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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

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

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

#### PLANTING POTATOES.

In this scarce time of labor, I thought my experience in planting potatoes might be of interest to some one. In the spring of 1862, I had between one and two acres of land to plant to large potatoes. potatoes. The previous crop was corn. The ground was free from weeds and all impediments, - the corn roots having been plowed out, and removed the fall before to a hollow by the roadside and covered with muck for future use in the hog pen. The ground had been plowed twice, and was in fine tilth. The soil is a sandv loam with gravel subsoil-with few stones of much size—producing potatoes of superior quality, though not abundant in quantity.

It was Friday afternoon when the ground was prepared for planting. I wanted to plant all I could by Saturday night—the soil was so mellow—and I had no help but a boy eleven years old. How could it be done? I thought of covering them with the plow. Would it do? I had never seen it tried. The furrows were made three and one-third feet apart, and I wished to plant twenty inches in the drill

I had previouly made a roller for garden purposes and roots—a white-oak log, fourteen inches long and eight in diameter,—also an instrument to guide in planting various seeds. This was simply a board wheel forty inches in circumference, with an axle and two handles. In the outer edge of this wheel, twenty inches apart. I inserted two wooden pegs, shaped somewhat like a boy's top, the neck in the wheel—the small end out.

All was now ready. The boy could mark and assist in dropping. We also put plaster on each potato. When a few rows had been thus prepared, we took the horse and light plow, running it about six inches to the left of the furrow, and covering the potatoes a few inches. When at the end of the furrow, turn the horse to the right, and lay the plow flat on the moldboard, drawing the dirt from the other side of the furrow. This covers the potatoes about four inches, leaving a slight elevation from one to one foot and a half wide. Apply the roller at leisure, and all is done.

The experiment succeeded beyond my expectation. Ît will not do, of course, on all soils or sward, unless very loose and friable. I do not think there were to exceed a dozen missing hills. They did not "come up" quite as even as those covered with the hoe, but nearly as soon. I tried it again last spring with equal success. It has saved me a number of dollars in hiring help. The thoughtful farmer will not send the "boys" or an unskillful hired man to hold the plow; if so he may wish I had kept my experience to my self. If any one has a better or more expeditious way of planting potatoes, I wish he would make it known through the RURAL.

## Time of Planting and Digging.

We plant early—from middle to end of April some plant later, but early planting generally is safest. My experience is to dig from 20th of August to 20th of September, before heavy rains A few years ago, when potatoes rotted badly, I and other vegetable matter, brought together by pork supplies this admirably, and thus, founded the diminishing revenues."

watched them carefully, and found, when small dark spots appeared, that to dig them in a sunny day, and let them lie a few hours, wholly arrested the disease. In brief I would say, prepare the ground well; plant early; keep free from weeds: dig early and in a fair day.

#### Experiment with Large and Small Potatoes also, Cut and Uncut.

The varieties tried were "Jackson Whites" and "Davis Seedlings." Ten hills each, and weighed when dry. I have inquired of some experienced farmers, whether there was much difference in yield from planting large or small potatoes. They have told me they could see but little difference. One looking at these, referred to below, would have thought there was little variance, but when weighed, the favor for the large one is manifest:

--1862.--

-1863.-D. Seedling, large, uncut, 10 hills, weighed 16% lbs. small, 10 " 15% " medium, uncut, hen manured, 19 "

Calculating number of bushels of large J. Whites over small ones, on an acre, by calculating number hills, fifty to square rod, 33 bushels. D. Seedling, large over small, 80 bushels; those manured, 133 bushels. 1863, large over small, 16% bushels per acre; those manured over small ones, 50 bushels. These results, I think, clearly show-so far as they go-the profit of planting C. W. TURNER. Dighton, Mass.

## MINERAL COAL-CAUSES OF PRODUCTION.

THE origin and formation of coal, is the subject of various conjectures and theories among the learned inquirers into the secret arcana of nature.

The most prominent hypothesis and the one now received as the most rational and best supported is, that it is of vegetable origin entirely, and that the peats are an illustration of its incipient condition, now going on as in the eternity of the beginning.

It is found that from the best Irish peat, all the mineral hydro-carbon, petroleum, paraffine and benzole, &c., can be produced in small quan-

It is presumed that the earth at one period enjoyed a tropical climate, with all the elements | fence painted white, and reminds one of a weaznto produce the most rapid and luxuriant vegetation-that after long periods of the fall of the supporting each ear. On one side, leading to leaves of deciduous vegetation, protected by water from decomposition, immense peat beds were formed, when great waves of water passed over and deposited strata of sands and clays, forming slates and sand stones, when another period of quiet and vegetable growth commenced and was again covered, and so on for a great number of

The deposited sands and clays in the process of time, hardened into rocks, when from internal heat the vegetable materials were carbonized and elaborated into their present state, while those occupying a different position, receiving a greater heat, went through a destructive distillation - all the volatile and bituminous parts of its composition were thrown off and condensed, forming the petroleum of the present day, leaving the residuum, the hard, rocky, unbituminous anthracite.

That the coal formation covered a much larger area then than now, is accounted for by the great disturbance of the sedimentary rocks; by their depression and upheaval, the coal deposits have been destroyed and driven off.

It is a fair presumption to suppose that all the sedimentary rocks, occupying more than forty thousand feet in thickness, were deposited on a perfect level, uniformly, or nearly so, on the whole surface of the globe, in which position they are now rarely found; and as the rocky strata of the Genesee River are found to be more than ten thousand feet below the coal measure of Pennaylvania, it is evident that a great disturbance has taken place, and that no coal can possibly exist in any part of the State of New York, and the rocks all dipping to the south, at about 50 feet to the mile, is unfavorable to the discovery of petroleum.

Others have supposed coal to be the result of set in; dig in dry weather, and put in cellar dry! immense quantities of forest trees, gigantic firs

great floods and rivers, and deposited in their estuaries, where they went through the process of carbonizing by the great heat of the center, after being covered by deep stratas of sand and clays, which precluded cumbustion and produced the present coal regions.

It has been estimated by one of our best Geologists, that if every particle of vegetable matter now growing upon the globe, was all collected together, it would not produce the coal fields of the south-west alone, so that there may be some doubts indulged, whether either of the above theories is the true solution. Other speculations will follow this number. - L. B. L.

#### FARM ECONOMY AND NEATNESS.

In the County of Dodge, State of Wisconsin, there lives a well-to-do farmer who owns a fine farm of over three hundred acres. Upon that farm are numerous fields and lots that can only be entered by the slow process of taking down a pair of bars. The entrance to the barn yard, most used, is also through a cumbrous pair of bars, which have to be passed a score or more of times daily by the different members of the family. The owner cannot afford the time and expense necessary to furnish a gate that would, without exaggeration, have saved him months of time during the past fifteen years. This same man counts all the coppers, and even the half cents, and aspires to be a man of some consequence. Yet it is easy to be seen how "pound foolish and penny wise" his management is in many respects.

He has somewhere read that farm implements should be housed and not left out in the sun and rain. In goes the reaper, the seed sower, the plows, the harrows, the rakes, the wagons, &c., &c., into the cow-shed, hog-pen and hen-house, in defiance of all order and neatness. When he wants his tools he finds they have been broken by the animals, or are covered up and rotted by their filth, and in altogether an unserviceable condition, to say nothing of their disgusting appearance. This same farmer (?) has old broken rails, boards, odds and ends of broken down wagons and sleds, and other farm utensils enough in the back-yard to supply the family fire for months, to say nothing about the liberal amount of trash to be found in his front-yard and in the manure piles. To get to the barn, or circumnavigate the yards in thawing or wet weather, is well nigh perilous.

A narrow lane-designated by the name of front-yard-runs from the house to the street, fenced on each side with an upright high board faced individual with an old fashioned collar the kitchen door, an open yard invites the street cattle to rendezvous, and forms an appropriate place for the old sow that does the matronly offices of the farm. We trust we have not offended, for reformation comes of seeing ourselves as others see us.

## "MIXING DIFFERENT KINDS OF FEED."

MR. EDITOR:-I notice an article under the bove head, in a late number of the RURAL which seems to have been suggested by a statement in the Irish Farmer's Gazette, "That while it required eight pounds of beans, or six pounds of linseed to produce one pound of flesh where the beans or linseed were used separately, yet only three and a half pounds of mixed beans and linseed produced one pound of flesh." This, the editor thinks very important, if true, or ever partly true.

That the principle is true, there can be no doubt. The grain may be as much or less than stated. The body is composed of a variety of simple elements. Now, if we wish to build up and keep in health and growth, all parts of the body, we must supply the necessary food for that purpose. In the case mentioned, the beans contain very little oil, but a large proportion of gluten. The linseed contains a large proportion of oil, and the two mixed together, contained more nearly a universal food, or one fit to supply all the wants of the system, while neither the beans nor the linseed, alone, were adequate to this. Let us look for a moment to the composition of some of the principal dishes of human food. The pork and beans fore, has become an established institution for the laborer. Why not beans alone? Simply, because they possess nothing to lubricate the joints and to deposit the necessary fat in the system. The

in philosophy, is this long established mixed food of man. Then the Irish have a dish which they call kot cannon, which is made of cabbage, potatoes and milk, or sometimes butter. Here, long custom is, also, founded in chemistry. The cabbage is rich in gluten but poor in starch and oil. The potato is rich in starch and poor in gluten and oil. Milk rich in oil, and also in other ingredients. Thus, we find in these simple articles, uninviting to the epicure, but relished by the laborer, a food adequate to supply all the wants of the human system. This shows us clearly, why food for animals should be mixed. Hot food, which, chemically, represents nearest all the wants of the animal system is best. This is, certainly, a most important subject of inquiry to agriculturists.

It is to be hoped, that in future the farmer of the United States will not regard his calling as one belonging merely to tradition, in which he is to follow scrupulously in the footsteps of his forefathers; but that he will see that his is a business requiring the deepest insight into the laws of nature, and that he will be rewarded only in proportion as he fulfills his stewardship.

I shall, perhaps, with the permission of the editor, take up this subject more in detail at E. W. STEWART. some future time. Glen Erie, near North Evans, N. Y., 1865.

#### INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON CLIMATE AND SOIL.

From an able address by Prof. A. WINCHELL, on "The Soils and Subsoils of Michigan," we extract the following which ought to be read by every farmer, and, if necessary to keep it in memory, framed and hung up in his house. Its truths apply not only to that State, but far beyond it, and are of great importance:

"The earliest and most pervading agency exerted by man in the modification of the soils of the Peninsula, is the destruction of the forests. Forests are the garments of the soil. They protect it equally from excessive cold and excessive heat. They shelter the snows from the drifting power of the wind, and are thus enabled to await the lapse of the rigorous winter, with their feet wrapped in a fleecy blanket. Every autumn they pay back to the soil, with interest, all that the soil has expended upon them. They fend off the burning rays of the summer sun, and restrain the fervor of the atmosphere. They shield the soil from evaporative influences, and maintain an equable degree of humidity. On sloping surfaces they bind together the soil, and resist the denudations of torrents.

"All these conditions and results are changed when the forest is removed. The sweeping blast of winter strikes the earth with the fury of an invisible demon-drives off the natural covering of the soil, and exposes the roots and stems of vegetables to an unwonted and often insufferable trial. The circumstances of spring-time are changed. The soil feels every slight fluctuation of temperature-freezing by night and thawing by day-instead of reposing in peaceful shelter under its coat of snow till the unchanging season is able to guarantee a vegetative degree of warmth. And then, when summer comes, the burning sun rapidly drinks up the moisture of the soil, and the whole air becomes torrid and dry. Instead of a regular humidity and gentle rains, the agency of man has substituted alternating thirst and floods. And, on hill-slopes, where the natural ligatures of the soil have been removed, sudden torrents wash it away, and score the earth with ugly gorges and ravines.

"A most striking example of the effects of clearing a fine and incoherent soil, is seen in the rear of Vicksburg, where recurring torrents have gnawed the hillsides into most unsightly shapes; and whole plantations have been borne into the Big Black and the Mississippi, to find their way to the Balize.

"Similar in kind are the effects on our gravelly hillsides. It is not cropping that deteriorates their soils, so much as the action of torrents in transporting the alluvial particles to lower levels. \* \* \* Such results should be forseen and provided against. It should at least be required that all abandoned soils, subject to wash, should be planted with trees, which will eventually restore the surface to its primitive condition, and compensate, to some extent, for the fearful destruction of the primitive forest. If this matter is overlooked we shall reach the condition of some of the older countries of Europe fields washed away, villages destroyed, population on the wane, and authorities anxious about

# Sheep Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

#### THE STATE SHEEP FAIR,

THE FAIR of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association takes place at Canandaigua on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May — but a little over a fortnight from this time. The superior accommodations offered by Canandaigua in respect to show grounds and structures, and in all other particulars - the ample preparations to be made for the sheep, etc., etc.—have been already described by us.

The aggregate amount offered in prizes falls but little short of \$1,500. When it is taken into consideration that the total liabilities incurred by the officers for Fair disbursements largely exceed this sum, and that this is the first exhibition of a new Association, the prize list will, we think, be regarded as a liberal one.

The Classification of sheep adopted is the usual one, except that Merinos are sub-divided into three classes. This sub-division was made to encourage those different grades and styles of fine wool which are necessary to meet the demands of American manufacturers and consumers, and thus render our country independent of foreign ones for its supply of raw materials. And it was a liberal recognition of the different interests embarked in, and the different ideas entertained, by breeders concerning fine wool Sheep Husbandry in the United States.

The Viewing Committees have been selected with a rigid regard to competency and impartiality. The regulations prevent any person from acting on a committee who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the sheep which would be submitted to his inspection. The members are widely scattered in respect to locality, so that no local partialities or influences can, either consciously or unconsciously to themselves, affect the action of the majority. In no single instance are they composed of the friends or advocates of any one family of a breed, or of any one man's or set of men's stock. And all candid persons acquainted with them or with their reputation, will cheerfully bear witness that a more capable and disinterested body of judges could not be found in the State. The names of four well known woolen manufacturers will befound in the list.

It is hoped that the sheep of the whole country will be represented on the show ground. Vermont, with her established fame in Merinos-Ohio and other Western States struggling powerfully for equal excellence - Canada, portions of New England, Pennsyvania, New Jersey, etc., which have carried the breeding of English sheep to such perfection - are all cordially invited to come, and if they can, to beat New York on her own soil. They shall have fair play, and if they carry off our prizes, why, the worst thing we will do or say will be to dare them to try it over again next year!

And now a few words of advice to New York sheep breeders and wool growers. If nobody exhibits but those who confidently expect to win prizes, the show will be a lean one, and the greatest object of the Fair will be defeatedviz., the opportunity of instituting a comparison between the sheep of the different regions of the State and other States, to enable the people of each locality to determine the comparative value of their own sheep, and when they are deficient, to learn where better ones are to be found. Nor do the immediate pecuniary profits of such a Fair go alone to prize winners. We knew eight or ten instances at the last Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society where individuals sold sheep, which received no prizes, at high prices - in several instances at from two to four hundred per cent. more than they ever would have got for them at home. There were considerable sales of the most ordinary sheep on the ground, if not at high prices, at a proportionable advance on home prices. And there would have been ten times as many such sales had there been ten times as many such sheep. There are, it is true, "fancy" buyers, who look only for premium animals of great price - but a very large majority of purchasers prefer sheep of somewhat less pretensions, and which can be obtained at "lower figures." We hope and expect to see a great collection of good sheep from Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Wyoming and other counties; and if so, we dare predict that fine

A SECTION OF

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opportunities for selling will be afforded to those who desire them.

There may be persons who wish to exhibit their flocks - or parcels containing twenty-five or fifty sheep - and who will not care to divide them into pens for competition. We see no objection to such persons going on to the Fair Grounds before the Fair opens, and constructing their own yards for their sheep-entirely disconnected, of course, with the pens of the competing sheep. We dare say the General Superintendent would permit this to be done, and assign places for such yards.

We have spoken of those who confidently expect to win prizes. But the truth is, nobody can know in advance precisely what his chance is in that particular. There are, perhaps, as many who win without expecting it, as of those who are disappointed in the opposite direction; and modesty or the fear of being beaten very often prevents the exhibition of sheep which would easily win, were they exhibited. Two individuals won first prizes on sheep at the last New York State Fair who were persuaded with great difficulty to show at all! One of them made some great sales on the spot. Both left the Fair possessing the ability to sell all the sheep they had and all they could breed, at the highest market prices. They went to that Fair with reputations as breeders extending through a few counties. They left it with reputations extending through a greater number of States. And so it would be with many a breeder at the coming show, who, under the apprehension of being beaten, will keep his sheep at home, and himself cut off from that celebrity which is his due, and from all the substantial pecuniary advantages arising from that celebrity. The fear of being beaten is a bug-bear which

sometimes affects distinguished as well as obscure breeders. And yet what ram or what ewes were ever sunk below their proper rank and reputation, by such a defeat, whether it was deserved or not? A number of the highest priced and most famous Merino rams of Vermont have been beaten at State, and some of them even at County Fairs. Who thinks of this when examining them, or pricing them, or forming an opinion of their value? Receiving a prize often greatly enhances the salable price of an animal. Striking instances of this occurred at the New York State Fair. But this did not, in the least, lower the marketable prices of the defeated animals, nor will it in the least injure their subsequent reputation among breeders. That subsequent reputation depends entirely upon the subsequent facts-upon the value of their products and of their progeny. And thus the beaten animal may and often does become more valuable and more celebrated than even his victorious rival. The coming Fair is a new experiment. The

public are not acquainted with it - its paths are not beaten ones. Its success will depend greatly on the rich and beautiful region where it is to be held - Western New York. There is not, probably, a better sheep growing country in the United States. There is scarcely one which has a larger aggregate number of improved sheep. It has now the opportunity of building up its own reputation in this particular, and of making itself a great market for the sale of those choice sheep now in such immense demand in the Western and soon to become so in the Southern States. The West asked for the first Fair of the Association. Now let her be sure to sustain it, and to sustain her own reputation, by exhibiting hundreds, if not thousands, of her best sheep on the show grounds.

## CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

CAUSES OF GOITRE.-W. D. DICKINSON, Victor, N. Y., writes as follows:-" I have been interested in the discussion on goltre in lambs at the late Wool Growers' Association, but do not think the causes of the malady have yet been pointed out. I believe it originates from two causes combined, viz : high feeding of the ram during service, and high condition of the ewe during pregnancy. Some 15 years since I used a ram lamb with a portion of my flock, and fed him high with grain while in service. He performed well, and gained several pounds during that period. The lambs wher dropped were nearly all afflicted with goitre, and the greater portion of them died, whilst those from the remainder of my ewes, and from rams that were but ordinarily fed, were entirely free from it. My ewes were in high condition, and were fed together indiscriminately. This being my first experience with the disease, I was inclined to believe that it was caused by using the ram when too young. The next year I used the same ram, and fed high as before; and the result was that every lamb but one exhibited goitre. I now condemned the ram. He was one that I purchased from a distance, and consequently not connected with my flock. One of my neighbors proposed to use him and did so, turning him in with his flock without extra feed, and his lambs came strong and healthy. He was used several years in this town after that, and with good results. The next year after disposing of this ram I procured from a friend the use of one that I knew to be a good stock getter. I fed him high, nearly all the grain he would eat, whilst in use. The result was, his lambs were badly afflicted with goitre, except some raised from ten or a dozen ewes brought in by a friend, which were very poor, and did not recover their flesh during the winter. The lambs from these were perfectly healthy, as were those from the remainder of my own flock which were served by other rams, which received no extra feed. The ewes were in high condition, and were wintered

LAMBS IN WINTER.—"H." of Hudson, O., gives his experience in raising early lambs. Three years ago he purchased a choice lot of Merino ewes from Vermont, and was greatly disgusted to find that they were to lamb in mid-winter. But having warm shelters for them, and plenty of roots in his cellar, he lost no lambs except two or three which crept behind boxes out of the reach of thier dams, when first yeaned, and so perished. When grass came the lambs were able to crop it, and they grew rapidly. So well pleased was H. with the result that the next fall he purposely put his ewes to ram so they would lamb in winter. The ewes, owing to a scarcity of fall feed, did not enter the winter "in first-rate condition." There were no

and very cold. The lambs came puny, were soon chilled, and "did not try to live." "Blankets, fireheat and warm drinks availed nothing. Only 4 out of 46 were saved," and so our friend pronounces this a successful experiment" in teaching him "all that he wishes to know about raising lambs in winter."

It certainly is not, under ordinary circumstances, profitable to raise winter lambs. No one can do it advantageously but the breeder who finds these early lambs greatly more salable. That they can be raised with safety when the sheep are in proper condition, and have proper feed and shelter, is demonstrated by the experience of hundreds of breeders.

LIFE MEMBERS .- The names of seventeen New Life Members of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association were recived during the week ending April 15th, as follows:

Chester Baker, Esq.,....Lafayette. .....Canandaigua, Asa L. Reed, Esq.,.... Hiram Depew, Esq.,... Henry M. Davis, Esq.,... Joseph Hatheway, Esq., ...Hopewell. Farmington.
East Bloomfield. Joseph Hatneway, Esq., ... Seth L. Lee, Esq., ... Spencer Beard, Esq., ... Spencer Beard, Esq., ... Francis Hibbard, Esq., ... Francis Hibbard, Esq., ... J. D. Jacobus, Esq., ... Harlow Brothers, Esqrs., ... Delos Blodeett. Esq. . Manlius. .Cortland Village. .Comstock's Landing Penn Yan. Delos Biodgett, Eeq.,.... Hiram Rapalee, Esq.,... .Rushville.

The whole number of life members down to April 15th, is seventy-eight. Price of life membership tickets \$10, or \$9 where annual membership fee has been

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.-The Annual Shearing Festival for the Western District of Monroe County, will be held at the residence of LORENZO BABCOCK Esq., in Riga, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several of the best flocks of "American Merinos" in Western New York, (or in the State,) will be represented on the occasion, and a good show of this popular breed of sheep is expected. Those who attended the last festival will learn by this that the time has been changed from the second Wednesday in June to the time above mentioned. This change was thought advisable, after consulting several gentlemen who favored shearing earlier in the season; and no doubt will meet the an proval of all those who keep flocks of these valuable

GOITRE.—SAMUEL SHERMAN, Otter Creek, Jackson Co., Mich., has lost 15 out of 35 lambs by golter, and they are still dying. He says they live from 5 minutes to 24 hours after birth, and that the "lumps" in their necks are sometimes as large as a hen's egg. He asks for a cure. If the lamb comes, as is often the case, very feeble, there is no cure. If it has constitution and vigor and is not suffocated by the pressure of the enlarged glands on the windpipe, the swellings can be sometimes diminished or removed by frequent applications of very strong camphor poured on a woolen fillet or bandage, which is fastend round the neck so as to press moderately on the enlarged glands. Tincture of iodine, in the place of camphor, is found considerably more effective, in obstinate cases.

SALE OF SHEEP IN WASHINGTON CO.-D. C. TOWN SEND of McHenry, McHenry Co., Ill., recently purchased of ISAAO V. BAKER, Jr., of Comstock's Landing, N. Y., a yearling ram well known in that vicinity as "Ishmael;" also two ewes with lamb by "Young Gold Drop." They are heavy shearers. We understand that Mr. BAKER has lately added a fine three year old ewe and a ram lamb to his flock of Silesian sheep. He purchased them of WM. CHAMBERLAIN. Red Hook, N. Y.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—DANIEL ELLIS, Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., requests our opinion on two samples of wool cut from a couple of his ewe tegs, which he says were bred by F. H. DEAN of West Cornwall, Vermont. Both are of good length, and of a high style and quality. DARWIN E. ROBINSON of Shoreham, Vt., also sends us various samples from his improved Paular stock. They are of good length, fair medium quality, and came from fleeces of great density and weight.

COMBING WOOL. - "Indiana," Fort Wayne, Ind. quoting the very high prices which have been paid for Canada combing wool, asks from what breed of sheep it is taken. It is taken from the long wooled English sheep, such as Leicesters, Cotswolds, etc. He asks why tub washed wool commands higher prices than brook washed? Because it is more thoroughly

Paint for Sheep Marks.—John Jones, Coldwater, Mich., inquires how paint should be prepared for marking sheep. The most common preparation is simply oil and lampblack for black marks, and oil and Venetian red for red marks. Some persons mark with tar, applying it when hot so that it will be thin e

SHEEP IN ONONDAGA Co .- Mr. JOSEPH HESS and Mr. ARTHUR J. MEAD of Fayetteville, N. Y., have purchased of SILAR G. HOLYOKE and L. L. BRAINARD Jr. of St. Albans, Vt., twenty-five full-blood Infantado ewes, descended from Mr. HAMMOND's stock, for which they paid \$6,000, or \$240 per head.

BEANS FOR SHEEP .- "Niagara Farmer" is informed that beans are considered excellent feed for sheep and we never before heard the idea advanced that they had a tendency to dry up the milk of ewes having

## Communications, Etc.

SEASON, WORK, PROGRESS, &c., IN IOWA

MR. MOORE:-Being an old friend of the Ru-RAL, I will let you know how things prosper in Iowa. We are having splendid weather; farmers are very busy sowing spring wheat. Gardeners are planting early vegetables, and all seem imbued with life and vigor. It has been a very open winter; hard on fall wheat, yet it begins to look well. Many farmers took advantage of the soft ground and rolled the fall wheat, helping it greatly. Our soil dries up so quick in the spring, that many persons from the East are startled to see farmers sowing wheat, when only a few days ago the ground was covered with snow and ice. Many trees are planted this spring. People are endeavoring to make their homes tasty. All seem to think, "I will have the prettiest place in the country." Glad to

Travelers from the East are surprised to see the energy and skill displayed by the farmers of 57 square yards with one coat. It may be color-

(owned by men not afraid to bring new machinery West,) and farmers are buying reapers, mowers, corn-planters, horse-rakes, ridingplows, cultivators, thrashing machines and every variety of new machinery for their farms. Each man must have his new wagon and new harness. Farmers get good prices for all they have to sell, and the consequence is, all have money. They have paid for their farms and now they begin to live and improve. What a contrast since I came to the State in 1859! At that time very few were out of debt, and grain was no price at all. There was no demand. Not one out of ten had any money; and not one out of twenty had any agricultural machinery. I traveled with a thrashing machine; plenty to thrash, plenty to eat, but no money; could get no money for work. Our machine was the only one in this county. Now there are twenty or thirty. Houses were vacant, farms uncultivated, and nobody coming in. A great many moved away. I met families all along the road going East. Why? Not because there were no crops,-not because there was no work,-not because there was no farms to buy or rent,-not because the soil was not good,not because it was a bad climate, but simply because there was no money.

We now have an overflowing population. New farms are being made, new houses going up, new bridges and new roads laid out. Two railroads are making every effort to get to the Capitol this summer. There is a great demand for lumber, several new mills have been put up, and yet they cannot supply the increasing call.

Petreoleum has been found all along the Des Moines Valley; many wells are being sunk, with a fair prospect for success. We have two companies at the Capitol. All the lands lying on the Des Moines river, and adjacent creeks, have been leased by parties from the Pennsylvania Oil Region. Iowa is surely a great and thriving State.

M. H. BISHARD. Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1865.

#### CHEESE MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I saw in your ever-welcome paper of Aug. 27th, an inquiry concerning cheese making on a small scale. I have made cheese for several years from the milk of from four to eight cows for my own use; this I call a small dairy. Your correspondent wishes to know how the first curd should be prepared. My way is, when the curd is ready for the press, cut in slices of from one-half to an inch in thickness, put in a stone jar, without salting; put a bucket of cold water over it, and set in a cool place. I have a spring-house with water running through, almost as cold as icewater. I set the jar in the water and then change the water on the curd two or three times during that time, and the next morning. When the second curd is nearly ready for the press, cut the first in small pieces and put in warm whey, not hot enough to scald it; mix all together and salt. If your correspondent could taste some of my cheese, made in this way, she could judge of the quality better than I can write it. My husband often says when he is eating cheese from these double curds, "now remember another year, just how you made this, as it's the best I ever ate." But as every man thinks his wife makes the best butter, it may be so with cheese.

If the water is not very cold I should not advise this plan. Last year I tried pressing two curds together and liked it much, and think it saves work. I made my curd and put it in to press, and next day made another as near like it as possible, took out the first, turned it, scratched with a fork on the top as fine as chicken feed. put the new one in, pressed till the next morning. It should be bandaged soon after taking out. Double curds should always be bandaged. I think a light pressing is best at first, and afterward quite heavy. I do not think it injures cheese to press it. Making it with two or three curds, the first is just as good as the last. As to spreading, my experience is, if there is not too much rennet, and the cheese is bandaged, it will not spread too much. MRS. P. C. M. Condersport, Pa., 1865.

## CHOKED CATTLE.

JOSIAH ALLEN, of Rolling Prairie, Wis., says he has relieved cattle that had swallowed things, that defied all ordinary attempts at removal, by the use of the following means: -" Take a flexible stick about the size of your finger and place upon the square end a ball of yarn, the size of a large hens egg. Cover over the ball, lapping up on to the stick, with a thin piece of calfskin, held in its place, by being wound snugly to the stick. Grease the leather, and it is ready for use. Throw the nose and head up, by tying, or by the aid of assistants, and push the ball down the throat. The ball being elastic, it does not injure the throat, or oesophagus, in the least. When it meets with the obstruction, it becomes flattened, fills the cavity, and drives down the obstruction before it. The stick being flexible, no harm results by the struggling of the animal. Says, he relieved a cow for a neighbor, in a few moments, after they had striven in vain a whole half day, to remove a potato, that had lodged in her throat.

OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH. - C. E. B., Champaign, Ill., asks us to republish the following recipe which he has lost and regards valuable: 2 quarts skimmed milk; 2 ozs. fresh slaked lime; 5 lbs. whiting; put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, and then add the balance of the milk. Crumble the whiting, and spread it on the surface of the fluid. Stir or grind as you would lead paint, and apply as you do other paints. It dries quick, and a second or third coat can be added if desired. It is inodorous, does not rub off. This quantity will cover roots for them. The weather, at lambing, was stormy Iowa. We have a large Agricultural Warehouse, ed, if desired, by adding coloring matter.

## Aural Spirit of the Bress.

Where the Sweetest Sap Is.

I FORMERLY supposed the greatest quantity of saccharine matter was contained in the sap from the layers of wood near the surface of the tree. From carefully conducted experiments this theory was proved to be untrue. The following plan was adopted to test it: - Selected a tree 18 inches in diameter, bored a hole with an auger 11/2 inches in diameter, two inches in depth from the inside bark; drove in a hollow wood tube for conducting the sap - commencing at the center where the first incision left off: bored another hole with a half-inch bit exactly two inches deeper into the tree, making four inches in all. Inserted a half-inch spout through the hollow tube into the second very snug, so that the inside sap might not leak into the other. This tube was much longer than the first, so that in using two vessels side by side. the sap could be conducted beyond the first tube into the second. The sap from these incisions was boiled separately at the same time in two kettles on the stove, with the following results: Three and one-half quarts of sap from the first and outside bore made four ounces of sugar; the same quantity of sap from the inside bore made five ounces of sugar, each done to equal dryness. This result was so contrary to expectations that I tried the same process the next day with exactly the same proportions. The quantity of sap discharged by the large bore was somewhat greater than the small one, but not in proportion to its larger size. - Correspondence of the Country Gentleman.

#### Raising Chickens - A Word in Season,

LAST year the subject of gapes, especially the method of curing the disease, was a good deal discussed in this journal. There is no doubt but the ailment comes from little worms, the larvæ of some fly or insect, which are found in considerable numbers in the throats of the chickens, and causes their death. These flies or insects no doubt abound about fowl houses and yards, so that keeping the chickens in places which fowls do not frequent, and where they have not before been kept, goes far toward protecting them from the evil. A correspondent, "Coxsackie," writes as follows:-"About a year ago I communicated to the Agriculturist a certain mode of treating chickens, to prevent gapes. Since that time I have seen various modes stated to cure the ailment. Now, Mr. Editor, I insist upon it, that 'an ounce of prevention, is better than a pound of cure.' There is no need of having gapes at all. Last year I raised nearly one hundred chickens, and had not a sign of gapes among them. My method is as follows:-When the chickens are in condition to take from the nest, I put them with the hen in a coop with a board bottom, so as to keep the young ones from the cold and damp ground. They are fed with Indian meal on which boiling water is poured from the teakettle, well stirred and allowed to cool. I believe the whole secret is to keep the chickens dry and warm when quite young, and give them cooked feed."-American Agriculturist.

## A Productive Acre.

An "Ex-Market Gardener" gives to the American Agriculturist the following statement of what can be done on a small piece of land, by work and high manuring:-" On a fertile acre, within sight of Trinity Church steeple, New York, but in Jersey, lives a man I will call ' John Smith.' John's neat cottage and acre cost him, 8 years ago, \$3,000, now worth \$6,000. In the spring of 1864, he planted 12,000 Early Wakefield cabbage plants, which, by the first week in July, were sold in N. Y. market at \$8 per 100, for \$900. Between the rows of cabbages were planted, at the same time, 18,000 Silesia lettuce plants, which at \$1 50 per 100, brought \$270. Both crops were cleared off by July 12, the ground being thoroughly plowed, harrowed and planted with 40,000 celery plants, which were sold before Christmas of the same year, at \$3 per 100, for \$1,200 making the total, receipts \$2,370.

His expenses were: - Manure, \$150; keep of horse, \$300; interest on \$6,000, \$420; hired labor, \$400; incidental outlay, \$100; amounting in all to \$1,370, which deducted from the receipts gave him the net profit of \$1,000. John, some might call a clod-hopper. He has no particular skill, no great share of 'brains,' his only prominent quality being untiring industry; but it would be difficult for any one, no matter how endowed with skill or brains, to make more off of an acre than he did.

## The Best Mode of Piling Firewood.

D. CURRIE of Hull, writes the Ohio Farmer:--"As this is the season for laying up a supply of fuel for next year, it may benefit some of our readers to know that firewood for next year's use is much better when piled with the bark side uppermost, for wood piled with the bark side down is not so dry as when the bark is uppermost, besides when you come to handle it again the bark is liable to fall off, and go to loss, owing to the wet in summer getting between the bark and wood."

## Treatment of Cows before Calving.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. World says that the following treatment has been tried for many years and has never failed of having good effect on cows. He says:-"Feed a good mess of wheat bran, and mix with it a tablespoonful of wood ashes each day for ten or twelve days previous to calving. I have never tried the ashes with other feed than bran, but think it would be beneficial. Bran is undoubtedly the best feed that can be given."

OUR late reports concerning the season, crop prospects, etc., are generally favorable.

## Rural Notes and Queries.

ROOTS FOR FEEDING STOCK .- N. M. B., Mercer, O.: The Russia, Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip, is the most esteemed variety for feeding, and in England is an important item in cattle and sheep husbandry, more especially for sheep. They are a capital addition to dry food, and do not so greatly increase the flow of milk, but facilitates the putting on of fat and a fine healthy state for summer grazing. For producing a greater amount of milk, the Sugar Beet, or even the Mangel Wurzel, is greatly to be preferred, possessing a much larger quantity of the saccharine or sugar principle, and is worth much more than turnips. We consider the use of bagas, beets and carrots, in winter with dry feed, as an important item in successful feeding. seeds of all of these can be procured at any respecta-

THE NEW ENGLAND AG. SOCIETY, - The time for holding the Fair of this Society has been fixed as the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of September-at Concord, N. H., as heretofore announced. The Trustees have appointed Hon. Moses Humphreys of Concord, General Superintendent, and an Executive Committee consisting of Hon, FREDERICK SMITH of New Hampshire, HENRY CLARK of Vermont, JOHN S. ANDERSON of Maine, Paoli Lathrop of Massachusetts, A. B. CHADSEY of Rhode Island, and BURDETT LOOMIS of Connecticut. At a meeting of the Trustees, on the 29th ult., Dr. N. T. Truz of Maine, was chosen a trustee in place of T. S. Lang, resigned. The premium list was also made out, and said to be modified and improved over that of last year.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.—In the RURAL of April 1st, 1865, I notice some of the merits and demerits of the Brinkerhoff Churn, and would add my testimony to its merits. I find it all the most fastidious dairywoman can ask. Not a drop of cream is wasted or left unconverted into as good (or better) butter than is made in the old-fashined dasher churn. Then it is more than worth its price every season for rinsing the butter. It will churn a dozen or more pounds of butter in from six to fifteen minutes. The "deep corners of which G. B. Johnson complains, are, in my churn, tacking; and N. A. W. Howe can, if he wishes, apply powder to his own churn, not mine, as I do not intend to part with it until I give up butter making. -5. L. TRACY, East Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

KEEPING RGGS.—What is the best way of keeping eggs through the summer months?—W. G. Madison, Wheatville, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Eggs can be kept for a long period in a cool place, if secured in an upright position with the small end down, in cats. Bran is liable to ferment. Strong lime-water preserves them well, as will also salt, if kept on end; in any other position they cook and become solid. Greasing them with lard prevents the air from penetrating the porous shell.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—I have seen frequent inquiries in your paper and others for a remedy for gapes in chickens. We have used sulphur with unvarying success for many years. We believe it a specific. A half teaspoonful to a quart of meal three times a week. Begin feeding as soon as they are hatched. It is equally efficacious with turkeys and other kinds of poultry. It will cure in most cases after the gapes begin if the young fowls are not too far gone.—C., Scipio, N. Y.

CLOTH FROM MILK WEED.-It is stated that Dr. Guernsey of New York, claims that by the use of vegetable oil he has overcome the difficulty which has heretofore foiled all attempts that have been made to manufacture cloth from the lint of the common milk weed. Fifty cents per pound is offered for the fiber, and it is said that 5,000 lbs. can be grown on an acre. Milk weed may yet be king.

THE INDIANA RURALIST. - This is the title of a monthly journal recently started by J. A. DEEMS, Jr., at Knightstown, the second (March) number of which we have received. After the repeated unsuccessful attempts to establish an agricultural journal in Indiana, Mr. D. exhibits more faith and plack than many possess. The price of the paper is 50 cents a year.

BALING HAY IN THE BEATER PRESS.—The New York Farmers' Club says that hay may safely go through the sweating process after being baled in the Beater Press, and consequently tolerably ripe grass might be cut in the middle of a hot day and baled immediately, and prove more palatable and nutritious than that overcured in the usual way.

EXHAUSTED AND WORN-OUT Horses are often twitch grass mixed with carrots. A Dr. Thompson of the University Hospital, the Canada Farmer says, has discovered that an infusion of the dried stems is beneficial in irritable conditions of the bladder. "Give the devil his due."

THE SEASON in North-western Michigan is represented as favorable. D. A. B. of Kent Co., writes, April 6 - "The wheat crop bids fair. Season quite forward, and somewhat dry. Spring crops mostly put in, and all hoping for the good time coming when help will be plenty, and improvements go on with us

BLACK LEG IN CATTLE.—Will you, or some of your numerous Rubal readers, inform an old veteran ruralist the cause and a remedy for the disease so fatal to young cattle in this country, commonly called Black Leg? Symptoms, when first taken, lame in one or more feet; blood seems to dry up; mortification sets in and they die almost universally.—Bull Whacker, Otoe Co., Nebraska.

Molles.—Will some one tell me how to destroy moles? Last year they nearly destroyed my strawberry bed, took up whole rows of peas, beans and beets, and they have already commenced their "spring plowing" in my yard. The remedies I have seen are too much like putting salt on bird's tails in order to catch them.—ECKLEY, Ind.

STUMPS.—I have four stumps in my garden; how shall I dispose of them? One of them is hickory, rather large; the others are sugar-maple. The trees were cut four years ago. The hickory sprouts every year.—ECKLEY, Ind.

DENT CORN.—A few weeks ago I saw a letter from a correspondent in your paper recommending, very highly, the red-cob Dent Corn. Can you teil me through the columns of your paper, or by letter, where the seed can be got?—C. C. Adams, Weedsport, N. Y.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR for 1865 is to be held at Columbus on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of Septem-

RUBAL AGENTS and Subscribers will please bear in mind that orders for transfers must be accompanied with 25 cents to receive attention.

# HORTICULTURAL.

THE PANSY.

THE Pansy is a beautiful, showy, yet delicate flower, popular with all. It is a favorite with the professional florist, with the amateur-with all who love flowers. If seed of the pansy is sown early in a hot-bed, or green-house, flowers in abundance will be obtained in May, and the plants will continue to blossom freely in ordinary seasons until the hot weather of July and August. The blossoms then will be small and imperfect. The cool nights and showers of September will give the pansies new life, and bloom will be abundant and perfect until hidden from view by the snows of winter. In the spring the pansy shows its flowers above the snow in March, and continues, as the previous season, in perfection until July.

If seed is sown in the open ground early in the spring, and the weather proves favorable, often a good show is obtained in June, but cultivators must not be disappointed if their pansies do not appear in all their beauty until the Autumn. Even in that case they will be well rewarded for their pains.

The pansy will flower better in the middle of the summer if somewhat shaded from the noonday sun. The German or Belgian varieties, of which we give a group in the engraving, are of fine habit, great beauty, elegantly varied in color, and seem well adapted to our climate. The English are more perfect in form, larger flowers, generally darker, and very rich, though not so varied in color as the German.

#### SPRING WORK IN FLOWER GARDENS.

WE are assuming there is a flower garden, while the reality often shows no such appendage to the country home. If there is not, and one is desired, now is the time to set about it. Or if there is already such a luxury, it is time to bestir to get the place in order. At first, this consists of cleaning off any decayed wood or refuse from last year's glory, manuring the land and nicely spading the borders up, burying all weeds and the like, so they do not come through to trouble hereafter. The edges of the beds should be trimmed evenly, either by means of a sharp spade, or, what is better, an edging iron. All walks, too, should be edged true to the line, or curve, as the case may be. This edging should cut clear through the sod, as then the grass will not grow so readily in the walks or bed, during summer. In spading over the borders, any perennial—if too much matted together -requires separating and re-planting, or the flower gets poorer and poorer in quality, each summer. This is especially true of pholx and similar plants, that spread rapidly.

In case any more planting requires to be done, the spring is the best time to do it. The sooner after the earth becomes a little warm in the spring the better it is—as then, if the summer proves to be a dry one, the roots have so much the more chance to spread out in quest of moisture. On hot, dry soils, we are convinced mulching is the great feature to help newly-planted trees-or old ones, too, for that matter. It is better than all artificial watering, to keep the soil moist by a mulch of long manure, leaves, rubbish, &c.; and each spring this same mulch should be spaded in, and another one applied on its surface to take its place. This is the way nature protects and feeds the young saplings and shrubs. And the reason why many plants die in our gardens, when their natural habits would indicate they ought to stand, is in the wild state. The earth about their roots is protected by leaves, grass, &c., while in the garden they are often fully exposed.

Except the soil is very rich, the lawn should have a coating of manure spread over it, taking care to keep out stones, sticks, &c., that would interfere with the mowing .- Prairie Farmer.

## CULTURE OF THE QUINCE.

THE Quince is another of our fruits which is beginning to be treated with neglect, although there is really nothing which ought to be an obstacle to its cultivation. As for the borer, were quince bushes trained in a tree form, branching at least six inches from the ground, they might be protected as easily as apple trees are, from this insect. Of the eatable varieties, the Orange, or Apple-shaped, is the earliest and the best bearer: the Pear-shaped is a fine and later variety, rather less common in our markets. The Angers is the strongest grower, and is cultivated chiefly as a stock for the dwarf-pears, although its fruit is said to be fine. The Japan quince, or Pyrus Japonica, is a pretty, ornamental, bushy shrub, of which there are two varieties, one with beautiful bright red blossoms, the other having white flowers with a blush. The fruit is worthless.

## A FEW PRESENT HINTS.

RASPBERRY canes that have been laid down, can be now taken up; and the covering of strawberry, flower, and asparagus beds can be re-

In staking up raspberries, let the upper tie be near the head of the stake, and left rather loosely, as the crowding together of the wines has a tendency to check growth and lessen produc-

The surest way to train grape-vines is fanfashion. A'great fault with some persons-we may say many persons—in pruning grape-vines, is to have a main stem, in the first place, and then allow it to be twice as long as it ought to be. The fan-fashion suggested presumes there are many stems well shortened, and no main

Where the garden is shaded-that is, where



-raspberries, currants and gooseberries do well. Parsnips and carrots also seem to produce as full crops as where the sun is unobstructed. This hint will make many a little garden spot valua-

Old hen manure is a first-rate application for onions, when the bulbs are beginning to swell.

We are frequently inquired of as to the best manure for raspberries and blackberries. We never knew that the ground for these fruits required more than a single application of barn-yard manure to put it in fair order. After that mulch the canes with the general offal of the gardena foot deep will be beneficial - grass, weeds, leaves, &c. This will keep the roots moist and cool, which they delight in. Currants and gooseberries should be served in the same way. The north or north-west side of a board or picket fence is well adapted for all these fruits.—Germantown Telegraph.

## RETARDING RIPENING OF CHERRIES.

WHEN Sir Francis Carew had rebuilt his man sion at Beddington, in Surry, he planted the garden with choice fruit trees. There he was visited by Queen Elizabeth; and Sir Hugh Platt, in his "Gardens of Eden," tells a curious anecdote relating to one of these visits: "I conclude,' says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight, Sir F. Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his roval entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, led Her Majesty to a cherry tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over the whole tree, and wetting it now and then with a scoop, as the heat of the weather required; and so by withholding the sunbeams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they bad 'gotten their perfect cherry color; and when he was assured of Her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their maturity."

#### THE HERBACEOUS AND TREE PÆONIES OF CHINA.

THE Herbaceous and Tree Pæonies of China are well known to rank among the most orna mental plants which have found a place in our gardens. Their large flowers, disposed in elegant disorder, or with graceful regularity, assume the most varied colors, and are apprecia ted not only by florists, but also by artists, who produce them in their ornamental designs. The plants are, moreover, very hardy, and they have an indefinite longevity.

The tree pæonies thrive in peat earth, either pure, or mixed with fertilizing substances, and generally in any sweet, porous garden earth, rendered fertile by well-decayed manure. They commence growing so early in spring that the first shoots and flower buds are sometimes destroyed by frosts if not protected. Nevertheless, they generally develop themselves, in spite of such accidents, from the lower eyes, which give fresh flowers, and in all cases the plants themselves are not affected in respect to their vitality. Some persons cultivate tree pæonies in conservatories, in prepared earth, which is renewed from time to time; and thus sheltered from all hurtful atmospheric influences they dethe sun is excluded about two-thirds of the day | velop in perfection their splendid flowers, the

duration of which is prolonged by means of shading.

The herbaceous pæonies succeed in nearly all soils having sufficient depth for their strong roots. They have the advantage of flowering after the tree pæonies, so that the flowering season may be prolonged from the beginning of May to the end of June.

All pæonies love water, and principally the herbaceous sorts, which ought not to lack it, not only from the moment where the flower buds commence to form till they have perfected their flowers, but also from the beginning of August, continuing until the rains of autumn, to favor the production at the base of the stem of strong eyes, capable of yielding vigorous flowers in the following season. To secure the flowering of pæonies in full perfection, it is essential to place them in very open positions, but where they may not receive the sun during the hottest part of the day.

When masses of the herbaceous pæonies have become strong, and the ground has been exhausted by them, it is indispensable to take them up and separate them, preserving for planting portions having two or three strong roots, and the eyes well fed, and then to change their position: this operation should take place every six, eight or ten years. As a general rule, when the flowers become few and diminish in size, the roots should be transferred to fresh soil. In the case of certain varieties it is beneficial, when the young stems are rising in spring, to take away the weakest, leaving only those which are more vigorous.

The multiplication of Chinese premies All of them may be increased by division. However, as the tree varieties grow slowly, and one would have to wait many years for the tufts to become strong enough to be divided, it is found better to propagate these by grafting. To this end, strong roots of herbaceous varieties are procured; these are kept growing, and then grafted, a branch with one or more buds being inserted upon the side of the root. The grafted roots are put under bell-glasses or in frames, placed by preference in a north aspect, and the grafts soon become united, and commence to grow promptly, producing roots for themselves. The grafting is performed from the middle of July to the middle of September. - Gardeners' Chronicle.

## GRAPE CULTURE IN OHIO.

THOMAS H. YEATMAN, an experienced vinegrower near Cincinnati, in a communication to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society says:-"] look upon the grape culture, from the change of climate and seasons in the vicinity of Cincinnati and southwest of it, as almost a total failure. planted my vineyard in 1847. For the first years the yield was an average of five hundred gallons to the acre; have had an acre to yield over a thousand gallons of wine. I attributed my success to the influence of the winds blowing up the valley of the Ohio river and taking off the miasma which produced mildew and rot, for we were more successful than other vineyards in close proximity, but differently located. But of late the rot, which I conceive to be produced by cold nights and uneven temperature during the day, has prevented us from raising a sufficient quantity of grapes to pay the expense of growing them. I am aware that many of the vintners charge this failure to other causes, and to the Catawba grape as not being exactly adapted to

the soil, climate, &c., at the same time very disinterestedly offering some good seedling as a substitute. Now it may be, and my experience goes to prove it in some measure, that young vineyards produce better than old ones: even if we grant this, it will nevertheless prove a failure as to the grape being a profitable crop, for the reason that the yield will not justify the expense of replanting every few years. Vineyards in the old country are known to be over a hundred years old; and the wood of my vineyard has been as strong and prolific under its culture as I could wish. I have tried all manner of pruning and training, high and low, long and short-broken up the ground, and at other times left the grass to take full possession, all with the same bad results."

#### Horticultural Aotes and Queries.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING MULBERRY.—The following, from a foreign journal, gives the English estimate of this variety:-"This was raised from the seed of Morus multicaulus, by Mr. C. Downing, in America. It is well adapted to grow in pots in the orchardhouse. The fruit is of a maroon color, smaller than the Black Mulberry, and juicy and agreeable. Ripe in July and August. It is an excellent variety, but of course not 'over-bearing.'"

ONE-HORSE SIDE-PLOW FOR ORCHARDS .- In a certain No. of Vol. 15 of the RURAL, I think among the transactions of the American Pomological Society, one of the members gave an account of fruit culture in New Jersey, and mentioned that a "one-horse side-plow" was employed there. Under this name I have understood there was a plow that runs near the trees, the horse being attached to one side, as in a cutter, and kept in this manner off the trees with his harness and whiffletree. If this is correct, a number of fruit growers of this section would be under high obligations, either to the Editors of the RURAL, or to one of its subscribers who is informed on the subject, to give a description of the plow, how constructed and how the horse is attached, so that the plow runs true. It would be desirable if an illustration could accompany the description, but if this is not convenient the description alone would be welcomed.—C. Breith AUPT, Millburg, Berrien Co., Mich.

A SECRET IN PLANT GROWING.-A Cincinnati correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly writes :- "An old friend of yours, by the name of Hutchinson, hereis the best plant grower that I have ever seen. He confines himself chiefly to Roses, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Mignonette and Fuschias, and a few other things; but it would delight you to see such fine healthy plants as he has got. It is worth going miles to see his green-house,—and what do you think is his secret? Why he pots in rotten cow-dung, and nothing else. There is a secret for you! He gathers it up in the fall, and keeps it in a dry place. Before potting he puts it through a seive; and when potting puts a little of the coarse in the bottom of the pot, (no crock or drainage of any kind,) and uses the fine round the sides. Every thing thrives in it, from a Begona to a Scarlet Geranium. No peat! no loam! no leaf mold! He propagates in sand, and pots in cow-dung! That is his Alpha and Omega."

## Horticultural Advertisements.

#### POUGHKEEPSIE SMALL FRUIT NURSERY.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL STRAWBERRY.—I have a stock of unusually strong plants of this celebrated variety, which I will send, post-paid, to any P. O. address, as follows:—2 plants, \$1; 6 plants, \$2,50; 12 plants, \$5. RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC.—This variety has the past season nobly sustained its reputation for uniform, large size, enormous productiveness and good flavor, and proved itself worthy of all that has been said in its praise. Sent by mail 30 plants \$1, by express \$1,50 \tilde\* 100; \$10 \tilde\* 1.000. [37] Send for my Catalogue of all the leading varieties. Plants taken up and packed with much more than usual care, as letters from my customers in all sections of the country amply testify. of the country amply testify.
EDWIN MARSHALL, Poughkeepsie, New York.

TRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Jenny Lind,
Downer's Prolide, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de
Gand, Hovey, Hooker, Crimson Cone and Chillian, 25 cts.,
ner dozen; \$1 \times 100. Feasts, Fillmore, Austin's Shaker,
Bartlett, Peabody and Wizzard of the North, 50 cts. per
dozen; \$2 \times 100. Russell's Prolific, 50 cts. \times 40 czer; \$3 \times 400.
Buffalo, Green Prolific and French Seedling, \$1 \times 40 czer. Charges pre-paid at the dozen rate. Send 12 cts.
extra on each 100 and we will send them, well packed in
moss and oil cloth, pre-paid.

RASPBERRIES.

Improved American Black Cap, large size and immense bearer, \$1\text{\$\pi\$} doz; \$3\text{\$\pi\$} 100, \$15\text{\$\pi\$} 1,000. Yellow Antwerp, Hudson River Antwerp and Allen, \$1\text{\$\pi\$} dozen: \$\$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ 100. Marvell of \$1\text{\$\pi\$} esasons, \$2\text{\$\pi\$} dozen. Purple Cane very hardy, never winter-kills, immense yielder, and throw up no suckers, but roots from end of stalks, \$2\text{\$\pi\$} dozen; \$10\text{\$\pi\$} 100.

\$10 % 100.

Lawton Blackberry, strong roots, \$1 % doz; \$3 % 100; \$15 % 1,000. Dorchester High Bush, \$1 % doz; \$3 % 100; \$15 % 1,000. Dorchester High Bush, \$1 % doz; \$3 % 100; Red Dutch Currants, \$1 % doz; Cherry and White Grape do, \$2 % dozen. Concord Grape, 40 cts, \$2,50 % dozen. Diana and Hartford Prolific, \$0 cts. Delaware, 75 cts. Isabella and Clinton, \$2cts. each. Send 12 cents extra, or each dozen ordered, and we will send any of the above prepaid. For further particulars and instructions for planting, send for my Catalogue. Address, with cash, A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind.

GRAPE VINES CHEAP FOR CASH. Concords, Dianas and Hartford Prolite, 2 years old, \$10 % 100; 1 year old, \$5 % 100. Delaware, 2 years old, \$5 % dozen. Ontario, 2 years old, \$4 % dozen. Logan and Taylor's, and Cassaday, 2 years old, \$3 per dozen. A. W. POTTER, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

NEW STRAWBERRIES OF 1864.

Descriptive Catalogues mailed to all applicants. Also all the leading old varieties, at reasonable rates, including 20,000 WILSON'S ALBANY.

80,000 TRIOMPH DE GAND. EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., York, Pennsylvania.

CHEAP APPLE TREES.—Good Apple Trees \$10 \$100; smaller size, \$6 \$100. I will send to any address on receipt of price. Address
793-4t A. M. WILLIAMS, Box 80, Syracuse, N. Y.

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 600 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue complete, will be sent to any address. Agents wanted. Seeds prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

TRESH SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—By mail, prepaid; also the New Strawberries, Grapes, Currants, &c. Price Descriptive List will be sent to any address.

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## BRILL & KUMERLE, SEED MERCHANTS,

Growers, Importers, and Dealers in genuine Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Also Trees, Vines, Shruba, Plants, &c., &c., 153 Broad Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY JOHN U. KUMERLE, Seedsman, (Successor to the late Geo. C. Thorburn.) FRANCIS BRILL, Seed Grower and Nurseryman. N. B.— Seeds by mall, postage paid, on receipt of price. Catalogues gratis, by addressing as above. 785-18t

Russell's Prolific STRAWBERRY. Strong plants, price \$10 per thousand, \$1,50 per hundred. And sent by mail, fifty plants, for one dollar; cash accompanying orders. Address JOSHUA T. DEUEL, Agt, Red Jacket Vineyard, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

# Domestic Gronomy.

APPLE DUMPLINGS, PIES, PICKLES, &c.

STEAM APPLE DUMPLINGS .- Make some good dough of cream, roll out in long strips, spread some fine chopped apples over it, roll it up and pinch the edge down. Put them on a plate and steam them. Make a liquid sauce of one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonsful of sugar, a small piece of butter, grate in some nutmeg, then pour some boiling water on it, stiring it all the while till cooked.

TART APPLE PIE.—Peal and stew some very sour apples, rub them through a seive, then sweeten them with sugar, season with lemon; line your plates with rich crust, fill them, cut strips of the crust, and put it on in various shapes before baking.

To Pickle Apples.—Take two quarts of vinegar, one quart of water, two teacups of sugar, a little cinnamon and allspice; put it in a tin or brass kettle, heat it hot, then peel some very nice sweet apples and stick four cloves in each apple; put them in the vinegar and cook them done; put them in a jar and turn the liquor over them. You can use it another time by adding to it.

COMMON APPLE PIE. -Grate some tart apples for one pie, take one half tablespoonful of flour. two tablespoonsful of sugar, cinnamon, and a bit of butter, a little water, stir it together; line your plates with rich crust, fill them, cover them. Bake moderate.

Otto, N. Y., March, 1865.

#### PREPARING TRIPE.

Cur the paunch into three pieces, so as to be convenient to handle, empty of its contents, care being taken to preserve the outside as clean as possible. Wash and rinse in water till all extraneous matter is expelled. To one pail full of water put one pint of lye from wood ashes, strong enough to make soap, or its equivalent in potash, or lime. If lime is used sprinkle it dry over the tripe, on the inside, and put into water. Let the tripe soak in this liquid twelve hours, then take out and scrape with a case knife, or, if large quantities are made, with a scraper made of a hand saw blade, or some similar material.

A little observation will determine whether the lye is strong enough; if so, it will scrape easily, if too strong it will discolor the tripe. After scraping let it stand twenty-four hours in warm water, frequently changing the water. It is then ready to boil. Should be boiled till it can be punctured with a straw. Add a little salt to the water when boiling. It is afterwards preserved in vinegar, and, if wanted very nice, with spices added. If the weather is cold it will keep long without vinegar. It requires very little aftercooking-just warmed with a little butter is sufficient. It is very good food for dyspeptics. The above is the method pursued by an extensive tripe manufacturer in Providence, R. I. S. W. ARNOLD.

## LEMON PIE RECIPES, &c.

MRS. J. E. POWERS, Jeff. Co., N. Y., writes:-'One lemon grated; one cup sugar; one cup rich cream; paste on bottom and top."

ALICE A. M., Willink, N. Y., writes:-Take one lemon, grate the peel and slice the pulp very fine; one heaping teacup of white sugar; twothirds teacup of water; two heaping tablespoonsful of flour; one egg; stir the yolk in with the rest and beat the white to a stiff froth, then stir all together and bake between two crusts."

MAY STEPHENS, of Auburn, N. Y., writes:-'Take two large sized lemons, grate the rind fine, and squeeze the juice over it; three cups of sugar; four eggs, with yolks and whites beaten separately; four tablespoonsful of flour; two teacups of water. Mix all except the white of the eggs, and when well mixed, add the white also, stirring it in. Bake without upper crust.

MRS. M. L. W., Union City, Ind., writes:-'A pudding we know to be good as well as simple and economical, too, at the present high price of eggs: - One cup of rice to seven cups good rich milk; three tablespoons sugar, with a little salt, raisins, nutmeg, or cinnamon, as you choose. Let it cook gradually one and a half or two hours. Serve with cream and sugar."

To CURE HAMS .- Seeing an inquiry how to cure hams, I would refer to volume fifth, No. 45, of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The recipe I have used since that time, and find it just right, (I use sugar instead of the molasses.) I tried a number of ways for 30 years before. None so good.-A. G. S., Newark, N. Y.

The following is the recipe spoken of above: To each 100 fbs of ham take nine pounds of salt, five ounces of salt-petre, one quart of molasses, a large spoonful of saleratus, and four ounces of ground black pepper. Let the hams remain in the brine from four to six weeks. Smoke them about a fortnight; then pack them away in dry

To KEEP MAPLE SIRUP .- The Ohio Farmer says:-"The best way to keep the sirup from losing flavor is to seal it up in hot cans, the same as fruit is sealed in the fall. At this time of year many of the fruit cans are empty and can be used for this purpose. Put up in this way maple sirup will keep for years, and retain that nice flavor it has when first made, but which is lost in a few months if kept in ordinary jugs or casks."

OILING BOOTS.—The application of castomoil to new boots renders them as soft as a buckskin glove. It is also the best application that can be made to render a new boot water-proof.



PV SK B STEELS

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. WATCHING.

BY MINTWOOD.

Across the fields so bare and brown. That lie between me and the town, Past towering trees that proudly rise To kiss the softening April skies-

I strain my eyes a form to see, That every night comes home to me, Whose presence makes the morning bright, And glorifies the gloom of night.

No other form so lithe and tall Comes, answering to my earnest call! No other heart so brave and free, Gives such unchanging love to me!

No other has, in all the land, A kinder, truer, helping hand, His brow? for proudest crown 'tis fit, Apollo well might envy it!

The clear, calm depth of summer skies Lies mirrored in his azure eyes! The gold of morn—the gloom of air-Is blended in his silken hair!

No heart can claim this love of mine, No other worship at my shrine! In him I've all of earth and sea, For he is all the world to me!

In years to come, should crime and sin Enshrine my heart, their folds within; Or absence with her misty hand Dim mem'ries of my girlhood's land-

One place within my heart will be From sin and crime and absence free! No hand can mar-no moments dim The heart-room ever kept for him?

Hark! there he comes! I know the ring Of step that's prouder than of king! His foot the threshold is upon, My darling, blue-eyed brother John. Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville, N. Y.

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

MY DEAR MRS. SMITH: - You sent two of your children to my school this morning. They are very pretty children - sweet children. I could not help stroking their soft hair, twining their curls about my fingers and kissing their velvet cheeks and coral lips. I could not help loving them. I know they are your "little darlings," your "precious ones," and you may well be proud of them.

They were well dressed, neat and sweet; just such children externally as I love to have in myschool room. They cheer me. Their presence is something to make me glad and happy. Looking upon them I see purity, innocence, beauty; and it thrills me with a rare and charming delight. Their presence here gives me pleasure,-just such pleasure as I receive from a vase of sweet flowers which refresh me with their pleasing colors and fragrance.

But, my dear Mrs. Smith, it made me feel very sad to see those rosebuds of yours here, and earnestly, seriously, I say to you, "I think you had better keep them at home." I pray you do not be offended, and I will tell you why. I am going to tell you, whether it offends you or not, but I think you are too sensible a woman, Mrs. Smith, to take offense when one speaks to you with frankness.

It is not because I do not want your children here,-not because I am "bored to death with people's blessed brats," - not because they are too young to be admitted to the public schools; no, you would not send a child to school till it had arrived at an admissible age, nor to have it out of your way through the day.

No, not that, but my heart ached to see those little ones, so sweet with the fragrance of childish purity and innocence, sent out from their mother's watchful and loving care, or the tender, trusting hearts become tarnished by association with the children of unprincipled parents, or by the too ith those who have been spoiled fond indulgence of unthinking parents.

I cannot think it right to send little children to the public schools. It is a mother's sacred right and duty to watch the development of her child's heart as well as mind during those earlier years when it is so easily impressed, and no mother should leave the early training of her child to the hand of another. It should be her joy to enrich her own life by bestowing all its wealth and richness of heart and love upon the child which God has given her. It should be her joy to mold that life, mind and heart, according to her highest conceptions of what is true, noble and worthy in the character of her ideal man or woman. I believe. Mrs. Smith. that the best education of a child does not begin with books. but is instilled by the constant teaching and loving care of the mother - its natural teacher. She should lay the foundation of its future character and life in these impressible years.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MOTHER AND THE DROP CAKES.

L. JARVIS WILTON.

"On! mother, drop cakes again? I wish they would drop so far I could never see one again."

"Well, well, child, you may be glad of drop cakes some day," said the good mother, as she hurried about, bringing the fragrant cinnamon, the sugar, cream, and eggs, into close proximity, "Hurry your dishes; we have plenty to do today." But the petulent Miss, who objected to "drop cakes," did not hurry her proceedings, but mother, as she dropped the cakes into the pan, dropped also many kind words of reproof.

By the time WILLIAM drove up with his famous "Chalk Line," the dishes were washed, and the drop cakes, smoking hot from the oven, were upon the table.

"Ah, that's good!" As he threw the lines across the back of his foaming steed, catching sight of the smoking drop cakes, through the window. "Mother, and drop cakes for me," said he hastily opening the door. "Take a ride, MATE?" snatching up three drop cakes, stepping on the tails of two cats, knocking a pipe from the hearth, and the tongs from the oven door; for you must know that was a most obnoxious oven door, as was the stove door above it; MATE would tell you so. But BILLY "never minded;" he pacified the cats, ate the drop cakes, picked up the pieces of the broken pipe, then turned with another, "take a ride, MATE?"

But Miss MARY was a frail being, and - it must come out—the famous "Chalk Line" was a fast one, and Miss MARY a fearful one. BILLY had no sympathy for such frailty in woman; he expressed as much and was rising to leave abruptly, when mother, true to her profession, dropped kind words, and smiles; so the young lady, with thanks, replied if he would come with "Ladv." she would ride.

Supper was upon the table. What more cheerful meal, than tea, at the close of a bright winter's afternoon? Breakfast is taken hurriedly, for the cares of the day are before us; at dinner time the cares are but half gone, and, may be, some perplexity of the morning has doubled them; but, tea, at the close of a winter's afternoon, with a loving mother, or a gentle wife to preside, is the happy meal. Well, at tea in comes NED; by the way this NED of ours is the hero of the household, and he is going courting to-night.

"A clean shirt, mother? A clean handkerchief?"

Mother says, "yes," and smiles quietly; perhaps, she is thinking of her own courting days while NED is dispatching the drop cakes, and dreaming of future happiness; as he leaves she says, "do not stay too late." Ah, she knows. Blessings on our mother and her drop cakes. May NED's children have as faithful a mother as NED has had.

"I am tired, so tired of this cold country;" ELLA is taking tea with us; she is JACK's little wife and has always lived in the city. Mother's drop cakes are on the table, and kind reasonable words are on her lips. She pours out the fragrant tea. Ella is a great lover of tea for a young person; smiles begin to take the place of frowns.

Our gentle mother! may she live to make drop cakes for her grand-children, and, may they partake of her consistency and gentleness, for nothing moves her but a wrong. May the burden of her declining years be lightened, by those whose burdens she has borne so long, is bearing still; and, at the last, as the cold clods fall upon her coffin, as we know they must fall, may the remembrance of her life prove a purifier, a saver, unto all who shall hear. Wisconsin, March, 1865.

## THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

DOUBTLESS you have remarked, with satisfaction, how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily and carelessly dressed, with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edges, and a glaring yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous sentimental songs, leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit. A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning knife.

If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no touching all the posts in walking along the street; no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had married, he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away, in married men. The wife's advices are the ballast that keeps the ship steady. They are like the wholesome, though painful, shears, nipping off the little growths of self-conceit and folly.—Fraser's Magazine.

## A SECRET OF YOUTH.

There are women who cannot grow oldwomen who, without any special effort, remain always young and always attractive. The number is smaller than it should be, but there is still a sufficient number to mark the wide difference between this class and the other. The secret of this perpetual youth lies not in beauty, for some women possess it who are not at all handsome; nor in dress, for they are frequently careless in that respect, so far as the mere arbitrary dictates of fashion are concerned; nor in having nothing to do, for these ever-young women are always as busy as bees, and it is very well known that idleness will fret people into old age and ugliness faster than over-work. The charm, we imagine, lies in a sunny temper-neither more nor less, the blessed gift of always looking on the bright side of life, and of stretching the mantle of charity over everybody's faults and failings. It is not much of a secret, but it is all that we have been able to discover, and we have watched such with great interest, and a determination to report truthfully for the benefit of the rest of thesex. It is very provoking that it is something which cannot be corded up and sold for fifty cents a bottle; but as this is impossible, why, the most of us will have to keep on growing old, and ugly, and disagreeable as usual. - Jenny

# Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PAUL AND I.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

THE sheep were nibbling the short grass On the slant, western hill, While just below them, at my feet, Ran by the tuneful rill Which little PAUL, the shepherd's son, Likened to the sweet song That burst from out my happy lips. And ever ran along,

Like waters o'er the pebbly bed Of some clear, shining brook; I well remember when he said it How the sweet song shook, And how the blushes came and went Upon my dimpled cheek. And how I thought so many things My tongue refused to speak:

And when he said, "Some Autumn day, Dear little wife of mine. Some Autumn day when the bright sun In goldenness shall shine We two will keep our little lambs Upon this western hill, And wander, ever hand in hand,-Wander at our will."

I laughed and sighed, but surely thought That day must sometime come, When we should build an humble cot, And call it "home, sweet home: But PAUL was only seventeen And I a few months younger, And all I know, is, the sweet dream Lasted not much longer.

Ah, that was years ago, and new PAUL sits in cheerful ease By his own fireside, while his wife Makes butter and makes cheese: And I sit in my velvet chair, And comb my golden hair, Wond'ring if this is the same face That PAUL once thought so fair.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

#### PUTTING ON AIRS.

"On wad some pow'r the giftle gie us To see oursel's as ithers see us, It wad frae mony a blunder free us-An' foolish notion."-Burns.

It is worth more than a ticket to BARNUM' Museum, sometimes, to watch people who repel charity for their defects by an assumed superiority that makes these defects all the more conspicuous. Who can help smiling, who cares to reserve even ridicule unless through selfrespect, when they see folly similar to that which led to the writing of the above—"A louse on a lady's bonnet."

I have known flirting belles pass scornfully, a plainly dressed person whose foundation of substantial wealth could have bought out half a dozen of them, and whose practical knowledge of moral, intellectual and physical education, outweighed the contents of twice that number of their curl-befrizzled heads.

A richly dressed madam, entering a car with her husband, found the only vacant scat facing a middle aged man, travel-weary, with garments soiled and worn, - too vulgar altogether for her delicate eyes to rest upon complacently, and she manifested as much. The man was proud, not only this, but, where known, acknowledged in a circle she might have envied. A student of DE Bonneville in magnetism, he willed her to sleep, to dream, and in the ecstacy of dream affection to waken while embracing her husband with kisses, whose spasmodic earnestness and energy called the attention of all the passengers; waked to blush at the quiet smile of the despised stranger, whose victimizing she, if living, probably remembers only as an innocent but most provoking dream. This was an extreme of revenge perhaps, but was it too costly a lesson if she profited by it? If people must make fools of themselves in dress, they should have a trusty body servant to see that they do not carry the

A furloughed young naval officer, dressing for ride, remarked, "I think I shall put on airs to-day;" and who after that would tell him what all but he knew, that his sword-belt at the back was below his jacket and above his pants, thereby bordered by a puff of white linen, and the unfastened buckle of his pantaloons keeping time in a lazy swing to his even step?

"Putting on airs." Silk and velvet over rags. Plumed hats and dirty hose. Jewels, servants and rented houses. Piano fingering and baker's bread. Ornamental cakes for parties and pinched meals at home. Furs and carriages, and unpaid creditors. Parlor furnishing and scanty bedding. Heavy curtains and unswept corners.

A thorough observer can read at a glance who relies on worth for position, and who has mounted an air-cushion or a gas-bag to try to look over others; and how simple and ludicrous the latter appear, is blissful ignorance to them, it must be, or they would learn it is better to walk in an humble path than risk a fall from uncertain heights. GRACE GLENN. Tonia, Michigan, 1865

## TRIFLE'S.

Nothing is a trifle which is displeasing to our friend. If everybody thought so, and acted upon the thought, there would not so often arise that dull, bad weather, those cloudy feelings, those little bitter disagreeables, by which married people, brothers and sisters, parents and children, by degrees embitter one another's lives, and which create altogether that gray, heavy, oppressive cloud, discomfort. By the side of the above motto, we should inscribe on the tablets of home, Nothing is insignificant which gives pleasures to our friend. Because from this arises that bright, summer mild atmosphere in the house which is called comfort.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PICTURE AND A PLEA.

LATE in the autumn, one sunny afternoon, I wandered down Broadway, and at last tired of the din and glare, I turned aside to the Derby Gallery. Many were the gems collected there, but I will tell you of but one, a painting that told the story of many a heart-ache.

Down the quiet country lanes had sounded the tread of marching feet, and under the elms of a village green the wearied men had leave to rest. Two had stepped from the "dust-brown ranks," and stood near the door of a vinewreathed cottage, one, a boy, had flung himself down and was petting the dog whose friendship he had won, by thoughts of his own dumb pets in his far off New England home; while the other, from a motherly hand, had just taken a cup of sparkling water. There he held it, resting it on his knee, as his foot was set on the low door-stone, and from the cup, shaken by the stir of his emotions the drops were falling one by one - for thirsty, heated though he was, that mother held an infant in her arms, and his heart was full, at the thought of his own far off wife and child. So he stood there toying with the stranger's babe while the tear glistened in his carnest eyes, and you could almost see the quiver of his bearded lip.

Such men as he - true and loving men - have gone out to fight our battles for the Union. They have gone and left behind all that was dear to them in life; their hearts bled as they unclasped their children's clinging hands, or turned away from the last sob of the almost heartbroken wife; but they have gone, thousands and thousands, from our very midst. Some lie to-day in the rude graves of the battle-field; some have dragged their shattered limbs back again, that they might sleep under the shadow of their father's church; others linger still in the foul air of Southern prisons; and the rest stand to day in the ranks of our tried armies and brave - for the sake of home and the dear ones it enshrines - the shock of rebel fire and steel. Loyal and strong, brave and loving soldiers, let ns keep their cause at heart.

There are few of us who have not given a brother, or a friend; perhaps we have them back again, perhaps they sleep in peace. For the cause they loved so well, and for which they gave so much, can we not veild some sacrafice? They have needs we my supply, shall we prove recreant and so let precious lives be lost? They suffer in hospitals, and in the field, for the home comforts that we are able to provide for them. Let us give, and give lavishly. If we withhold in selfishness, upon our souls at last may hang the guilt of a brother's blood.

ANNA PARKER.

#### GOOD-NATURE.

THE other day we happened to fall in with a casual specimen of a good-natured gentleman. He had some time before been unjustly treated, as he thought, by another person in a negotiation; and was accordingly, though of a happy temperament, considerably incensed. Mr. A. (so we will call him,) resolved never to hold intercourse again with the man who had offended him; and he said so. Mark how the flint carried fire. About a month afterwards, a friend, acquainted with the circumstance, received a note from him, recommending the person who had done the wrong to a lucrative situation in the bank where he was one of the directors. The friend was much surprised, of course; and a day or two afterwards, meeting Mr. A., inquired how he came to be exerting himself in benefiting an enemy against whom he had yowed revenge." He opened his eyes, and seemed just waked up to a consciousness of the position of affairs. "Why, to confess the truth," said he, "I did not recollect that little circumstance at all. The next time I have a quarrel to revenge." he observed, with a smile, "I must take care to make a memorandum of it." We shall not much fear the spite of a gentleman who has to write it in a note-book, lest he may forget it. us, by aiding the wrong doer to obtain employment. If such advice is taken we cannot answer for the consequences. One will be, in all probability, to do away with a great many antisocieties; which, we take it, is an abbreviation of the antipathy-societies .- Autumn Leaves.

## CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

ONCE, the middle classes rose in their strength. and, under Cromwell, hurled a despotic king from that throne which he or his counsellors endeavored to convert into an altar on which all the religious and civil liberties of his people were to be sacrificed.

Again, a free people rose under Washington. and from the colonies of America made this great Nation the pillar and champion of freedom. A third time to complete the work undone by the Fathers of the country, to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the Union intrusted to our keeping-the people of America have arisen

with extraordinary unanimity.

When the armies of Cromwell and Washington laid down the sabres they had taken up for popular liberty, and returned each man to his plow, his workshop, his store, history has recorded that they were remarkable for their valuable qualities as citizens; honest, upright, industrious, with minds disciplined by the career they had gone through, by the dangers they had met, the difficulties they had overcome, and the death they had so often freely taced. They be came the ornaments of the countries they had fought for, the noble expounders of the liberty they had won. So will the American soldier of to-day; the task he imposed upon himself once accomplished, the Union preserved, the Constitution respected, liberty secured, returning to his daily path in life a better citizen than he left it.

#### Musings. Sabbath

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR SELFISH HEARTS.

BY MARY HARTWELL.

How passionately prone we are To make a planet of our own, And setting up our idols there, Live in our little world alone!

We tuck down each horizon edge, And shut God's living world outside, And there within the selfish hedge, Beneath a narrow sky abide.

GoD smites the bubble-lo! it bursts; To earth despairing we are hurled-'Till looking up, as though at first, We see the Great JEHOVAH'S WORLD!

The wide, vibrating mass of life Spread with a sweet, star-mounted heaven, The world for which His death and strife, His tears and agony were given!

We lift our eyes with solemn view From weeping over earth's false hearts-(If some are false, still some are true, And life must have its bitter parts.)

And learn the lesson He would teach. Unselfishly to love and live: His stars the text in silence preach, They ask not light for light they give!

Clasp in the world, oh! heart thus tossed-Fear not to spread your love's broad wave; For how can human love be lost On what a God-head died to save! Jersey Tp., Licking Co., Ohio.

#### CLEANSED FROM SIN.

THE smallest present victory over an evil temper, the slightest possible exertion in the cause of charity, the power to say No on one actual occasion to the rising of a sinful desire or to the indulgence of a dangerous inclination, is worth far more, as a proof of the inworking of the Saviour's love, than any amount of trustful hope, of touching tenderness, or rapt contemplation. There is yet one thing more. The man who

has left Bethesda healed and carrying his bed, is found afterward in the temple. Had he not gone thither to pour out his thankful heart in adoration and praise? It was a sign of good. He was not one of those unthankful ones who, feeling themselves restored to health and happiness, go their way to forget their Benefactor. He returned to give glory to God. It was well. And what was his reward? Jesus found him there. The eye of the Saviour was upon his use of the healing. He marked him bend his steps toward the temple, and He rewarded his thanksgiving by there seeking him. It is a true parable still. Though the test of the healing lies in the power, and in the exercise of the power, to rise and walk; in other words, to strive manfully with sin, and to walk vigorously in the way of duty; yet it is in the temple, it is in seeking God, it is in being much in his presence, whether in the secret chamber or in the public places of worship-it is in the temple that Christ will look for us; it is there that He will speak to us in those words of needful and most seasonable admonition which shall at once assure us of His remembrance, and aid us in our

And what, then, finally, were the words which Christ addressed to the restored and thankful worshiper?

"Afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him, Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee."

A worse thing? worse than thirty-eight years of suffering helplessness? worse than a lifetime of pain and disease, of useless inaction and hopeless waiting? O, there must be something in the terrors of the Lord, if Christ, the Saviour, could thus speak!

Behold, thou art made whole. Yes, he that Let us all show our indignation at injuries done seeth the Son and believeth on Him hath everlasting life; is passed from death unto life. Now ve are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you. We are not to postpone into some dim fanciful future the hopes or even the assurances of the Gospel. He that believeth in Christ is passed already from death unto

Then, sin no more. What was thy sin? Was it carelessness? was it selfishness? was it an evil temper? was it angry passion? was it uncharitableness, backbiting, unmercifulness? Was it a cold, heartless spirit, living only for itself, wrapped up and secluded from a brother's love. from a brother's want? Was it something worse still; something which all call sinful? one of the thousand diseases of the soul, which make havoc of it, itself being the judge? Whatever it was, now is thy opportunity, the season of thy visitation. Sin no more. Be well aware that the struggle is not ended-no, nor will be while life lasts. Satan parts not thus with those whom he has bound, perhaps for his eighteen, perhaps for his thirty and eight years! He will desire to have thee, that he may sift thee as wheat. Therefore watch, therefore pray! Go not back into that darkness upon which the light of Christ has arisen; into that bondage from which the spirit of Christ has once set thee free! Much loved, much forgiven, stay with thy Saviour! Stay with him in all offices of prayer and praise Stay with him in the exercise of an open-hearted and open-handed charity: freely thou hast received, freely give! Stay with Him, above all, in a watchful life and in a chastened spirit. Fearing always, because prizing His presence; because unwilling to forfeit that which it cost Him humiliation, suffering and death to carn for thee! Yet also hoping always, and always rejoicing: knowing that He is faithful who promises; able to keep that which is committed unto Him against that day!

# The Great Freshet.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE GREAT FLOOD ON THE GENESEE.

BY ONE WHO TOOK PART IN IT.

LOOMING up above the common place incidents of the country, will be the great flood of 1865.

On the morning of Wednesday, March 15th, farmers on the Valley of the Genesee fed their flocks as usual, and all entered upon their accustomed avocations. Soon it was apparent that what many had feared, and nobody had prepared for, was at hand.

Vast accumulations of snow in the hilly and mountainous regions of Southern NewlYork, suddenly dissolved by warm winds and rain, descended in surging tides upon the doomed plains below! Rising higher and higher, and higher, from eastern hills to western, one great sea of waters bears on its mad waves large irregular pieces of ice, trees of the forest, the wreck of bridges and buildings, fences, stooks of corn, sheaves of wheat, every variety of farm implements, household furniture, ascumulated rubbish—the sweepings of the great valley by the bosom of destruction. The inhabitants, driven to their houses, and then to their chambers, see with consternation the still rising waters, and begin to doubt whether anything will withstand the wild riot of the elements.

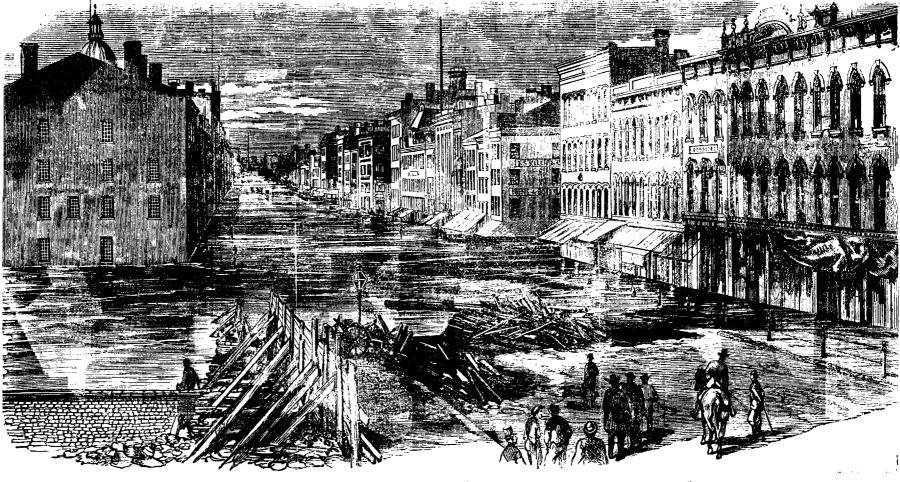
Having a valuable flock of sheep in the Valley, opposite Moscow and about four miles below Mt. Morris, I went on Thursday morning to look after them. On reaching the Valley, which was here about two miles wide, not one foot of land was visible from one side to the other. Large numbers of people were viewing from the high lands the scene of desolation. I was at once greeted upon my arrival with the announcement that my sheep had in all probability "gone down stream." I expressed a hope that they were safe, as I had directed them to be put in the barn in the event of a flood. "Your barn floor is at least two feet under water," said a friend who owned a farm just opposite. "I will see," said I, heading my horse towards the flood. "But you can't get there," he replied. "I will try it," said I, and went in.

Mounted on a spirited and powerful horse, for more than a mile I waded and swam, sometimes through powerful currents, till I reached the barn, where my sheep greeted my eyes, all safe! The ground was a little elevated where the barn stood, and the floor was raised some three feet above the ground, and the water just even with the floor. I fed the sheep as well as their crowded quarters admitted, when Mr. PICKARD and Mr. EMORY came to me in a boat, having just been to the residence of Maj. Jones to offer assistance to his family, who had taken refuge in their chambers, their lower floors being more than three feet under water, and their woodshed swept away. They declined taking passage in the boat, thinking the house quite as "seaworthy" as the frail craft, tossed by the waves and swept by the currents. I took passage, and we were soon at Mr. Emory's hospitable mansion, where I spent the night, and slept sound, in spite of raging waters on every side.

In the morning Messrs. PICKARD and EMORY were preparing to take me back to the barn. when Mr. Pickard's corn-house was observed going down stream. I advised them to go and tie up the run-away concern, and I would take another boat, which was at hand, and go and spend the day with my sheep. They left in haste, and I saw no more of them till afternoon.

Taking the other boat, I started for the barn about half a mile distant. I soon discovered that I had a high wind, a rough sea, and strong currents to contend with; and besides that, I was neither a swimmer nor a boat-man. Pulling strong at the oars, I got about half way to the barn, when a furious blast drove the waves into my boat, which rode very low in the waters. Fearing it would sink, I began to bail out the water, when a wave lifted one of the oars from its socket, and before I could grasp it, it was bevond my reach. I involuntarily cast down stream to see where I was drifting, for I saw at once that I was at the mercy of the waves. Just above me the river makes a sudden turn. and right where I was it threw a strong current threatening to cut a new passage-down this I was drifting rapidly toward the main channel where the force of the waters was terrific. A little below me were some trees. "If I can but reach one of them," thought I; but the boat was nearly full of water, and with one oar I could control it but little-with my utmost strength I could not strike the body of the tree. There is another chance—perhaps I can seize one of its drooping branches. I rose with a vigorous bound and grasped a limb which felt pleasant to my touch. Dead and rotten it gave way, and I felt, as never before, how uncertain are the things of earth. A moment after I sought to arrest my progress by seizing the tops of a young apple tree, when the waters closed over the boat. In an instant I sprang toward the tree I had just passed, uncertain whether I could touch bottom, or whether the surging waters would sweep me away. We were evenly matched, and for a moment it seemed a doubtful struggle between the waves and me. By a desperate effort, I advanced a pace or two where the waters were less deep, and I approached the tree which seemed to reach down its friendly branches to greet and save me. No sooner had I got a firm foothold on one of its limbs, than I looked round to see what were my chances to escape. No living thing could I see, but around me, and on every side were muddy waters tossed by the winds, and rushing forward as if driven by the furies.

Concluding that it would be mere chance whether I would be discovered that day, I determined at once to conquer the main difficulties of my position, and prepare to stay as long as the occasion required, without danger or ex-



FLOOD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.-STREET VIEW, LOOKING WEST FROM EAST END OF MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

treme discomfort. Placing my foot in a crotch Mr. Pickard's residence near Moscow, and perare capable of, handling and fastening them with spiring, and certainly novel. great care-for I would not have exchanged a stocking for a sheep, precious as my Merinos seemed to me a little while before.

unique dressing room permitted, I found myself | boat, but it went the other way. Then I saw a well chilled from my ice water bath, and the cold boat, painted red, gliding swiftly over the waters, winds, now at their height.

The main part of the water removed from my garments, I now determined to make myself tunes were down again. See, it bears a little comfortable by violent exercise, so I held to a toward me, and a little more; it comes to the limb above me, and jumped up and down in a most violent manner; then I would stretch hand holds fast to rest himself, and with the out one leg behind me and shake it furiously, then the other, then jump again, and so on till I had attained a condition of comparative com- at hand! Running to the westward to get into fort. There is little in this world that will not yield to a firm resolve, to a vigorous effort.

I had now abundant opportunity for observation and reflection. I looked into the muddy waters beneath me, and thought what a pity so much precious soil should be carried to the ocean's depth. Why not by strong embankments detain a good share of these waters near their now swept and impoverished to fill the caverns of lakes and ocean. Depend upon it, every gallon of these spring floods that you can detain upon pastures and meadows, is a gain you can ill afreasoned that the earth, in its present form at least, was a new thing, for if it was uncreated and eternal, before this, the mountains would have washed into the sea. Then I saw a hawk, and peering feloniously about. "Ah!" said I, I saw a hay-stack riding majestically down, and wished myself aboard. Then I thought that meet. every body, taking warning by my sad example, should learn how to swim and row a boat, and Then I wondered how all this water would get | me swept down by the current, rise in the boat, past Rochester.

Then I canvassed the chances for getting off. My chief hope was from my friends who followed off the corn house; I could see that at anhad gone, as they had been talking of doing, to bottom stronger than all selfish instincts, and all

of the tree-doubtless the original boot-jack-I haps would not come back in a way to discover drew my boots and hung them in the branches, me during the day. Still I was perfectly comlegs downward; then taking off my garments I posed, and was determined to make my stay wrung them by placing one end under my foot as comfortable as possible. With little poetry and giving such a twist as few washer-women or sentiment about me, the scene was really in-After awhile I saw a boat leave the Cylerville

bridge, about half a mile from me, and I hoped I was discovered. No,-it went to look after Having made my toilet as expeditiously as my Farmer ABEL's live stock. Then I saw another and I hoped again; but the dexterous oarsman ran too far toward the west, and my rising forside of a barrack for hay. The boatman with one other swings his hat, looking toward me. I swing mine in reply, assured that deliverance is stiller waters, and passing a little above, he attempts to drop down the current to where I was but is carried some ways below; he tries the other side, directing me to lower myself to the waters edge, prepared to hold the boat if he reached me. He reaches me, and I hold the boat! Then I jump in, and we drop down to the Cylerville bridge. The daring boatman was source, and save this soil to fertilize the fields STEPHEN EMORY, who went in pursuit of the corn-house, and was unable to return against the winds and tides and took refuge in a barrack below, from which he saw my boat go down the current, for it rose again as soon as I leaped from ford to lose! Detaining them you diminish the it. Looking around to see what had become of flood. Then I was theologically inclined, and me, he saw me in the tree, and went for a lighter and more manageable boat with which to rescue me. The owner very kindly lent him the boat, but feared the wind was too high and the current too strong to reach me. Arriving safe the first living object, sitting among the bushes at Mr. McNaughton's at 2 o'clock, I was generously furnished with dry clothes, a warm "you remind me of human kind, who turn the room, and a good dinner to which I did ample wreck of fortunes to their own account." Then | justice. Emory declaring that I was as cool a man in danger as it had been his fortune to

About sun-down the wind subsided. We went to the barn and fed the sheep, and returned to and then disappear from her view. Filled with apprehension, she looked for me, though a stranger, during the whole day, in her anxiety taking no food. Mysterious human sympathy! chor, but no boatmen. I concluded that they Thou art indeed a power upon the earth!—at

organized wrongs! Thou shalt yet reconcile discordant elements, and blend into harmony the alienated brotherhood of man!

On Saturday the waters went down rapidly, and as the sun shone forth on the pleasant Sabbath morning, the land was mostly visible, the fowls left their hiding places, the cocks crowed, the crows went forth on foraging expeditions, large flocks of wild ducks sailed the air and lighted in the pools and on the ground, horsemen went forth on tours of observation, and all Nature seemed itself again. н. т. в.

#### THE GREAT FLOOD IN THIS REGION.

In our issue of March 25th, will be found an account of the greatest flood which was ever known to visit this locality. It commenced up the Valley of the Genesec on Thursday the 16th of March, and reached its height here on Saturday forenoon.

The Genesee river overflowed its banks for miles, and at Scottsvile, eleven miles south of this city, and up the river, the water rose three feet higher than ever before known. Great destruction was caused in the Valley above us, and a large portion of our own city was submerged at a frightful cost of property destroyed and swept away. The river poured its floods over Main street bridge and through the alley opposite Front street; and the Eric and Genesee Valley Canals, overflowing their banks, added their turbid contents to the "waste of waters," which made Rochester for the time appear like another Venice. This city, as is well known, is bisected as it were, by the Genesce river; and for two days and nights we were literally and emphatically a divided community. On Saturday morning, the 18th, two immense crowds of people might have been seen, one just east of the bridge on Main street, and the other west of Washington on Buffalo street, anxiously gazing acress the intervening waters. A ferry had been temporarily established between the National Hotel Fitzhugh streets, and passengers were being con-

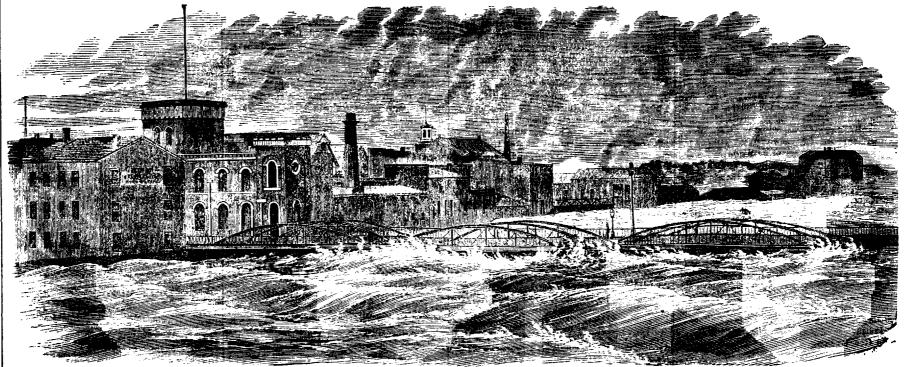
The water began to rise in the cellars on Front

serious aspects.

by no means an unusual occurrence in the past, no great anxiety was felt regarding other portions of the city. Early in the same evening however, the water began to pour down the pavements, and a few merchants on State street and elsewhere, becoming alarmed, removed their goods to the upper stories. By midnight the waters were rushing in an angry torrent across Main street bridge, and early on Saturday morning the flood had reached its height. At this time State street was navigable for rafts and lighter crafts for nearly half, and Buffalo street for quite a quarter of a mile. This comprises only that business portion of the city which was submerged. In the out-lying districts in the 9th, 3d, 4th and other wards, quite as large a territory, here and there, was inundated, and much suffering and loss of property ensued. In many cases families had to retire to the upper apartments of their dwellings and live on scant "rations" until relief reached them.

We cannot, in the brief space accorded us, hope to give our readers an extended account of the incidents of this inundation; and moreover it is not necessary to attempt it, as its history in detail has been scattered by our daily local press all over the land; but we present what we hope will be quite as acceptable - accurate illustrations of some of its scenes. The first engraving gives a street view in the

submerged business part of the city, and looks through Buffalo street west, from the east end of Main street bridge. The handsome block of buildings on the right, and in the immediate foreground of the picture, are built, as some of our readers are aware, upon arches, directly over the bed of the river. The rear walls of several of these buildings were swept away by the current; and when the flood had subsided, large logs and other ponderous floating matter brought down from the Valley above, were stranded, high and dry upon the bridge, in the very heart of our business locality. From the spot where this view was taken, it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the extent of the damage and Savings Bank on the corner of Buffalo and caused on Front street — the first street on the right in the illustration — that part of the city veyed to and fro. Crafts of various descriptions, which suffered most severely from this calamity. hastily improvised to meet the emergency, were Here the water was in places twelve feet deep, afterwards—keep clear away from the water! Mr. Emony's to find that Mrs. Emony had seen | moving about in a lively manner, and here and | with a current like that of a mountain torrent. there horsemen might be seen picking their way | The foundations of whole blocks of buildings where the water was not too deep nor the cur- upon the east side of the street were partially rent too strong. It was a scene which, it may undermined by the weight and force of the wawell be imagined, had its ludicrous as well as its | ter, while the pavement and earth were torn up to the depth of several feet, exposing the gas mains and great portions of the sewer. The insteeet early Friday afternoon; but as this had been undation extended, in the direction indicated by



FLOOD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y. -- VIEW ON THE GENESEE RIVER, LOOKING OVER ANDREWS STREET BRIDGE.

bridge to the west side of Washington street -

a distance of over a quarter of a mile. In the second illustration, as we look over Andrews street bridge toward the Great Falls, we see the swollen Genesee at its greatest height. Just below the buildings upon the left will be observed the trestle-work upon which rested the west end of the Central Railroad bridge, a large wooden structure which was completely swept away. The bridge over Andrews street was but slightly injured, and Court and Clarissa street bridges were high above the water. The Eric Railroad bridge, just above the rapids and outside of the city limits, was partly torn away. Both of the railroad bridges have since been sufficiently restored to admit of their being used. The Aquaduct and the bridge over Main street, being massive stone structures, were able suc cessfully to resist the force of the flood.

The damage occasioned in our community by this inundation has been variously estimated from one to three millions of dollars. We tnink the latter figure too high, but the loss can only be estimated - it can never be accurately ascertained. The city presented a truly pitiable sight on Monday morning. Pavements were torn up, sidewalks wrenched out of their proper position, the thoroughfares blocked up with damaged goods, while everything was coated with the repulsive slime deposited by the waters. The labors of the last few weeks, however, have done much to remove the traces of this unprecedented calamity, and it will not be long before they will disappear from the gaze of the casual observer. We trust our readers join with us in hoping that a like misfortune will never again befall us; and meanwhile we will derive what consolation we can from a suggestion of one of our local contemporaries —that hereafter it will be no little distinction to have lived in Rochester "before the flood."

# Kural Mew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



That their glory had faded away? Look up and behold! how bright through each fold They are flashing and smiling to-day!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 22, 1865.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON.

Assassination of President Lincoln

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD!

A rew days since all hearts were pulsating with unbounded joy and gratitude to GoD for the successes achieved over the enemies of our Republic. The pulpit, the people, individually and collectively, from one end of the Loyal North to the other, were shouting praises to the God of Nations, that the great anaconda of rebellion had been crushed: that the folds which had for more than four years pressed so hard the vitality of the people were unloosed, and that the victims of oppression were soon to enjoy the great boon of liberty. Sweet peace was glimmering in the horizon, and the "glorious old flag," it was predicted, would, before many weeks, flutter in triumph over every foot of territory which had been polluted by the Southern

Oligarchy. in some parts of the land conveying the soulinspiring tidings of the downfall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's hitherto invincible army, a wail comes from the National Capital such as human ears never before have heard in the "Land of our Fathers." The appalling intelligence is flashed over the wires from Maine to California, that the Chief Magistrate of the Nation has been murdered, - that ABRA-HAM LINCOLN, who, under the guidance of Heaven, had piloted the Ship of State through the most dreadful rebellion of modern times, has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin on the very eve of final triumph. Well may our country mourn as no other has ever mourned. Well may the name of our late wenerated President be placed in the list of martyrs who have died for their country-for the cause of Right, of Justice, of Liberty. Honesty, Virtue, Integrity. Humanity, all were conspicuous in his character. All will acknowledge his worth; all will feel his loss; all will shed tears of deep sorrow for his fate when contemplating the many graces of the man, and what he has done for the Republic. His life has been sacrificed in the position where his countrymen a second time have placed him, to finish up the great work of saving the country from anarchy, and showing to the astonished monarchies of the old world that the American Government is founded upon a rock; that the great Magna Charta of our liberties can withstand the shock of internal discord as well as that of foreign foe; that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is vouchsafed to all sections of the American continent over which

floats the symbol of our nationality. It had been advertised that President Lincoln and Gen. GRANT would attend FORD's Theater on the evening of Friday, the 14th inst., to witness the play of the American Cousin. On the evening specified the theater was most densely

the engraving, from the east side of Main street | crowded—the President and Mrs. Lincoln with | Sherman's army commenced its advance on the two intimate friends, occupying a private box. Fortunately General GRANT was not present. At about 10 o'clock, during a pause in the play, a man suddenly entered the box and shot the President in the back part of the head with a pistol, the ball lodging in the brain. The assassin immediately brandished a dagger in the face | tured and Lee was flying in dismay. He said of the audience, shouting "Sic semper tyrannis" -(So be it ever to tyrants) - and rushed from the theater, making his escape.

Amid the greatest consternation the dying President was conveyed to a residence near by, where, surrounded by his weeping family, Government efficials and the best medical skill of the country, he lay unconscious till his spirit took its flight at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th - just four years from the time he announced to the people of the United States that Sumter had fallen, and that they must rally to the standard of their country and assist him in upholding that Constitution which he had sworn to support and defend against its enemies from whatsoever source they might appear.

Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was at this time confined to his bed on account of a serious accident which happened to him a few days previous. Almost at the same moment that the President received his death wound, another devil-incarnate forced his way into the sick room of Mr. SEWARD and stabbed him with a dagger in three different places about the face and neck, inflicting very severe, though it is believed, not mortal wounds. The would be murderer then rushed into the street, mounted a horse and escaped.

The Secretary's son, nephew and three other persons of the household, were very dangerously injured by the miscreant, while endeavoring to prevent his entrance to the sick room. Mr. SEWARD's nephew had his skull fractured, and his condition is represented as most critical.

Mr. Lincoln's body was conveyed to the White House on the morning of his death, embalmed and laid out "in state" that all who felt inclined might gaze for the last time upon the face of him whose virtues will render his name sacred in the memory of Americans to the latest generations.

The funeral of the late President is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 19th inst. His remains will be taken to Springfield, Ill., for final interment, as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

The person who assassinated the President is known almost to a certainty to be J. WILKES BOOTH, a theatrical actor. The authorities are also pretty well posted as to who committed the acts of violence in the house of Mr. SEWARD. The most strenuous exertions are being made for the arrest of the perpetrators of these awful crimes. The City of Washington has offered \$20,000, and the War Department \$10,000, for their arrest and conviction.

The Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, was inaugurated President at 11 o'clock on the morning of Mr. Lincoln's death.

From the South.

THE N. Y. Herald estimates the whole num ber of officers and men surrendered by Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant as follows: - General-in-Chief (Lee,) three Lieut.-Generals, seventeen Maj.-Generals, and twenty-two thousand men of all arms, including officers.

Within the past two weeks over twenty thou sand rebel prisoners have been sent away from City Point, and a large number still remain there.

Letters from Goldsboro of the 7th, say Johnson was retreating before Sherman with the intention of joining Lee. [We guess he wont find him. ]

A severe fight took place on the 10th, in Fairfax county, Va., between some rebel troops sent out by Lee after the evacuation of Richmond, and a portion of our troops in that vicinity. The rebels were defeated and dispersed.

scouting party. Gen. Grant ordered Macken- the rates established in Northern cites. zie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town.

On the 12th, a number of members of the Virgina Legislature, with several distinguished citizens, issued an address to the People of Virginia. We give a portion of the document. The signers say that "the consent of the military authorities of the United States to a session of the Legislature in Richmond, in connection with the Governor and Lieut. Governor, to their free deliberation upon public affairs, and to the ingress and departure of all its members upon safe conduct, has been obtained.

"The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned. The matters to be submitted to the Legislature are the restoration of peace to the State of Virginia, and the adjustment of the questions involving life, liberty and property, that have arisen in the State as a consequence of war.

"We, therefore, earnestly request the Gover nor and Lieutenent Governor, and members of the Legislature, to repair to this city by the 25th of April, inst. We understand that full protection to persons and property will be afforded in the State, and we recommend to peaceful citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations, with confidence that they will not be interrupted."

The signers also recommend the attendance of quite a number of important personages of Virginia at the meeting of the Assembly to confer with that body upon the best means of restoring peace to the State.

The Herald's Washington special says President Lincoln, on the 13th, revoked the passes to Hunter, Letcher and other leading rebels to visit Richmond. He was willing to have a convention held, but did not want it controlled by these

men. The Herald's Goldsboro correspondent says

9th, moving in three columns under Howard, Slocum and Schofield.

During the rejoicing over the news from Richmond, Gen. Sherman was called out by his troops, and he addressed a few words to them, saying that hewas informed that Richmond hed been capthat Grant wrote him that he was pushing Lee, and he hoped Sherman would press Johnson, which, said Sherman, I think we will do.

The soldiers cried, "we will, we will." Sherman told his soldiers that he did not mean

to let Johnson have any rest.

Johnson has evacuated Raleigh, moving west and leaving the town in possession of Hampton's cavalry.

On the evening of the 10th a small force of Howard's mounted infantry were attacked by some rebel cavalry, who however were soon disposed of, with the loss of 100 men and two pieces of artillery.

The following is the subistance of Jeff. Davis' last proclamation, dated Danville, April 5th:

The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the Capital. It would be unwise to con. ceal the moral and material injury to our cause, resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own efforts to become relaxed.

The largest and finest army of the confederacy under command of leaders whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, have been greatly trameled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to their capital, and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise.

Rebel dispatches dated Augusta, 15th, indicate that Alabama is overrun by Union cavalry under Wilson and other commanders.

Selma, Ala., was captured by the forces under Gen. Wilson the 2d inst. A large number of rebels were taken prisoners.

From the South-west.

WE have received the following advices from New Orleans, dated the 10th inst.:

The Times publishes an official dispatch of the capture of Spanish Fort and of the town of Blakely.

The former was captured at 10:30 on the morning of the 9th with 700 prisoners. The latter was captured on the same day by assault, with over 5,000 prisoners and a large amount of ordnance stores.

Our gunboats and troops proceeded unresisted toward Mobile, which place was captured last evening by a portion of Gen. Smith's command, assisted by the light-draft gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Monroe Co. (Ind.) Teachers' Association gives a reward to every pupil in the county that attends school a full term without absence or tardiness.

THE first sale of cotton captured at Savannah took place on Tuesday; three thousand bales were sold at prices ranging from 151/2 to 22 cents in gold. Some friends of Mrs. Lincoln in Washing-

ton have presented her with a beautiful set of harness for carriage horses, valued at nine thousand dollars. By request of Gov. Fenton, Dr. F. Willish

Fisher, and a corps of assistants and nurses, have proceeded to the front to aid in the care of the New York soldiers. A REMARKABLY Well executed counterfeit fifty

dollar treasury note has been received at the department. It baffled several experts a long time before its character could be detected. A NATIONAL bank of the United States is to be

immediately established in Richmond, where Lynchburg was surredered on the 11th inst. to shares in the United States stocks will be sold at THE Mayor of Jersey City paid bounty bro

kers in New York \$126,000 for substitutes, who were arrested by Col. Baker, as deserters, and of course, cannot be credited to the city. THE Ohio Legislature has removed the late

restriction upon the Black Suffrage in that State. Henceforth the negro of Ohio will go to the polls on the same terms as the white man.

MAJ. LAIDLEY, Chief of Ordnance, has ordered that the manufacture of guns, in the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, be reduced to five hundred daily. Night work has been suspended in the armory.

THE members already chosen in the thirtyninth Congress now stand: Union, 144, Democratic, 35. Kentucky, Tennessee, and perhaps other Southern States will swell the Union number.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts presided at the Unitarian Convention which met in New York Wednesday week. About four hundred delegates, from all the Northern States and Canada, were

An enthusiastic man in Buffalo went around ringing all the door-bells, the other morning shouting that Lee's army was captured, and commanding the inmates to "holler." Which they did.

One hundred and fifty rebel officers, who were taken prisoners at Fort Stedman, reached Washington on the 27th ult. They uniformly express an opinion that the end of the Confederate struggle is near at hand.

TRUMAN LE RAY of Searsburg, Vt., while tapping a maple tree the other day, noticed a curious hole at the roots, and found, on investigation, that it was inhabited by an old bear and two cubs. The first he soon dispatched, and the latter were taken alive.

THE supply of rebel deserters from the front has not yet stopped. Nearly four hundred arrived at Washington on Friday, and were sent North. Many of them are from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

THE N. Y. Herald's Nassau correspondent says that the profits of blockade running paid off the debt of the island and paid \$150,000 in gold into its treasury. All revenue from this source has now ceased.

A RECENT order of the War Department directs that female nurses traveling on duty, under proper orders, may have their rations commuted at the rate allowed to soldiers traveling on detached service, viz: seventy-five cents a day.

RETURNS from this State complete, except Dutchess county, give 55,285 votes for the amendment to the state Constitution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals, and 80,936 votes against it-an adverse majority of 25,651.

THE Topeka (Kansas) Record says the workmen on the Union Pacific Railroad at Calhoun's Bluff, while excavating the rocks, find in the crevices thousands of suakes every day-rattlesnakes, copperheads, vipers, &c. They are in a torpid state, and are wheeled off and thrown into

A DASHING young Canadian, eighteen years of age, has been arrested in New York for sailing under false colors. Since last January he has been employed as a "pretty waiter girl" in one of the Broadway saloons, and has maintained his disguise so well that his most intimate friends did not recognise him.

By order of the President, when General Anderson hoists the flag on Fort Sumter, on April 13th, it is to be saluted with a hundred guns from every fort and battery which took part in its capture. Gen. Gilmore is to have charge of the military exercises in Charleston, and Henry Ward Beecher is invited to deliver an address.

A woman about twenty-five years old, whose husband is in the army, and who was living with another man, threw herself into the Niagara rapids from Goat Island bridge on Monday, and of course was borne quickly over the Falls and drowned. She was seen going to the bridge by a person whom she knew and avowed her purpose, but she was not credited, and was allowed to go on her way to destruction.

## Special Notices

THE PRETTIEST GIFT

To a Young Girl or a Youth is a year's subscription to

# Our Young Folks

the new and admired Juvenile Magazine, which is conducted by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GAIL HAMILTON and LUCY LARCOM, Written for by CAPT. MAYNE REID, MRS. STOWE, "CARLETON," GRACE GREENWOOD, "OLIVER OPTIC," "AUNT FANNY," and many others of our BEST WRITERS, and illustrated by the most skillful artists.

Terms, \$2.00 per year, with a large discount to clubs. You can get a specimen number by sending 20 cents to TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

## GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express—or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at \$3 each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4.

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

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH. WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chiblains, 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. 791-26t

## DIED.

In Penfield, on Friday, the 14th inst., LIBBEUS ROSS, aged 73 years.

In Waterford, Conn., at the residence of his father. Thursday, March 30th, of heart disease, ALBERT W. STILLMAN, aged 39 years.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, }
ROCHESTEE, April 18, 1865.

THERE is no very material change in the markets.-Sales in all departments are dull and with a downward

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, ETC .- White wheat flour \$12,00 red wheat, \$8@9,50 % bbl. Coarse mill feed, \$42; fine, \$50 \$ tun. Corn meal, \$2,70 \$ 100 hs.

Grain.—White wheat, \$1,50@2,25; red wheat, \$1,50@1,

Corn, \$1. Barley, \$1@1,10. Rye, \$1,00@1,05. Oats FORAGE.-Hay \$12@24. Straw. \$10.

SEEB.—Timothy \$6@5.50. Clover, \$15,50@16. Beans, \$1 @2. Peas, \$1,50@2,50. Flax, \$2,50@3.

FRUITS. - Green apples, but few in the market, range from \$1.25@1,75% bush; dried do, lower, plenty at 6@7c. MEATS.-Fresh pork \$12@14. Beef, \$13@15. Mutton, 10 @18 \$ 100 bs. Hams, 18c. Shoulders, 16@18c. Chickens 18@20c. Turkeys, 20c. Tallow, rough 7c Lard, 18@20c Dried beef, 18@20c.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, 40@50c. Onions, \$1,25@1.50. Hops, 30@35c. Carrots, 35c.

DAIRY, ETC.—Butter, 20@21c. Cheese, 20@22c. Eggs,

16@17c. Balt. \$8.45 W bbl. HIDES AND PELTS.—Green hides, trimmed, 6%c. W D.

untrimmed, 5c. Green calfakins 10@12c. Pelts, \$1@2 each WOOL.-The market is dull, no sales of any impor ance. It may be quoted the same as last week-40@500

## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton, 34@35c for middlings.—Flour without decided change; Superine State \$7.00@7.55; etolice State, \$7.90@5.05; choice State, \$7.00@5.05; choice State, \$7.00\$; choice State, \$7.00\$; choice State, \$7.00\$;

Western mixed; \$1,40 for new yellow; \$1,33½ new white. Pork, \$26,25@28 for new mess: \$24,75@25,25 for mess.— Shoulders, 14½@15c Hams, 15½@17c. Lard, 15½@18c— Butter, 12@20c. for Ohio, and 20@35c for State. Cheese, 14@22c.

BUFFALO, April 15. - Flour, sales X and XX Canada spring at 7,25@9,50; X and XX Western, at \$7@9,75. GRAIN-Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukee club \$1,50; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$1,40. Corn, 84c. Oats, 55%,c. Barley, \$1,25. @1,30. Rye, \$1. Peas, \$1,75. Beans, \$2,25. Clover seed, \$15. Timothy seed, \$4,75.65. Provisions-- Fork, \$22@30 for mess. Hams, 20@21c.—Shoulders, 17c. Lard, 18c. Salt, \$2,90@3,25. CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour, Spring extras, \$606.50. Wheat, \$1.04% 1.18 spring grades; \$60 for No. 2. Corn. 4506tc. Oats \$9040c. Rye. 55c. Barley, nominal. Flax seed, nominal. Clover seed, \$13,2503.55. Timothy seed, \$3,2503.75. Mess pork, \$24025. Dry saited hams, 12c.—Beans, \$1.5002. Butter, 25025c. Eggs, 17.038c. Apples 609. Maple sugar, 22025c. Onions, \$1,7502.25.

TORONTO, April 11.—Flour, \$4,40@5.0. Fall wheat, at 96c@\$1 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bushel; apring do. \$3,980. Barley, 70@77c. Pess, \$50@\$0. Oats, \$5,960. Fyre, 60c. Buckwheat, \$40\$ &c. Tares, 80c@\$1. Butter, 152/17c. Cheese, 10%\$11.4. Eggs, \$6,12 cts. Ham, 10%@11%c. Bacon, \$6,10c. Lart, 12%@16 cts. Apples, \$2,00@3.00 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bu. Carrots, 50c. Turnips, 25c. Bacon, \$6,12%c. Dressed hogs, \$6,40% &c. Mess pork, \$20; prime, \$15. Shoulders, \$1,960% &c. Hay, \$13,616. Straw, \$46,212. Clover seed, \$10\tilde{\pi}\$ kins, \$7,60\$. Hides, \$3,60\$.50 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ heepskins, \$1,61,80. Calf skins, \$7,60\$. Hides, \$3,60\$.50 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 100 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ s.—\$60\$ be.

#### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Beeves received, 2,641 against 4,843 last week. Bales range at 16@25c. Cows, received, 140 against 214 last week. Sales, at \$40@100 each. Veal calves, received, 2,383 against 1,749 last week. Sales range at 10@15c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 7,592 against 5,755 last week. Sales at 8@15c. Swine, received, 3,432 against 5,417 last week. Sales at \$311,00@12,15 % cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, April 12.—Beeves, range at \$12@16. Oxen, \$120@275 % pair. Milch Cows, \$50 @90. Handy Steers, \$100@150. Veal Calves, \$4@10 each. Two-year olds \$30@40. Three-year olds \$45@50. Sheep and Lambs, 6%@13c % b. Swine, \$12@13.

TORONTO, April 12.—First class cattle, from \$5.50@6.50 \$100 ms, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,50@5.00; inferior, \$3.75 @4.25. Calves, \$5@6 each, but very few in market. Sheep \$5@6.50 each per car load. Lambs, \$2,50@3. Yearlings \$3@3,50.—Globe.

#### WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15.-Market dull with no sales. BOSTON, April 12. — The following are the Advertiser's quotations: — Saxony choice, 78@80c; Saxony fleece, 75@78c; full-blood Merino, 73@75c; three-quarters do, 70@72; half do, 65@78c; common, 60@65c western mixed, 60@68c; California, 00@00c; Canada, 65c@\$1,15; pulled extra, 75@85c; superfine, 70@75c; No. 1, 55@65c.—Cape Good Hope, 87@42c.

TORONTO, April 12.—Wool is in good request, but little offering; 35@40c % to for good fleece.—Globe.

#### W. S. McCLURE & Co., 1865. 1857. W. S. McCLURE & CO., The well established strictly 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, Seede, Eggs, &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## New Advertisements.

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

CHINESE CANE SEED-Warranted pure, by mail, 25c % B. C. E. REEVES, Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y.

SECRET ART of Catching Fish, in any water, as isstas you can pull them out, and no humbug. Sent for 20 cents, by JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

THE PRETTIEST THING OUT.-Card Photographs of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb and Baby. Sent post-paid, for 25 cents. Address
BISHOP & BREWSTER, Box 58, Hannibal, N. Y.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT SELF-OPERA-ting Gartin "superior to anything that has ever come before the public." Send for an illustrated circu-lar with prices, testimonials, &c. Rights for sale, Address E. NICHOLSON, Box 1399, Cleveland, O.

Do you want whiskers or mous-D TAGHES?—Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face of chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, \$1. Sent by mall anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address WARES & CO., Box 188, Brooklyn, N. Y. 796-13t

Malsters, Brewers, Distillers, should use Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles, manufactured by T. G. ARNOLD, 224 and 226 West 21st 8t. NEW YORK.

13 Flat Sheet Iron for Kilns perforated to order.

13 False bottoms for Wash Tubs. 786-it

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE—Must be sold to settle an estate—A farm of 108 acres of good wheat and grass land; 90 acres improved; small frame house, and a good and large barn. The farm is near Cameron Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y., and within one-half mile of the Eric Railway. Price, Ten Dollars per acre. For particulars inquire of Dr. S. MITCHELL, Cameron Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y.

D. S. HUBBARD,
A. HUBBARD,
S. MITCHELL,
Cameron Mills, N. Y., April 10, 1865.

796 6t

MERRY CHIMES.—By the author of M. "Golden Wreath" and "Harp of Judah;" containing INSTRUCTIONS, EXERCISES and SEVERAL HUNDRED POPULAR SONGS, NEW and SPARKLING, adapted to all occasions, and alive with the spirit of the times, including MANY COMPOSITIONS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED. Specimen pages sent free.—price of "Merry Chimes," 50 tes, on receipt of which it will be sent, post-paid. Just Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 795-tf 277 Washington St., Boeton, Mass.

## THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

23 Sent, post-paid, to any address in United States or Canada, on receipt of price, \$2.00.

The Practical Shepherd is a large 12mo, volume of 454 pages, handsomely illustrated, printed and bound. Price \$2, (post-paid, if sent by mail) which is cheap at present cost and prices of books. To any Rural Club Agent (i. e., any person remitting for 5, 7, 10 or more subscribers to the R. N. Y. for 1865,) we will furnish the work at a handsome discount from retail price.

#### GREAT SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

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! By A. H. Rowen & Co., Agents for the Manufacturers.

Certificates 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 st. 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 one dollar. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be inclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; eleven for \$2; \$0 for \$5, with a premium Gold Pen; 100 for \$15, with a premium Silver Watch.

AGENTS.—We want agents in ever regiment, and in every town and county in the country. Send 25 cts. for Certificate and at the same time get our special terms to agents. Address.

agents. Address 795-2t A. H. ROWEN & CO., No. 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

DRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE,
A. LA TOURRETTE,
Waterloo, Seneca Co. N. Y.

A CYCLAN

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## List of New Advertisements.

Our New Book—C W Alexander.
Great Sale of Watches, &c.—Arrandale & Co.
Garden and Cemetery Adornments—Chase & Co.
Attention Farmers—Wm Dean.
Alexander Warn Whiskers or Moustaches—Warner & Co.
Nicholson's Patent Self-Operating Gate—E Nicholson.
Strawberry Plants, &c.—A M Purdy.
Roughkeepsie Small Fruit Nursery—Edwin Marshall.
Roughkeepsie Small Fruit Nursery—Edwin Marshall. Poughkeepsie Small Fruit Nursery—Edwin Marshal Cheap Farm for Sale. Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles—T G Arnold. The Prettlest Thing Out—Blahop & Brewster. Chinese Cane Seed—C E Reeves. Secret Art of Catching Fish—Julius Rising.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks-Ticknor & Fields.

## The News Condenser.

- Phil Sheridan is only 33 years old.
- A firm in St. Louis has 40,000 fishing poles. - Sherman's nick-name with the soldiers is "Old Pille."
- The street boot-blacks of New York city have trades' union.
- Over 500 rebel officers of all grades are now in the old capitol prison.
- One million two hundred thousand 2 cent pieces were coined last month.
- Massachusets lacks fourteen men of filling up her quota under the last call.
- A recent mail for Gen. Sherman's army amounted to 2,000 bushels of letters.
- Spain spends \$20,000 annually for tobacco and \$64,000, for lottery tickets!
- Sir Frederick Bruce, the new British Minister, arrived in New York Friday last.
- At least 8,000 engines will be at work in the Pennsylvania oil regions this summer.
- Mrs. Grant said the General was "a very obstinate man." Guess Lee thinks so.
- Jesse D. Bright, formerly Senator from Indiana. has lost heavily by the fall in gold. - The receipts at the Custom House in San Fran
- ciaco are now about \$100,000 daily. - Twenty-six new petroleum companies were or
- ganized in Philadelphia last week. - There is a rush at the War Department for passes
- to Richmond, but none are granted. - The Union armies have captured 1,900 cannon
- from the Confederates since August. - The Globe cotton mills, at Newberryport, Mass.
- have suspended work for one month.
- The colored men are moving to establish a Freedmen's National Bank at Washington.
- A Memphis paper heads its list of divorce cases in court, "Matrimonial Shipwrecks."
- They are trying to establish overland communication between California and Oregon.
- Application has been made for a permit to con struct a city railway in Charleston, S. C.
- It is stated as a singular fact that the smaller ladies' bonnets grow, the more they cost.
- Butter is falling in Vermont. Lots which were held at 50 cents are now gladly sold at 25.
- One man dug five barrels of clams in one day, last week, in Newburyport, Mass., worth \$55.
- Cotton is dull at Memphis at 25c. Some of the cotton speculators have been badly bitten.
- John J. Finesty of Tipperary, Ireland, is lectured ing in Indiana for the Fenian Brotherhood.
- A favored New Mexican has a contract for sup
- plying Indians with corn at \$12.80 a bushel. - Dangerous counterfeits on the Worcester count
- bank, Blackstone, Mass., are in circulation. - Michigan now yields about \$7,000,000 worth of copper and \$2,000,000 worth of iron annually.
- The marine losses for March, show an aggregate of forty-seven vessels, estimated at \$2,480,000.
- The Legislature of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.
- Mortimer Thompson ("Doesticks") is engaged in an editorial capacity on the Savannah Herald.
- There are 42 whip factories in Westfield, Mass. The oldst of them was started twenty years ago.
- There is an ill-natured report that milk has fallen two cents a quart at Philadelphia since the freshet.
- An old toper says the two most precious things
- now included in hoops are girls and kegs of whisky.
- Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania has gone to Cali-
- fornia for his health. He is threatened with paralysis. - The Boston Traveller calls for the employment of steam-colliers, in order to cheapen the production of
- A female employe in the Treasury Department at Washington, has been arrested for stealing fractional
- currency. - The new school law of Indiana requires teachers to be examined in Physiology and History of the Uni-
- ted States. - Two thousand Germans are coming from Germa ny to work on the Kansas railroads, and take their pay in land.
- The marriage of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild with Miss de Rothschild will, it is said, take place early in June.
- It is said that Sherman has captured enough cotton, turpentine, pitch and rosin, to pay the expenses of his campaign. - Gen. Grant says he can't leave to attend the Chi-
- cago Sanitary Fair, but Mrs. Grant wants to go, and he guesses she will. - Coal has been found in Union county, N. J., in a
- seam at a depth of thirty-five feet, which promises paying quantities. - The thaw after the recent heavy falls of snow has
- caused inconvenience in scotland by the flooding and overflowing of rivers.
- Rebel papers report that Sherman's scouts have captured the Arabian horse presented to Jeff Davis by the Viceroy of Egypt.
- A boy ten years old was shot dead at Trenton, N J., lately, by a soldier named Hill. The latter was intoxicated at the time. — Dr. Murry, an eminent English convert to Cathol-
- icism, is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Cardinal Wiseman. At a recent meeting at San Francisco, \$20,000 in
- gold was raised for the benefit of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. - Catharine Kenny, a young domestic at Boston,
- was burned to death a few days ago, by her clothes accidentally taking fire. - A Massachusetts Legislative Committee is con-
- sidering whether the Boston Sunday milk trains are wicked and inexpedient.

The State of the s

## Aew Advertisements

TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.-GREAT SALE OF

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

ONE DOLLAR EACH! Without regard to Value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive! Splendid List of Articles! All to be Sold for One Dollar Each!!

Send 25 Cents for Certificate. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 35 cents each, which must be inclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1: 11 for \$2; 30 for \$5; 65 for \$10, and a 100 for \$15.

#### WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF US.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—A rare opportunity is of fered for obtaining watches, chains, diamond rings, silverware, etc., by Messrs. Arrandale & Co., at No. 187 Broadway. They have an immense stock of articles, varying in value, and all are oftered at one dollar each. The distribution is very fairly done—you agree to take a certificate of a certain article, inclosed in an envelope, and are not required to pay your dollar unless you are satisfied with the article, which will certainly be worth more than that amount, and may be \$50 or \$100. An excellent mode this of investing a dollar.—Sunday Times, N. Y. City, Feb. 19, 1865.

Messrs, Arrandsle & Co., have long been personally

Messrs. Arrandsle & 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, 1864.

By Messrs. Arrandale & 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. Gentlemen can also be thus engaged.—N. Y. Sunday Mercury, Aug. 14, 1864.

In our columns the reader will find an advertisement of Arrandale & Co. 9 Gift Distribution of watches, jewelry and silver-ware. In payment of that 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, [Lewistoon.] Aug. 17, 1861.

The British Whig of Kingston, C. W., says, Nov. 28,

Democrat, Lewistown, J. 49, 11, 1861.

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

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

Feb. 18, 1868.

A GENTS,—We want agents in every regiment, and in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed 10 cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to \$1. Agents will collect 35 cents for every Certificate, and 81. Agents will collect 25 cents for every constant series in cash or postage stamps.

ARRANDALE & CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y.

# DINE APPLE CIDER.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINE APPLE CIDER will cure you if you are sick, and if you are well will prevent sickness. See long advertisement in RURAL of 7th January, 11th page. Send for Circular. 785-13t B. T. BABBITT, 64 to 74 Washington St., N.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY—A Steam Saw Mill, out West, so well located and at so low a price (5,500) that it will pay for itself in a short time. Owner cannot go West, or it would not be sold at all. Apply at once to Spalding, Box No. 5,209, New York city.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.-The wallbable Farm For Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, containing 165 acres of land, pleasantly situated in the town of Seneca Ontario County, N. Y., on the west side and in view of Seneca Lake: one of the finest farming districts in the State. Good market being only 1½ miles south-west of Geneva. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of Grain and Grass. It is watered by a living stream which passes through the center of the farm. Good farm buildings. Terms of payment easy. For particulars address the subscriber.

Geneva, N. Y., March 27, 1865.

794-4t

TO CORN AND COTTON GROWERS.

## STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR

Is offered by the subscribers to farmers as the best two-wheeled Childvator in use. Two rows can be plowed at one time and the ground thoroughly loosened and thrown either to or from the plants Sample machines will be sent to purchasers in any locality where they have not been introduced, on receipt of the wholesale price. Over 8,000 have already been sold for the coming season. 23 Send for pamphlet, containing full description.

WARDER, MITCHELL & CO. 799-51

TICKS. SCAB. VERMIN.

# SheenWashTobacco

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

> Agent South Down Company. 28 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address,

D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

6.000 AGENTS WANTED -To sell 5 NEW IN Store, and of great value; all pay great profits to Agents. Send and get 80 pages particulars gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass. 793-4t



A TTENTION FARMERS!—ALDEN'S PATENT THILL HORSE-HOE CULTIVATES

A Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco, and all root crops. Manufactured by w.M. DEAN, Auburn, N. Y. Retail price, \$10.

Sash accompanying order. All orders promptly attended to, at wholesale or retail.

dersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum,

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

#### U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These hands are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation, adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied or other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " **\$100** " Ten " " " 500 " " " 1,000 20 " " " 5,000 81

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W. W. WHITE, of Oil City. This stock is bong fide, full paid, with no possibility of fature assessments and no personal liability. The absolute value and actual cash cost of this property are se great as to preclude its being offered with the allurement of a reduction from a nominal par value.

idents of Oil Creek, who are familiar with the history. progress and value of every well and piece of property in that region. Several of the producing interests were originally acquired for the purpose of holding as private investments and sources of regular income. These gentlemen have, however, been induced to com-bine their various interests, with additional property, in-to one strong, sound, and reliable company. Each of them will retain an interest as stockholders, and hold

formed. Two of these gentlemen are on the Board of Di-

The managers start with the intention of paying dividends quarterly and from actual earnings only. Paying quarterly affords time to sell the oil produced to the best advantage, and is believed to be in all respects the soundest policy.

The dividends will beyond question, be not only imme-

diste, but regular, permanent and remunerative. We wish to avoid holding out any inducements not warranted by the same moderate and reasonable calculations that would be made in embarking in any legitimate business enterprise. It is safe, however, to assure subscribers of handsome quarterly dividends from the present wells of the Company; which will moreover, we confidently believe, be very largely increased by new developments to be rapidly made upon our extensive and valuable

relop the property thoroughly, as well as careful and faithful management.

Two tracts of good boring land, one hundred and one hundred and four acres respectively, in fee, situated south of Oil City, in Venango County, in the immediate neighborhood of the Adamantine, Lee, and other large wells just struck on the East Sandy and Alleghany rivers.

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#### GOD SAVE THE FLAG.

HE WELL TO

BY O. W. HOLMES.

WASHED in the blood of the brave and the blooming, Snatched from the altars of insolent foes. Burning with star-fires, but never consuming, Flash its bright ribands of lily and rose.

Vainly the prophets of Baal would rend it. Vainly his worshippers pray for its fall; Thousands have died for it, millions defend it, Emblem of justice and mercy to all.

Justice that reddens the sky with her terrors, Mercy that comes with her white-handed train, Soothing all passions, redeeming all errors, Sheathing the sabre, and breaking the chain.

Borne on the deluge of old usurpations, Drifted our ark o'er the desolate seas; This was the rainbow of hope to the nations, Torn from the storm-cloud and flung to the breeze

God bless the flag and its loyal defenders, While its broad folds o'er the battle-field wave, Till the dim star-wreath re-kindle its splendors, Washed from its stains in the blood of the brave!

# The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. UNDER THE SNOW

"MEN must die - one dies by day and near him moans his mother;

They dig a grave, tread it down, and go from it full

And one dies about midnight, and the wind moans, and no other:

And the snows give him a burial; and Gop loves them both." - Jean Ingelow.

HUBARTON had not known such a storm in twenty years! For three long, dreary days the snow had fallen, and the wintry wind had swept with a forlorn sound through the single street of the little village, sifting the snow from off the hills and peaks until it lay in miniature mountains before every cottage door. Even when the Sabbath came the sexton did not venture from his home, and no sound from the bell upon the old brown church floated across the fields to tell the inhabitants of another day of rest. But the passage in their well-worn bibles, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," was not forgotten; and, though they missed the benediction pronounced in the tremulous tones of their grey-haired pastor, yet the benediction of God himself rested down upon many a home as they chanted hymns by the blazing fire for their evening worship.

Just over the Hubarton hills, away from the village street, stands the type of many a home that clings to the side of the mountain range, which, wandering down from the north, loses its name, and melts away into fair level fields in sight of the ships that come and go in the harbor. The house has never seen a coat of paint, but, year after year, the wood has taken a darker hue, and an affection strong and constant has sprung up between it and the trumpet vine, which is almost as old as the house itself, and which never failed to throw out a shower of blossoms with each returning summer time. The fields about the old house are in summer covered with blossoms that all day long whisper to each other in their own silent way. But tonight they repose under a snowy coveringfitting monument for such as they - that needs no letters on its front to tell us when the pure flowers died, or that in the early spring will come their resurrection morn.

The little stream, across the road, that in sunny days flows cheerily into the trough beneath, now trickles slowly through an icy tube; and even the trough itself is hung with stalactites of the same material; while the crystal drops that started out some mild day are arrested in their journey and hang in a glittering fringe all along the low roof of the house.

Inside the wide old kitchen, the sanded floor is almost as white as the snow that has sifted in through a crack under the door. In the great air is biting. Must he die, too? He is not fire-place the flames hug the logs closer for a afraid of death, but he is only three miles from his last embrace ere they take their final leap up the chimney, and their light invests, with a mild glory, everything that the room contains. It first dances in a wild, fantastic manner upon the floor, and then, growing more aspiring, attempts to climb the old eight-day clock in the corner. The clock never forgets the dignity of its position; for thirty years in that self-same corner it has kept up its everlasting "tick, tick,"-summer and winter the same; and now the vacant stare upon its great round face shows that it is not moved in the least by the frivolous gayety of the fire-light.

But there is an unfilled place in the little group gathered around the table in the center of the room, and the children miss the kind face that was wont to smile upon them, for father is away. Four days ago he set out with Dobbin and the little yellow sleigh for a long journey of fifty miles. How long it seemed to the children who had never been further than the village church, and had looked wistfully away toward the blue hills that bounded their earthly vision. And father was to see the very bustling town that lay beyond those hills, and which they had heard so much about, with its tall, funnyshaped houses, its narrow streets thronged with people and some poor children with no homesthose little cast-aways, shipwrecked on the shores of Life - all this they had heard about. But there was a gay side to the picture in their thoughts, and that was of the endless variety of beautiful toys that filled the shop windows; and they were to have certain presents from those shops which they had charged father over and over again not to forget, although they were sure he would remember, for he never forgot

anything. Last night was the time set for him to come, and although the storm had raged so furiously

on the road, yet the children could not quite promised to be a Father to the fatherless. give it up, and made frequent pilgrimages to the door, peering out in the darkness to catch some glimpse of the well-known form. But to-night the storm has abated and he will soon be here: so they pile more wood on the fire, and the little girl on a low stool, by the side of her mother, having put dolly to sleep, and motioning the boys to keep quiet, thinks she shall be able to keep awake till he comes. In a few minutes the white lids have closed over the brown eyes, and the chubby hands are folded quietly in her lap.

Eight o'clock is the children's bed-time, and soon the old clock strikes the hour. But hark! they think they hear a sound, and WILLIE scratches right through a fairy castle on the window-pane and looks out. It was only Rover shaking himself in the snow, and so they take the good-night kiss from the fair-haired woman by the table, and their little feet patter along the bare floor, and the echoes float back as, slowly and sorrowfully, they ascend the stairs.

One might have seen a beautiful vision who had stood outside the brown house a few moments later. A picture framed in the dormer window that looked out upon the glittering ice fields to the dark forests beyond. Two tiny hands were clasped, and a pure, little face was pressed against the window pane while the childish lips murmured a prayer - "Bring father safe home.

It is growing dark on the road that leads to Hubarton village, and the guide-board that stands at the junction of the main with the cross road, pointing with its pale hand to the south, fails for once, and instead of directing one to a beaten path, points only to an unbroken sheet of snow.

It is just the hour when every object stands out bold and distinct amid the purple shadows of winter twilight. The wind in its journey today has somewhere swept so low where the ocean breaks on the shore in the west that it has caught from the sca-shells the old story they are ever telling, and now it whispers it through the branches of the tall pine trees on either side of the road, while, across the fields, a brook that in summer is the gayest stream ever known, creeps along under its icy covering with a low gurgling sound. Dark, threatening clouds swept over the face of the sky all day; but now, just after the sun has gone down, they have slowly lifted a little from off the long range of distant mountains, leaving here and there a tiny golden speck drifting on toward an unseen shore.

Has the veil that separates the mortal from the immortal been swept away, and do we look upon the jasper sea reflecting in its surface the golden glories of heaven?

Hark! there is a sound of bells! Not the merry jingle that speaks of happy hearts, but an occasional tinkle, tinkle, as though a horse was struggling through the snow. Who can be abroad on such a night as this, and especially on this short cross road to Hubarton that is always drifted full in winter? Soon the sleigh comes in sight, while deeper and deeper grows the snow. The man in the sleigh has a kind face beaming out from under his fur cap, and a cherry voice speaks to the horse - "Courage, Dobbin." Dobbin pricks up his ears as he hears the words and makes one more effort. But it is a failure, and he drops panting, almost buried in the snows. Will he die here? He is too old to extricate himself, and there is no help near-all is one trackless waste of snow. Tenderly the man speaks his name, and the faithful horse, faithful even in death, rubs his head against his master's hand and looks into his face with his large, bright eyes, and ceases to move. Old Dobbin is dead!

The wind sounds drearier, and it has grown dark and cold since the clouds began to disappear, while one by one, in the far-off heavens, the stars shine out as beacon-lights touched by the hands of angels on the other shore. The man in the sleigh wraps the buffalo closer around him, for in the night and snow he knows he cannot find his way back to the nearest house. The journey's end! Only three miles! Perhaps he is nearer than he thinks! He murmurs a prayer, for he is not unused to praying, and has offered many in the home circle on just such nights as this. He sees the children's toys in the bottom of the sleigh, and thoughtfully covers them up that no harm may come to them, while the wind plays with the locks of his hair, blowing them about his ears as if in pity. The movement of his lips grows fainter and fainter, then ceases altogether! A stormy journey down to the River, but no storm now!

The prayer put up at the dormer window has traversed all the space that separates us from what we call Heaven - it has been heard and answered, for father is "safe home" at lastgone from the night to the perfect day that shines forever around the Throne! Gone from the side of the ice-bound stream that lay at his feet to the pure River of Life that flows from the Throne of GoD and the LAMB!

Blow gently, dreary winds of winter, over the toil-browned hands that lie so motionless by his side! They will be pure and fair when he shall

receive his glorified body! For you, O sorrowful group in the litle brown house three miles away, morning will break on the snow-capped hills of Hubarton,-for him you loved, it will dawn upon the Eternal Hills of Heaven! For you, there will be no more joyful expectations, no more running to look eagerly out of the window, for before the day wanes all that you longed to welcome will be before you. All? No, not all. A part has received a more glorious welcome than you could give, and he whom you looked for last night, has himself become the expectant, and walts to greet you by-and-by. Unclasp the clinging childish fingers and bury the frozen form away out of sight, for that is not your that it was not fit for man or beast to venture | father any longer. Thank God that He has | countrychurchyard.

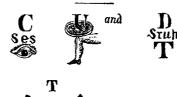
Thank Him that the sorrowful stories on the pages of Life's History - stories that have broken our hearts-are read but once. Thank Him that the boat which faded away in the distance freighted with all we held dear will not fail to return and take us, too-to land us, if we will, upon the same shore where no drifting snows shall ever hide the faces of our loved ones from us, for there it is one endless summer day. 8, E. C.

#### THE TRUE MAN.

HE is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to mean fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at his window, or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He encroaches on no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight-near the thinnest partition - anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He insults no man. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. If he have rebuke for another, he is straight-forward, open, manly. In short, whatever he judges honorable, he practices

# Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



8

THEM

Answer in two weeks.

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

I am composed of 14 letters. My 7, 4, 14, 2, 6 is a kind of bird. My 9, 5, 8, 11 was an English Poet. My 8, 8 is a river in Italy. My 1, 10, 14, 5 is a name given to a brave man. My 13, 12, 4 was an ancient lady. My 6, 11, 12, 10, 14 is an adverb. My whole is a maxim.

DeRuyter, N. Y. H. Josne Smith. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 22 letters. My 6, 20, 9, 13, 18, 11 is a mountain in South America My 2, 17, 9, 9, 5, 22, 8, 21 is a county in Virginia. My 1, 13, 4, 19, 7, 5 is an island of Polynesia. My 19, 14, 15, 10, 9, 5, 17 is a part of the Austrian Em

My 12, 3, 16, 18, 9, 3, 6, 22 is a county in Tennesse. My whole is a popular publication. Middleport, N. Y. G. W. Coon.

Answer in two weeks.

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

On dogo, od dogo, retch's reev a yaw, A yaw hrewe retch's reev a liwl; Nod't aiwt litl ot-rowrom, tub od ti ot-yad, Dan ot-vad henw het rowrom moces, litls,

Fi noy've onemy, noy'er mader, dan anc dnif roky gouenh, Ni veeyr reetts, lacly dan nale;

Fi noy'ev dreab tacs ti fof, dan het tearsw, ghouth ghour,

Liwl eb ruse adn runter ti inaga. Delhi, Mich. Answer in two weeks.

CALANTHA.

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

A MAN bought a cow, an ox and a horse. For the cow he paid \$40; for the cow and horse he paid three times as much as for the ox; and for the horse and ox he paid four times as much as for the cow. How much did he pay for each and all? Steuben, Ohio.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 792.

Geographical Enigma: -- A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Answer to Anagram:

Oh, lovely is the brilliant bow That spans the evening sky, When everything looks fair below As everything on high; When far the thunder pillar rears It's lightning-gilded form, And in the distance disappears. The ensign of the storm.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Grays elegy on



#### A BAFFLED ATTACK,

Or, the advantage of wearing hoops,

A YOUNG fellow once offered to kiss a Quaker-"Friend," said she, "thee must not do "Oh, by Jove! but I must," said the youth. "Well, friend, as thee hast sworn, thee may do it; but thee must not make a practice

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