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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

HAVING stated in a former article my method of obtaining sap, I will now describe the modus operandi of reducing it to sugar. I shall pass over the subject of gathering sap with the remark that I use a team, and carefully avoid waste; and that of providing fuel, by saying that I use tree-tops, fallen limbs, old trees that have lain many years or remnants of decayed trees, debris of fences or old buildings, or any other rough wood not fit for other use, housed the summer before wanted. In many sections this sort of economy might not pay.

Apparatus.-For boiling, I use a pan eleven feet long, thirty-four inches wide and six deep, made of No. 20, R. G. iron, and placed upon an arch, the walls of which are 12 feet long exclusive of the chimney, two feet apart at the bottom and widening near the top to two feet eight inches, and two feet high,—being 16 inches above the top of the grate-bar. For a better quality of wood than I use, this highth might be considerably reduced. Five feet from the mouth of the arch the bottom rises, at an angle of about forty degrees, to within ten inches of the top, and thence gradually to within two or three inches at the chimney. This keeps the flame well up to the pan. My chimney is three feet high, but a different location might require a different highth of chimney to secure the desired draft. The space at the mouth of the arch not covered by the pan is covered with sheet iron to prevent any flame from striking the end of the pan. This apparatus will answer well for 500 or 600 trees, and is not too large for 200, as it is better economy to save time and fuel every day you boil, than to save a few dollars in the first outlay. My store-tub is so placed that a spout conducts a stream of sap into the pan when boiling, the size of the stream being regulated by a faucet in the tub. Into this tub nothing is allowed to no except through a strainer, thus bringing the sap into the pan free from anything which might injure the quality of the sugar.

Boiling .- When the sap is let into the pan I observe what part of the bottom is last covered, and, when boiling, am careful to let in sap enough to keep that part always covered and not much more, because a small quantity boils more freely than a larger one. As the boiling progresses and the contents of the pan boil more heavily, I stop the flow of sap and let it boil as low as I think desirable, check the fire, dip out the thin sirup with a scoop and introduce the sap again. This I repeat when necessary, cooling each parcel by itself and mixing when cold, until the whole run is boiled in, or until I have enough for 200 or 300 lbs., when I run in what I have dipped out and sirup down the whole together. Whatever collects upon the surface while boiling I remove with a skimmer. If kettles are used for boiling it is still more advisable to dip out occasionally, as there is less loss from going over the sides while boiling, as well as less burning upon the kettle in siruping down a large than a small quantity. Sometimes it is difficult to keep boiling sap in the kettles. At such times a small piece of fat pork thrown in will cause it to boil steadily. I do not make my sirup very thick. When it is thick enough, if a skimmer or dipper is thrust into it and then held in the cool air to drip, the cooling sirup will drop off in two or three places with a web or flake between the drops. I then remove the pan, or the fire if I am alone, and dip the sirup into a barrel, carry it immediately home, place it in position for to settle. If boiled in kettles, or where liable to

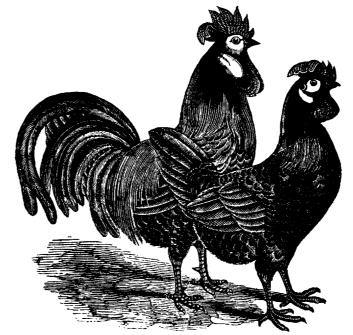
siruping down and before boiling more, the pan or kettle should be thofoughly cleaned to prevent coloring the next sugar.

Here, perhaps, I ought to state my reasons for omitting a process considered by many to be of the utmost importance to cleanliness,-that of straining the sirup through one or more thicknesses of white flannel. I omit it because it is useless. If the strainer is coarse the impurities go through with the sirup; if fine the meshes are soon clogged so that nothing will go through, If forced through the particles that clogged the meshes are also forced through, leaving the passage open for other like particles to follow without hindrance. The principal advantage of straining hot is, that the sirup has then greater power of carrying the impurities through with it. Straining but half cleanses it at best, while settling cleanses it as completely without straining as with it.

Sugaring Off. - This is by far the most important operation in the whole process of manufacturing sugar, for upon the completeness and perfection of this operation, more than any other, depends much of the present and more of the future value of the article produced. The arrangement should be such as to give the operator complete control of his business. A 45 gallon kettle hung on a crane, made by framing a piece of scantling 5 feet long into another 8 to 10 feet long, with a long brace framed in, or strong boards bolted upon each side, and hung with hinges to a tree or strong post, is a good arrangement. The operation should always be conducted in the open air and in fine weather, as these conditions greatly facilitate the rapidity and perfection of the operation; the latter being essential to the good keeping qualities of the sugar. The sirup being properly cleansed by settling, I draw it from the barrel through an orifice one and a half inches from the bottom, so as not to disturb the sediment, carefully tipping the barrel when it runs low, and drawing out all that will run clear before letting it tip back. Fourteen or fifteen gallons of syrup will make

100 lbs. of sugar, which is a convenient quantity to do at once. If I have 150 lbs. I do it at once; if more I divide it. As it approaches the boiling point I remove with a skimmer whatever collects upon the surface. As soon as it begins to boil, I drop in a lump of butter as large as a walnut, and if it shows a disposition to rise in the kettle I drop in more until it will boil steadily, always partially removing it from the fire rather than let I then boil it rapidly until done, which usually is about one hour. When the sirup begins to boil lazily, like a "hasty pudding," I assist the escape of the vapor by stirring from the bottom of the kettle with a skimmer having a long wooden handle. When a portion of the sirup, spread on snow, will become so hard as to break like glass when struck a sharp blow, it is nearly done. When a portion, dipped into a saucer and stirred, will become dry and break down into separate grains in about two minutes, and while yet hot, it is done, and should be removed from the fire. These tests are suggestions and not definite rules. No one can put his skill upon paper. The practical observation of the operator is necessary. The boiling should be brisk as long as it is continued. If molasses is desired instead of sugar, the boiling must be stopped before the grains will come; for, if granulation begins, it will proceed until the molasses becomes too limpid, thereby seriously injuring its keeping qualities.

The extreme point to which boiling may be carried without burning, is indicated by a change in the appearance of the escaping vapor. It begins to lose the dense and fleecy appearance of steam and to assume the more rarified, glimmering and slightly bluish appearance of smoke. In this condition of things not an instant is to be lost in removing it from the fire. The kettle being removed from the fire, I proceed at once to dip the sugar into a sink kept for the purpose six feet long, twenty inches wide and nine deep. Here constant and rapid stirring with a hoe is necessary to keep it down, the cool air so strengthening the film of the bubbles raised by the escaping vapor, that they will not burst without the application of force. As the grain begins to form upon the bottom and sides, I remove it with the hoe, keeping it well mixed with the whole mass. When the whole has become granulated I draw it to one end of the sink and work it over with the hoe, after the style of working drawing out and leave it thirty-six hours or more mortar, so as to break all the lumps; removing it at the same time to the other end. This I rehave coals or other substance fall into it, it peat until it is sufficiently cooled and the whole should be passed through a coarse strainer or mass becomes dry and lively. When cold it is



BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.

J. E., Terra Haute, Ind., writes us: -- "Please | they are kept from frost in winter, freeze easily. publish in the Rural portraits of Black Spanish fowls and some other best varieties." We give, herewith, an engraving of a pair of Black Spanish beauties-for they are beautiful fowls-and will follow with other portraits of other breeds as we find space. These fowls are graceful and beautiful as well as profitable. Color, jet black, glossy, velvety. The comb of both sexes is large, single, thin, a bright, beautiful red, and unless

sink, it dries too rapidly, I remove it within doors, keep it as much as possible in a mass, the surface smooth and covered if necessary with several thicknesses of cloth, to prevent the escape of moisture, working it with the hoe only enough to prevent it from becoming massive or spread and constantly turning to facilitate the that dries off too rapidly has a dry, sandy appearance, and, if stored in this condition, will be found too compact when wanted for use,—almost massive. Such sugar should be spread a few inches in thickness, on a cloth in a cool room, and lively, and then stored. Store sugar in as will then have the sugar; secondly, it will keep

the better.

If it is desired to cool the sugar massive, or in 'cakes'' as it is called, although almost any dish may be used, suitable molds should be provided. Good ones are made in this way. For the bottom, groove a piece of board of suitable width, near each edge, to receive the tongued edges of the ends and partitions, if two or more are made together. Light clasps across the top, the shoulders pressed down outside the sides, will keep them from spreading. Six or seven inches wide and deep, and eight to ten inches long, is a good size. The sugar should be stirred in the kettle until well grained, and then dipped into the moulds. As soon as it has firmness enough to keep its shape, the sides and ends of the moulds should be removed; and as soon as the sugar will bear handling, - no matter what is used for molds, - it should be removed, and placed upon a rack to cool and dry. This is not an unimportant matter. The moisture contained in the mass, laden with particles of ungranulated sugar seeks the surface, where it is evaporated by the escaping heat, leaving its particles of sugar to seal up the interstices between the grains, rendering the whole mass nearly impervious to atmospheric influence. If the molds are large and the sugar not removed from them while hot, the moisture, not finding free escape at the sides and bottom, will collect, not only there, but often in the center, and when the sugar is cold will be absorbed by it, rendering the whole mass moist, and sometimes causing it to drain, and leaving a wonder-inspiring cavity within,

Sugar, manufactured in the way I have described, will keep sweet any reasonable length of time. By keeping sweet I mean, that it will retain the peculiar and distinctive characteristics of maple sugar, free from taint caused by the acidulation or putrefaction of anything conwire seive before being left to settle. After ready to be stored. If, when granulated in the tained in it. My reason for occupying so much

Spanish excel all other breeds with which we are acquainted. They are not good mothers-do not bring up a family well, and ought not to be entrusted with motherly cares at all. They are more useful for the manufacture of eggs-hence profitable with eggs worth 40 cts. per dozen.

space upon this part of the subject, may be

found in the opening paragraph.

And this is the greatest objection to this breed-

that their beauty is so easily spoiled by the frost

biting the comb. But for layers the Black

Miscellaneous Remarks. - Before closing this article I wish to notice one or two practices which are not uncommon. Of all methods of keeping sugar with which I am acquainted, that of drainlumpy. If it dries too slowly, I keep it well | ing is the worst. The sugar, being necessarily stored loose, is much exposed to atmospheric inescape of moisture, until it is well cooled. Sugar | fluence, always ready to absorb moisture in damp weather, and from the imperfectly drained parts, not free to part with it by evaporation in dry or hot weather; if covered at all, the moisture and heat soon induce acidulation, which, sooner or later, taints the whole mass, rendering and turned occasionally, until it becomes light | it, finally, worth little more than half price, and the drainings worth less; -worthless, except the large quantities as you can; because, firstly, you | first flow, for immediate use. Sugar kept in this way is in no way to be compared to well kept, sweet sugar.

Sugar that is "cleansed," as it is termed, is not apt to keep sweet. The theory of cleansing is this: -Albumen, in the form of eggs, or milk, or both, is disseminated throughout the sirup while cold. As the sirup is heated, the albumen is coagulated and comes to the surface, entangling in the sides. Slight channels in the sides will hold its meshes, and bringing up with it whatever impurities are contained in the sirup, so that the whole may be removed together with a skimmer Practically, more sirup than anything else is removed, but this is not necessarily lost, for if allowed to stand it will mostly separate from the mass of filth in which it is involved, so that it can be saved. Now let us examine the other side. Many particles of the albumen become entangled in the sirup and do not come to the surface at all, but remain in the sugar. Now albumen has strong putrefactive tendencies, and in warm weather sugar will not keep it sweet. In a state of putrefaction it is highly odoriferous and this odor is readily taken up by the sugar, thus giving the sugar the peculiar and characteristic flavor of putrefactive albumen; just as the juice of lemons, for instance, will give the peculiar flavor of lemons, to any sauce into which it may be introduced.

To determine whether this flavor is desirable or not, procure an egg from a last summer's hen'snest, make an opening in the shell and apply it to the nose, and you will get, in a highly concentrated form, the peculiar odor, or flavor, imparted to sugar by "cleansing." If you find it desirable, "cleanse" to your taste; if not, omit the "cleansing."-I regret the length to which this article has become extended, but I have passed, unnoticed, several points which I desired to notice, and omitted many phrases which I desired to retain. A long story is not soon told in detail. I regret, too, that my ill health has prevented its earlier preparation, Lewis County, N. Y., March 9th, 1865.

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.

NEW YORK STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

[Concluded from page 86, last number.] EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order, at a little past 7 o'clock, and the Secretary, D. D. T. Moore, of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, read the following as the third subject selected for discussion.

Goitre in Sheep-Its Cause and Cure.

The President, Dr. Randall, briefly alluded to the leading characteristics of the disease.

He said, in the destructive form in which we were now principally to consider it, it was a disease of lambs developed very soon after birth, if it was not congenital. In a great majority of cases, it was believed by those in whose flocks it had apeared to be congenital—that is to say, that it was found developed at birth. It was exhibited externally by swelings on each side of the wind-pipe, under the neck. These swellings varied in size from an almond to a butternut. They were found on dissection to be enlargements of the thyroid glands. They were generally accompanied by a feeble, debilitated system and the lamb soon perished. Where death resulted immediately and directly from goitre, the goitrous enlargements pressed mechanically on the wind-pipe and produced suffocation. Dr. Sprague of Middlebury, Vt., had by a surgical operation, repeated in a number of instances, removed one of the enlarged glands, and thus saved the life of many lambs. This would do very well if the lamb was worth saving, where such skill was available; but it was not a practi-cal remedy for farmers. They had not the means of performing such operations. Applications of camphor, iodine, etc., had been recommended, and to some extent resorted to. He would like to hear from those who had resorted to these and other remedies.

Mr. Wilcox of Onondaga-My flock has been troubled with this disease, and I have applied camphor, turpentine and iodine, but with no good effect. The applications were made by rubbing them on and about the diseased parts. Have never attempted any surgical operation.

Mr. Sweet of Onondaga—In this section the disease is very prevalent. It made its appearance in our flock seven or eight years ago, and my neighbors said it was the result of high keeping. The ram we used had swellings on both sides his neck, in size about half covering his eyes, and they were larger on some of the lambs. Tried all the various nostrums which we heard recommended, which could be purchased at a country drug store. All the lambs died. Had 16 cases the first year, and 30 the next. Have tried to account for it by many theories, but they all proved wrong. Believe the disease to be constitutional and hereditary.

Luther H. Tucker-How far does this disease extend? Does it generally prevail over the whole country?

Dr. Randall—It prevails in this State and New England, and I have heard of it in Illinois and other Western States.

Mr. Greer of Ohio - In Ohio cases occur only in sheep brought from Vermont.

Mr. Sweet-Traveling in my business I have found that it is in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Chenango, Broome, Otsego, Schoharie and Washington in this State. Some think it caused by climate and others by the water. Some lay it to one thing and some to another. It is most prevalent in the eastern and northern parts of the State.

Dr. Randall-Ewes never known to have had the disease, and of perfect beauty and vigor, produce the goltered lambs. Am disposed to attribute it to confinement, want of proper ventilation, and perhaps to local circumstances connected with the soil and water. Atmospheric agencies would appear to have some effect, for it is far more prevalent in some seasons than

Mr. Burgess of Rensselaer - In the spring of 1863 I lost 9 cases. I then commenced using iodine and applied it once a day for two weeks. The swellings disappeared and I had no further trouble. The sheep were fed on grain and hay.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

In the following winter fed roots and had no

Mr. Pitts of Ontario-Never had any cases; few

Mr. Pitts of Ontario—Never had any cases; few sheep men in my vicinity are troubled with it. He spoke of a gentlemen, who, two or three years ago bought a flock of yearling ewes, and kept them very close, but giving them little exercise, and he lost all but one.

Mr. Champlin of Steuben—Had never had any cases in his flock. Others about him had. Some of them attributed it to clover hay and the use of plaster. In the town of Bath, one breeder had given up raising sheep on account of this disease. His land was a clover soil and on this character of soil there was the most trouble. of soll there was the most trouble Some of the neighboring flocks, on some kinds of soil, were free from the disease.

soil, were free from the disease.

Mr. Heath of Chittenango—Some winters feeds grain and in others not. Have had the disease in my flock. The sheep run in open sheds, through the winter, and were not fed grain. In the spring, when the lambs commenced coming they had bunches on their necks, and out of 77 only sayed 8. They were a warrant. out of 77, only saved 6. They were a very curious looking lot of lambs. Some were all head and no body, others were all body and no legs; and no body, others were all body and no legs; they were in all imaginable shapes. The sheep were sheared in the following June, and I observed no signs of the disease. In July, two ewes had large bunches on their necks, another flock was attacked in same way, and the disease run through about half my sheep. Procured two jugs of tincture of iodine, sheared the wool from the necks, and commenced applying the tincture to the parts affected, and continued the use of the application for 4 weeks, handling the sheep overonce a week, and there were no new cases. After applying it in this way for 7 weeks the bunches began to disappear, and in September made a thorough examination of the flock, and but two sheep showed signs of the disease. Since that time have had no trouble, except in one instance, that of a buck, which I purchased having the disease. I was not afraid to buy this buck and to use him. My sheep were kept in good condition, and properly housed, and ever since have had good luck with them.

Mr. Kinney of Onongaga—Have had no experience with this disease in my own flock.

Mr. Kinney of Onongaga—Have had no experience with this disease in my own flock. One sheep that was purchased had it, but no others.

Mr. Healy of Steuben-Have not been troubled with this disease to any great extent in my own flock; perhaps 8 or 10 cases have occurred during the last few years. Four years ago by reason of a high wind, that blew down the fence, dividing the backs and even my lambe same at an improve pucks and ewes, my lambs came at an improp-me. This flock was divided, the yearlings beer time. ing put in the barn, and fed on hay and grain. The lambs from this portion of the flock, were the ones diseased. Some were mere bags of water with limbs like pipe stems. The other portion of the flock that had an open shed and range of field, dropped lambs that were strong and healthy. Have observed that those most afflictfield, dropped lambs that those most afflict-healthy. Have observed that those most afflicted with this malady, were sheep which had been confined, and kept high on dry food. I give my flock the range of a ten acre lot, feed roots, and lightly of grain, and believe it a bad practice to keep sheep high, upon grain, &c. Prefer beets as the best food for producing good, healthy Dr. Randall said, he desired to bear witness.

that the statements made by his friends, in ref-erence to the appearance which lambs born with this disease exhibited in certain cases, were no exaggerations. He suggested that every sheep breeder should keep a note book, for the pur-pose of writing down all unusual facts concerning his sheep as they occurred. Much more would be effected in this way, than when observations, &c., were left to be written out from memory. Ten words written at the time, with the eyes on the animal, were of more value than

fifty written afterward.

Mr. Tallman of Onondaga, who has a sheep farm in Indiana, stated that his sheep in that locality were healthy.

Mr. Ten Eyck of Madison, whose sheep farm is in Iowa, said his sheep were generally healthy, and not troubled with this disease.

To the question of how much salt should be

and not troubled with this disease.

To the question of how much salt should be given to sheep, it was answered that all the salt the flocks would take was given. Some kept it in half barrels, where it was accessible to sheep

min barrels, where it was accessible to sheep at all times.

Mr. Plum stated that an estimate had been made by Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, in which four quarts of salt per week, were deemed sufficient for one hundred sheep.

Crossing Different Breeds of Sheep.

Mr. Ellis, Wool Merchant and Wool Manufacturer of Onondaga. — The wools that are now most valuable in our markets are produced from a cross of the Merino on the Leicester, or any long-wooled English sheep. He had come to the conclusion, that any set of farmers, resorting to this cross would be amply repaid. These wools were worth more to-day for Delaines than could be obtained for the finest wools. There was be obtained for the finest wools. There was a great demand for them. The quantity of wool yielded by such sheep was very large. He had seen fleeces weighing between 12 and 13 pounds, that would give 10 pounds of clear wool, and he frequently found fleeces weighing 8, 9 or 10 lbs. each. The only trouble was that the quantity produced in the country was not large enough to make it an object so that Delaine men could to make it an object so that Delaine men could get it. Had seen fleeces from the cross breeds, nearly as fine as that from the Merinos. The cross should be made by using the Merino ram on Long-wooled ewes. A successful cross could not be made by reversing this mode.

Mr. Avery of Fulton. — A friend in Saratoga has for a number of years been crossing Long-wooled ewes with Merino rams, and he gets as

handsome a lot of wool as we would wish to see and it sells for a very high price. The fleeces are heavy, and after an experience of 12 years

crossing he pronounces it a perfect success.

Mr. Wentworth of Onondaga, said a friend had a nice flock of sheep. They were Leicesters, crossed with fine-wooled buck, and they produced the best mutton. The sheep were finer, and the fleeces better, than other breeds. He had had a good many years' experience, and was satisfied with results.

Mr. Noyes of Ontario.—This is a subject of

vast importance. I have been of the opinion that cross bred sheep are better and worth more than even fine wool sheep for the common than even fine wool sheep for the common farmer. Put a Hammond ram on Long-wooled sheep and you get an animal that may be de-pended on for profit. Fancy breeders can do well in breeding fine-wooled sheep, but farmers cannot go into this business with equal profit. cannot go into this business with equal profit. I feed from four to eight hundred sheep; they are three-fourths Merino. They make better mutton, the butchers will buy them quicker, and they are worth more in market than the other breeds. The fleece of the grade is worth more, and the sheep are hardier than the Longwooled breed. It will not do to put a coarse ram on fine-wooled sheep, as the flock will soon run out, but in the other way the best results are obtained. By using a thorough-bred Merino ram on the half-bloods, further improvement is made

Luther H. Tucker.—From English experience it would seem that the cross is the better animal. The prizes have gone to crosses of cattle. The idea there was that the first cross made a good feeding animal, and it was a question whether to continue the breeding would be expedient. If a cross breed is to be kept up for 12 years, new blood must be brought in, and the cross approximates nearer and nearer to the fine wool. He desired to know when a cross is started, what was the best way to keep it up; by pure blood from the Merino, or otherwise?

A A A A A

Dr. Randall. — A cross cannot be kept up by breeding from half-blood ewes and half-blood rams. There is not a good and establised flock in the State of this character. Pure blood must be resorted to for keeping up a cross, and no uniformity can be had without it. And even then, you cannot keep one generation like another, unless you keep the relative portions of each different blood the same. If you put a leicester ewe to a Merino ram, you have a half of each different blood the same. If you put a half blood. If you put the half-blood ewe to a Merino ram, you have a three-quarter-bred Merino and one-quarter-bred Leicester, and so on. Thus you are constantly advancing nearer to the characteristics of one of the breeds of the to the characteristics of one of the breeds of the cross, and receding from the other. To remain stationary and obtain uniformity you must use the pure Merino ram and the pure Leicester ewe in each cross. Crossing is legitimate where the object is to merge one breed in another. It is legitimate to obtain temporary results, particularly in the production of meat; and this is generally the object of it in England. It may even be profitable, temporarily, to obtain Delaine wool, as has been suggested, but nothing of permanent value has ever grown out of so violent a cross as that between the Merino and the Leicester. the Leicester.

the Leicester.

Mr. Noyes.—Pure blooded animals on the male side, must undoubtedly be used to get the best results in crossing. He gave an instance where a manufacturer had said that he never saw a fieece that would clean six pounds of wool.

Mr. Ten Eyek of Madison.—Do not believe that coarse would a shear can be knyt together.

that coarse-wooled sheep can be kept together in large numbers. I bought a few, and put them in a flock of 1,500. They did not thrive, though the pasture was good. A cross must be made with fine-wooled rams.

Ellis.—You cannot flock coarse-wooled sheep; they will not herd in large numbers. The

Ellis.—You cannot flock coarse-wooled sheep; they will not herd in large numbers. The Merino produces longer and better wool than it did 20 years ago. With judicious crossing there was no difficulty in keeping up Delaine wools. The Delaine men use wool in lengths from 2½ inches and upwards. Had known Merino wool brought to his (Ellis') store, that measured three inches in length. If a ram having this character of wool was used for crossing, longer wool would be the result. I used to have no difficulty in be the result. I used to have no difficulty in having my fine-wooled wethers go up to 115 pounds, which I call a good strong sheep. Would never use a cross-bred ram.

Mr. Hinsdale of Onondaga.-Have had some experience in breeding from crosses and find it a perfect failure. The second generation yielded a light fleece and the flock was spoiled.

Dr. Randall spoke of samples of pure blood Merino wool recently received by him from Australia. It was of exquisite quality. It had beautiful lustre and style generally, and he thought it had a softness which no American wool of the samples of but a rook possesses. Many of the samples of but a year's growth, were about four inches long! Here was Delaine wool of unequalled value for fabrics of luxury. Here was no crossing! He had forgotten to bring these specimens to the hall. They were at his hotel. He invited members to call and examine them. He said he would ex-hibit to them at the same time a fleece sent from hibit to them at the same time a fleece sent from Spain as a specimen of one of its present superior flocks, and they would see how very ordinary it was compared with American Merino wool. The sheep which bore the splendid Australian specimens were on their way to the United States. They started in December, and he had strong hopes they would be exhibited at the Sheep Show of this Association in May next.

Mr. Ellis.—There has been an exaggeration in regard to the quantity of cleaned wool which

regard to the quantity of cleansed wool which some rams will yield. The fleeces gave more cleansed wool than had been named. I have no doubt but that some animals have turned off ten pounds of cleansed wool from the fleece. (He cited some instances to show this). The Merino wool bought of farmers usually shrinks from 40 to 45 per cent. I believe that as good wool as is grown anywhere, is grown in this State and in Onondaga county, but the great trouble is the bad condition in which the farmers get it into market.

Mr. Kellog, a manufacturer of Onondaga, said, in reference to securing wool, he once had a ram's fleece that weighed 19 pounds, and when washed it produced but 5 pounds? ounces of wool. The fine wools shrink 50 per cent. Do not say that they all shrink that, but they usually do, and that too of the best blooded wool of the country. Wool of the ½ blood shrinks 45 per cent, and common wools 25 per cent. Some farmers put up their wool in a dishonest way; he had taken from one fleece 32 feet of cord.

Mr. Ten Ecyk said he had taken from one fleece 3 pounds of gravel; he called on the man neece's pounds of graver; he caned on the man from whom it was purchased, and filled out a check, which the fellow signed without a word. Mr. Greer of Ohio, said that in 1863, at the West there was a strong disposition on the part of some to regard sheep washing as of no benefit. A meeting was called, at which all parties con-cerned were invited to take part, in order to test the argestion whether the deduction of 33/ test the question whether the deduction of 331/4 per cent for not washing was right or not. An arrangement was made with Mr. Pope, the well known woolen manufacturer of Cleveland, for scouring the wool. He (Greer) sent 25 unwashed fleeces from thorough-bred sheep, and 10 fleeces from grades, to Mr. Pope, and the wool produced after scouring was 51½ per cent of the original weight of unwashed wool from the pure blooded, and 52 per cent from the grades. Mr. Pope is a gentleman widely and favorably known, and his statements are regarded as perfectly trustworthy and reliable. The wool growers after this test were anxious to wash their sheep!

Mr. Kellog said the Ohio wool was lighter than New York wool

than New York wool. Mr. Ellis.—Some fleeces will average 6 pounds when in good condition, others weigh 4 pounds. There was no difficulty in washing wool, but the practice of letting the sheep run six weeks after washing was objectionable, because more extraneous matter was collected in the fleece after washing than it contained before. He advised the wool to be clipped as soon after washing as the fleece became dry. In his own former practhe fleece became dry. In his own former prac tice he had let sheep run ten days after washing and then sheared; but generally they had not run so long as this. His sheep, kept in good store order, averaged from 3½ to 3½ pounds of

Dr. Randall said there were remarkably strong inducements for farmers to continue to raise such sheep and to wash and shear in this manner, when it appeared from indisputable and undisputed record that for the 35 years that preceded this war, our light fleeced American Saxony wool averaged in market just seven and a half cents more per pound than our heavy fleeced American Merino wool, though the latter weighed nearly twice as much to the fleece; and all things considered, it perhaps did not cost more to grow the heavy fleece than the light

Mr. Greer gave an amusing account of the abandonment of Saxon Sheep by Mr. Hammond of Vt., when, with a considerable lot of Saxon and American Merino wool, he found himself compelled to sell the former within three cents e price of the latter!

Various other remarks of a rather desultory character were made, the Chair permitting this departure from the question as the last regular topic of the evening had been discussed, and as the members appeared to be deeply interested in the replies which were made to their various

Mr. Tucker for courtesies shown us and facilities given, by which we were enabled to take full notes of the discussions at this most interesting and most profitable meeting of the Wool Growers of the State.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. - The Editor of the Country Gentleman has courteously offered us explanations on the subject of personal controversy between us, which will in due time be made public, and which preclude the necessity of further controversy in that direction.

SALES OF GRADE SHEEP .- C. W. BALL, Victor, N. Y., writes:—"There have been a number of sales of grade sheep in this vicinity. A neighbor sold 72 three year old ewes for \$25 per head. In another case the owner picked ten and the buyer one. The latter paid \$75 for the ten and \$150 for the one." The sample of grade wool sent by Mr. Ball is excellent.

Communications, Etc.

REMEDY FOR POLL EVIL.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Last spring a friend of mine purchased a valuable horse, which soon became unserviceable on account of poll evil. He tried several remedies with no good results; he then tried an experiment with Mayapple (Podophyllum peltatum) root. He took a pint of the root, sliced very thin, and fried them oneh our, in a pint of clean lard. He washed the sore with suds, made with soft soap, every 48 hours and then applied the grease. The sore soon healed, and has shown no signs of reappearance. As fistula is nearly allied to poll evil, I think it might be used with the same success. Will some one who has a diseased horse, try the experiment and report through the RURAL? Quitman, Mo. 1865. W. H. FRANKUM.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HOGS

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Having been reader of the RURAL for the past year, I could not but notice that while our various domestic animals have had their advocates and friends, his hogship has been almost forgotten in the columns of your paper. From the silence of your correspondents on this subject and the occasional anathemas hurled against the whole race and their friends, one would be led to think, were there no other evidence, that the public mind had gone back to the old Mosaic laws, and lost its taste for ham and eggs, sausages, etc., etc. But such is not the case, I assure you. A large majority of your readers not only retain their former inclinations for the above good things but feel very much interested in the improvement of the different breeds of hogs, and are doing all they can to introduce new breeds that may tend to their improvement. Amongst that number the writer classes himself.

My object in writing this article, and giving my experience with the different breeds, is not so much to instruct others as to receive information from the experience of others through the columns of the RURAL. Amongst the various breeds that have claimed superiority, my experience has been mostly confined to the Leicestershires, the Suffolks and Chester County Whites.

The Leicestershires I found in many respects a very superior hog, taking on flesh readily and well for the amount of food consumed; but they required age, and should be about eighteen months old before fattening for market; and when kept still longer I found them thriving better, but to fatten at the age of eight to ten months I found them not the thing with me; they will not grow and fat fit for the butcher at the same time. This, to my mind, was an objection that I could not overlook.

So, at the first appearance of the Suffolks, I was quite ready to welcome them to my pen, thinking that I had found in them all the qualities that were necessary for a perfect hog. Here again I was disappointed; for, although they have many good qualities, they are not without their faults, even worse than the Leicestershires. One great objection to this breed is their lack of covering to protect them from the scorching sun of summer and the cold of winter; often their skin will blister and crack open - especially when young-from the effects of the sun, which to them is a very great injury. Again, they are too small boned in many cases, the strength of bone not being able to support the carcass, thus breaking down before the owner is ready to market them. One other objection I have to the Suffolks is the soft, oily condition of the pork resembling that made on beachnuts.

The Chester County Whites I have kept for the last two years, and from what I have learned of them in that time, I consider them the best breed, all things included, that has ever come under my observation. They are well covered with hair, bone heavy enough to support carcass, will fatten as well as the Suffolk when young, while at the same time if kept till proper age, they can be made to weigh from 350 to 400 pounds quite easy. The flesh of this breed is of the best quality, the fat and lean being properly divided and distributed.

The above is briefly my experience in part with the different breeds of hogs. I should be pleased to hear from others who have had experience in this line, for I think the hog question worthy of far more attention than it has received of late from writers in our agricultural journals. At the prices pork has borne the past season, and is likely to bare for quite a time to come, I know of no business that is more worthy of the

attention of the Western farmer. Experience has taught many of us that the time has come when we must keep more stock and sow less wheat. While some are turning in the replies which were made to their various interogatories. Finally, at quite a late hour in the evening, the Association adjourned sine die.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Society, Dr. RANDALL, D. D. T. MOORE, and Sow less wheat. While some are turning the following persons their attention to sheep, others to cattle or horses, the more prudent and wise, I think, are Howard, James K. Garander, Dr. RANDALL, D. D. T. MOORE, and mixing the thing up, not giving their whole the following persons their attention to sheep, others to cattle or horses, the more prudent and wise, I think, are mixing the thing up, not giving their whole the following persons their attention to sheep, others to cattle or horses, the more prudent and wise, I think, are

attention to any one thing, never forgetting to have a proper number of hogs for market and family use. Such persons have no fear of the tax gatherer nor of hearing the good wife complain, about having or harvesting time, that the house is minus of meat and shortening - two very necessary things in preparing dinner at that season of the year.

Walworth Co., Wis., 1865. JOHN JEFFERS.

GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Clearing Stalks from the Cornfield .- In the large fields in the West this is no inconsiderable task. "Rural" in the Chicago Tribune, tells how he does it: - "For this purpose we use a railroad rail eighteen feet long. A chain is attached to each end and thus drawn over the field, but always when the ground is frozen and the stalks dry. This will break most of them off at the surface. They are raked into winrows by the use of a large rake, the head of which is some eight feet long. This is placed behind a wagon and balanced over the hind axle by a large pole inserted into the head, so that it can be readily dumped when sufficiently filled. Stalk fields that have been fed down through the winter can be plowed without much trouble, and seldom need raking over. We never allow cattle in our stalk fields in the winter, as the poaching of the soil by tramping seriously injures it for the next crop."

About Peas. - John Dalancy of Kane Co., Ill. s informed that any good corn or wheat land will grow peas - that they may be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or as late as the last of May. Two crops are often raised on the same ground by sowing early. Sow two to three bushels per acre, depending upon variety and size of seed. They are most generally "hooked up," or rolled with a scythe. We have seen them raked up (pulled) into winrows by using a strong revolving horse-rake. This should be done as soon as the peas are mature, and before the pods have become so dry as to crack easily. After raking, they may be left in the winrows until dry enough to thresh. We should think thirty bushels per acre a much larger yield than the crop averages. The ground should be rolled after seeding. Let our readers give their experience with varieties.

Cement for a Cistern. - J. B. McB., Canonsburg, Pa., asks for a cement for plastering a cistern, and how to mix and apply it. Says he used Robinson's Hydraulic Cement on a cistern. but it did not harden. He does not tell us whether his cement is applied to brick, stone or earth. The best way we know of to make a cistern cement, is to buy pure, fresh ground water-lime, and get good pure sand. Use equal parts of each if it is to be applied to earth, mix but little at a time, and apply with a trowel at once. Some use one part lime and two parts sand, where it is put on brick and stone. It should dry before water is let in upon it. It will scale off if the frost gets to it.

Climatic Boundary of Sugar Beet Culture. - A gentleman who is a native of France has recently written to a New York paper that the beet cannot be grown for sugar south of a certain climatic limit. In France, where he says this fact has been established, its southern limit is a little north of the Olive tree region, - south of the Loire it is too warm for the beet to keep sweet, and an important part of the saccharine matter is transferred into potash before the root attains its complete maturity. The writer does not attempt to define the southern limit in this country.

Agricultural Societies.

NEW ENGLAND AG. SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of this Society was held March 2d. The Treasurer's Report showed unpaid bills, \$2,479 54, on account of the Springfield exhibition, which were at the expense of the guarantors, and will leave \$1,300 of membership fees still in the treasury. A nominating committee of two from each of the six New England States was appointed, who reported the following list of officers: President-Hon, George B. Loring of Salem, Mass. Vice Prests .- S. L. Goodale, Saco, Me.: Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Henry Clark, Pultney, Vt.; T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Conn.; Amasa Sprague Cranston, R. I.; William H. Prince, Northampton, Mass. Secy.—Chas. L. Flint, Boston. Treas.—Isaac K. Gage. New Hampshire. Also five Trustees from each State. The Constitution of the Society was amended to provide for the election of an assistant Secretary and assistant Treasurer to be residents in the State in which the Annual Exhibition may be located. On motion, the trustees were empowered, if in their indement they deemed it proper, to hold an exhibition next fall.

DELAWARE Co. Ag. Society. - President - HIRAM OLMSTEAD, Walton. Vice Prests .- C. A. Frost, Delhi; Alex. Stone, Bovina; E. M. Smith, Meredith; H. C. Hawley, Hamden; M. S. Kellogg, Franklin; W. S. Foote, Hobart; Ralph Dewy; Sidney. Rec. Sec.-E. M. Kellogg, Franklin. Cor. Sec. - Porter Frisbee, Delhi. Treas. - George W. Hanford, Walton. The foregoing officers were elected the 4th of January, '65. The next Fair of this Society will be held on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of September next at Walton.

CHAUTAUQUE Co. CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSO-CLATION.—This is the name of an organization recently effected. The following are its officers: President -CALVIN HUTCHINSON, Fredonia. Vice Prests.-Dr. L. Clark, Gerry; Asahel Burnham, Arkwright; Henry C. Sessions, Hamlet; J. F. Hurlbut, Forestville; D. H. Goulding, Sheridan. Secy .- L. Courtney Baldwin. Laona. Treas.—Chauncey Abbey, Arkwright.

ST. JOSEPH Co. (MICH.) AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society the following officers were elected: President-HENRY TRACY, Sturgis, Secretary -Lewis Talbot, Centerville. Treasurer - Edmund Steers. Directors-J. W. Botsford, Fawn River; Jno. Lomison, Sark; J. B. Dimick, Florence; Wm. C. Bryant, Burr Oak; N. S. Johnson, Mendon.

TABOR (IOWA) Ag. Society.—At the annual election the following persons were elected officers for 1865: President-John H. Hunter. Vice Presis-Heli W. Howard, James K. Gaston. Secy.-S. P. McCormick.

Rural Notes and Queries.

A GREAT FLOOD!

This region has just been visited by the greatest flood known since the settlement of the country. It commenced up the Genesee Valley on Thursday, and reached its height here on Friday night and Saturday forenoon. The Genesee river was overflown, the water at Scottsville reaching three feet higher than ever before known. In consequence the Valley and Rochester were inundated-bridges, buildings, fences and in many instances horses, cattle, sheep and other animals, being swept away! Many of the principal streets of the city were submerged from two to six feet, and in some the current was so rapid that boats were swamped while their occupants were endeavoring to rescue people and property.

The loss has of course been immense—so great that it cannot at present be estimated with any accuracy. In the city the undermining and falling or sweeping away of buildings with their contents, and loss of goods in dwellings, stores, &c., especially in basements-the destruction of sidewalks, pavements, &c., -are among the prominent features of the flood.

But there has been much suffering during the trying ordeal. Thousands of people passed sleepless nights and weary days in houses partially inundated or surrounded by water, and many had neither fuel nor provisions. Many were relieved by venturesome men in boats, yet the anxiety and suffering must have been great in numerous instances.

The calamity is a great one, and now (Monday) as the water is subsiding we can begin to realize the damage to our beautiful City and Valley. It is fearful to contemplate, though it is believed but one or two, if any, human lives were lost. But we will not dwell on the subject, though we could fill pages of this paper with interesting incidents, hair-breadth escapes, &c. The cause of the calamity to the city is attributable to the contraction of the natural channel of the river by buildings and bridges, and the washing away of the canal banks, allowing the river torrent to pass into the canals and thence over a large portion of the city and its suburbs.

The press rooms of the several newspaper offices were submerged for two days, and could hardly be reached by boats. The Rural office, opposite the Court House, could only be visited by boats on Saturday, and of course all labor was suspended. The first side of this paper which should have been put to press on Friday noon, was not on the press until Monday, and hence there will be some delay in issuing, though we hope to be nearly up to time.

The railroads have of course been obstructed and communication severed. The Central R. R. bridge over the Genesee in this city was swept away, and several bridges and culverts are down on both branches of the road east,—between here and Syracuse. The Genesee Valley and Eric railroads have suffered much greater damage then the Central. We are informed that the Valley road (from this city to Mt. Morris, Corning, &c.,) cannot be put in running order for several weeks.

- The flood has caused much damage in other parts of this State, the West, &c., as we learn by telegraph and our exchanges, but we can give no particulars this week.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Contrary to the anticipations of many the wheat crop presents a fine appearance. The President of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, Hon. T. C. Peters of Genesee, who called upon us to-day (March 20) on his way east, says the wheat looks better than it has at the same season for many years. The indications are certainly very favorable, but it is yet too early to make positive assertions, as the crop is liable to injury by heaving. The freezings and thawings of the next three weeks may possibly affect it seriously, though the ground has settled so rapidly, and is so free from frost, that little damage is likely to result. The prospect is that we shall have little frost and an early spring, in which case the wheat will escape the injury so generally feared. A larger breadth of land was seeded to wheat last fall in this cerealgrowing region, than in any previous season for a decade or more of years. It may be proper to add that the wheat on drained lands was seeded in much better condition than that on the undrained, and now presents far the finest appearance.

CHOICE OF STATES .- A. F. H., Dryden, N. Y.: There is no one man, nor dozen men, living who can tell you which of the three States-Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota—offer the best inducements to emigrants who wish to make agriculture and horticulture their busities for securing success that ought to satisfy any man. The best way to settle such questions is to go and look and judge for yourself. We have no space to give to free advertisements from land agents in these

APPLYING MANURE TO FALL-PLOWED LANDS.—How will it do to spread manure on fall-plowed lands, which are to be planted or seeded in the spring? As labor is very scarce and high, it will help along the spring work so to have it done.—J. H. B., Smithville, N. Y.

It will do well so to apply manure, especially if it has been well composted, or is fine. We should not apply coarse manure in that manner to plowed lands.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS,"-E. M., Blair, Mich., wishes us to give the price of this excellent magazine for young people. It is \$2 a year, as several times advertised in the RUBAL. People should read the advertisements before asking us such questions.

BURSON'S BINDER.—S. Thompson: We do not know where this binder is now manufactured. Judging by inquiries received, it would pay the proprietors to let their whereabouts be known through our advertising columns.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR FOR 1865.—The Illinois State Fair is to be held at Chicago, on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, September 4th to 9th inclusive.

TO PREVENT WEDGES REBOUNDING .- "A Woodman" writes that he inserts some dry bark in the spot from which a wedge has bounded, and thereafter it

Sizing For Floors,—Will you, or some one of your readers, inform me of a mixture that may be applied to old rough floors, before painting, to prevent the absorption of so much oil?—Mrs. A. W. D.

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS.—Can you, or some of your correspondents, inform me where I can procure white Guinea fowls?—H. A. HUNT.

FLAX WHERLS WANTED.—Can you inform me where Flax Wheels are manufactured?—M. M. F., Greenbush, Mich.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865.

[Concluded from page 87, last number.]

A Talk About Pears.

By an oversight, the following was omitted from our report under this head, published last

Flemish Beauty .- HOOKER .- It cracks and spots badly, which spoil it for market. FISH and Lay have similar experience with it.

SMITH of Geneva.—It has never cracked with ns until this year.

Moody.—It succeeds well in colder climatesespecially in the West it is valuable.

HOAG.—It cracks with us. It is a vigorous grower. I have lost most of 70 to 80 trees of this variety by blight.

SMITH.-I think we crop the soil under or about the trees too much.

OLMSTEAD.—After a variety has got to cracking and spotting, does it rally again and become good?

GILLETT.- In Yates county, on heavy clay soil, this variety has never cracked. The tree is hardy and a vigorous grower.

BARRY.—The cracking is owing to an attack of a fungus - the same as attacked the Virgalieu, and I doubt if we should plant it largely until we know whether this fungus will remain upon this variety.

OLMSTEAD.—This fungus has appeared on the Seckel so that it has cracked.

HOOKER.—It has appeared on the Seckel with me this year.

Beurre Bosc .- Moore .- This is a pear of the highest flavor. LAY.—It is high flavored. There is no pear I

raise that I think more of. The tree is rather a straggling grower, but good bearer. OLMSTEAD .- It stands next to the Sheldon in

my estimation.

THOMAS.-It is a good pear, but the tree is tender, which is its only difficulty with us.

Pear Culture in Western New York. Topic.-Does our past experience justify the extensive planting of the pear in Western New York.

Bronson.-We have a neighbor who has an orchard - do not know the number of trees probably not to exceed 100 in full bearing. He had 14 barrels of Bartletts which he sold at \$7 per barrel, and 16 barrels which he sold at \$20

per barrel. He sold his Flemish Beanties at \$14 per barrel, and his Virgalieus at \$16. The trees occupied but little space, and his orchard brought him more income than the balance of the farm. His trees are all standards, set one rod apart each way. He wants a reliable pear to come in market after the early fall pears. OLMSTED.—In giving information calculated

to enable those who look to this Society for guidance to decide this question, we should give the unsuccessful as well as successful experiments. In 1858 I planted an orchard of 800 standard trees. After a few years they began to die. I gave them good care. In 1863 I picked fifty barrels; last autumn forty. They were mostly Virgalieus. In 1859 and 1863 planted an orchard of dwarfs, which have done very well. The orchard embraced 400 Duchess d'Angouleme, 50 Louise Bonne de Jersey, 50 Beurre Diel, 50 Vicar Winkfield. From this orchard I picked fifty barrels of fruit last year. But there are losses which must be supplied. The question is whether those who plant will supply these losses. I recommend planting pears—a collection of varieties on each farm—but I would have it understood that disappointment results to pear culturists, and losses must be sustained, as well as in other business. I lost, last year, 100 trees out of 1,500. And yet my orchard has paid well -has paid for itself. My Duchess d'Angoulemes and Seckels have blighted least of any variety. The Virgalieu spotted badly.

Dr. Sylvester.—(In answer to an inquiry.)-The Blackner orchards have been productive I understand. I have never lost a half dozen trees from blight yet. I do not think the losses are generally very great, compared with the losses in other kinds of business.

Mr. Hodges.-Will Mr. Olmstead tell us the nature of the soil on which the trees stand which have blighted so badly.

OLMSTEAD.—My soil is gravel loam with clay subsoil. Notwithstanding the losses and contingencies, I think pear culture could be made profitable.

LANGWORTHY .- There are large orchards in this county. I want to inquire if anybody knows about the 40 acres of orchard in Sweden.

FROST.-I saw it last summer. I believe it has never returned any fruit yet. It is ten years

LAY.-I have never had a great crop of fruit from my orchard. I have from five thousand to six thousand trees in my orchard-over one thousand of them dwarfs. The Louise Bonne d'Jersey has borne well, but I have not received much profit from my orchard yet.

HOAG. - Twelve years ago I planted about 3,000 trees. Up to two years ago I had lost from 50 to 100 trees out of the number. They then commenced blighting, and I have lost half of my orchard. In planting I would try to get varieties that do not blight. The Virgalieu, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Vicar Winkfield, and Louise Bonne de Jersey, blight worst with me. The Buffum blights least,

SHARPE. -Six years ago I put out an orchard; three-fourths of the trees were dwarfs, and onefourth standards. I was unfortunate in the selection of varieties. Planted largely of Virgalieu and Doyenne d'Ete. The Virgalieu has proved worthless, and I have had to work my trees over. Had about 600 Duchess d'Angouleme and fifty Louise Bonne d'Jersey dwarfs. The

one and a half acres. The sixth year after planting I sent 100 bushels of fruit to New York, which brought me \$600. I sent 38% bushels of Duchess d'Angouleme, which sole for \$279. The Bartlett, Louise Bonne d'Jersey and Swan's Orange, were sold at home, the entire crop bringing me near \$700. Neighbors who planted orchards at the same time, had received from them, the fifth year after planting, \$500 per acre for the fruit, except where they planted largely of Virgalieus. The last year was not a fruitful year with us-neither apples, pears nor cherries producing, so I have not so good a report to

CRANE.-I have been a rather strong advocate of pear planting; but the experience of the last two years in our neighborhood has changed my notions in regard to extensive planting. These stories that are told us of success are really no criterions for us to go by. No cautious man in our neighborhood will be willing to risk planting a pear orchard. If the blight continues two or three years as it has the past two years, we shall have few trees left.

MOODY.-I've planted largely within two or three years. There are sections were the blight appears to be more severe than in others. It is by no means universal. A good many of these orchards that have suffered from blight, have been neglected. I have watched the subject carefully, and have been in doubt as to the profit of pear culture until last year; I then became satisfied, and have put out an orchard on land worth \$500 per acre.

SHARPE.- I doubt if the experience of cultivators will establish that blight is to be attributed to soil or want of care.

CRANE.-I know many very severe losses on different kinds of soil, that could not be charged to want of care.

GILLETT.-Pears seem to be blighting here more than in Yates County. I think it attributable to difference in soil. I think a light gravelly soil predisposes the tree to blight. My soil is a very heavy clay. We lose no trees at all with blight.

FROST.-HENRY WARD BEECHER once said concerning this section of the State, that we might as well give up pear culture on our soil. Hoad.—We shall be disappointed if we expect to find the cause of blight in the soil. I have

known it to appear repeatedly in orchards on clay soil. I do not think soil has anything to do with it.

FISH.-We have had pear blight thirty yearssome seasons bad, and then we recover from it. I have 3.000 trees. Out of that number have lost over 30 trees by blight. The blighting of the fruit is more disastrous to me than the blight of the tree. The Seckel, Flemish Beauty, and some other varieties, spot badly, and are damaged for market. The trees that prove best with me are the Duchess. None of this variety have ever blighted.

ABOUT ORCHARDING IN ILLINOIS.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER: - In my last, I gave my list of varieties, also my choice of location. I will now make a selection of trees. Go to your nearest, reliable nursery, if you are favored with such. If you do not know them to be so, from your own personal acquaintance, or if there is any doubt as to their reputation, then you had much better order your trees from nurseries one thousand miles distant than to take their trees as a gift, than to purchase trees, and cultivate and care for them until they become of bearing size, only to find that they are worthless, unproductive kinds, and not the ones you ordered. This would be a sad affair and one not easily rectified. There is nothing like commencing right.

After deciding of whom to order, next what to order, don't forget to tell your nurseryman that you want young trees with low heads, every time, and that you will have none other. Now as some varieties are upright growers while others are spreading, they cannot all be of same highth. If you allow your Jonathan to branch as low as you do your Sweet June, you will find the one too low or the other too tall; hardly two varieties grow alike.

I will say here that all the varieties in my first list can be allowed to branch at two feet from the ground, except Fameuse, Early Pennock and Fall Orange, which must be trimmed up to three or four feet, as they have very stiff spreading branches. All the varieties in last list (those marked winter) may be trimmed to three feet from the ground, as they are all spreading in habit, except Rawle's Janet which soon becomes so by over bearing. A few may in after years become too low and then may be trimmed up some on the limbs but never on the bodies.

Don't decide on setting out an orchard until you make up your mind that you will prepare the land thoroughly by subsoiling or trench plowing, as your success depends very much upon this in after years. Many persons, thinking the expense so great and the time it will take them to come into bearing so distant, set but few trees. and those but little better than they would have set so many posts.

This need be no scarecrow. Let me illustrate it: Three years ago the coming spring I subsoiled and set five acres to orchard, doing the whole thing thoroughly, having men with spades and bars follow and take out all the stones the plows struck while plowing, as I had determined nothing should hinder the after cultivation. The expense being quite large it was often remarked by my friends and others visiting me that I never would get back the money expended. Now let us see: The second year after setting we picked from this orchard of five acres seven and onehalf barrels of apples (71/4,) and sold them for three dollars per barrel, making \$22,50. The third, or last, season we picked one hundred and three (103) bushels of one variety, also fourteen and one-half (141/2) barrels of another, and sold

barrel, amounting to three hundred and one (301) dollars up to date. I call this doing a thing well and getting well paid for it. This orchard of five (5) acres is to-day worth two thousand (2,000) dollars. Now within one hundred (100) rods from this orchard there is another one, set by my neighbor, who, although a fine man, don't take any agricultural or horticultural paper; in fact don't believe in fooling away his money subsoiling and paying printers. Well, this man set out one hundred (100) trees at the same time mine were set and mostly of the same varieties, out of the same lot of trees; he had most of them of me. While one tree of mine will weigh more than ten of his, he could carry all of his apples in his hat.

Now take the two orchards into consideration for years to come and see which one will pay best on the money invested.

We will now suppose you have your orchard set. Provide yourself with a good two horse cultivator, as you will find it more convenient among low topped trees, and much more speedy as you can do five times as much with the cultivator as you can with the plow, and it leaves the land more even. Raise nothing but hoed crops and keep cultivated up to first of August; and as soon as the trees bear enough to pay the expense of cultivation, do not raise any crop whatever in the orchard: but you must cultivate as before Prune out all branches that overlap each other, and a little each year, but never in the spring after sap starts; nor ever over prune. Wash the trunks and larger limbs once each year with soft soap, diluted only enough to spread well. This is best done with paint brush.

If you have fully determined to carry out the above you may now make up your mind to enlarge vour cellar at vour earliest convenience. Marengo, Ill., 1865. E. H. SKINNER.

P. S. I would plant but few Rawle's Janet north of 421% and more as you get south of this. E. H. S.

SCREENS AND STOCKADES.

E. REYNOLDS of Wisconsin, after asserting that peddlers of "Italian Poplar" and "Silver Abele," will find the business unprofitable in his neighborhood because the fools were all slaughtered by the willow peddlers, says:

"Wisconsin has a far better shrub or tree for Screens and Stockades, than any Willow, Poplar, Abele, or Osage Orange for this climate. I refer to the young growth of Black Oak, known here as "grubs." They are perfectly adapted to our climate, hardy, good transplanters, and heavy foliage, which they hold until the buds swell in the spring. I preserved them along the highway, pruning them, fourteen years ago, when no higher than my head; the largest are now ten inches in diameter, thirty feet in height, with heavy tops. They can be cut back and prined to make low and very compact tops. They can be transplanted from the openings, or grown from the acorns. They never sprout except when cut away, and not then after a growth of ten or twelve years. Would not the prairie farmers find it much more profitable to grow these "grubs," which they can get by hauling from the openings and transplanting them than to pay for willow trash? When the first setting has grown to a suitable size, put another setting along side, and in due time cut away the first setting for fuel, and set the same ground again, and so alternate."

Horticultural Aotes and Queries.

GIRDLED TREES.—1. Is there any way in which apple trees that have been girdled by mice, clear to the ground, can be treated so as to save them? 2. What is the best treatment for those which have been but partially girdled? 3. What is the most effectual preventive to the attacks of mice? I much fear that under our deep snow, this winter, there is an abundance of mischief going on.—NIAGARA.

The most profitable way to treat trees that have been girdled "clear to the ground" is to dig them out and plant others in their places. We do not know what you mean by "partially girdled." Girdling means the removal of the bark in a circle, clear round the tree. If the bark is not removed all the way round it is is impossible to take a stitch. I sent for a manot girdled, and may recover. A piece of waxed cloth or paper, such as used in grafting, should be fastened over the wound to exclude air. A very common preventive of depredations from mice, under the snow, is o tread down the snow firmly around the trees immedistely after it has fallen. Downing recommends the following:-"Take one spadeful of hot slaked lime, one do. of cow's dung, half do. of soot, and one handful of flower of sulphur, and mix all together with water to bring it to the consistency of paint. At the approach of winter, paint the trunks of the trees sufficiently high to be out of the reach of either mice or rabbits,"-B.

WHITE WILLOW .- Thomas Collins: We would not advise you, nor any one else, to buy white willow cuttings hoping to make a live fence of it on upland On moist bottom lands, which are rich, if planted close together it will make, when it gets large enough, a stockade fence. So will the yellow or golden willow We do not know that it sprouts at the roots. Another thing: do not buy willow cuttings except of responsible men, and such as will guarantee they are white willow cuttings-of men who are not mere traveling adventurers, and whose guarantee is worth something.

"DISEASED EVERGREENS."-J. S. C., Boxley, Ind., sends twigs of the diseased Cedars of which he wrote sometime since. The "knots" referred to are small corky excrescences, about the size of a pea, somewhat similar to the plum knots. It is quite likely to be a fungus of some kind. The branch sent was not such as to afford a satisfactory examination .- B.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED. - From J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass., Catalogue of Reading Nursery. From WM. MILES & Co., Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. Catalogue of Bath Highland Nursery. From BRILL & KUMERLE, Newark, N. J., Catalogue of Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower Seeds.

McELWAIN'S CATALOGUE.-We have received from McElwain Bros., Springfield, Mass., a finely illustrated Catalogue of Seeds. They have an advertisement bearing trees in the orchard would occupy about them at time of gathering for five (5) dollars per in another column which will interest our readers.

Pomestic Gconomy.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-The times demand the saving of every thing useful in the best possible condition. All grease that is not fit for culinary purposes, or needed for soap, may be saved for burning in lamps. To cleanse any kind of grease from salt, put it in a kettle with more or less water, according to the quantity of grease; let it boil gently a few minutes, skim off the scum if any rises, then take off and cool till the grease becomes hard enough to remove from the water. Any kind of grease or tallow may be burned in tin lamps by melting it when wanted for use.

All bones, rinds, and other refuse grease may be saved for soap. To keep soap grease from mice, cats, worms, bugs or mold, put it in a barrel with sufficient lye to cover it; keep the barrel covered and in the cellar in winter. The lye will keep the grease free from waste and in good condition to make clean soap. When ready to make the soap, put into a kettle and boil over a moderate fire till it thickens to the consistency of molasses, which it will do by boiling a few hours if the lye is of sufficient strength. The ashes of sound elm or maple wood make good lye; but all lye from light wood requires the addition of some other alkali to make good soap. When lye is weak it will require five pounds of sal soda to make a barrel of good soap. It must be put into the Ive while warm and well stirred to dissolve it and keep it from settling to the bottom of the kettle with the refuse. Or if the soap is emptied into the barrel warm, it may be dissolved in a little lye, put into the barrel and well stirred.

To Preserve Ham through Warm Weather. Cut your ham in slices suitable for the table, take off the rind, and place the slices in a spider and set over a moderate fire and fry until all the moisture has evaporated. This you can determine by its frying without making noise. Then pack closely in stone jars, placing a weight on top to keep it solid; then pour on the gravy and add lard sufficient to cover the whole; when cold remove the weight, tie a cloth over the top, put on the cover and set it in a cool dry place. Sausage may be kept in the same way. I have practiced this mode the last two years and find it nice and convenient in haying and harvesting when you cannot get fresh meats.

Mrs. A. W. D.

To SETTLE COFFEE. - Some who use the genune article may not know that it can be nicely settled by beating an egg and stirring it on a batch of coffee, just as it is browned. The coffee must be cool enough so that it will not cook the egg. It must be left near the fire long enough to dry. It settles coffee as well as to use a whole egg every time it is prepared for the table, and does not take near as many dozens in the course of the year. The coffee pot should stand a few moments after being taken from the stove, or have a little cold water put in.-P. P.

PREPARING BEEF TO DRY .- Noticing an inquiry in the RURAL for a method of preparing beef for drying, I send you mine, which we think is capital:-Cut the beef into pieces the size you wish, then take a spider full of salt and heat as hot as possible. Then, with an iron spoon, (it will spoil a silver one,) spread it thickly over the pieces, and pack them snugly in a jar. It will make its own brine and in three weeks will be ready to dry.—Mrs. Mary Hall, Camillus, N. Y.

FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE.-I saw an in nuiry in the Rural of 25th ult., as to what the Family Gem Sewing Machine was and is good for. I have had some experience with it and find it good for nothing in my way of experience. I cannot take a stitch on the thinnest cloth that I can find. On the thinnest cotton it chine, but am sadly disappointed. All said, it is worthless.—David Wiggins, Jr., Rome, N. Y.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES,

To Remove Freckles .- A correspondent "whose face is full of them," asks for a certain way to remove freckles.

PAINT FROM LINEN.-Will some of the readers of the Rural please inform me how paint can be taken out of brown linen ?—M. E. P.

BLACK SPOTS ON SILVER .- Can any one tell the reason of black specks gathering on silver ware, and what will remove them? Scouring does not .- Mrs. A. W. D., Pleasant Prairie.

COATING A BOOT SOLE WITH INDIA RUBBER.-WM. G. DAVIDSON of Crawford Co., Pa., asks how a thin layer of India-rubber may be cemented upon a bootsole as recommended by Dr. Dio Lewis on page 24 current volume RURAL?

RECIPE vs. RECEIPT. The lady who criticises our use of the word "recipe" in this department, in place of "receipt." is informed that we find in WEBSTER's Dictionary (which she quotes) our authority for using the word we do. We have no space to give to the discussion of the subject. We think her "criticism' hypercritical.

OAT MEAL PUDDINGS AND SCOTCH BISCUIT. - Permis me to make an inquiry of you, or some of your read ers, how to make out meal puddings? and also how to bake biscuit. Scotch fashion, or cook it suitable for the sick? My husband is a soldier in the Union Army, yet has been at home sick five months. I wish to be informed how to prepare it for his use.-C. C. V., Gouverneur, N. Y.

YEAST CAKES.—I have long been a RURAL reader. and of late have seen recipes for making yeast cakes: but we in the West find that they soon sour. We are far from a brewery, (but are not sorry for that,) also from a bakery. Will some reader send a recipe for making hop yeast that will "start" itself, and thus prevent many house-keepers hearing those dreaded words from their Lords of Creation, "sour bread again ?"-JANE, Sylvester, Wis.

Korticultural Advertisements.

10 BUSHELS FRESH APPLE SEEDS for sale by McCarthy & Flower, Pentield, N. Y.

GODRICH'S Seedling Potatoes, by Mail, pre-paid for 25 cts. # D. Garnet, Cuzco and Pinkeye Rustycoat, # bbl, \$3.50. Circulars free.
792-3t P. SUTTON, Ransom, Luzern Co., Pa.

WANTED.—Scotch Firs, Balsams, Eims, Willows, Maples, Austrian Pine, Arbor Vitæ, and Osage Orange. Address, lowest price per hundred, C. K. HAM-ILTON, Esq., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

50.000 FIRST CLASS APPLE TREES.
Will be packed for dealers in the best manner and on the most favorable terms.

MCCARTHY & FLOWER,
792-2t

Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

JAMES C. VOSBURGH HAVING RECENTly purchased of Abbott & Son, the Old Kinderhook
Nurseries, will supply all calls in his line.
Address
JOHN W. LYON,
General Agent, P. O., Valatie, N. Y. NION SEEDS, &c.-For 1 to 10 m. and 5 per cent less by 20 ms and over:—Large Red \$4: Earliest Red \$4:5; Large Yellow Danvers \$5; Large White Portugal \$5,50. Yellow Locust tree \$1.

PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

10.000 APPLE TREES, 4 years old, grown mostly from layers from bearing vines in open air. For mostly from layers from bearing vines in open air. ror wholesale and retail catalogues address
E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

DECORATING CEMETERY PLATS, &c.,
PRINGE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., will supply assortments of beautiful Shrubbery. Roses and Flowering
Plants, carefully selected for their adornment, for \$10,
\$15 and \$20, forwarded by express, as directed. Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries,

and Cranberries, The finest assortments for Market and Gardens yet known. Catalogues gratis.

TREES, PLANTS, SMALL FRUITS, Buibs, &c. - PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., Linneau &c. - PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., Linneau Rurseries, established 1722. Fruit Trees of all kinds, including extra collections of Pears, Plums and Cherries. Immense assortment of Small Fruits; 200 varieties of Native Grapes, 200 kinds of Strawberries, 40 of Currants, 40 of Raspherries. Plottering Shrubs and Herbaccous Plants of all kinds. 350 varieties of Peonies. Splendid collection of Bulbs, Foreign Grapes, Figs, Maderia Nuts, Plants of Collection of Bulbs, Foreign Grapes, Figs, Maderia Nuts, Pawpawa, &c. Yellow Locust and Onion Seed. Priced Catalogues sent. Descriptive Catalogues of Strawberries, Bulbs and Peonies.

1,000,000 Osier cions of 20 finest European varieties.

OLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

Within the past seven years our collections of Flower Seeds by mail, have found their way into every part of the United States, and also to the Canadas. They contain no variety of doubtful merit, but only those best adapted for general cultivation, including many varieties of recent introduction that have proved valuable acquisitions, and as such they are recommended to extensive cultivators of flowers, as well as to those who are unacquainted with the most desirable varieties. Each variety will be labeled with full directions for its cultivation. They will be forwarded, post-paid, to any address in the Union No. 1—Contains Twenty varieties of choice Annuals \$1,00 2—Twenty varieties of choice Biennials and Perennials. 1,00

Nouse seeds.

Persons desiring to make their own selections from the general list, will be entitled to a discount proportionate of the quantity ordered. For list of which see our lilustated Annual Catalogue, which will be sent to all applicated Annual Catalogue, which will be sent to all applicated annual Catalogue, which will be sent to all applicated annual Catalogue. cants inclosing 15 cents. Address
792-3t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE-20,000 Myatt's Linuæus Rhubarb plants at \$35 per thousand.
Address S. & M. F. COLLINS, Box 83, Smylna, N. Y.

A 40 ACRE FRUIT ORCHARD, IN THE Village of Newark, for sale at a great bargain. For particulars, inquire of or address
791-2t ARTHUR WHITE, Newark Wayne Co., N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—Circulars giving information on the Culture of the Cranberry sent to anplicants inclosing stamp. Also, a large stock of plants for sale.

P. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass.

QUINCE STOCKS AND APPLES SEED-LINGS-Twenty-five thousand extra Quince Stocks, nd as many 2 year Apple Seedlings.

March, 1865.

T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth, N. Y.

PPLE TREES AT AUCTION.-I will A Sell, on my farm, Monros street, Brighton, on the 4th day of April next, about 20,000 engrafted Apple Trees. For those wishing to replace old orchards, or to set out new ones, this will be a rare chance. They will be sold in lots, and will be sold for what they will bring, as the land must be cleared this spring. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on the premises, first farm beyond the toll gate, south side, "Old Otts Farm."

March 10, 1865.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—
We have a good supply of the genuine SEED LEAF
TOBACOC SEED, grown expressly for use from selected
plants, by one of the best cultivation; the vallet Packets containing 1 oz., with thill directions for cultivation,
will be forwarded to any address for 50 cents. Prices for
larger quantities will be given on application. Address
791.3t MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, BY MAIL. 20 Choice Varieties for \$1.00.

Notwithstanding the great advance in the prices of most kinds of Seeds since last season we shall continue to furnish the above collections at our former liberal rates. They contain only those varieties that are most valuable and enough in quantity to seed an ordinary sized garden. Any person sending for these collections cannot fall to be pleased, even though they use less than half the varieties. Those who desire larger quantities will find our collections for \$5, \$8, \$15, \$20 and \$25 equally desirable and economical. For a list of the varieties in those collections and a great variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, see our Illustrated Catalogue, which will be forwarded to all applicants enclosing 15 cents. Address.

McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY—For Spring Planting, for Upland and Garden Culture, and for Swamps. Under my method of cultivation the yield last season on upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue complete, will be sent on any address. Agents wanted. Seeds prepaid by mail B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES! For Spring of 1865.

Ellwanger & Barry

Respectfully announce that their stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES for Spring planting, is very large and complete in every department.

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees are invited to examine the following Catalogues, which give full particulars, and are sent pre-paid to applicants, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows, viz:

Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 8, five cents; No. 4, No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornaniental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c., No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-house and Bedding Plants, published every spring.

No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every autumn.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICORY SEED.

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. A supply of the genuine article just received by the subscriber, and will be mailed post-paid to any address, upon receipt of the price affixed. Packets containing 1 ounce, 20 cents; 8 ounces, 80 cts; 1 pound, \$1.50. Directions for culture and curring accompany each package. Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE—214 acres. Refers to January Nos. of Rural. F. A. SPALDING, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PONTO DE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Tadies' Department.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "BABY"

BY MERTELE CONO.

As the day stole out in silence, And the night came on, Folded she her pale hands meekly, To the Holy One. Lisping out in dying accents, As she saw us weep, Smiling sweetly as she murmured, "Baby's going to sleep."

Softly then the pale stars twinkled Through the fading blue; As the day passed through the portal CHRIST took "Baby" too. And a little star came peeping, Soon, from out the sky; "Baby's looking from the window," Something seemed to cry.

Oft the gate has opened widely, But she comes no more; And we wait and watch in silence, Where she passed before-Waiting for the gate to open, That we may be blest, Saying, to the angel sentry, Baby's gone to rest!"

Still the little star is looking, Waiting for us now-"Baby" standing by the portal. Wears it on her brow We will follow, follow onward. Where it shines afar, Till for us the angel sentry, Holds the gate ajar.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker A LETTER TO MRS. SMITH.

MY DEAR MRS. SMITH: - You told me the other day that you had three daughters growing up to womanhood, and that you, their mother, would rather see them all laid under the roses and willows than see them grow to be young women.

Those were your very words, my dear, and I was much startled to hear you utter them. I looked upon them, three fair-haired, blue-eyed girls. Roses and carnations nestled among the dimples and smiles of their cheeks as they came to greet me with their whole-hearted, childish kisses. With the soft arms about my neck and the cherry lips touching mine, how could I help saying, "I think you are wrong, Mrs. SMITH!" And I think now that you was.

Do you not know that those children were given you as the crowning glory and joy of your life, to develop and perfect your own nature, character and affections as a woman? - to keep the evergreen affections fresh around your fireside? - to reflect the purity, the truth and loveliness of womanly character with which a true mother should impress and mold the lives of her daughters? You love your children I am sure; I know you do. It was your love for them that caused that remark from you. You was looking into the dark future which lies before them. You fear they may become vain, flippant and thoughtless "young ladies," or unloved and unhappy wives and mothers.

You ask what you shall do with them. Teach them them to be true to their nature. Lay the foundation of their future happiness by teaching them how to live. Have them understand that they are women with woman's life before them, and not that they were made to show off the last fashion, nor pretty things for brainless and worthless fops to bow and talk nonsense to.

But you say you do not know how to teach them. I see, my friend, you have not their confidence. You made a great mistake somewhere. When you put the little prattler down from your arms, you put it too far from you, and it never came back. When it came to you, you did not take it to your heart and let it breathe its sweet child-confidence and love, and prattle into your ear as it nestled upon your breast. You did not nourish and cherish that warm trust and affection which God planted in the child-nature to blossom as it should grow up, and shed its beauty and fragrance upon your own life.

When you was a child, Mrs. SMITH, did not your heart yearn for sympathy in your childgriefs and heart-aches? And were not those sorrows as great to you then as the griefs and troubles of the present are to you now? Did not your heart yearn for loving words and caresses, for sweet confidence and trust in those about you; most of all for your mother's love and heart? And these feelings grew with your growth. As others gave you manifest evidence of their love for you, so was your trust in and love for them to be measured.

And so it is with your child. It seeks by its trusting look and loving smile to take its place in your heart as a natural right to which it is entitled by the most holy ties. And you, by neglecting to recognize its love and confidence, have estranged it from you. There was your error. You should have cherished and cultivated all the warm and pure impulses which gush forth so spontaneously in every pulsation of innocent childhood. Do you not see now why you have not the confidence of your daughters-why you find it hard to speak to them of so many things which concern their happiness, and which, as their mother, it is your duty to teach them?

You dare not speak freely to your child of that which concerns its happiness for life, and the happiness of those with whom that life is to be passed! Oh, mother! Are you worthy of the the lost years. True, they are gone. But your work is not done. You have the present and your children. Your life belongs to them, Think what influences woven about you by a better woman-what instruction would have prepared you better for life, its duties and relations up in my arms, and the key was lost!"

- would have enriched and beautified your life, given you a more perfect character, rounded your life into a glorious womanhood.

You can, doubtless, see many things in your own early education which were wrong. See that these are right in regard to your child. Take your mother-love down into your daughter's heart. Warm to life again her chilled and withering trust, and let her head rest again upon your bosom with the love which makes every thought transparent to you. Let her rest there as long as GoD spares her to you, with the same freedom with which she nestled to sleep upon your breast when a little child, and never, never let the love between you grow cold for want of manifestation and caresses, sweet words, sweet looks and smiles as well as your labors to promote her comfort. Do not simply say to a child that you have done all this or that for it, that you are always toiling and sacrificing for it That is teaching love abstractly for a certainty. One tender stroke of your hand upon her brow one kiss upon her lips, is worth more to her than a whole year of such talk. It will go to the heart, and the heart, Mrs. Smith, is just where the education and development are most L. JARVIS WILTON. needed.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MODERN COIFFURES.

WILL the Editors allow one to say in the RURAL how silly it seems to me that women and girls should follow what may be called fashion, in the arrangement of their hair? It would be just as sensible for every woman to paint her nose black, because it is fashionable, as it is that they should "dress!" their hair with "rats and mice" as they now do, "regardless of consequences" and the relative fitness of the style to face, physique, &c. I want to quote from a letter written by a lady in Washington, something which I think expresses what I mean. She writes: - "Few people understand the law of adaptation, what colors, what forms, what combinations suit their own shade, figure and style. Your style is your individuality, which distinguishes you, by varied renderings, from every other woman. You can give expression to this in your attire as forcibly as you may stamp your face upon a metallic plate, or tell of your traits upon a printed page. She who best does this dresses best. Take for instance the present horned coiffure. If a woman looks well in it, it is because she is beautiful in spite of it, not because of it. Now and then you see a saucy face to which this bizarre arrangement lends a piquant grace; but generally those who most affect it are made to look as if they had the rickets or hydrocephalus in childhood. Mrs. Sprague showed her good taste the other night when she carried her hair plainly back in a simple coil. Rats and mice look ill at ease around pensive face."

Now I submit that that is good sense—I mean the spirit of that paragraph. As I go to church, the lecture or the party, I do not know which affords me the most painful amusement—the distortions which are made of women by the present mode of dressing the hair, or the innocent greenness given to young men by the mode of parting the hair near the center of the head. I think we need to take some lessons in adaptation and relation, before we may claim to be a well dressed people.

Weedy Nook, 1865. MRS. JANE C. OVERTON.

LOVE WILL FIND A WAY,

A COUPLE, not one hundred miles from Manchester, carried on their courtship in a rather novel manner. A young man had fallen in love with the daughter of his employer; but, for certain ideas of wealth, a match was opposed by the father. The consequence was that the young man was forbidden to visit his employer's house. The old gentleman was in the habit of wearing a cloak. The couple made him the innocent bearer of their correspondence. The young lady pinned a letter inside the lining of the old man's cloak every day, and when the thought and conversation our libertines and father went to the counting-house, and threw off his cloak, the lover took out the lady's epistle, read it, and sent the reply back in the same manner. Love and ingenuity were finally successful.

FEMININE GOSSIP.

AT a wedding the other day one of the guests, who often is a little absent-minded, observed gravely, "I have often remarked that there have been more women than men married this year.'

A LADY, more favored by fortune than with education, at a soirce which she gave, desired her daughter to play "the fashionable new malady she got from London last week." The pretty girl obeyed, and it was very catching.

Two ladies who inhabit Wapping were having some words together on the pavement, when the daughter of one of them popped her head out of the door, and exclaimed, "Hurry, mother, and call her a thief before she calls you one."

A Boston paper, talking of the number of surplus women in Massachusetts says :-- "We happen to know that twenty-four young women graduated at one of the commercial schools last autumn, with credentials that they were fitted to serve as book-keepers. Twenty-one of these young women are still without employmentsome of them having been five months seeking

A LOVE-LORN swain broke a wish-bone with his "heart's queen," somewhere in New Hampname? You say it is too late now to bring back shire. "Neow what'd you wish, Sall?" demanded Jonathan with a tender grin of expectation. "I wished I was handsum," replied the fair damsel, "handsum as Queen Victory." "Jerusalem! what a wish!" replied Jonathan, "when mother's loving care would have made you a you're handsom 'nuff neow. But I'll tell yer what I wished, Sally; I wished you was locked

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DESTINY

NIGHT, with the tear-wet lashes Veiling her saddened eyes, Drapeth the earth in mourning. Drapeth the weeping skies. The winds their harps are tuning To a sobbing, dirge-like air, And my heart joins solemn chorus With the tones of deep despair; For I'm sitting a mourner, where Death holds his sway Where a beautiful life-dream hath just passed away. Alone with the spectral shadows

That flit through the silent room I'm watching, sadly watching In th' strangely awful gloom. Long since came th' midnight hours With their slow and solemn tread. With their eyes of tender sadness To bend o'er my cherished dead. Yet they linger, still linger, to deepen the shade Of the curtain the shadows of evening have made.

Vain, vain, the morn is dawning And ere it comes, I know My treasure I must bury With th' dead of "long ago," For those who smile upon us When th' heart is free from care. Have never, when sorrow presses, A pitying tear to spare. And the smiling that never from feeling would start,

Must conceal all the aching that lies at the heart. Oh! well is it when sunlight Glinteth the path we tread. We cannot see the shadows Lying so far ahead; Or know each spirit holdeth

Dark graves, where in coming years We our brightest hopes may bury

With many bitterest tears.

Ah! the strongest and bravest would shrink could they

How much of their future lay shrouded in woe. Lakeville, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ABOUT DANCING AND CARD PLAYING.

I was much pained to see in the RURAL of the 4th instant, an attack upon the scruples of Christians concerning dancing and whist playing. And seeing that you have admitted that article, I was led to hope you would admit an answer also. It seems to me that a person in advising a Christian to frequent the bar-room and gambling-hell would only ask him to do in toto, what that article recommends in part. For either course of conduct involves a compromise with vice, which differs from the other only in terms.

The assertion that dancing is the most healthful and civil of amusements I would simply contradict and pass it by in order briefly to say what I would, and be done. The writer of that article must be more inexperienced than I take her to be, if she does not know that those who indulge in dancing and gaming are seldom singularly efficient as men of business and enterprise to say nothing of their morality or religion. She must understand that these are the most ready means of relaxing the mind from discipline of any nature. She knows that no parent of sense who wishes to see his son a scholar would suffer him to frequent the ball-room or gaming table. Is she so regardless of the instincts of mankind, that she would tempt them to action? - so ignorant of human lusts that she would excite them? - so confident in man's virtue that she would tax it? Or does she deny that the swell of voluptuous music, the wild and stirring movement, the almost lascivious attitudes and the corrupt associations of the dance, stir to their very depths the worst passions of humanity and make to stand out in bold relief the vilest features of his depravity? Or will she dispute that the card table has made and is still making our gamblers, just as surely as tippling is making our drunkards, or obscene prostitutes?

No, the barrier between the Christian and the world is thin enough already. Let no hand be raised to break it down. There are hypocrites enough in the church already, and for what should we exclude any, if the card player and the voluptuary who may make a profession of sanctity, are received?

"The Christianity that can be distinguished from worldliness only by its acceptance or rejection of dancing is, indeed, a very insignificant article." But is it as contemptible as that religion that cannot relinquish dancing? Are not the joys of religion sufficient for its devotees? Is that man a Christian at all who is not satisfied with CHRIST?

In England, two hundred years ago, religion and morality were the exceptions, and licentiousness the rule. Then the Puritan with his strict morality and earnest plety was scoffed at and persecuted, while the sensual and profane Cavaller was respected and admired. From that time to this, both in England and America. these extremes of virtue and vice have been nearing each other; yet only one has moved. Though the Puritan has relaxed somewhat his austerity of manner, yet has he not abated anything of his lofty conception of true religion. And the accredited Christian of this day is seemingly as earnest, as faithful, as pure, as were the Non-Comformists of England or the Covenanters of Scotland; and lack only, to equal them in glory, to have suffered persecution, and to have sealed their professions with their blood.

But the other portions of community have changed mightily. Now, on all hands, instead of vice we see virtue railed at and condemned, insomuch that men often find hypocrisy the shortest road to favor. And is this a time when the standard of worldly morality is so high as barrenness," was the retort.

almost to equal the morality of a Christian? Is this a time for the church to recede from her high position? When all the world is looking to her for examples and salvation, can she afford to quit the safe and beaten track of strict propriety, in which every martyr from our Savior downwards has traveled, to walk in paths where she must gather her robes close about her and shrink from every passenger to escape the reproach of insincerity or the stains of passion or of lust? Or can she spare her time from the redemption of a world to reel in the mazes of the dance, or to involve herself in the fascina-J. C. S. tions of gaming?

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENNT.

More than one will bear witness to the truth of GAIL HAMILTON'S remarks upon dancing. Seldom is anything heard in favor of that wholesome and pleasing exercise, so much enjoyed by the young - and as much indulged in by those whose parents disapprove of it, as by others. Thus, it is made a sin, for the command reads, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Why not give them the pleasure without the sin? The nature of youth demands exhilerating and lively amusements. If they cannot be found within the home or church circle, they will be sought elsewhere. How much more refined and graceful appear the movers in the easy dance, at the social gatherings of the "world," than do those of the church enjoying their favorite pastime, "Wink and catch 'em!" What Christian parent can look upon the two scenes and not be impressed with the delicacy of the one and the indelicacy of the other? Neither are wrong. Yet which, think you, will have the most salutary effect upon the mind? - the hoydenish, smacking play, or stepping to the sound of music in the civil dance? The church prohibits one, and practices the other. "O, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The church ought not to put a ban upon any sinless pastime of the young. Prohibition is not because there is harm in dancing, but the "world dances." Ought the world to rule the church, or vice versa? The world eats and drinks; therefore, it is wrong for the church. "Nonsense!" It is not nonsense. One thing is just as logical as the other. Who knows for how many souls'the church will have to account because of this ban? Many will say, "they would now be within the fold, had they been allowed there the amusements which the life and spirits that GoD gave them required." The unjustness of the church to their youthful longings drove them --- let the church answer where! If ministers would break down barriers and make the difference less between the church and the world, instead of widening it by their restrictions, their influence would shortly become the more potent of the two.

Give the young pleasing pastimes and they will gather round the altar. Present to them the touching life of the SAVIOR in all its relation to their welfare. They will yield ready conviction to the truth, and love Him as none but Christians can love. Then let them dance and play whist if they choose; the warm love of their hearts for God will restrain them from an excess which would be wrong. It is a pity that ministers would not think more about the souls of the young, and less about the "straight jackets" of moral discipline, which they can invent to crush all the life out before, as some believe, 'they are in a fit state to be saved."

God makes everything in nature beautiful and interesting. Is it a wonder that many believe that the long-faced, funeral-garbed members are not made after God's image, nor patterned after His teachings? The religion of CHRIST is beautiful, and faith in it is the essence of happiness. More would seek its possession, had not profesfessors brought reproach upon its fair fame. Ought not the church to be made as attractive as the world? The very elements of its foundation are based upon truths whose beauty and perfection has caused thousands of hearts to leap for joy. Parents should do away with false prejudices and save the youth at their firesides. Let right be the talisman in this matter of dancing and other pastimes. Who is wiser than SOLOMON? He says "there is a time to dance." Christians, give this more than a passing thought. Ovid, March 13, 1865. MAYNARD.

CHANCE CHIPS.

Dr. Franklin said "a good kick out of doors is better than all the rich uncles in the world."

None are so fond of secrets as those who don't mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.

A WITTY printer who left the case, studied physic and became a physician, gave as his reason for doing so that in printing, all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient.

A country clergyman was greatly astonished one day by the jollity of the mourners at the breakfast of a funeral, and was gravely told in explanation, "Bless you, sir, they're not laughing; they're only dissembling their grief."

KEEP your mouth shut when you read, when you write, when you listen, when you are in pain, when you are running, when you are riding, and by all means when you are angry. There is no person in society but will find, and acknowledge, improvement in health and enjoyment from even a temporary attention to this

Douglas Jerrold, discussing one day with Mr. Selby the vexed question of adapting dramatic pieces from the French, that gentleman insisted upon claiming some of his characters as strictly original creations. "Do you remember my Baroness in 'Ask no Questions?'" said Mr. S. "Yes, indeed. I don't think I ever saw a piece of yours without being struck by your

Sabbath Musings.

DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

Days of my youth, ye have glided away; Hairs of my youth, ye are frosted and gray; Eyes of my youth, your keen sight is no more; Cheeks of my youth, ye are furrowed all o'er; Strength of my youth, all your vigor is gone: Thoughts of my youth, your gay visions are flown.

Days of my youth. I wish not your recall: Hair of my youth, I'm content ye should fall; Eyes of my youth, you much evil have seen: Cheeks of my youth, bathed in tears you have been; Thoughts of my youth, you have led me astray; Strength of my youth, why lament your decay.

Days of my age, ye will shortly be past; Pains of my age, yet awhile you can last: Joys of my age, in true wisdom delight; Eyes of my age, be religion your light; Thoughts of my age, dread ye not the cold sod; Hopes of my age, be ye fixed on your God.

TAKE MY HAND.

In the dead of night I am frequently awakened by a little hand stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleading cry, "Please take my hand, papa!"

Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he falls into sweet sleep

We commend this lesson of simple, filial faith and trust, to the anxious, sorrowing ones, that are found in almost every household. Stretch forth your hand, stricken mourner, although you may be in the deepest darkness and gloom, and fear and anxious suspense may cloud your weary pathway-and that very act will reveal the presence of a loving, compassionate Father, and give you the peace that passeth all

understanding. The darkness may not pass away at once, night may still enfold you in its embrace, but its terrors will be dissipated, its gloom and sadness fice away, and in the simple grasp of the Father's hand, sweet peace will be given, and you will rest securely, knowing that the "morn $ing\ cometh."-Congregationalist.$

PURITY OF CHARACTER.

Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself-a soft, delicate flush spreads its flushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, it is gone. The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew, arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels-once shake it so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be again what it was when the dew fell silently on it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see panes of glass covered with landscapes, mountains, lakes, trees, blended in a beautiful picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by a scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, that delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored. - Selected.

THACKERY ON DEATH.—The ghostly struggle over, who would pity any one that departs? It is the survivors one commisserates in the case of such a good, pious, tender-hearted man as he seemed whom God Almighty has just called back to himself. He appeared to me to have all the sweet domestic virtues which make the pang of parting only the more cruel to those who are left behind, but that loss, what a gain to him! A just man summoned by God, for what purpose can he go but to meet the Divine love and goodness? I never think about deploring such; and as you and I send for our children, meaning them only love and kindness, how much more Pater Noster ?—Private Letter.

SOBER SABBATH THOUGHTS.

TRUST Christ and praise him and you need never despair. FRUIT unto holiness is the only permanent

fruit—such will go with us into eternity. Unity in the Church of Christ is very beautiful, yet we admire each branch of Zion in its

own character. IF we are sanctified by the Holy Spirit, then it is its own witness to holiness in our hearts;

this is scriptural. A WELL-DISCIPLINED mind can easily change the current of its thought and leap into a new channel. But there are some of us poor human beings who depend upon times and seasons, and

they help us amazingly. WE may grieve the Spirit in our own hearts as well as grieve it in others, when we doubt its teachings, and yield to harassing temptations after we have done the best we could under the

influence of the purest motives. WE do not admire the person who boasts he has no sensibility on any point; we rather conclude he has drifted from all the moorings of affection and etiquette, and is not fit for the society of the delicate and refined.

In seasons of trial and perplexity we have been tempted to think that if we had only lived in the old dispensation, an angel would have visited us with a message, or a vision have guided our indecision. But we have not availed ourselves as fully as is our privilege of the presence of the Angel of the Convenant in the personal humanity of Jesus, who went before us through all the stages of life and sorrow. In such seasons we are required to take but one step at a time, looking up all the way.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LETTER TO A YOUNG TEACHER.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

DEAR JOHN:—And so the young Collegian lays his honors at the feet of Pedagogia—goddess of the black-board and the birch! I delight in his decision. They who call it unambitious never felt a thrill of true ambition in their mercenary souls. But I will not go into heroics—a thousand knights of quill and platform are before me in the matter. You are complimentary enough to ask for some suggestions as to method. Let me recommend you for detailed instruction to the writings of Barnard, Northend and Page. The gist of my own experience can be given in few words.

Very likely you will enter upon the heritage of some well-meaning soul who, having been in a sort of torpor all his days has superinduced a sort of torpor among his pupils. (Superinduced, I say, for 19th century children of the United States are naturally wide awake.) Your first business will be to exercise with much energy and persistency the understandings of the young folks with whom you have to do. Spare not for their crying. Nay, I should not so have written, for they will not cry. Be in earnest, youself, and they will be in earnest also. Mumps, measles and enthusiasm are about equally contagious. Rouse in the minds of your pupils the latent love of truth for its own sacred sake. Teach them that the only object in life is to grow. Make them imperious in their demand for the reasons of things. Tell them they are to be philosophers; they are to feel the divine thirst for knowledge they are

"To bear thro' snow and ice
The banner with a strange device

Excelsion."

if ever
"The heights by great men reached and kept"
are theirs.

To be specific: - Talk to them of those who, in all ages, have battled for the truth - who, "in weariness often, in pain and trial often," have never been faint-hearted. Depict the lives of Huss and Luther, Wallace and Cromwell. Talk of inventions, and of those marvelous, patient, mysterious men who are inventors. Make them familiar with the history of WATT, GUTTEMBERG and FULTON and Morse and STE PHENSON, and inspire the healthy sentiments of gratitude and reverence toward such as these. Your pupils should be taught the rudimentary truths of all the natural sciences. Surprise them with the declaration that men have weighed the stars and ascertained their distances; point out constellations and tell who gave them names; ask why stars twinkle; why water freezes; what makes the wind blow; why a balloon goes up in the air; why a stone falls to the ground. Patronize, extensively, the science of common things.

To make children open their eyes is an achievement not to be despised. Descriptions of the Menai Bridge; the London Tunnel; the Great Eastern Steamship, will have this effect. BARON MUNCHAUSEN and HANS ANDERSON could do it as effectually, no doubt, but it wouldn't pay in the latter case; while, in the former, it yields larger revenue; for, once enlarged to grasp these unaccustomed truths, the childish mind will not again content itself within old limits, but will venture on journeys of discovery itself. Once in a while read to your children from some book of travels. (I say "your" of set purpose, understand. If, for the time, you do not feel that you have property in them-peculiar interest and regard, you cannot take their hearts-and thence their intellectsby storm.) Read of countries over the sea; of the vinevards of France — the peaks of Switzerland and the gorgeous beauties of the East. Tell the stories of words a la RICHARD CHEURVIX and glean pleasant information from his book on "English Proverbs!" Such words as "cautalize," "cereal," "panie" and "jovial," will introduce mythology very naturally and in such a way that the subject will excite unusual interest. Then bring your stories of the Golden Fleece - the Trojan War and quarrels among the gods. Of what use is your classic lore unless it contribute to somebody's advancement in happinesss or knowledge? Make mention of the false religions that have lead mankind astray; of MAHOMET, of BRAMA, of JUGGERNAUT, and the Druidic faith. Contrasting these with Christianity, you may teach the highest of all lessons and the sum of all.

Tax your ingenuity for novelties to keep the interest always fresh. Appoint one boy and one girl, every day, to write a question on the board - in a place set apart for the purposewhich you will answer the following morning. Occasionally offer inducements to your pupils to tell you "something that you didn't know before." This will delight them greatly. The very idea that they can enlighten such an oracle as you have proved yourself to be, cannot fail to act as a rare incentive to their minds. Take the newspaper to school some morning; read and remark upon some portion of it, just after devotions-before recitations begin. Question the children upon current events-cultivate in them a taste for the newspaper and magazine.

But I must not illustrate my idea further. You get it, I am sure! Do you think to dash my enthusiasm by the query:—How about the weightier matters of Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling and "such like?"

I am ready with an answer. Attend to them by all means. Give them their rightful place as the leading occupation of your pupils. But even here, break up the dull routine by unexpected methods. Upon these, I have not time to dwell

In conclusion, make this apparent, that you do not regard your children as mere machines to grind out a certain amount of intellectual grain within a specified time; nor as mere vessels to be filled as full as possible and in great haste, nor yet as the visible sign of certain invisible "greenbacks" to come into your possession in due season, but as fellow students with you of the problems of this marvelous world whom you, being stronger and further on than they, turn back to guide, with kindness in your heart and on your tongue.

And thus, in a pleasant, interested way, putting a premium upon inquisitiveness, rousing thought and ambition, you may be the one teacher to them, always, whom they shall gratefully remember and acknowledge when future years shall have witnessed the results of your influence upon their lives.

Évanston, Ill., Feb. 15, 1865,

METHODS FOR COMPUTING INTEREST.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, principal of the Detroit Business College, gives the following methods for computing interest at any rate per cent. for any length of time, as follows:

Rule—reduce the years and months to months, to half the months annex one-sixth of the days, multiply that number by one sixth the principal, that will give the interest at one per cent., which multiplied by any rate per cent. you wish will give you the interest in mills. Example—interest on \$12 at seven per cent. for one year, eight months and twenty-four days, half the months with one sixth the days annexed, 104, multiplied by one-sixth the principal (2) equals 208 multiplied by seven (rate per cent.) equals \$1.45-6. Second method—\$12 divided by three equals four, one-fourth the months with one-twelfth the days annexed is fifty-two, multiplied by one-third the principle (4) equals 207, multiplied by seven equals \$1.45-6.

Biographical.

MAJOR-GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

OUR readers will need no introduction to this dashing and successful Union General. Let them turn to page 412, last volume of Rural, and read "Sheridan's Ride," by Thomas Buchanan Read, if they want to graft their admiration, and enthusiastic regard for Phil. Sheridan, anew.

The Fowlers, in their Phrenological Journal, thus talk of him professionally:—"And what do we see in the organization of this gentleman? This: A snugly built, compact, and hardy physical system, and a well-proportioned brain. The chest is full, and the lungs, heart, and other internal organs sufficient for the elaboration of vitality with which to supply an active, wide-awake, and vigorous mind.

"His is a healthful organization; and his pursuits of late have been such as to develop his powers of endurance, as well as to quicken and intensify his mental operations.

"There is no adipose matter in this temperament; it is fairly mixed. The nervous, sanguine, and bilious predominate, with only enough of the lymphatic to lubricate the whole. Nor is there any marked disproportion in the phrenological developments. The brain is high from the ear to the top, and sufficiently broad at the base, and long from Individuality to the occiput. There is, therefore, a high degree of ambition, stability, moral sense, and trust; together with great executiveness and tenacity of purpose, with only Cautiousness enough to give prudence without fear or timidity.

"There is sufficient Self-Esteem to give assurance and self-reliance, and sufficient intellect to give practical common sense. That he is decidedly prompt and plucky, is evinced by both his phrenology and his physiognomy.

"The eyes are set well apart, and are prominent and expressive. The nose is long, full, and pointed, with no beef about it. The upper lip, long and full. The chin, long and prominent, the jaws strong and massive—more so than is represented in our engraving—and the neck rather short and large. The hair fine, but wiry and tough.

"The perceptive faculties, as a class, are large, and so are the reflectives. Causality, Comparison, Mirthfulness, Constructiveness, Form, Size, Weight, Order, Individuality, and Calculation are all large.

are all large.

"As a soldier, he would do his work quickly and thoroughly—leaving no stone unturned to accomplish a desired object. If he is not the most scrupulous of men, neither is he cruel or vindictive. On the contrary, he is kindly disposed. He is also confident and self-relying, respectful and affectionate. As a surgeon, he would do his work thoroughly and quickly, notwithstanding the groans of his patient. He has no vindictiveness nor malice, but is governed in his action by his best judgment, sanctioned by his moral sense, as to what is right and expedient. He is eminently a man for an emergency.

"Acquisitiveness is not large, and he may not fully appreciate the true value of property, but he would never keep the shilling so near the eye but what he might see the dollar beyond.

"Had he been educated for either of the learned professions, law would have been the first choice, or the most appropriate; surgery and medicine the second; theology the third. But he would have made an admirable navigator or explorer, a good railroad or business man, and is adapted to the life of a pioneer.

"He will probably rise highest and shine brightest in the calling in which he is now engaged. His organization and temperament are something like those of General Grant; and we are not surprised that he should have been selected by that officer for the station he now fills. He will not disappoint his friends or the people;



while his opponents will give him credit for being true to his trust, and for doing his work thoroughly and well."

BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, correspondent of the Chicago Journal, who was with him in the campaigns in the West, and at Mission Ridge, thus photographs him as he saw him at Washington:

"I had the pleasure, yesterday, of taking General Sheridan-little Phil.-by the hand, whom I had not seen since the morning after he went up Mission Ridge. He looks as brown as a nut and as tough as a hickory, and not a degree of Fahrenheit cooler than he looked when he was hobnobbing with Bragg's battery, and they let fly at him the whole six guns, showering him with earth. But no matter for that, he had made his record and the rascals were only sanding it. There is no waste timber about Sheridan, not much of him, physically, but snugly put together. A square face, a warm, black eye, a pleasant smile, a reach of under jaw, showing that 'when he will, he will, you may depend on't;' black hair, trimmed round like a gardenborder; no Hyperion curl about him any more than there was about Cromwell's troopers; and altogether impressing you with the truth that there is about as much energy packed away in about the smallest space that you ever saw in your life. Men ranging down from medium size to little, with exceptions enough to prove the rule, seem to carry the day among the heroes. Moses was something of a general, but no Falstaff; Alexander the Great and Peter the Great were little; Cromwell was no giant, and as for Nepoleon-why, what was he but 'the little Corporal?' Sheridan is a capital executive officer; perhaps he would be hardly equal to planning a great campaign; but, Jehu! wouldn't he drive it! With a good piece of his head behind his ears, and hardly reverence enough for a mandarin, he is not afraid of the face of clay. As chief of cavalry, he is indeed chief among ten thousand. Pleasant-voiced, mild-mannered, not given to long yarns, you would hardly suspect he is a thunderbolt in a charge, and an emphatic human syllable all over."

Gen. SHERIDAN was born of Irish parentage in Perry county, Ohio, in 1831. He was appointed to a Cadetship at West Point in 1848, and graduated there in June, 1853. In the same year he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 1st United States Infantry, and ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas, where he remained two years. In 1855 he was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the 4th United States Infantry. In July, 1855, he went to California and was appointed to the command of the escort of Lieut. WIL-LIAMSON, engaged in surveying a route for a proposed branch of the Pacific Railroad from San Francisco to the Columbia River, Oregon. In September, 1855, he was assigned to the command of a body of dragoons sent against the Takima Indians, in an engagement with whom, April 28, 1856, he distinguished himself. In May, 1856, he was in command of the Indian Reservation on the Coast of Range Mountains. In 1857 he received the compliments of Generalin-Chief Scott for adjusting a difficulty with the Coquillo Indians. In March, 1861, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the 13th United States Infantry, from which position he advanced, until in June, 1862, he became commander of the 2d Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi. In October, 1862, he was assigned the command of the 11th Division of the Army of the Ohio, was with BUELL and ROSECRANS in the West, commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, and on recommendation of ROSECRANS was made a Major-General Dec. 31, 1862. With his record since that time our readers are familiar.

JESUS.—The name of Jesus is not only light, but also food; it is likewise oil, without which all the food of the soul is dry; it is salt, unseasoned by which, whatever is presented to us is insipid; it is honey in the mouth, melody in the ear, joy in the heart, medicine to the soul; and there are no charms in any discourse in which his name is not heard.

Tarious Topics.

CHOICE OF COLOR IN DRESS.

M. CHEVRUEL, the Government Superintend ent of the dyeing department of the great Parisian manufactory of the celebrated Gobelin tapestries, has recently delivered a series of lectures at Paris on complexions and colors, full of valuable hints to our ladies. We quote :- "The pink of the complexion is brought out by a green setting in dress or bonnet; and any lady who has a fair complexion that admits of having its rose tint a little heightened, may make effective use of the green color, but it should be a delicate green, since it is of importance to preserve harmony of tone. When there is in the face a tint of orange mixed with brown, a brick red hue will result from the use of green; if any green at all be used in such a case, it should be dark. But for the orange complexion of a brunette, there is no color superior to yellow. This imparts violets to a fair skin, and injures its effect. A skin more yellow than orange has its yellow neutralized by the suggestion of the complement, and a dull white effect imparted. The orange skin, however, has its yellow neutralized, and the red left; so that the freshness of complexion is increased in dark-haired beauties. Blue imparts orange, which enriches white complexions and light flesh tints; it also, of course, improves the yellow hair of blondes. Blue, therefore, is the standard color for a brunette. But the brunette who has already too much orange in her face, must avoid setting in blue. Orange suits nobody. It whitens a brunette, but that is scarcely a desirable effect, and it is ugly. Red, unless when it is of a dark, to increase the effect of whiteness by contrast of tone, is rarely suitable in any close neighborhood to a lady's skin. Rose red destroys the freshness of a good complexion; it suggests

A MURDEROUS WEAPON.

THE New York papers state that the thieves and highwaymen who infest their thoroughfares have lately intrduced a new and murderous weapon from England, called the sand bag, the use of which is almost certain to produce instant

death. It is discribed as follows: "It is made of strong canvas, in the shape of a club, about twenty inches long, and from six to eight inches in circumferance. This bag or club is filled with closely packed fine sand, and weighs from five to ten pounds, and has great advantage over the ordinary club or bludgeon, brass knuckles or slung-shot. It will not rebound after a blow is struck, and it is said leaves no mark or bruise. When the victim is struck on the top of the head, and there is where the sand club is directed, he instantly sinks to the pavement with out a struggle, the result of concussion to the brain, and not even a bruise, which any ordinary blunt instrument makes, is to be discovered on the scalp of the victim after the sand club has preformed its fearful mission. A few of these instruments have already been found in the possession of desperate charcters, and their use and history confessed to the police. A victim of one of the sand clubs might be found dead in the street the next morning, and no doubt the verdict of a coroner's jury would be "cause of death unknown," or "died of apoplexy.

ENGLAND IN SAXON TIMES.

What a picture of the wild and fearful winters of ancient times is presented in the name our Saxon ancestors gave to January, which they called Wolf-month, on account of the ravages made by that animal at this dreary and desolate season of the year! Then our island abounded with huge morasses, swampy wastes, lonely moors, and vast tracts of dreary forest-land, and over these snowy solitudes, in the dark mid nights of winter, the howl of the wolf was heard,

as, ravenous for prey, he ventured nearer the Saxon huts, and prowled about the door-way o the habitation of man. Dismal and dangerous were the paths then traversed by the lonely wayfarer, for towns and villages lay long and wide apart, and there were but few roads, excepting the long, straight, but monotonous highways made by the Romans, or the broken and uncertain bridle paths which wound along the dangerous and precipitous banks of the rivers, or at best, in later times, the narrow ways traversed by the ancient merchants with their trains of pack-horses, who went carefully picking theirway through the storms and snow and darkness of winter. Even now in the vast wolds of Yorkshire, and over the wild broad marshes of Lincolnshire, there exists many a miry and dagerous cross-road, where even a traveler well acquainted with the country is, in winter, in momentary danger of foundering.

SMOKE FOR THE CURE OF WOUNDS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman recommends smoke as a cure for wounds in men and animals. He says:-"I cut my foot with an ax. The lady of the house, seizing the foot while it was yet bleeding freely, held it over a pan containing smoking tag-locks. In a few minutes the bleeding stopped, the smoke was removed and a bandage applied to protect it from accidental blows. The wound never suppurated, and consequently never pained me. I have seen the remedy tried in many similar cases, and always with the same result. Let the reader bear in mind that no liniment or salve, drawing or healing, should be applied. You have merely to smoke the wound well and nature will do the rest. I suppose the smoke of burning wood would produce the same results, but it would not be so manageable. There is a principle in the smoke of wool, which, when applied to the flesh, coagulates the albumen, thus rendering it unsusceptible of purtrefaction. The same principle stops bleeding by coagulating the blood. It promotes healing, and may be applied with decided benefit to all ulcers, wounds and cutaneous diseases."

JUNIUS DISCOVERED.

For many years it has been a mooted question s to who was the author of the famous "Junius" letters. At one time it appeared to be generally conceded that Sir Philip Francis was the author. It is now said that incontrovertible proofs exist that the author was Rev. Dr. James Wilmot, who is said to have been a convivial divine, but a ripe scholar and an able man. His niece, the celebrated Olivia Wilmot Serres, many years ago published a volume, in which she contended that the Doctor's claim to the authorship was established; and the late Mr. Beckford of Fonthill, is said to have given his opinion that Wilmot was Junius. Among the latter proofs of his identity with Junius are said to be some letters of Lord Chatham.

The Reviewer.

THE CULTURE OF THE OBSERVING FACULTIES in the Family and the School, or things about home; and how to make them instructive to the young. By WARREN BURTON. New York: Harper & Bros.

An important subject about which to write! And this little book seems to contain much practical good sense on this subject—suggestions which will greatly benefit every teacher and parent who may read them; and yield still greater benefit to pupils and children if teachers and parents put in practice the suggestions herein given. We have often thought that the best years of children's lives are the worst wasted by the practice of shutting them up in school-rooms, to learn words and abstract ideas without any effort on the part of the teacher to associate them with the objects in life with which they belong, and to which they should be applied. If this book render the reader of it more thoughtful on this subject, it will have done great good. For sale by D. M. Dewey.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, Correspondence, etc., of LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. Edited by CHARLES BEECHER. With Illustrations, In two volumes, New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have before us Vol. 2 of this Autobiograpy. This contains a fine steel portrait of Dr. Beecher, seated in his library. We have as yet been unable to read this second volume. The first was exceedingly interesting, giving us glimpses of life in the early time as seen from a theological standpoint. In this we shall probably learn how this "progressive" world looked in these later days, to the same eyes from the same standpoint. No one who knows anything of this remarkable family of Beechers will doubt that the interest of the first volume is sustained in the second.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES. By GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Architects. New York: Geo. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, 37 Park Row.

THOSE Of our readers who have asked us for a work of this kind, will be pleased with this one. The plans and suggestions contained in this book are practical, and will prove to be aids, at least, to those who are building in the country. Designs of Laborers', Gardeners', Farmers' and Suburban Cottages, of a Rural Church, Summer, Stable and Carriage, Ice and School Houses, together with plans and elevations of more pretentious residences, a Chapter on Gates and another on Balloon Frames, are embraced in this book.

PAMPHLETS, &c., RECEIVED .-- 1. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge of the State of New York.—2. Address of Hon. A. B. Conger before the Queens Co. Ag. Society, Oct. 5, 1864.——3. Catalogue of Books on Agriculture and Horticulture for sale by WM. Wood & Co., New York. —4. Copy of Act to establish the Cornell University, &c., from Hon. EZRA CORNELL; also from the same a report from the Regents of the University relative to the People's College, Havana, N. Y.—5. From E. W. SKINNER & Co., Madison, Wis., their Sorgo Handbook embracing a Treatise on the Northern Sugar Plant, its growth and manufacture. This firm manufacture excellent sugar cane mills, and this little book is valuable to all who may desire to cultivate sugar cane. -6. From APPLETON & Co., N. Y., Addenda to the Municipalist.

THE WAY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Kural Mew-Morker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Fireg 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 25, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

A NEWBERN (N. C.) dispatch of the 13th inst. says, officers just from the front state that an order was read to the troops Saturday evening last by General Cox, commanding, stating that they would be joined by Sherman's army in three days, which created great enthusiasm.

Gen. Cox's losses in the late three days' fighting amount in killed, wounded and missing to 2,000 men. The rebel loss is known to have been at least 3,000.

A rebel surgeon came in this morning and took the oath of allegiance. He says that Sherman's cavalry was at Troy, N. C., a few days since, and that one wing of his army was moving on Fayetteville, and one on Goldsboro.

Yesterday the Mayor of Kinston surrendered the city to our forces. The bridges were burnt to prevent our forces from crossing. The rebels retreated rapidly from Kinston to Goldsboro. The enemy left a number of their dead on the field before crossing the river, which we buried Many wounded, also, fell into our hands.

It was expected that Gen. Sherman would be in Goldsboro on the 20th.

The enemy made a charge on our works which was repulsed, and we captured the 46th N. C. rebel regiment.

Gen. Russell left for the front this morning. He received a communication from Gen. Sherman, via Wilmington. Gen. Sherman says, "We are all right!"

The prisoners taken by the rebels in front of Kinston have been re-captured.

Wilmington advices of March 10, say that the base of supplies for General Sherman's army, in view of his rapid movements northward, is to be established at Wilmington.

General Sherman's Chief Quartermaster had arrived at Wilmington, and all the transports and other vessels laden with supples have been ordered from both Charleston and Savannah, to rendezvous at New Inlet, S. C.

The exchange of prisoners, under the recent arrangement at Verona Landing, between Col. Mulford and the rebel agents, was progressing very rapidly.

The Herald's Washington special of the 15th. says the military situation to-night is supposed to be more promising than at any other period during the war. The Richmond papers are filled with doleful comments on the condition of affairs, which they represent as being desperate. Sheridan, they admit, has played mischief with their supplies, and fears are expressed that he will reach Burke's Station unopposed, and destroy the last link between Richmond and anywhere else.

It is believed here that Sheridan has already passed Burke's Station - the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg, and Richmond and Danville roads-and gone either to Sherman or Grant. This saves Grant the trouble of cutting the South Side road, and leaves Gen. Lee the alternative of starving or dividing his already depleted force and opening Richmond to a promenade for Grant.

Sherman's army is represented to be in most excellent health and condition. They have lived quite as sumptuously as on the Georgia march. At first, quarter rations of meat and other provisions were served, but the abundance found in the country soon rendered this unnecessary, and now only coffee and sugar are issued. Everything else was furnished by the foraging parties.

A communication was sent to Sherman on the 11th from Wilmington, by a courier, escorted by a regiment of cavalry. This was rendered necessary by the strong parties of rebel scouts and guerrillas on the approaches to Wilmington. Sherman's couriers narrowly escaped, and were driven to make a detour of forty miles. They represent the people dwelling along the route as strongly favoring the Union, and anxious for the appearance of the National Army.

A dispatch from General Grant to the Secretary of War, dated the 16th inst., says he is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Sherman, the 12th, at Fayetteville, N. C. He describes his army in good health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. Hardee keeps in his front at a respectful distance. At Columbia he destroved the arsenal and railroad establishments,

In Fayetteville he found 20 pieces of artillery

and much other material.

got in the rear of Kilpatrick's headquarters, and surprised and captured all the staff but two officers. Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men. and drove the enemy with great loss, re-capturing all that he had lost. The rebels left 86 dead on the field.

Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our troops are in the best possible condition, and are ready to move at any time as occasion may require.

According to advices from City Point of the 18th inst., the Confederate Congress adjourned that day.

Vigorous efforts are being made at Richmond for the organization of colored troops.

The N. Y. Times special from the Army of the Potomac of the 15th, says that great activity prevailed in the rebel camps,-large masses of troops apparently preparing for some important movement.

It was believed the rebels had mined our works in the center of the line near the Appomattox. Our engineers are investigating the matter.

The Herald's correspondent of the latest date savs the movement of Grant's army depends only upon the weather.

Gen Sheridan's cavalry is reported to have arrived at the White House on the Pamunky, at noon of Saturday. Some details of his late movements are given in the destruction of bridges and other rebel property, which show him to be successfully accomplishing his work.

We have late advices from Charleston, S. C. Recruiting of colored men in that city was brisk. Four blockade runners had run into Charleston harbor recently, and were captured. Rebel deserters were constantly coming into Gen. Gilmore's lines.

It is thought that the torpedoes placed in Charleston harbor by the rebels have been washed seaward, as none have been found. The only obstruction is a line of piles just above Fort Sumter, with a passage way wide enough to admit vessels. No difficulty is experienced in going through.

From the South-west.

THE following paragraphs are taken from the Richmond Whig:

MOBILE, March 4.—This city is strongly menaced. Gen. Maury has issued a circular advising the people to prepare for the expected attack. He urges the non-combatants to leave.

The Exchange Commissioners yesterday evening received information of the arrival in the bay of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. They are expected here to-day. Major Cowell will effect such arrangements as will embrace all priseners captured in the Departments.

MOBILE, March 5.—One hundred and seventysix exchanged army and navy prisoners arrived in this city last night.

MOBILE, March 11. — Fourteen vessels more were added to the fleet to-day, making twentyone in sight of the city.

Great activity prevails with the enemy in the lower bay. There is every indication of an early attack. The enemy have fired a few shots at both shores.

The Federals in the vicinity of Mobile are expecting that the city will soon be evacuated by the rebela

From Baton Rouge of March 9, we learn that the cavalry expedition sent from that place by Mai.-Gen. Herron had been heard from. They have had some heavy skirmishing, in which were lost ten or fifteen men, killed or wounded, and inflicting a loss on the rebels of thirty or forty, and some prisoners, including two officers. Our cavalry was under the immediate command of Gens. Bailey and Davis.

Information received from Meridian, states that the rebel Gen. Forrest was at Macon, Ga., last month, in command of 15,000 men. Great activity prevailed in that Department, and Forrest was rapidly adding to and organizing his forces.

Great fears are entertained of a crevasse opposite New Orleans which would prove very destructive should it occur.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE London Times of March 4, says the influence of the success at Charleston can hardly be exaggerated. The moral effect cannot but be most powerful in the conduct of the war. It seems that the population of the South-eastern States is not able to oppose the march of the Federal army. The advance from Savannah to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the one from Atlanta to Savannah. The fall of Charleston is a victory which will recompense the Federals for many labors, and encourage them to pursue with renewed vigor the conquest of the South. It believes that although the South is now virtually shut out from the world, it will continue to show unabated obstinacy in defiance.

The Daily News contents itself by editorially detailing the operations of Gen. Sherman in a strain of eulogy.

The Morning Post argues that Charleston has heen evacuated as a strategic necessity, and says Sherman's movements have been characterized by foresight and accurate calculations which have obtained results which place him in the foremost rank of the Generals of the present day. The fall of Charleston caused much sensation. Its commercial effect was the advance of two per cent. in United States bonds, and a decline of four per cent. in the Confederate loan.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Columbia, and the concentration of garrisons, will strengthen the hands of Beanregard and Hardee and Hill, but the Confederates are placed in a position of exceeding danger, from which it will require greater genius than ever Lee and Davis have as It is reported that two brigades of the enemy | yet exhibited, to extricate them. The purpose

of Grant becomes more obvious as the campaign proceeds. He holds Lee fast and thus paralyzes the strongest arm and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confederacy.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Commissioners of Emigration have directed the Attorney to prosecute the captains and owners of vessels bringing convicts to the port of New York.

ISAAC R. CLARK of Northampton, Mass., is feeding 11 pairs of fat cattle, half of which will average 4,000 pounds per pair. All are for the New York market.

ONE of Garibaldi's Generals has been arrested in New Haven for keeping a barber shop open on Sunday, and was discharged because he did not talk English.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture of the blockade runners Deer Prize, Monagnock and others, in Charleston harbor on the 18th of February.

THE Troy Times announces that Secretary Seward has appointed Colonel James B. McKean, of Saratoga, a special envoy to Honduras, to make a treaty with that Government.

THE Governor of Vermont called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, a short time since, for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Our army is not the first that has been troubled by desertions. Mr. O'Rielly recently stated in Parliament that more than 25,000 men ran away from the British army during the Crimean war.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Springfield Republican says:—"General Butler's commission as Major-General expires in a short time, and he will then probably be quietly mustered out of the service."

It looks as if there was a panic in Richmond. One-third of the members of the rebel Congress have picked up their duds and skedaddled. At which the Richmond papers are very wroth and vigorously cry "shame."

THE percentage of deaths among the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Ohio, has been two and a half per cent. The percentage o deaths among the Union prisoners South has been twenty-five per cent.

SEVEN hundred bounty jumpers and seventeen substitute brokers were arrested Saturday at Hoboken, after having enlisted at a bogus recruiting station. After being put in irons they were sent to Governor's Island.

BISHOP TIMON announces that "Ireland's great and holy Patron Saint's Festival, on the 17th of March, will this year be put off to the 22d of March, on account of an occurring feast of higher rate for that Friday in Lent."

A sufficient number of contrabands joined General Sherman during his great march through Georgia, to organize ten new colored regiments already, with an overplus from which a couple more regiments may yet be raised.

"CARLETON," of the Boston Journal, procured the slave auction block of Charleston, and intends to have Governor Andrew make a speech from it. He also brought home the locks from the iron doors of the slave pen.

THE Richmond Examiner thinks that Gen. Sherman is "getting to the end of his triumphs." It is recorded that Alexander got to the end of his, but he sat down and cried hecause there was no room for further proceed-

BRIGHAM Young, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, at the beginning of the present session, manifests considerable anxiety to get into the Union. He gives a glowing picture of the moral and mental prosperity of the

THE Northern States of Mexico are still held by the partisans of Juarez, the capital of whose Government is situated at the city of Chihuahua. Juarez has issued a proclamation declaring his determination to maintain the Republic.

A LABORER in the Treasury building, Washington, named Davis, while engaged in sweeping the building on Saturday, found a package containing \$170,000, which, with rare honesty for these degenerate times, he returned to Secretary McCulloch.

ARRANGEMENTS are making at the Imperial Library, at Paris, for placing at the disposal of the public on Sundays a room containing a selection of forty thousand volumes, for the special benefit of those persons who cannot attend on week days.

THE Louisville Journal says :- "The passage of the negro army bill at Richmond, now certain to take place, strikes slavery forever from the soil of this continent. It will have no more existence than the old system of servitude under the administration of Moses.

THE new electoral law in Victoria, Australia, gives vetes to all women who pay municipal rates, and, at the last election, they availed themselves of their new power. It is reported that they voted very well, and favored educated candidates, as might have been expected.

A BOARDING-HOUSE next door to the Spotts wood Hotel, advertises in the Examiner of the 9th to accommodate persons visiting Richmond with board and lodging at \$35 per day. Single meals-dinner \$15, breakfast and supper each, \$10. The proprietor promises good board and comfortable rooms at those reasonable rates.

A singular case has come to light in Boston. A staff officer in the United States service stole thirteen thousand dollars in government bonds, and forwarded them to his mother at South Boston for safe keeping. A daughter-in-law of the mother discovered the money and stole it. Officers of the law stepped in, and the money was found at last in the clothing of the daughter.

List of New Advertisements.

The Soldier's Casket—C W Alexander.
Collection of Flower Seeds—McElwain Bros.
Great Sale of Watches and Jewelry—A H Rowen & Co.
Scrofula, Consumption, &c—Wm R Prince.
Farm for Sale—G B Worthington.
Trees, Piants, &c—Prince & Co.
Produce Commission House—W & McClure & Co.
Choice Instrumental Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Decorating Cemetery Plats—Prince & Co.
Apple Trees, &c., for Sale—McCarthy & Flower.
A Well Paying Business—E G Storke.
Onion Seeds, &c—Prince & Co.
Herdsman.

Onion Seeds, & — Prince & Co.
Herdsman,
Trees Wanted—C & Hamilton.
Apple Trees—E Ware Sylvester.
Goodrich's Seedling Potatoes—F Sutton.
Old Kinderhook Nurseries—John W Lyon.
Fresh Apple Seeds—McCarthy & Flower.
Secret Art of Catching Fish—J E Holmes.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Our Young Folks-Ticknor & Fields. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- There are 235,249 school children in Maine. - Philadelphia and Pittsburg have Petroleum pa-
- A New Bedford man has just drawn \$40,000 in a
- lottery.
- Brigham Young is said to be the father of over 100 children. - Switzerland sent 7,500,000 gallons of Absinthe to
- Paris last year.
- Cyrus P. Bradley, the noted Western detective, died at Chicago the 6th inst.
- Works of art of the value of over \$454,000 were exported from Rome in 1864.
- James Redpath is to be editor of the Charleston Mercury, revived and regenerated.
- The expenditures of Canada for 1864 were \$10,-587,142; the income was \$11,170,966.
- New Bedford is the richest city in Massachusetts, in proportion to the number of voters.
- There are about 8,600 Chinamen in San Francisco and in California at large about 45,000. - Gen. Hood is in Richmond. It is said he will go
- abroad. His fiancee, Miss Preston, is in Paris. - Mr. Lincoln is the first President re-elected since
- 1833, when Andrew Jackson was re-inaugurated. - Ciprian Risaud is worth over a million dollars
- and is the richest colored man in the United States. - Portland, Oregon, is the wealthiest city on the
- Pacific coast according to its number of inhabitants. - A lady in Chaplin, Ct., 40 years of age, has read the Bible through 40 times, and Scott's Commentary
- The Michigan Central road earned the 2d week in February 1864, \$63,690; in 1865, \$67,094; increase \$3,404. - Fifteen thousand people have visited Miss Hos-
- mer's Zenobia at Boston, and the interest is undiminished. - Within two years endowments to the amount of
- \$1,571,000 have been given to our colleges and theological schools. - The United States pays \$704,365 for this year's
- public printing, and Illinois pays \$140,000. Some Sucker has a fat job. - Fifteen young female physicians were graduated from the New York Medical College for women on
- Wednesday last. - The amount appropriated by Congress for the new custom house at Portland Me., and to be expended this year, is \$125,000.
- Pierre Soule, ex-Senator of the United States and ex-rebel ambassador, left Havana early the present month for Vera Cruz.
- Gen. Pillow, of Mexican war ditch fame, is now Commissary General of prisoners in rebeldom, vice 'Hog" Winder died.
- They count up seventy days of consecutive sleighing at Hartford, and say that this hasn't been equaled by any winter except 1835-6. — The public streets of Virginia City, the chief town
- of Nevada, were lighted with gas, for the first time, on the night of January 31st. -In two Philadelphia wards the drafted men have
- concluded to give a fancy dress ball in honor of the country calling them to battle. - Miss Julia Cobb, sister of Sylvanus Cobb, com-
- mitted suicide in Wisconsin a few days ago by hanging herself in her father's cellar. - Chief Justice Chase, in a speech at Washington. declared for negro suffrage, but also for education as
- preliminary and preparatory to it. - A well-preserved skeleton of an Indian in a sit-
- opening for its eyes. Cuts were made and a pair of bright ones were found underneath.
- A three cent copper coin has been ordered, and by law to be a legal tender up to 60 cents. The three cent postal currency is to be withdrawn,
- The coal monopolists of Rochester, N. Y., have been presented to the grand jury for indictment, for combining to maintain exorbitant prices. - American silver is such a "nuisance" in Canada
- that the proposal is made to put a discount of 20 or 25 per cent on it to drive it from circulation. - Capt. R. T. Lincoln, son of the President, left
- Washington for the front, under orders to report to Lieut.-Gen. Grant for service upon his staff. - Paulsen, the chess player, has been very successful during his tour through Germany. He has won 39
- games out of 49, drawing 7 and losing but 3. - The Bangor (Me.) Times says that one hunting party brought three tuns of deer meat into that city, last week, from the Mattawamkeag settlement.
- A bill to tax old bachelors for the benefit of the vidows and children of deceased soldiers, was rejected in the Maryland House of Delegates the other day. - Two sons of the late Duke of Newcastle had a
- fight with carving knives recently in a London Club House, and the youngest was killed by his brother. - A rebel lady in Newton, Va., boasts of having made money enough by selling pies to Union soldiers,
- last summer, to paper her kitchen with greenbacks. - At Providence, R., I., the total quantity of rain and melted snow which fell in 1864 was 36.38 inches,
- which is 4.48 inches less than the average of 33 years. - So dense was the fog in London on the 21st of January, that in several of the suburban districts the Post-office letter-carriers could not deliver the letters.

MARRIED.

IN TOWNSAND, N. Y., March 12th, 1865, by Rev. M. E. ARKILLS, Mr. LYSANDER BEVERLY, of Elgin, Ill., and Miss ANNIE M. TRACY, of Dix, N. Y.

Special Antices

ASK YOUR FATHER To subscribe for the charming New Magazine called

Our Young Folks

and have it sent to your address. It is especially devoted to the amusement and instruction of Boys and GIRLS, and is filled with interesting STORIES, SKETCH-ES, and POEMS, by the best authors, and illustrated with Fine Drawings. Terms, \$2.00 per year; to clubs much less. Send 20 cents for a specimen number, to TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH.
WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 21, 1865.

It is useless to attempt to give market quotations this week, for there are none. The flood has prevented the arrival of produce; and had it arrived, the flood in the city would have prevented transactions. The streets are a scene of confusion and disorder. The chief effort now is to repair damages. With the damage done to the bridges and roads in the country hereabouts, it is probable that the produce which arrives here first will command good prices, notwithstanding the deranged condition of the markets consequent upon the fall of gold and consequent fall of speculators.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton, 57@58c. Flour, \$9.60 @9.90 for superfune; \$10@10.20 for extra State; \$10.25@10.50 for choice State; \$9.0@10.85 for super Western; \$10.18 @10.25 for extra do; \$10.50@10.75 for shipping brands; \$10.18 @10.25 for extra do; \$10.50@10.75 for shipping brands; \$10.18 @11.40 for Canadian. Wheat, \$1.90 for Chicago spring, Rye quiet, and bariety dull. Corn firm at \$1.95 for common white. Oats dull at \$1.05@1,06 for Western. Port, 22.25@33.25. Lard, 17@194c. Butter, 19@2c for Ohlo, and 18@62c for State. Cheese, 14@22c. Eggs, 76@32c for fresh.

Iresh.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Flour, \$8.50 for Canada spring extra; \$11 for extra Indiana white. Wheat, no quotations. Corn, \$1@1.23. Oats, 75c. Barley, \$1.50. Peas, \$1.65@1,70. Beans, \$2,15@2.25. Clover seed, \$14,50@17. Timothy seed, \$4,50@5,50. Fork, \$35@36. Hams, 19@22%c.—Lard, 22@22%c. Butter, 25@30c. Cheese, 20@23c. Green apples, \$5@6 \$ bbl., dried do, 11%@12c. Eggs, 25@30c.—Pelts, \$2,25@3,50.—Courier.

Pelts, \$2,25@2,50.—Courier.

TURONTO, March 17.—Flour, \$4,05@4,75. Fall wheat, at \$1@55c \$ bushel; spring do. \$4@57c. Barley, \$8@5c. Peas, \$6@30c. Oats, \$4@46c. Ryc, 60c. Buckwheat, 40c. Tares, \$90c@\$1.10. Butter, 16@20c. Cheese, 10%311½. Eggs, 20@25c. Ham, 10%@12½c. Bacon, \$3@9. Lard, 11@12c. Tallow, 6,8@4%c. Apples, \$1,5@43,5%c. Potatoes, 30@35c \$ bu. Carrots, 20c. Turnips, 15c. Beef, 4@10c. Mutton, 6@8c. Pork, 6@7½c. Hay, \$14@21. Straw, \$9@13. Clover seed, \$6,75@7. Timothy seed \$2@3.—Globe.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Beeves received, 5,400 against 5,823 last week. Sales range at \$10,50623 \$180 ns. Cows and Calves, received, 156. Sales, at \$406100 each. Veal calves, received, 645. Sales range at 10,6614. \$3 s. Sheep and Lambs received, 9,916 against 12,348 last week. Sales at \$6,50615. Swine, received, 5,899 against 4,618 last week. Sales at \$136,018,75.

Sales at \$18@18,75.

ALBANY, March 20.—A telegram says:—Owing to the detentions on the New York Central Railroad in consequence of the inundation no stock trains have arrived since Thursday, and the total supply on sale for the week only reached 1,000, leaving some 1,500 still to come and which can scarcely arrive in time for the week? New York market. Because of the small supply holders have advanced prices one-half cent. per pound and 400 or 500 have changed hands at the advance. Nothing doing in sheep or hors.

sheep or hogs.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, March 16.—Beever, range at \$8,50@16. Oren, \$150@275 \$ part. Milch Cows. \$40@125. Sheep and Lambs, 9@12/30 \$ \$. Swine, \$12@18. TORONTO, March 17—First class cattle, from \$565.50 \, \$100 \text{ hs, dressed weight; 2nd do, \$4.2564.75; inferior, \$363.50. Calves, \$465 each, but very few in market. Sheep, \$465 each per car load. Yearlings \$363.50.—Giobe.

1857. W. S. MCCLURE & CO., 1865. PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 250 Fulton Street, New York. Reference - New York National Echange Bank, N. Y. Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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100: 200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$50 to \$85; 500 Silver Vatches, \$25 to \$50. Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Corentine Mosaic, 1st. Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, cold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve uttons, Sets of Stude, Neck Chains, Vest Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Silver isskets and FINE JEWELRY of every description, of the best make and latest styles, WORTH \$500,000. Baskets and FINE JEWELRY of every description, of the best make and latest styles, WORTH \$500,000] Among those who have acknowledged the receipt from us of GIFTS valued at over \$100,00, drawn since the first of January, 1865, the following kindly permit their names to be used:—Robert H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., Melodeon, value \$155; Mrs. Tappen, 16 York St., Brooklyn, Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss E. F. Dickerson, Binghamton, N. Y., Melodeon, value \$100; Mr. E. H. Stone, 52 Tenth St., N. Y., Plano, value \$350; Miss Teress Miller, Scranton, Fa., Dismond Ring, value \$175; Wm. T. Willis, West 22d St., N. Y., Diamond Cluster Pln, value \$200; Miss Ellen Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value \$125; Dr. J. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting-cased Watch, value \$150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Plano, value \$256; Mrs. D. H. Farwell, Dubqueg, Iowa, Diamond Ear-drops, value \$250. Many persons throughout the country, who have drawn valuable gifter from us, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list.

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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.

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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 class Jobber of Notions in New York, Philadelphia or Boston.

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Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and yend this GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT,

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT, throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Facino 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 horses, can spade six to eight acress per dey, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when forked.

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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

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

WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF US. Messrs. Arrandale & Co., have long been personally known to us, and we believe them to be every way worthy of public confidence.—N. Y. Scottish American Journal, June 11, 1861.

Worlay of phone confidence—1. 1. Leaves a Mourial, June 11, 1861.

We have inspected, at the office of Arrandale & Co.'s Agency for European Manufacturing Jeweiry, a large assortment of fashionable and valuable jeweiry of the newest putterns. 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. Albion, Sept. 3, 1864.

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

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. Gentlement an also be thus engaged.—

N. Y. Sunday Mercury, Aug. 14, 1864.

In our columns the reader will find an advertisement of Arrandale & Co.'s Gift Distribution of watches, jeweling and silver-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, [Levistown.) Aug. 17, 1861.

The British Whig of Kingston, C. W., says, Nov. 26 1864, one of our lady subscribers became an agent fur 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, Brace-letz, etc., which have been sent by Arrandale & Co., to this place for \$1 each.—Angelica Reporter, N. Y. State, Fèb. 15, 1466.

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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!

Opal and other stones.

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10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils.

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"Hair bars & balls 5 5000

5000 Ladies' Gilt and Jet Buckles... 5 " 15 "
5000 " " " " Hair bars & balls 5 " 10 "
ARRANDALE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents,
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Announce that all of the above list of goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, through the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of Valuable Jewelry, originally intended for the English market, has been sent off for sale in this country, AND MUST ES SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE!
Under these circumstances, ARRANDALE & CO., acting as agents for the principal European manufacturers, have resolved upon a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the following regulations:
Oertificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up, and mixed: and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring or any set of Jewelry on our list for Ora DOLLAR.

Send 25 Cents for Certificate.

Send 25 Cents for Certificate. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forward-ing the Certificates, paying postage and doing the busi-ness, 25 cents each, which must be inclosed when the Cer-tificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; 11 for \$2; 36 for \$3; 56 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 in cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts of st. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. 790-4t ARRANDALE & CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS. The subscribers, yielding to the solicitations of many Mannfacturers of Horse Rakes, have at length completed arrangements for furnishing Rake Teeth of any shape desired, bent and tempered to any pattern.

We have no hesitation in assuring Rake Mannfacturers that they can now rely upon procuring from us good reliable Teeth, of very superior temper, and in any quantity, on short notice.

We furnish, in addition to the ordinary sizes of Round Teeth, Sprout's Patent Shape Teeth, for which we have the exclusive right of manufacture.

Below we same present List of Sizes:

7-16 Inch Reund

7-16 Inch Round 13-33 " " 3-8 " " Sprout's Patent

Extra price for all Teeth over 5 feet in length, also when a coil 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 more elastic.

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We also furnish Rake Steel to order, cut to lengths, at lowest market rates.

Respectfully,
HUSSEY, WEILIS & Co., Manufacturers of Best Refined and all descriptions of Cast Steel.

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[781-181]

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MERICAN

Emigrant Company.

OFFICE:

No. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

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

INCORPORATED WITH A

CIRCULAR.

Office of the American Emigrant Company, DES MOINES, IOWA, JAN., 1865.

The American Emigrant Company has hereto fore offered its lands in Monona County, in this State, to settlers at \$2.50 per acre, and contracts of sale at that price have been made with numbers of persons who propose sottling upon the lands. Having lately associated with other parties who have planned 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 five hundred settlers—farmers and mechanics from other States and sections of our own country, of such a character as to aid in such an enterprise, and to value and reap its peculiar advantages. This number of persons, with the ten or fifteen hundred people already residing there, and the still greater number which it is believed such a colony with the proposed advantages, will inevitably draw around itself, will form the basis on which may be built all the institutions—social, educational, political and religious—to which the industrious farmers and mechanics of the Northern States are accustomed. The present population of the county is of a desirable character, and thus reinforced will aid in securing these advantages.

all the institutions—social, educational, political and religious—to which the industrious farmers and mechanics of the Northern States are accustomed. The present population of the county is of a desirable character, and thus reinforced will aid in securing these advantages.

In order to aid in the immediate accompilatinent of this end, this Company, on the application of the parties referred to, and for the special purpose of securing at ones the objects sought, has consented to sell its lands in that county until the first of July next, to such persons smay settle upon them by that time, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and at the same time to re-pay to such persons as have contracted to purchase at the former price, one dollar per acre, provided such persons actually settle upon the lands as soon as the first of July next.

The Company sell lands to none but actually settle upon the lands as soon as the first of July next.

The Lands are choice for farm purposes, and admirably situated for stock and wool growing. We furnish timber to all settlers. Water is abundant. No better bottom lands or rolling prairie can be found. On all sales of prairie land we give extended credit if desired. Althe elements of good society, and of good farming communities, can be here found, and every new settler of good habits and upright life — whatever may be his religious or political affinities—will be made welcome.

All who meet this circular, and who may wish to avail themselves of this offer, are requested to address the undersigned at Des Moines City at once, stating the number of acres of land wanted, the number of persons in his family, old and young, and the time when he can remove into the county. I need not say it is desirable for the purposes of this year's farm labor that persons going on to the lands should go early, say as early as the first of May. Laborers can find employment there. A good many can take lands to cultivate for the first year—on shares. Many can get early breaking done, and the earlier the

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- WOOD

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WAITING AT HOME.

REPLY TO JAS. G. CLARK'S "WOUNDED." BY ANNIE HERBERT.

HARRY WARE, when day was over. Down the old path wet with dew, Where the starlight kissed the clover, Waiting long I thought of you; Waiting while the winds caressed me, Passing, o'er the flowers to roam, Dreaming that again you blessed me, And our armies had come home.

HARRY WARE, life's visioned glory Changed to shadows still and cold, When they told the tearful story How you slept beneath the mold; There your head lies low forever, In the silence and the gloom. And your step will echo never, When our armies all come home

HARRY WARE, I see you lying On the red field of the fray. Calling me when faint and dying, And I can but kneel and pray; Well I know you died with glory, For the flag of Freedom's dome. But through tears I see it waving, When our armies all come home

HARRY WARE, I linger lonely, Till the deathless morn shall glow, Waiting for your dear voice only, Calling soft for me to go: Like a bird this hope sings gladly In my heart, where'er I roam, And I will not mourn too sadly, When our armies all come home

Story Teller. The

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CELESTIA AND TOM IN CHICAGO. How they "Astonished the Natives."

BY JENNIE BUCKBEE.

How Mr. Toogood tossed, fruitlessly, upon his pillow. On Change, he was fertile in expedients. But he had a new case - the problem of "poor relations," to solve. This inevitable skeleton, in his golden closet, had appeared to him unexpectedly. True, he might have anticipated it; for his sister had died a year since, leaving children. But now, his sister's husband had died - bankrupt! What less, would be expected of Hon. Mr. Todgood, than to provide for these helpless orphans? Now, a man with inborn integrity, finds it difficult enough to soothe Mrs. GRUNDY. But the being one thing, and seeming another, is an unnatural process, and put this man to his wit's end. Like most other social hypocrites, he was a coward, and stood in mortal awe of Mrs. GRUNDY. Now Mrs. Grundy is not to be hoodwinked, which made it much harder for him, being of defective conscience. So, although pitifully transparent, he thought he had the old lady effectually blindfolded; and, to keep her so, and at the same time make permanent discount of these encumbrances, was what disturbed his digestion on this particular night. At length, some anodyne of decision seems to have settled over him. His nerves relax, the region of wakefulness is passed, and villainy slumbers. But knavery is vigilant An unquiet conscience, breeds ever unrest. Outbursts of the unconscious tongue, being truthful revelations of a heart, which beats in disguise for the daylight world. Too much disturbed, to be incoherent, his mutterings were in full, articulate, vowels and consonants; unmindful that

"If I send these young ones to the poor house. I shall be mobbed. If I send them to the Orphan Asylum, I shall be ex-communicated. If I don't do anything with them they'll be racing all over the country in rags, publishing me. (TOOGOOD! your character stands too high for that!) If I put them out to trades they'll be running here in sunbonnets and cowhide boots, disgracing me. Humph! What have I ever done to be tormented with poor relations?" groaned the good man, swearing very easily in his sleep.

there were clear young ears, within the next

room, with but a full, well meaning ventilator

between!

Here an echoing voice interrupted him in his vagaries. "Why! Toogood! it's easy enough to get rid of these paupers. Send them off. Out of the country. Out of hearing. Put them

"A capital idea Mrs. Toogood! But suppose they should come back?"

"They'll not come back if you hear to me." "Well! it takes a woman to devise," now yawning himself fully awake. "But I was just dreaming. There's that girl; she's pretty. Fix

her up, I shouldn't be much ashamed of her!" "Yes! indeed! bring her up to eclipse our girls! Never! If there's a good match to be had, I want my girl to stand the first chance. If CHARLES hadn't been so literary and bought so many books and pictures, he needn't have failed. Here, we have done nothing but drudge, and earn money, money, money, and now must needs spend it on these little wretches! Put them out, I say! Off-somewhere! You can

give out that they are away to be educated." At this, the deep solitude of the next room was disturbed by a slight rustle, the deep darkness penetrated, by the clenching of a little fist. A stout heart was resolving not to be "put out."

"But they might make trouble for us afterward," soliloquized Mr. Toogood; "hang around begging, and betray us. I have a great mind to keep that boy and put him in the store. He might be useful to me."

"No! No! man! If you keep one, you'll have the other cousining around, mortifying CELESTIA and TOM. Better march them off,

bag and baggage."

They are too proud a race to cousin, I be the future it must be fable, not history. An replied Mr. Toogood. "The boy was Arabian Night's nursery tale of a magic city -[To be continued.

fierce as Nero, when I told him to sell his mother's picture."

The next morning at breakfast, Hon. Mr. Toogood announced that the family would adjourn to the back parlor, as he had something to say to them. When all were duly seated, he began by announcing to the orphans that he was about to take a journey, and they must prepare to accompany him. Proceeding to tell them that he was going to find places for them, he harrangued them, monkishly, upon their respective Christian duties, as brother and sister, upon the deep gratitude they should feel in possessing such a good uncle and aunt, to look out for them; and ended by declaring that few, very few, were left as well off as they! During this fervent exhibition the children sat mute as statutes; but the glistening eye, the compressed lips of the boy, betokened a purpose. When his uncle had finished speaking he quietly arose, and taking his little sister by the hand, merely bowed, and turned to leave the room. Astonished, and alarmed, his uncle did not recover his speech until the children were fairly in the hall, when, following them to the door he inquired,

"Where are you going, boy?"

"To be a man, sir," replied his nephew. At that instant a ring at the door announced a visitor, and, during the confusion that ensued, the children passed out. After leaving his uncle's door, GEORGE MANLY left the main thoroughfare, taking, in his way the most obscure streets, wandering, on and on, undetermined what to do or where to go. His uncle, he knew would be indefatigable in his search, and, rather than fall in his hands, he would starve! They were now far out into the country. GEORGE had alternately led and carried his little sister until his strength was well nigh exhausted. In this sad emergency, without a friend in the world, or a place to lay his head, the boy was yet undaunted. As he stopped a moment, to rest, he kneeled, and prayed to GoD, for strength to protect and provide for his little orphan sister. As he walked on and emerged from a little thicket, he came upon a collection of buildings, and a railroad depot, where he had often stopped with his father, and bethought him, at once, of taking the cars at this place, a move certain to elude his uncle's vigilance. He had some money, saved during prosperous times; with this, he at once bought a ticket and went on board a train going West. In the same car with George, and near him, sat three gentlemen conversing, animatedly, on various topics. From a mere casual glance at the children, the attention of these gentlemen was soon attracted by the manly deportment of the boy, and his tender care of his baby sister. Here was no ordinary case. A boy, apparently not twelve years old, betraying in every look and tone the refinement of high breeding, traveling alone, and unprotected, with a child-sister, and caring for her with all the charm and grace of a mother.

"A very good mamma, you make, sir!" approvingly remarked the eldest of the three as GEORGE had just finished making an impromptu bed for his sister, who, unconscious of her desolation, was now sleeping the careless sleep of childhood.

"She has no mother, sir," replied the boy, briefly.

"Ah! orphans! Going to Chicago?" inquired the eldest; a fatherly, Howard-like appearing gentleman.
"I don't know, sir!"

Here was a case for philanthropy! Orphans, traveling alone, they knew not whither! No amount of taciturnity could discourage Mr. TRUE, (the eldest gentleman,) when his sympathies were enlisted. He soon drew from the reserved boy the whole of his sad story.

"Well! my boy!" said he, when the former had finished speaking, you are just the man I want. I am in need of just such a piece of pluck as you are, in my counting-room. Now, if you will go with me, and prove to be as good as you promise, you shall not be sorry."

"And my sister, sir?"

"Shall be where you can see, and make pillows for her every day, if you wish." The frank, benevolent expression of his new found friend, won the boy. He promised.

A few long days and nights, during which the boy scarce left his sister, ever assisted in his care by young ARTHUR GRAY, who furnished all his spare baggage for the little FANNIE's comfort; his shawl serving as her bed-quilt by night, his satchel of dainties as her dessert-box by day - and the "Detroit, Jackson, Ann Arbor," of the Michigan Central are passed. At last, the spires of the Great Western Metropolis dot the distant prairie horizon. To GEORGE's new eyes, this great prairie, this unvarying, monotonous sea, this quaint key to Chicago, unbroken by a solitary hill, unenlivened by a picturesque valley, or flowing cascade, was wonderful. To ARTHUR, it was more than wonderful,—it was marvelous!

The most original conception, cannot picture a prairie; all angular and exact as it is; as though a great plane had graded nature for some grand purpose of art, yet gorgeous with its purple and gold of floral gems, its green canvass stretched at tasteful interval, with dotting white cottages, with their little neat chimnies and park-like surroundings.

Gliding on from the New World Plateau, into the city of iron and marble, as by aerial magic, our travelers were bewildered. Their minds could scarce comprehend the newness, the unsurpassed momentum with which this new craft, had shot into the cycle of Western cities, darting like a meteor by them all, and whirling on the pivot of its great water wheels, with Marslike velocity. And as they listened to Mr. TRUE's relation of how he found it a fort with a few log huts, a few years since, and left it a great city a few months since, it seemed not detail, but magic - an Alhambric romance. Today a trader's landing, to-morrow a city. To

which sprang up in a day. Cinderella's wand, might have transformed an Indian trysting place, an American fort of two or three huts, in a space of less than twenty years, to a golden city, with its palaces of marble and iron, its great web of machinery, railways and shipping, its Babylonic hum of all nations.

Young as he was, something of all this dawned upon the vigorous mind of George. Not comprehensive, certainly, but a vague sense of wonder at attainments, where he had wantonly more than half believed all was Indians, woods, and bears! True, his geography taught him plainly enough -"Chicago is a thriving city of -- inhabitants;" but, with his schoolmates, he forgot that in his little Eastern synonym for "Out West" - woods!

Mr. TRUE's carriage was in waiting at the depot. The tumultuous sea of grimpant mortals, the deafening, Babylonic din, as they were obliged to grapple their way to the carriage, in no wise dismayed George. It was not new to him.

"Show our friends the city, first," said Mr. TRUE to the coachman, as he sprang into the carriage.

Majestically the elegant carriage lumbered through busy South Water, up and down, through the glitter of Lake and Clark, the ceaseless clatter of Randolph, out to the charming Union Park suburb; then back, through the breadth of State, on to Cottage Grove Avenue: thence to Douglas Place, and finally (for two of the gentlemen) a moment's tarry at the famed Tremont, where ARTHUR GRAY and his uncle were registered. Thence on through the angularity and brick statliness to Wabash, where Michigan Avenue—the Boulevard of Chicago—is reached. George could not repress a smile at his primitive idea of "Western Woods," when this majestic street, dawned upon him !- regal in its wealth. Gothamite in its architecture. flanked on one side by all that the constructive power of art can make wonderous; on the other. by the supreme but unaffected simplicity of nature, in one of her most sublime phases-that of a resplendent gem, set in cities and plains, and lending its music, as it moodily sways, gently ripples, or angerly dashes to soothe, or warn the denizens of Michigan Avenue. It is pomp and pageant alongside nature in her most primitive guise. Marble palaces, in their loftiness, stand wholesomely rebuked by a power they cannot control. At the door of one of the most elegant, the carriage stopped. Mr. TRUE sprang out, and leading the children up the steps was met at the door and welcomed, with genuine, wifely cordiality, by Mrs. TRUE.

"What do you think of my investment, dear?" said the husband, jocosely, as they were divested of their wrappings, and comfortably

"Investment?" repeated she, incredulously. "Ah! Well, then, what do you think of the children?"

"Lovely! charming, little pets! But are we to have them?"

"To be sure. Nobody else, wants them. Do they, GEORGE!"

"No, sir!" replied the latter, decidedly.

"Yes! my dear, I am going to try these children one year, and if you like the girl, as well as I do the boy, we shall have some children in the house."

His wife looked too much delighted with the little Fannie, whom she had now on her lap, removing the little cap, and toying with the shower of silken ringlets it released, to reply. Their house had only lacked the music of children to render it all but Eden. These were no cast off paupers, no gross clogs of clay, but refined metal, exquisitely chiselled into these precious toys, upon which the winds of Heaven had evidently not been suffered to blow too roughly. The motherly heart of Mrs. TRUE warmed, in an instant, toward these tender plants, transplanted by foreign hands, and parching up for want of the dews of fatherly and motherly affection. Her kindly nature required just such an outlet, for its womanly sympathies.

And here began a new life for the pleasant household, with its joyous accession. The mother, with her lovely little daughter, was only too proud and busy with the early and necessary aids of governess, mantua-maker, music teacher The father, with laudable pride, introducing 'My son, sir," to the best schools in the city, and at intervals of school hours, amusing himself in sounding the capabilities of his strange investment. The boy more than met his expectations. To an unimpeachable deportment and scholarship in school, he united more than

ordinary business ability. He was not long in

becoming au fait in the counting-room, and

took his place there as naturally. But we cannot follow him consecutively through the gradations of clerk, head clerk, and finally partner in the great establishment. We must take a leap to the time when a very junior, yet honored partner, his profits alone were sufficient to set up a fine establishment for himself and sister, had it been practicable. But no! His adopted parents would not tolerate such a proposition. They had adopted them by law, making them legal heirs, and George esteemed their kindness too highly to deprive them now

of their young society. The visitor, by whose announcement the children escaped from their uncle's on that eventful morning, was no other than another uncle,

"from the country." "I heard," he said, "on the young ones mis-fortune, and come to see if I couldn't git one, or t'other, to go hum with me. I thought 'twould be cheaper to git a boy to do chores, and a gal to milk and work out doors, cold days, than to hire."

But the victims were gone! Happy chance! Their uncles made dilligent search for them, but in vain. Uncle Toogood, however, managed to delude society into present belief in him, by stoutly asserting that his sister's children were being cared for at his expense. People might have been incredulous had he not just donated \$1,000 to an Orphan Asylum in the town.

—[To be continued]

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 30 letters. My 28, 9, 28, 6, 8, 6, 22 is a river. My 1, 6, 10, 11, 26, 6, 11 is a disease. My 6, 13, 30 is what we all do. My 21, 6, 23, 16, 18, 20, 5 is a State in Europe. My 9, 28, 18, 22, 20, 30 is a man's name. My 25, 10, 26, 16, 4, 14 is the name of a fish. My 30, 6, 13 is what some people drink. My 4, 20, 28, 10, 14 is an instrument of music. My 1, 4, 30, 29 is an insect. My 18, 7, 18, 26, 22 is what every one should have. My 1, 6, 9, 5, 26, 17 is an adverb. My whole is to be found in the New Testament. Penfield, N. Y. MARY.

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

DARE, voc etteucog l tub cope ew tem. Tub ceon, dan tey-was't noce oto tenof! Gedlunp serawnau ni revylis nasser Lal niva ym verspra reh reaht ot tenfos : Tey demese os ruet reh seye fo lueb, Nedvei dils dan gestnol hessal duner, Doog gelans tewld inereth I left,

Nad loucd veah nelkt ni rentreve nowred. Fulton, Ill.

Answer in two weeks.

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

A GROCER hought siran at \$1 per callon. He kept it six months, money being worth 7 per cent, and then sold it at a net gain of 40 per cent, 10 per cent being lost by leakage. For how much did he sell it per gal-A. J. PERRY.

Clarkson, N. Y. Answer in two weeks. \$161

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 790.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Labour not to be rich; cease from thine own wisdom.

Answer to Anagram: 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 wept when he marched away. Looking so handsome, brave and grand; Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay, Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Aching teeth are incendiary tenants.

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Soldier's Casket

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