft in New York.

- The Missouri constitutional convention refuses to allow negros to vote. - The value of the oil destroyed in the late fire in

Philadelphia was \$75,000. - Eight of the thirty-three members of the Wiscon

sin Senate are Vermonters. - A grand scheme of a lottery for the salvation of

souls has just been got up in Mexico. - It is reckoned that the average number of families

to every house in New York City is 716. -The people of Tennessee adopted a new Consti-

tution on the 22d ult. It abolishes slavery. - A New York store boasts of a point lace p

with a lavender silk foundation, worth \$700.

- It is estimated that the sugar crop in Vermont last spring was 15,000,000 lbs., worth \$2,250,000.

- Rebel papers say the Confederate postal system is a great institution, worthy of the days of Noah.

- Some Chinese merchants at San Francisco have voluntarily contributed \$400 to the Sanitary Commis-

- The crops in Texas are said to be good, sufficient grain having been raised to feed the population four years.

... It is said that the new Secretary of the Treasury is strongly in favor of taxing State Banks out of ex intence.

- It is said that the severe weather of the present winter has killed nearly all the peach buds in New England. -The Aroostook Pioneer says that farmers in

Aroostook county, Maine, are getting \$40 per tun for - There were 38,621 tuns of shipping of various classes built in the district of Bath, Maine, during the

- The 89th Mississippi (rebel) regiment brought only 15 men out of the battles in Hood's late disastrous campaign.

past year.

- The cards of invitation to the court balls at the Tuileries are about seven inches by four, and of an orange color.

- Gov. Low of California, has by far the largest salary of any of our State Governors. He has \$7,000 a year in gold.

 A case is pending in the N. Y. Supreme Court in which a child was left in pawn or pledge for the payment of a debt. - There is a soldier at the Chestnut Hill Military

Hospital, Philadelphia, who has not slept for a single moment for fourteen years and six months. - The draft commenced in the 28th district (here in Rochester) on the 27th ult., continued three days, and List of New Advertisements.

Smalley's Combined Corn Plow and Cultivator-J W

smalley's Combined Corn Plow and Cultivator—J W
Bain
What the Press Say—Arrandale & Co.
New and Highly Improved Machine - J W Bain.
The Ninth National Bank—J U Orvis, Pres't.
Pictorial Phrenological Journal—Fowler & Wells.
Ayrabires at Auction—Henry H Peters.
American Roofing Company—Henry Smith.
Farm Gates—Lorenzo D Snook.
Muson Musical Institute—J S Munson.
Hall's Journal of Health.
Good Farms in Chio—H N Bancroft.
Foster's Patent Plaster Sower—N Foster & Co.
Gold and Silver Watches Given Awsy—G & Haskins & Co
The True Cape Cod Cranberry—B M Wasson.
Farm for Sale—M O Benjamin.
Fresh Seeds of all Kinds—B M Watson.
Bardsall's Arnica Liniment.
Tobacco Seed—B W Edwards.
Farm for Sale—H O Hoodward.
Native Evergreens—Jas A Root.
For Profit and Beauty—E M Bradley.
80,000 Grape Vines—Griffith & Co.
Doolittie's Raspherry Plants—D J B Hoyt.
Isabella Grape Roots—G & Adams.
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed—J Riging.

Evergreen Seed-H Wilber. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

## Special Antices. EVERGREEN SEEDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the time to sow them (the sooner the better.) The trees can be easily raised, and every farmer should have a fine lot of Eveneneeus adorning his grounds. Packages of Seeds of the Halsam Fir, or the Norway Spruce, sent by mail (with directions how to grow them,) on receipt of 50 cents for each.

Address H. WILBUR, LANSING, MICH.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE PYLE'S SALERATUS,
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR,
PYLE'S BAKING SODA,
PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of James Pyle, Manufacturer, New York.

#### Markets, Commerce, &c.

### Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, March 7, 1865. }

THE changes in the market price of products since our last are few, and are noted below.

FLOUE, FEED, MEAL, ETC.-White wheat flour \$12.50 red wheat, \$10,25@10,50 % bbl. Buckwheat flour quoted at \$3,50 per 100 lbs. Coarse mill feed, \$30; medium, \$35 @40; fine, \$40 per tun. Corn meal, coarse, \$3,50 \(\pi\) 100 ns.

Grain.—White wheat \$2,15@2,50; red, \$2,00@2,12, Corn shelled, \$1,90@1,35; in ear 65@65c. Rye, \$1.40. Barley, \$1.45@1,50. Buckwheat 70@75c per bu. Oats 78c. and

FORAGE.-There were several sales of good Timothy hay at \$28 per tun this morning. The price depends upon the quality. Straw, \$10@12. Corn stalks, \$8@10 \$ tun. SEEDS .- Timothy \$5@6,50. Clover, \$15@15,50. Beans, \$1 @2. Peas, \$1,50@2. Flax, \$3@8,50. Onion seed, \$5 \ b FRUITS. - Green apples sell at \$1@1.50 per bushel in the street. Dried apples 10@12c per lb. Dried peaches nominal. Dried plums nominal and no quotations. Cranberries not in market.

Beef, dressed, is quoted at \$12@14 \$ 100 bs. Dressed Mutton, 11@12c # D, by the carcass. Dried beef, 20@22c.— Hams, 20c. Shoulders, 16@18c. Chickens scarce 20@22c. Turkeys bring 24@25c. quick. Tallow 10@10c for rough isc for tried. Lard, 24@25c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes range at 63@75c. Onions bring \$1,75 per bushel. Hops, 80@45c. Carrots, 35@40c % bu.
DAIRY, RTO.—Butter, 30@34c. Cheese, dull at 18@25c Eggs, 80c. Salt, \$3,45 \$ bbl.

Hides and Prits.—Green hides 8@8%c. Green caliskins 16@18c. Pelts recently taken off, \$2,50 each. WOOL -Samples of wool have been sold at 50c W m, the past week, but other samples have been taken home be cause dealers have more on hand now than they can disnose of and are not buying.

## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Ashes, \$11@12. Cotton, 22c for Middlings. Flour \$8.75@9.85 for superfine State; \$10@10.80 for extra do; \$10.85@10.50 for fancy do; \$10.20@10.40 for lower grades Western extra; \$10.80@11.70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Uhio; \$11.20@11.70 for trade and family brands; \$11.30@14.70 for trade and family brands; \$11.30@14.70 for trade; \$10.40@11. for Canadian, Wheat, sales Chicago spring at \$2.16%; Milwankee club, \$2.16. Barley mait, \$2.20@23.0. Ceta; \$1.90@1.11 for Jersey. Rye, quiet and nominal. Corn, \$1.90@1.11 for Jersey. Rye, quiet and nominal. Corn, \$1.90@1.11 for Jersey. Rye, quiet and nominal. Corn, \$1.90@1.15 for mixed Western, and \$1.76@1.77 for new yellow Jersey. Hops, \$1.60@1.55. Pork \$34@34.25 for old mess; \$35.25@3.56 for Western prime mess. Beef, \$18.50@21 for plain mess; \$21.25 for Jersey. Beef hams \$26.27.50 for Western prime mess. Beef, \$18.50@21 for plain mess; \$21.57.50.155. Lard, 1914@25c. Clover seed, 34@25c. Timothy, \$5@7. Rough flax, \$3.50@3.70. Tallow, 15@1556.—Tobacoo ranges at 11@30c.

Tobacco ranges at 11,289C.

TOBONTO, March 1.—Flour, \$3,9024,65. Fall wheat, at 90,294c \$\psi\$ bushel; spring do. 83,265c. Barley, 80,265c. Peas, 65,672c; fancy, 70,880c. Oats, 42,245c. Rye, 10 \$\psi\$ bushest, 40,245c. Tares, 80,025t. Butter, 16,285c.—Cheese, 10,6211,4c. Eggs, 18,25 for fresh; packed, 12,426c. Hams, 104,214c. Bacon, \$3,29 \$\psi\$ 100 bs. Lard, 11,212c. Tallow, 64,267.4c. Turkeys, 75,025t each. Cheese, \$5,650c each. Chickens, \$0,285c each. Apples, \$1,502,1,75 \$\psi\$ bb]; dried, 8c \$\psi\$ n. Fotatoes, \$0,285c \$\psi\$ bu. Carrots, 20c. Turnips, 15c. Beef, 44,200c. Multon, 52,8c. Dressed hogs, \$6,502. Hay, \$13,281,50. Straw, \$3,214. Clover seed, \$5,7627. Timothy seed \$2,22,75.—Globe.

#### CATTLE MARKETS.

NRW YORK, March 1.—Beeves received, 6,314 against 6,225 last week. Sales range at \$10,225 \( \) 100 bs. Averaging \$16,203 \( \) . Cows and Calves received, 152 against 19 last week. Sales, at \$30,6125 each. Yeal calves, received, 276 against 524 last week. Sales at 9,6145. Sheep and Lambs, received, 14,53 against 13,130 last week. Sales at 10,6146 \( \) b. Swine, received, 28 against 2,001 last week. Sales at 17,6143 \( \) b. Swine, received, 28 against 2,001 last week. Sales corn-fed, live weight, \$13,50,614,125; dead weight, \$17,50,613; distillery-fed hogs, live, \$13,50,613,75; dressed, \$17,617,75.

TORONTO, March1.—First class cattle, from \$5@5.50 \text{\$100 bs.} dressed weight; 2nd do, \$4,25@4,75; inferior, \$3@5.50. Calves, \$4@5 each, but very few in market. Sheep, \$4@5 each per car load. Yearlings \$3@8,50.—Globs.

#### WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 1.—The market is duil, for fleece and pulled wool and prices have favored buyers. The transactions comprise 800,000 as. fleece and pulled at 85c@81.05, as to quality, including some considerable lots of good Western and Ohio fleece at 900%1 \$\Phi\$. Very choice grades Pennsylvanis are nominally \$1.05, and the best grades of extra pulled \$1.05 \$\Phi\$ \$\Dhi\$. Canada combing is quiet and scarce.

TORONTO, March 1.—Wool is in good request, but little offering; 35@40c w m for good fleecs.—Globs.

#### MARRIED.

In Livonia, Livingston Co. N. Y., Feb. 28d, by Rev. S. M. DAY, Mr. FRANK L. PLIMPTON of Honeoye, N. Y., to Miss PERSIO C. HARRIS, of Livonia.

AT the residence of the bride's father, in Eibridge, On-ondags Co., N. Y., Feb. 28d, by Rev. Thos. Rodens, of Eibridge, Mr. ELMORE B. NORTHROP, of Skaneateles, and Miss MARY C. M. THOMAS, of Eibridge.

#### ()IL FOR HARNESS. FRANK MILLER'S

PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING, FOR SALE BY A. R. VAN NEST 50 Warren Street, New York.

was discontinued, for how long a time we know not.

#### New Advertisements.

POR BEAUTY AND PROFIT.—Pure-bred Gray Dorkings, from best imported stock. Limited quan-tity eggs, \$5 per doz. Other choice varieties furnished. E. M. BRADLEY. East Bloomfield, N. Y. March 10, 1865.

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FOSTER'S PATENT PLASTER SOW-COSTER'S PATENT PLASTELS BY WATER This machine is designed for Sowing Broadcast Grain, Plaster, Lime and Ashes. It has been thoroughly tested and given general satisfaction, of which we have numerous testimonials. It is manufactured and sold at wholesale and retail by the subscribers. Those wishing for more full information, please send for Circular.

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MARM GATES.—There is, perhaps, no contrivance on the farm, that is the source of so much loss and annoyance to the farmer as that misorable makeshift, yelept bars. I have invented three gates (all different,) that for cheapness, durability, strength, and the number of purposes to which they are adapted, have no equal. For terms, and a more lengthy description, see Rubal of Feb. 24, page 67. For drawings, or further information, address LORENZO D. SNOOK, Barrington, P. O., Yates Co., N. Y.

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SPLENDID CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY!!! and get a WATCH FREE, by engaging in the sale of our CRLB-BRATED PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS AND CRETTITATES of ALUABLE JEWELRY. They sell rapidly in the army or country. 100 Packets and Certificates together with a Premium Silver Watch sent on receipt of \$17. A single Certificate with Circulars and full particulars, how to obtain GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES FREE! Sent on receipt of \$5 cents.

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#### AYRSHIRES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on Tuesday, April 11th, at Southboro, Wor-cester Co., Mass., my entire herd of

Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle,

comprising sixty-five head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls; including several valuable imported animals, and the choicest stock of my own breeding.

My farm is located three miles from Southboro station on the Boston & Worcester R. R. Sale to commence at 10 clock, A. M.

Catalogues ready March 10th, will be sent on application.

HENRY H. PETERS.

Southboro, Mass., March 1, 1865.

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL for JAN., FEB. and MARCH, have E2 quarto pages each, and beautiful illustrated Covers. They contain Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley — Mother of John — an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles Kill, Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington, and Napoleon. The Great Surgeons of the world—Harvey, Abernethy, Jenner, Hunter, Cooper, Mott, and Carnochan. Also W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Killbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc. Prod. Owen on the Brain; The Human Face; Pre-existence; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiolognomy, and Psychology, Gov. Fenton; Edward Everett, the Orator; Aristotle the Philosopher; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Charles Fourier; W. H. Fry; The Racce of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians Ethiopians, American Indians, Malays, with Grouped Portraits of each, and a map showling the Geographical distribution of the Races; How the Brain changes the Cranium; The Inscrutable; Foreseeing, and Seeing at Sea, etc. All Double Numbers, with numerous Illustrations, sent by post, for 60 cents, or \$2 per year. Address, Messrs Fowler & Wells, 39 Broadway, N. Y. [70-2] THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL

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In Genesee county, 8 miles from Batavia, and 4 from N. Y. Central Railroad at Stafford, containing 330 acres of good farming land, upon which is 110 acres of heavy timber, embracing beech, maple, basswood, oak, and hickory. Also, 10 acres of orchard in bearing, which produces from 800 to 700 barrels of choice winter fruit, yearly; and 35 acres of young orchard just coming into bearing. The farm is well watered and fenced, large dwelling house and barns, two tenant houses, &c., &c., all in good repair. Price, \$30,000. One half or more may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The timber and fuel on this farm are worth at present prices more than \$15,000. Address B. F. PECK, East Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., or inquire of G. B. WORTHINGTON, Batavis, N. Y.

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#### THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY Are prepared to buy seasoned WHEEL STOCK OF PRIME QUALITY FOR CASH, in any quantity, such as

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THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$500,000. To be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will

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100 Gold Hunting Case Watches.

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DRAIN TILE MACHINE BEST IN USE, manufactured by A. LA TOURRETTE, waterloo, Seneoa Co., N. Y.

SHEW DYEST

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance THISTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Sprokal Notices (following reading matter leaded,) 60 cents a line.

ggs Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1;—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line \$5 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

BEST Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed, sent for 80 cts. \* oz. by J. Risine, Southwick, Mass TARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 110 acres, lime I stone land, well watered, 20 acres timber, situate 2% miles from Court House, Batavia- Price, 850 per acre. Inquire of H. H. WOODWARD, Rechester, or of N. A. WOODWARD, Batavia, N. Y.

FOR SALE-A desirable location and Farm
of 115 acres, at Chili station, 10 miles west from Boch of 115 acres, at Chili station, 10 miles west from Roci ester, on N. Y. Central Railroad For particulars adress the subscriber at North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y. 290-tf M. O. BENJAMIN.

ANUARY. FEBRUARY.
Curing Colds,
Inconsiderations, Cold Feet,
Weak Eyes,
Winter Shoes,
Erect Position,
Rodily Carriage,
Lice Cure,
Dyspeptic,
Catarrh.

MARCH.
Menalgia,
Sick Headache
Private Thing
Youthful Vioe,
Roun Stomach,
Nursing Hints,
Catarrh. Lice Cure, Dyspeptic, Catarrh. HALL'S JOURNAL HEALTH, New York. \$1,50 yearly.

#### MUNSON MUSICAL INSTITUTE, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 54 Allen Street, Rochester, N. Y. EF Music ONLY is taught in this Institution. The Spring Term will commence WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1865. Bend for Circular. 79044. PROF. JULIUS S. MUNSON, MRS. K. CORNELIA MUNSON, Principals.

#### AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. CREEN'S PATENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a strut material made water-proof by a compound of IN-DIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT prepared expressly.

The whole Farrich has been thoroughly tested, is WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather. It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of 01 Cloth. It is designed for covering RAILWAY CARS, STEAMBOATS, DWELL, INGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by any sensible working man. It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability.

It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company. HENRY SMITH, Agent, 780-13t

WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF US. Messrs. Arrandsle & Co., have long been personally known to us, and we believe them to be every way worthy of public confidence.—N. Y. Scottleh American Journal, June 11, 1884.

would of public confidence.—N. Y. Scottlish American Journal, June 11, 1884.

We have inspected, at the office of Arrandale & Co.'s Agency for European Manufacturing Jewelry, a large assortment of fashionable and valuable jewelry of the newest patterns. We also noticed a large quantity of silver plate, and understand that the whole of these newly imported articles are to be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great advantages to buyers, and affording extensive employment to agents. We know the firm in question to be very respectable and thoroughly worthy public confidence, and recommend our friends to read their advertisement.—N. Y. Albon, Sept. 3, 1864.

By Messra, Arrandale & Co.'s arrangement, the advantages must be on the side of the oustomer, for he has everything to gain, and nothing comparatively to lose. He knows what he will get for his dollar beforehand, and need not send it if he is not satisfied.—N. Y. Weekly Nesos, August 6, 1864.

Employment for Lanus.—The

need not send it in he is not satished.—N. N. Wesliy Nevo, August 6, 1864.

Employment for Ladies.—The most eligible and profitable employment we have heard of for ladies is the sale of certificates for the "Great Gift Distribution" of Arrandale & Co. A. lady of our acquaintance has been very successful in this way, not only in filling her own purse, but also in doing a good turn to those to whom she sold the Certificates, as will be seen from our advertising columns. Gentlemen can also be thus engaged.—N. J. Sunday Marcury, Aug. 14, 1864.

In our columns the reader will find an advertisement of Arrandale & Co. Selft Distribution of watches, jewelry and sliver-ware. In payment of that advertisement we received several sets of the jewelry advertised, and we are warranted in saying that, both in finish and quality, they quite exceeded our expectations. They turned out to be just what they had been represented.—True Democrat, (Leusistour.) Aug. 17, 1861.

The British Whig of Kingston, C. W., says, Nov. 26,

Democrat, (Levistour.) Aug. 17, 1861.

The British Whig of Kingston, C. W., says, Nov. 28, 1864, one of our lady subscribers became an agent far Arrandale & Co., and by request brought some twenty articles, sent as prizes for her agency, to this office for inspection, and without hesitation we can state that each and all of the articles were worth treble the amount of cost to the recipients, and some of them six times.

We have seen some very pretty specimens of Table and Tea Spoons, Gold Watches, Ladies' Chains, Pins, Bracelets, etc., which have been sent by Arrandale & Co., to this place for \$1 each.—Angelica Reporter, N. Y. State, Feb. 15, 1565.

#### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. GREAT SALE

Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH! TO BE DISPOSED OF AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to Value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!

Splendid List of Articles! All to be Sold for
One Dollar Each!!

| One | Dollar Each | 1 | 300 Musical Boxes | 200 to 8100 each | 150 | 150 m | 

#### Send 25 Cents for Certificate.

SERG 25 Cont.s for Certificate.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying poetage and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be inclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; 11 for \$2; 30 for \$5; 65 for \$10, and a 100 for \$15.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every regiment, and in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed 10 cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to \$1. Agents will collect \$6 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

ARRANDALE & CO., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WAS ALL

Smalley's Combined Corn Plow and Cultivator.



This Cut represents the Plow elevated by the Driver after hilling the Cora, and in the distance, same Frame with 7 Cultivator Teeth. This simple instrument will do the work of Harrow, Shovel-Plow, Cultivator and Drill, and stubble plowing with twice their rapidity (except the Drill,) and far better, During the past four years this implement has taken ALL FIRST PREMIUMS and given universal satisfaction. It is now made only by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL Works in New York city. Farmers have used it, and for all kinds of crope during this period and without any repairs. It cultivates with such rapidity and ease that a York to all points in the United States, but orders must come \*\*immedicately\*, the time, and hence it is the \*cheapest\* implement before the public. It can be sent from New neighbor desires one. Cash price only \$68, with 7 Cultivator Teeth and four cast moid-board Plows and with the improved steel mould-boards (in every way better) \$4 extra.

J. W. BAIN, \*\*Pres\*\* American Agricultural Works\*, 17 Courtlandt St., N. Y. City.

OF THE

INCORPORATED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF NEW YORK. Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y.

CAPITOL, \$250,000-Shares \$100 Each. OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, JOHN W. DAVIS; Vice-President, CLARK BELL; Scorotary and Treasurer, HENRY H. COOK. General Superintendent, A. J. SWITZER.

TRUSTEES. Maj. Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. Army; Clark Bril., 18
William St., New York; Henry H. Cook, Bath, N. Y.,
JOHN W. Davis, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Harlo
Hakes, Hornells, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Harlo
Hakes, Hornells, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Bath, N. Y.; Francis M. Bilny, 371 Washington St.,
N. Y.; Andrew J. Switzer, Hammondsport, N. Y.,
Counsel—Harlo Hakes.

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

The Company has purchased the following property, all situated in the very heart of the vine-growing district.

No. 1.—Fifteen eres and 25:100, known as the Bell & McMaster Vineyard, whin is odd of the oldest and most successfully cultivated rineyards in the region. A portion of this vineyard was set in spring of 1857, and has both is abelias and Catawbes in full bearing.

No. 2.—The property known as the A. J. Switzer & Co. Vineyard, containing about hirty-five scress on the shore of the Crooked Lake, on which about twenty-four acres are now set to Isabelias and Catawbas, including one acre of Delawares, set in spring of 1867, and the next season, and ten acres more come into bearing then for the first time.

No. 3.—The property known as the Pine Point Farm containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres of the choicest grape land, situate on the shore of the Crooked Lake, on which about twenty acres were set in spring of

lake, on which about twenty acros were set in spring of 1863.

All of this property has been selected with great care, and has been critically examined by competent and scientific men and pronounced of the first quality, and possessing the requisities of soil, exposure and climate essential for successful cultare.

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

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

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

rock. It requires no underdrainage and very little manure.

The climate at this place is remarkably mild and sainbrious. Fruits of all kinds have been cultrated here in great perfection, peaches and apricots ripening in the open air. The vine-growing district is embraced in a narrow strip of land on the alope of the hill side, along the border of the lake, and the valley above its head, and an experience of over forty years demonstrates the successful culture of the grape here. The temperature is wholly different from that of the country adjacent, by at least ten degrees, and the Catawba and lasbella for many years have ripenced perfectly in the open air, without laying down or covering of vines in winter. The cop in the past has been almost wholly exempt from frost, the contiguity of the lake infinencing the temperature; even the well-known frost of June, 1859, which devasted so large a portion of the whole country, not injuring the vineyards near the lake.

#### THE CULTURE.

The grape was introduced at this point about forty years ago, by Rev. William W. Bostwick, and both varieties, Isabella and Catawba, successfully cultivated by him in the one pair.

in the open air.

William Hastings also for many years continued the culture on the property, a portion of which is now in the hands of this Company. During all this time the crop has never failed, and thus far has been exempt from mildew or insect.

There are already several hundred acres of bearing vineyards in this district, and the crop has become a valuable and prominent part of the production of this region. It is proposed by the Company to set from twenty-five to fifty acres of interparts per annum, until the property is fully developed.

#### WINE AND WINE MAKING.

It is proposed to erect large and commodious cellars on the property the ensuing season, in time for the vintage of next fall. of next fall.

The success which has attended the manufacture of wine in the United States, is a sufficient recommendation

which the context seems, a second without detail.

When manufactured for some years past from grapes grown here has been highly commended, and has already acquired a reputation inferior to none in this country.

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

#### ESTIMATES.

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

The price the pass season has ranged from 15 to 25 cents per pound in New York, in the general market.

At 10 cents per pound (which they are worth to the Company for wine purposes) the production of one acre would be say \$500. The Company can develop at least two hundred acres of bearing vineyards on their property, the products of one haif of which in a single year at that price would be \$50,000, exclusive of the manufacture of wine.

The gentlemen who have consented to take the manufacture of wine.

The year well known, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the business will be vigorously prosecuted, as well as economically and honorably mananged. No pains will be spared to secure the most intelligent and competent men to carry on the business of the Company, and the manufacture of the best native wines and methods.

About \$150,000 of the Capital Stock has been already

brandy, after the most approved American and European methods.

About \$150,000 of the Capital Stock has been already subscribed. Books of subscription for the residue of the Capital Stock are now open at the First National Bank of Bath, New York, at par.

The Company will allow subscribers to the remainder of stock, at their option, the privilege of loaning from the Company three-fourtine or less of the amount subscribed and paid in, on the security of the notes of subscribed and paid in, on the security of the notes of subscribed and paid in, on the subscribed and paid in the subscribed and

two years.

OLD HYES MADE NHVV.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight
and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or medicine.
Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
788-13t

#### PROSPECTUS NEW AND HIGHLY IMPROVED MACHINE. TWO MACHINES AT THE PRICE OF ONE! Examine this cut and send for Circular.



AS MOWER

It is durable, convenient, light draft, FORWARD CUT, and the new mode of connecting finger-bar to the frame is much better than any used last year. The bar is off the ground, and carried on the main wheels, when out of gear and driving in the dust not a copulated turns. Setting upon the machine you can easily move it over the ground yourself, so perfectly balanced. It cuts salt meadow and any other grass, and did difficult work last year, which three of the best Mowers failed to do. In a word, it is warranted a satisfactory Mower. AS REAPER.

AS MOWER

It has the rear cut and side delivery, and is all you can use in a first-class Single Reaper—none better made.

THE SELF-RAKE

Has been entirely satisfactory in over 2,500 cases.

WHY YOU OUGHT TO BUY THE

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS. POUR STEUBEN COUNTY FARMS

#### THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY PROPOSE TO HAVE A TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

THE ENSUING SEASON.

als will be received from places where suitable erections and grounds can be had for the Trial. Notice to be given to the subscriber, at the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, PREVIOUS TO THE 23D OF MARCH, glying a brief description, in each case, of the advantages claimed for the places offered.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y Agricultural Rooms, Albany, Feb. 14, 1864.

# First Premium Family Gem 55 SEWING MACHINE. 50

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

THE FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed Novelty, is perfectly noise-less in operation; uses the straight needle; saws with DOUBLE or SINGLE TRIBLED; makes the running stitch more perfect and regular than by hand; will gather, hem, ruffes, shir, tuck, rum up breadthe, &c., &c. Requires no lubrications or charge of stitch; is not itable to get out of order, and will LAST A LIFETHEE, See Opinions of the Press. For the dreasmaker it is invaluable, for the household it supplies a vacant place, "Godey's Lady's Book." It uses a common needle, sews very rapidly, and is so easily understood that a child can use it."—N. Y. Independent. "It is one of the neatest and most useful gifts a household can receive. Its cheapness is remarkable."—Frank Lessic's Illustrated Nonsmanne. The Family Gem Sewing Machine, a most wonderful nd sleggantly constructed Novelty, is perfectly police a household can receive. Its cheapness is remarkable."

—Frank Leste's Riverrated Newspaper, Dec. 81. "We have witnessed the operation of this wonderful machine, which produces the running-stitch, with single or double thread, silently yet very rapidly. Exactly like hand-sewing, and undoubtedly will become much used."—N. Y. Tribune.

This ingenious and useful machine is perfect in its construction, and has none of the faults of the high-priced machines. No one will pay \$50 or \$100 for a sewing machine, when this one act as to be bought for \$5. This wonderful machine was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the New York State Fair, showing its superiority over all others. Imitations or infringements of this Genuine Article are liable to prosecution. Agents of perseverance are wanted all over the world, and will be paid \$100 per month. Single machines, well packed in boxes, will be sent to any address, per express, on receipt of \$5. Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address all orders FAMILIY GEM SEWING MACHINE CO., 102 Nassau Street, New York.

#### MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

For Families, Churches and Schools, ADAPTED TO

SACRED AND SECULAR. CHURCH AND HOME MUSIC.

PRICES: \$110, \$180, \$140, \$160, and upward, according to number of stops and style of

ty They are elegant as pieces of Furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years. Illustrated Catalogues, with full particulars, FREE

to any address. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer street, New York, and No. 274 Washington street, Boston. GIBBONS & STONE, Sole Agents for Rochester and Monroe county, No. 22 South St. Paul street, Rock-

ester, N. Y.

U. DEPOTS—Where the Government furnishes the United States Army and Navy Leg to soldiers graits, or its value applied on the Antionical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, which has lateral motion at the ankle, like the natural one. New York, 698 Broadway; Rochester, N. Y., over the poet-office; Cincinnati, Ohio, in Mechanics Institute; St. Louis, Mor. 3Pine street; Chicago, Ill., opposite the postoffice. DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner. Citizens furnished on privage account. office. DÖÜĞLAS BLY, m. B., U. S. Communication of Citizens furnished on private account.

For instructions, address Dr. BLY, at nearest Depot.

# FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

No. 1—Contains 283½ acres, about 100 acres cleared and ienced; new house 40 by 30 feet with wing 40 by 20 ft; well of splendid water; orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears plans and otherries in bearing; small hay barn with 200 ft, of shedding for sheep. Farm well watered and in prime order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all No. 25—Joins No. 1—Has 447½ acres, about 300 cleared and fonced; large new barn 180 feet by 70, with basement and fonced; large new barn 180 feet by 70, with basement and fonced; large new barn 40 by 20 ft, with wing; well of good water and orchard of choice fruit in full bearing. Farm well watered and in good order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all new and cost \$10,000.
No. 3—Joins No. 2—Has 281 acres, about 100 cleared and fenced; new barn, 40 by 60 feet, with basement, log per acre.
No. 4—Joins No. 2 and 3—Has 248 acres, about 90 acres

per acre.

No. 4—Joins No.2 and 3—Has 248 acres, about 30 acres
cleared and fenced; well watered. Price, \$15 % acre.
All the above Farms are remarkably well situated for
wool-growing, being dry land, watered with goodsprings.
All are new land and now well set in grasse, bringing
heavy crops of hay. They will be sold to good men on
accommodating terms. For further particulars apply to
787-8t WILLIAM BUSH, Wilmington, Del.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER. Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and vend this

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT,

Chronghout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States,) which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them.

A boy 15 years old, with four good herses, can spade six to eight across per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when forked.

Depots will be established at Chleago, Milwankee, St. Louis, Cincinnatt, Indianapolis, and other Western and Southern cities, and I shall endeavor to meet the demand by manufacturing extensively; but orders should be sent early to avoid delay and disappointment.

We furnish in addition to the ordinary sizes of Round Teeth, Sprout's Fatent Shape Teeth, for which we have early to avoid delay and disappointment.

by manuacturing extensively; but orders should be sent early to avoid delay and disappointment. For further information, price, &c., send for circular, C. BID WELL, Pittsburgh, Pa., Plow Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1864. 777-tf

TICKS. SCAB. VERMIN.

# SheenWashTobacco

Should be used by all Farmers on their SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. JAMES F. LEVIN.

Agent South Down Company, 28 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. 785-13t

To CONSUMPTIVES. — DR. O. PHELPS
BROWN has lately published a Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and General Deblitty, of 48 octave pages, beautiful; illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a prescription for the positive and speedy cure of Fits and Dyspepsia. This work will be sent free to all on receipt of five cents, to pre-pay postage.

Address, DE. O. PHELPS BROWN, 788-4t
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Satisfactorily and promptly executed, viz.—Views of Public and Private Buildings, Book Illustrations, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Beals Wedding, Invitation and Visting Cards engraved and printed in the best style. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. C. MIX, 60 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

25. 000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND
Philadelphis by the Cape May BR., at \$20 to \$25 per acre,
y down, balance in four years. A fine growth of young
timber with the land at the above prices. A fine at ream
with excellent water power running through the center.
For further information apply to
TR-tf
Manumuskin, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

particulars grand 50 CENTS.

66 FROM 50 CENTS.

Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts; retails for six dollars easily.

70-88: R. L. WOLCOTT, 176 Chatham Square, N. Y.

#### AMERICAN Emigrant Company.

OFFICE:

No. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

rtered for the purpose of Procuring and Assisting Emigrants from Foreign Countries to Settle in the United States.

INCORPORATED WITH A

Capital of......\$1,000,000 Paid-up Capital,.....\$540,000

The object of this Company is to import laborers, especially skilled isborers, from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, for the Manufacturers, Raifroad Companies, and other employers of labor in America. To accomplish this it has established extra the companies of the second complete cost. The company comprises, among others, the following sentences: A. G. Hammond, President of the Exchange such that second complete the second complete second complete the second complete the second complete second co

#### CIRCULAR.

Office of the American Emigrant Company, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, JAN., 1885.

Office of the American Emigrant Company, Dus Monna, Iowa, Jam., 1865.

The American Emigrant Company has heretofore offered its lands in Monona County, in his State, to settlers at \$2.50 per acre, and contracts of sale at that price have been made with aumbers of persons who propose settling upon the lands. Having lately associated with other parties who have planmed the planting of a large colony in that county, with a view to the establishment of a first class institution of learning, fully adequate to meet the wants of the community, it has been determined to introduce into that county the ensuing spring at least fivehundred settlers—farmers and mechanics from other States and sections of our own country, of such a character as to met actions of our own country, of such a character as to met actions of our own country, of such a character as to met actions of our own country, of such a character as to met actions of our own country, of such a character as to met actions of our own country, of such a character as to met actions and sections of our own country, of such a character as to met actions and the sections of the actions of our own country, of such a character as to met actions and the sections of the sections of the sections of the sections of the new proper within the proposed within it is believed such a colony, with the proposed within it is believed such a colony, with the proposed within it is believed such a colony, with the proposed within it is believed such a colony, the best of the new proper of the Northern States are accustomed. The present population of the country is of a desirable character, and thus reinforced will ald in securing those advantages.

In order to aid in the immediate accompliant of this end, this Company, on the application of the carties referred to, and for the special purpose of securing of our country until the first of July next, to such persons in my settle upon them by that time, at one dollar and firty cents per acre, and at the same time to re-pay to such perso

#### IMPORTANT TO HORSE BAKE MANUFACTURERS

7-16 Inch Reund
13-38 " "
Sprout's Patent
" "

Extra price for all Teeth over 5 feet in length, also whose coll or spring is made on the tooth.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Sprout's Patent, correspond for strength with the same Nos. of Round, and are much lighter-and man alestine more clastic.

Our Teeth are all tested before leaving the shep, and warranted to be a perfect spring temper.

Parties ordering Teeth should be careful to sead pat-

tern. We also furnish Rake Steel to order, cut to lengths, at FOR TRANS CASH.

HUSSEY, WRLIS & Co., Manufacturers of Beet Refined and all descriptions of Cast Steel.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 1, 1994.

[781-181].



To give Satisfaction.

AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 39 Liberty street, New York. 778-t£

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS.

LADIES, TRY THEM. They will make your hair wave beautiful without heating it. For sale at variety stores throughout the country. Retailers will be supplied by any first obas Jobber of Notions in New York, Philadelphia or Roston.

#### BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

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

Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Roohester, N. Y.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LIFE'S EXPERIENCES.

BY GEO. G. W. MORGAN.

WHEN men are young, from healthy fields they go To crowded cities, where they hope to find A readier road to wealth than then they know. And Fortune to their merits prove less blind.

But in the sad experience of hard years Of toil and trouble, care and ill success. They, like a wounded stag, return with tears Of joy to their old homes, which then they bless

Ah! did men know how little of real joy

In swelt'ring cities those who seek will find, They'd be content their talents to employ Where God has placed them with a wisdom kind. Washington, D. C.

# The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE STORY OF EMELINE RAY,

BY MARY HARTWELL.

[Continued from page 76, last number.]

What a novice this man was! Just in the prime of his life, with wealth and position, he wandered out of society and roved around, following the bent of his whims, or spurred on by some impulse of his iron-cased nature. He overleaped the barriers of reserve, and the world of human beings were as a herd of cattle, created and grouped expressly for him to sketch, whose nature and merits he could read leisurely as he drew their outlines and attitudes. He had listened to much flattery in his life, and the fair hands of many beautiful women would have surrendered themselves to him, but he was all contempt. Yet he had often dismounted in the muddy road to pick up a dirty-faced child from the mire, and quiet its screechings with pitying condolence.

EMELINE turned her eyes from his retreating figure to the card, and read his name, "EDGAR A. Nelson." It was plain and unromantic enough, she thought, but it sounded strong and manly. She walked home, not exactly on air, for she made some muddy tracks on the front step: but certain it was that the girl's head was in a mazy whiri, and no morning had ever looked so fresh and lovely; no day had ever been so short and light-burdened before since her brother guided her baby steps to roam in the woods of that old town.

Should she go to meet the stranger next morning? she asked herself a hundred times that day, each repetition making her revolt at the very thought. He was a gentleman; he had neither flattered nor condescended; - those two extremes which were the abomination of the girl's nature -he had called her a genius, and had offered to instruct her in an art her soul panted after, but was it just right and proper ?- and if it was what made her feel so strangely? Surely there was no harm in meeting this gentleman on the hill. She was sure he was'nt a young man; he must be a widower, or a married man; and after all what was the difference who he was? She would never see him again, and nobody would know of their meeting. Moreover she would never have such a chance of improvement again; it was worth any risk she might run.

As she reasoned and hesitated, and finally, when the next morning her mother complained of a sleepless night and an aching head, requesting her to shut the bed-room door and not disturb her till dinner time, she hurried over her morning work, and slipped softly from the house, and with her little port-folio hurried up the hill to the place of rendezvous. He did not come for nearly half an hour, and when he did. he found a little fidgetty girl sitting on the mossy log reading her brother's last letter, which she forgot to return to its place as his

"good morning" startled her. illy demeanarthawed r her originality. Almost unconsciously she was drawn from her awkward reserve, and in a little time had told him all about her brother in the service, whose letter he had carelessly noticed as it fell to the ground. Her burning patriotism called forth a sunny smile that illuminated his iceberg countenance wonderfully, and though he made no comments, she thought he concurred with her sentiments. How the morning hurried away, as she watched the swift move ment of his brush over the canvass, and listened to his scattered explanations and instructions. He encouraged her to ask any questions that might occur, and once, in answer to an inquiry, replied absently, "Yes, child," in a softened fatherly voice. Then he exhibited several pencil sketches he had made of the neighboring scenery, and gave her an important lesson in curves and angles, holding his hand over hers to guide its unsteady motion. Not till the sun shone perpendicularly upon them, did the girl remember aught of past or future. Then starting up hurriedly, she exclaimed, "Oh! I must go home!" and gathered the scattered pieces with that intention.

Mr. NELSON, too, was ready to go, and adjusting his apparatus, he walked down the hill, and along the village street by her side. It did not occur to him that his company might be embarrassing to his companion, for despite his nobility of character, he was unconsciously the developpleased him to follow up the breach they had made in formality, and learn more of this girl. He left her at the door, promising to call before his departure from the village, which would be the next week, leaving EMILINE only the privilege of asenting. The first sound that recalled her to daily life, was her mother's faint voice calling her name.

"Where have you been?" asked the invalid, fastened on him in strange attraction. A short | North star.

petulantly, as she opened her room door. "I've you till I was tired. I wish you wouldn't run off, and leave me alone any more."

"I have been up on the hill," was all the answer returned as EMELINE RAY'S imagination slid back into old reality, and she remembered there was a basketful of dampened linen to iron that afternoon. Of course Mrs. Ray fumed and fretted, and of course EMELINE grew impatient and chafed secretly. That day was like a mixed cup to her, the wine of which she drank in the morning, and found the bitter dregs for an afternoon potion. Very often she set down her iron to look absently into space, and recall the magic sensation of those words - "You are a genius." How often had her soul sat in the depths of despair, embittered and cynical, and again passively taken up the burden of a dreary life, Many girls would have been cheerful and even happy in her lot, but the temperament of EME-LINE RAY did not embrace much of those qualities known as resignation and endurance. She held herself aloof from the society of that town, for it was not the sphere for her she felt, and repulsed its very atmosphere. So it was an isolated life she lived, with one day's toils crowding after those of another, and nothing to bless her

between. When this girl shall have learned greater lessons of wisdom and patience, and have bent her rebellious spirit, when she shall have grown out of girlish awkwardness into womanly dignity, and found her place in the world, her life will take another hue. But just now, the experience behind, and the blank ahead, made the web of her existence very gloomy to her repressed

nature.
Mr. NELSON called the next day but one, and his knock brought her from the kitchen, trembling in apprehension, and with hands just rinsed from the dish water. She seated him in the sitting-room, blushing as she wondered if he noticed her check dish-apron. Mrs. Ray's room door stood open, and she was propped up among pillows, her languid features somewhat brighter than usual. EMELINE had just time to say "my mother, Mr. Nelson," when the odor of burning bread from the kitchen, forced her to excuse herself hastily, and leave the invalid to entertain him. Mr. NELSON sympathized so readily in her affliction, that he quite won her good feeling. When EMELINE returned, she found the stranger relating the incident of their meeting in the woods, in a casual, delicate manner, while he apprised the widow of her daughter's talent for drawing. Mrs. RAY was glad to hear that the girl's everlasting picture-making was something more than a waste of time, and she really hoped some good would come of it.

He did not stay long, but the half hour was apparently a pleasant one to all parties, and he went away feeling somewhat regretful at having made arrangements that would call him from that little town so soon. There was more nature than he had imagined about it.

Before he was half way down the street, good, inquisitive Mrs. Bonner came running over to find out "what in creation had brought that man here." She would like to know what he was doing in the place, and wondered if he had money enough to pay his board bill. She was sure he wasn't the right kind of a man, or he wouldn't go poking around in the woods so much; and kept on in this strain till EMELINE broke from the room to run up stairs and sit down to think. She wanted thought, rational thought, for this innovation on her monotonous life had set her head whirling. So, perplexed and bewildered, she sat down and wrote to John the whole story of this little episode.

The soldier brother smiled, when he received the letter, at the unconscious vindication of her conduct, and her enthusiastic description of the stranger, and wrote her the long experience of his twenty-six years of life, only adding that she would learn wisdom as she grew older. She thought she had learned wisdom, and she was sure the man would never think of her again, and was therefore startled at the receipt of a box This man was a worshipper of nature, and his of drawing materials, with a note requesting her acceptation from Mr. Nelson, a few weeks after his departure. Her trembling fingers dispatched a note of thanks by the next mail: and now her somber life took on brighter hues. It was so delicious to have something to look forward to through all the gloomy week, and to sit down on Saturday afternoon with every household care behind her, and the Sabbath's calm shead. and live a short life with the art she gloried into linger with absent, dreamy eyes over the unpoetical dish-pan, dreaming and planning, and drawing curves and angles in imagination. Her mother's fretful rebukes fell softened and stingless, for what a stock of patience she suddenly acquired! The sober approbation of her brother. when he heard of her progress in a pursuit he knew she was destined to follow, sent a thrill of exultation through the girl's awakening heart. So she begun to learn that her life was not so barren and worthlessly miserable after all, and with something to look forward to, something to keep head as well as hands busy, she grew into a higher and better existence. For when we have a sun of happiness in ourselves, what a glory it casts on external objects!

So the months rolled on quietly, but bringing with them an avalanche of sorrow to burst over her head. The September sun was sinking into hazy depths behind the tree-tops one golden autumn evening, and EMELINE stood in the door, leaning thoughtfully on the broom with which she had just finished brushing the steps, her ment of impulse and selfishness, and just then it purple eyes taking in the sunset scene with an artist's appreciation. Just over the brow of the hill there appeared a single horseman, whom she at once recognized as old Farmer LITTLE, returning from the county seat; and she watched him jogging slowly down the slope with strange interest. Nearer and nearer through the village suburbs and along the little street he came, with EMELINE's eyes

"whoa!" brought the heavy farm horse to a wanted a drink for more than an hour, and called stand-still before her mother's door, and Farmer LITTLE called EMELINE to receive a dispatch he had brought from town for her.

"I hope there's good news in it," he added in a dubious tone; "it just come to the telegraph office to-day." And replying to her thanks, he put the old horse into a trot, and jogged on.

EMELINE's heart throbbed wildly, and then stood still with terror. She went into the house dizzily, and going to the window tore open the envelop. Every word was a blow on her brain, but she read all, and then rushed with a mad scream into her mother's apartment.

"My brother is dead! John is dead! O God, my precious brother!"

Mrs. RAY saw the dispatch she held, and the awful certainty pierced her. She gathered herself up from her pillows in agonized energy and shrieked aloud-

"My boy, my child! O, my darling child!" Down on her knees sank EMELINE RAY, bowing her head to the floor in the depths of misery; and the bitterest thoughts trooped through her mind, that were ever born in human brain. The invalid sobbed and wept; EMELINE only uttered tremulous moans, but her lips were white and bloodless.

"Thy will be done - O Lord help us to say it!" prayed the poor, sick mother striving through her agony.

"I never will say it!" burst from the rebellious heart of EMELINE RAY. "My brother -1 cannot give him up-GoD is not just!" she spoke in short, hard gasps, and clenched her hands flercely.

"O my child, don't talk so!" pleaded the stricken mother, struggling with her own re-

belliousness.

If the soul of that girl had been weary and weighed down before, it was now crushed to earth with this black, overwhelmning despair. She lay prone and rigid, heart, brain and being frozen and passive, knowing and feeling only that the prop, the comfort, the light of her life was gone! The early twilight stole into the room, and with it came, good kind-hearted little Mrs. Bonner to offer her well meant condolence. And while she talked and wept with Mrs. RAY, EMELINE walked the floor of her little room above, with fixed, intense eyes, and lips which knew no utterance. But the clinging, cast down heart within her, shrieked in the madness of its pain -"my brother! my own, I will not give you up!"

The days came and went, some bringing with them letters from the dead soldier's comrades and Captain containing particulars of his death. His sister, walking around her home in stony, wordless grief, read them all with unmoistened eyes to the broken-hearted mother, and laid them beside the precious packet of her brother's letters. The neighbors came to condole with them, and nurse the shattered invalid. But EMELINE RAY was buried in her own selfish sorrow, and knew no consolation.

And yet another blow was pending above her The slender thread of life that had been worn away by years of suffering, snapped suddenly. EMELINE held her mother's dying head on her bosom, while the breath went out of her lips that pleaded forgiveness for all their peevish, fretful words, and framed their last testimony into blessing.

"You've always been a good daughter to me, darling, but I'm a burden and a cross to you. EMMY, I've often spoken harshly to you, but it was my pain and suffering that made me-I have endured it so long! God bless you, daughter, I am going to your brother now!" And the tender eyes of love pierced the ice-wells of the girls tears; she wept in remorseful, self-accusing sorrow, and wept till the tension was gone from brain and heart, and helpless languor succeeded the strength of despair.

So the lips of the sufferer were sealed dumb, and her eyes shut to the world forever, and EMELINE RAY was left alone, all brotherless. motherless, kinless! Then it was that her bruised spirit acknowledged its chastisement meekly, and lifting her hands that had no earthly prop to cling to, she cried "Abba Father! with that yearning wail which only a desolate

heart can utter. Weeks and months trod slowly by, over the graves of her beloved. She did not leave their little home; it was too sacred for her to part with, and she went about her old duties, now so sadly lighted, in patient settled sorrow. How often her heart was startled into sudden leaps at the fancy of her mother's low voice calling from the bed-room! And how many times the sight smote her of the white pillows placed so smoothly where they had lain tossed and fever-heated! Time blunts the sharpness of grief, and it was well for the girl that her years were not all like the first months of mourning.

She lived and planned as other mortals have done, gleaning little joys from her shorn pathway, and giving herself to the art that became her passion. She lived with her books and her easel, cultivating the powers that had long lain dormant, and whose undeveloped state had dwarfed her mental life. People remarked the change in EMELINE RAY, and wondered; but only she, who could comprehend herself knew how much truer and loftier her life had grown. -[To be continued.

We are afraid that Young America is not a model in respect to religious observance, and yet with him every day is a fast day.

WE are told to have hope and to trust, but what's a poor fellow to do who can't get any trust?

THE Bible says that the race is not always to the swift, and our young men should remember that the race of life is seldom to the "fast."

THE editors of some of the political papers say that truth is their polar star. They certainly don't get any nearer to it than they do to the

# Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 40 letters. My 28, 5, 88, 37, 11, 84 is the name of a river in New

My 24, 29, 18, 28, 13, 21 is what we all desire. My 26, 36, 14, 6, 4, 24 is an article of furniture. My 87, 9, 22, 1, 1, 20 is a girl's name.

My 17, 31, 2, 38 is a part of the human body. My 3, 20, 80, 2, 7, 20 is a kind of fruit. My 40, 8, 82, 7 is one of the planets. My 15, 18, 19 is something much desired in summer.

My 16, 89, 6, 30 is a kind of grain. My 27, 14 is a preposition. My 35, 2, 10, 22, 14 is one of the necessaries of life. My 12, 39, 88 is what is used by the Indians.

My 23, 1, 85, 6 is the name of a young animal. My whole is a Proverb. Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Answer in two weeks.

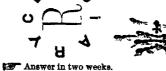
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker AN ANAGRAM.

Ksis imh cone río shvdmeoo's caks. Mruurm a yaerpr tofs dan wol; Oen bgrhit lurc morf tis aifr esamt eakt, Teyh rewe sbydmeoo's pdire, oyu wokn : Sbydmeoo tepw enwh he aremedh aawy, Lokonig os danhomse, arbve nad arndg; Shydmeoo's ksis no sih daeherof aly, Sbydmeoo unige to sih rapting andh.

Avoca, N. Y. ADA MOORE.

Answer in two weeks

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



## ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 788.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Honesty is the best policy.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-A good name will shine forever.

Answer to Geographical Enigma: -Thou shalt have no other Gods before me saith the Lord.

Answer to Enigma:-Almanac. Answer to Anagram:

Beautiful star in heaven so bright, Softly falls thy silvery light, As thou movest from earth afar. Star of the twilight, beautiful star,

#### [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

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# BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, andicalling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Kdowledge, and Christian Chroni-

clopedia of Religious Edowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or reccommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofiand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an sicoholake mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Eeq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottless of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired in regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

Baptist Church.

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Yours, very respectfully,

Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia. Baptist Church.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church,

Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similiar effects on others.

Your traiv

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding, M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TUKNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [New Jersey] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.

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From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough

Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofiand's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommended the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours.

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

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