TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.

VOL. XVI. NO. 29.}

ROCHESTER N. Y. — FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 809.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

P. BARRY. H. T. BROOKS, C. DEWEY, LL, D. L. B. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RUBAL an eminently Reliable Quide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the husiness of those whose interests it nently 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 News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it far the most complete STOULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

A CHAPTER ON BARLEY.

THE barley crop promises to turn out extremely well in this section. The spring was favorable for early sowing, and during the growth of the crop the rains have been frequent enough for its wants. This is cheering to the farmer, for it will probably be one of the most profitable crops he will grow this year, and the indications are that it will be in the future one of the most important of our grains. In the common rotation of corn, spring grain and wheat, it seems to leave the soil in better order for wheat than oats or spring wheat, and as it is cutearlier it leaves more time to prepare the soil for fall seeding.

There are two varieties grown in this sectionthe two-rowed, and the four or six-rowed. Of these the two-rowed is coming most into favor. Although sown at the same time, it is from a week to ten days later in ripening. It comes right after the wheat harvest, and thus does not crowd the farmer as much as if both crops were in together. The berry of this sort is larger and heavier than that of the other, so that it more than makes up in weight what it loses in number of kernels on the head. This is no doubt owing partly to the greater space between the well enriched soil it is the exception. Almost kernels on the head, and to the longer time it any except a virgin soil needs enriching for a takes to come to maturity.

While riding through the country it is the exception and not the rule to see a piece of barley entirely tree from oats. The two grains take to each other so kindly that it is sometimes hard to tell which the crop had better be called. And if in every neighborhood some one or two, or three even, would take pains to raise a clean crop, they could dispose of it for seed to their neighbors at high prices. Any one, however, may have clean seed, if he will take the needful pains. When the crop is thrashed in the fall, place the grain at one end of a long and clean barn floor. Then fling it with a shovel as far as you can toward the other end. The quantity thrown at once should be small, and pains must be taken to scatter the grains well. What falls the furthest from you will be heavy and clean barley, which will gladden your heart when you come to sow it the next spring. It is worth while for every farmer who intends to sow bar ley next spring, to try this method of getting his seed. It can be done some rainy day, will not cost anything, and will be money in his pocket when he comes to sell the next crop. Putting the seed into a strong brine will not take out the oats thoroughly, and besides is much more work.

There is another thing worth taking into consideration, in connection with the raising of barley after corn or other hoed crops, and that is the effect that thorough hoeing and cultivating will have on the succeeding grain crop. A field that is half-plowed, half-planted, and then just scratched over with hoe and cultivator,enough to make the weeds mad and grow fast, - is in poor condition for barley to follow, compared with one that has been well tilled. Keep the cultivator at work. Summer-fallow the ground as well as make a crop of corn. Smother the rich sod with fresh dirt till it de-

heavy heads of grain. Even in autumn the yelstalk, will acknowledge the value of your labor.

A complete preparation would be to full plow with the common and the subsoil plow, stirring the soil (but not bringing it to the surface) to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches. This would permit the water to soak away early in the spring, and the grain could be sown in season and good condition.

THE TURNIP.

THE Turnip is a convenient as well as a very useful crop. If anything fails by reason of bad weather, poor seed, or bad management, the turnip is just the thing to fill up the rows, or the otherwise vacant ground, and also help make up the necessary store of winter feed. Of course, we would not insinuate that the reader is obliged to resort to the turnip in consequence of any lack of good management, or proper culture, any more than we would charge any fault upon ADAM for eating the forbidden apple. Every man knows that Eve was the transgressor, and every farmer is confident when anything goes wrong that it is the seed or the season that is altogether to blame for the unfortunate result. There is a good deal of self-satisfaction in having a clear conscience about these matters, though such a state of mind is not apt to lead to improvement. A man that is right all the time, of course needs no change or improvement, and as for the weather, and such things, it is beyond the control even of the wisest.

In a previous number of the RURAL we made some remarks on the culture of turnips, and gave descriptions of a few of the best Swedes, and also promised descriptions of some varieties of the English or common turnip. The common turnip may be sown any time during July and the first half of August. Two pounds of seed is usually sown to the acre, though where a drill is used one-half this quantity is enough. It is always best to sow in drills, so that the hoe can be used with advantage. The drills should be far enough apart to admit of the cultivator, and after hoeing, the plants should stand about six inches apart in the row.

American farmers seldom give the turnip s fair chance. It is a kind of make-shift crop, and assigned to places left vacant by accident, or where nothing else will grow. Hoeing the turnip is by many considered waste labor, and of course in this manner of treatment very satisfactory results are not to be anticipated. The turnip should have a good, clean, and rich soil. On new land a failure is hardly possible, and on turnip crop, and fresh manure is better than that which is rotted. This is not exhausted by the turnip, but the soil is left in excellent condition for the next crop. We say nothing about the philosophy of the matter, but our experience is that a piece of ground thoroughly manured for turnips and kept well cleaned will produce the next season a better spring crop than though the same amount of manure was applied in the spring. Perhaps it is in better condition to be used by the roots, and it is no doubt more thoroughly mixed with the soil.



WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.

The White Globe, of which we give an engraving, is one of the hardiest of the white varieties. It grows deep in the soil, and therefore is not affected by early frosts. Bulbs round and white.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf. - This is a favorite variety in this country, both for field and garden. It is becoming a favorite in England, where it is known somewhat, we believe, as the Red American Stone. It grows pretty much

does not give so large a crop, we think, as some low ears of corn, bowing low from the parent of the coarser varieties, but is sure, and yields

> White Norfolk, a large turnip that produces a very abundant crop. If sown too early is apt to be spongy and hollow. White, and rather flat. Excellent for mucky soils.

Early White Dutch is an old and very popular variety the world over. White, rather flat; tender and sweet if not too old.

Red Tankard, a long turnip a good deal thought of by some, but not generally popular. The YELLOW FLESHED TURNIPS are more solid and generally sweeter than the white fleshed sorts, and usually keep better. Some think they are not so sure for a crop with ordinary culture.

Orange Jelly — A handsome, round turnip; skin pale orange, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and tender, with very little fiber, so that when cooked it has the appearance of jelly. A fine variety for

Robertson's Golden Ball is an excellent turnip from medium to large in size, round and smooth, paleish yellow, tender and good every way, and with good culture produces an excel-



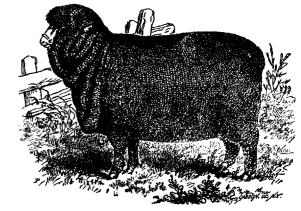
GREEN-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIP.

Green - Top Yellow Aberdeen is an excellent yellow turnip, globular, green above ground, with solid yellow flesh. An excellent variety for a general crop. The engraving shows form, &c.

Yellow Malta is a small, excellent turnip for table use. Bulb round, flattened above and concave below, with a small tap-root proceeding from the center of the hollow. Flesh yellow, tender and sweet.

WORK AHEAD.

THE having and the harvest will soon be done. and then among the labors of farmers the chiefest will be to fit the soil for fall seeding. Where it is intended to sow wheat after spring grains, it is of great value to plow soon. Turn up the ground as soon as the crop is off, and let the air. and rain, and dews, have their effect on it. Don't let it lie and bake hard in the midsummer sun and the weeds and grasses grow. There is great difference between a soil that is freshly plowed to receive the seed, and one of like quality that is turned up two weeks previous and submitted to the action of the elements. The first, when harvested, is lumpy, and seems cool and sour in comparison. The seed that you sow and the weeds will come up together from it, and it will sooner crust over and return to its first condition than the other. The early plowed may be left in the furrow until time to fit it for sowing. The lumps will all have slackened, and will fall in pieces at the touch of the harrow. The young weeds that have had just time to start, will all be killed, and the soil appear warm and light,better fitted to receive the seed. Early plowing and top dressing with manure go well together, and is a far better system than putting the maabove ground, skin purplish violet where ex- nure on first and then plowing. If the manure cays, and out of its ashes another year shall rise | posed to the light, flesh white and tender. It is too long for top dressing, it is better to put it | Mr. Sweet, who is a farmer and civil engineer.



HENRY S. RANDALL'S "MOSS ROSE," GOT by Mr. HAMMOND'S Sweepstakes, dam bred by Mr. HAMMOND.

year, than to spend time in putting it on to your barley or oat stubble, and then have just time to finish plowing before hoeing.

Some prefer to plow shallow once, and later plow again and deeper, putting manure on after the first plowing. One, and that a thorough plowing, is, however, less labor, and probably better also. For, if the first plowing is not more than four or five inches in depth, yet after the ground is loosened and thrown up, it will measure six or seven inches down to the hard earth, and when the plow is put in the second time it will go but an inch or two deeper than at first, so that the aggregate depth is not as much as could be obtained by one thorough plowing. Besides, the upper soil, from which one crop has sprung, had better be well turned under, and that which is deeper brought up for the succeeding grain.

Now is the time, also, to make war on the thistles. Their red banners are out, and their ranks are thick and strong. We must charge them vigorously with scythe and hoe or their heads will grow gray in triumph. When standing in pastures and meadows, mowing them in full blossom evidently injures their constitutions. Where stock is fed the thistles may be killed by dropping salt on them, and many fields might be cleared of them by some pains-taking

Sheep Kusbandry

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

REPORT

of Committee of N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, on Scoured Fleeces.

THE competitors for the Moore Premium on scoured fleeces at the New York State Sheep Fair at Canandaigua, May 11th, had their animals sheared in the presence of a committee appointed by the Association to supervise that process, and also in the presence of the officers of the Association and hundreds of other spectators. The fleece and carcass of each sheep were carefully weighed by chosen gentlemen of the highest standing in Canandaigua, in presence of the same witnesses, and the weights publicly declared on the spot. The fleeces at the close of the shearing were immediately taken charge of by John Maltman, Chairman of the Local Committee and of the Committee on Shearing, who, by directions of the Executive Board, forwarded them by Express to A. J. Goffe, Superintendent of the Syracuse Woolen Manufacturing Company for cleansing. Mr. GOFFE was requested by the President to cleanse them as ne would do for manufacturing purposes, and to take great pains to prevent any admixture of the fleeces. How strictly these requests were complied with will appear from the subjoined report.

The Executive Board considered the occasion of sufficient importance to appoint an awarding committee of the highest standing, and one which would fairly represent both the growers and manufacturers of different kinds of wool. Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, the Chairman, is an experienced fine wool grower, and few gentlemen of New York have the reputation of possessing an equal combination of scientific and practical knowledge in husbandry, or of conducting or supervising experiments in any of its departments with as much attention and accuracy. The last remark applies equally as well to of a knowledge of the facts in the case. It may be

on to meadows or reserve it for use another. He has made and published the results of some very minute and careful experiments in the production of wool, and has bred wool of different qualities. Mr. Goffe is an experienced and skillful practical manufacturer. Mr. Ellis has been a successful breeder of sheep, an extensive purchaser of wool, and is now largely interested in the manufacture of wool of different qualities. Mr. Tallman is the owner of several thousand coarse wooled sheep. It will be conceded, on all sides, that a more able and disinterested committee could not have been selected. Their report would have been prepared some time since, but was delayed by the illness of two of their number.

> The thanks of the Association and of the public are eminently due to the committee for their full and lucid report.. We consider the facts disclosed by this experiment in scouring to be very important. The table deserves the attentive study of all persons concerned in growing or manufacturing wool. The highly useful lessons which it teaches will be commented on by us

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, President N. Y. Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association:

The Committe entrusted with the duty of awarding the premium offered by Hon. D. D. T. MOORE "for the fleece of one year's growth, or thereabouts, which on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight of wool, in proportion to its time of growth and to the live weight of the animal," submit to your Association the following Report:

On the 11th day of May last, at Canandaigua, fifteen sheep were shorn in competition for Mr. Moore's premium-five of them rams, ten ewes. All of these sheep, except one Cotswold, were Merinos. The liberal offer of \$50 for the heaviest fleece of wool, to be tested by having it cleansed as wool is cleansed by nrers excited much interest smong broad of sheep and the public generally. The fifteen sheep that competed were, it is to be presumed, supposed by their several owners to be as good as could be produced; and it is quite probable that in the main they were correct in this opinion, though in some instances

the result of the cleansing shows to the contrary. The true value of a fleece of wool must depend on its quantity and quality. Mr. Moore has asked for a test of only one of these points—quantity. It is perhans well that he confined himself to this single point, for by so doing a breeder of Cotswolds, Mr. GAZLEY, was induced to compete. The well known fact that the sheep that produce the coarser wools give fleeces that shrink much less in cleansing than the finer wools, has led many persons to believe that, of clean wool, the so called mutton breeds produce nearly or quite as much, in proportion to their weight, as the fine wooled sheep. The opinion was freely expressed on the Fair Grounds that the Cotswold would win the prize. It is to be regretted that the mutton breeds had not been more fully represented, that the comparison could have been more complete than it now is. We will venture to express the hope that in future trials more of this kind of sheep will compete, and if necessary to induce this competition, that premiums be offered for the fleeces not only of fine wooled sheep, but for the fleeces of the breeds raised principally for mutton. This might involve, perhaps, three classes, viz., fine wooled sheep, long wooled and middle wooled sheep.

We feel confident that Mr. Moore's plan of having the true weight of fleeces determined by positive tests must lead to important results in instructing both wool grower and wool manufacturer, and lead both branches of the common interest engaged in producing the clothing of our people to a better understanding of the facts involved. The wool grower desires to get the most he can for the produce of his flock—the manufacturer as naturally desires to get as much wool for a given sum of money as he can. However disposed the parties may be to deal fairly by each other, they will fail to come to an understanding, mutually satisfactory, unless they are both in possession true that much labor and cost is involved in cleansing

Į jo	Sex of the Animal. Age in years and days. Condition of the Animal.	Weight of Animal. Weight of fleece shorn.	Weight of scoured wool. Per cent. of fleece to live weight.		Per cent, of shrinkage. Ape of sleece in days.	Quantity produced in each day. Quantity produced by one ib, of saimal in one day.	
A. H. Clapp, 1 e L. J. Bovee, 2 e M. M. Holmes, 3 e D. W. Percy, 4 e M. F. Gibbs, 5 t. Josiah Taft, 6 e O. S. Williams, 7 E. Gazley, 8 e Arnold & Green, 9 e P. H. McMillen, 10 e Theron Steele, 11 r. G. S. Center, 12 e J. C. Sweet, 12 A. J. Blood, 13 r.	we 2. fair. we .355 fair. we 1.48 good. we 2.	53. 11.2: 47. 8.9: 50.50 11.8: 50.50 11.8: 99.50 8.9: 55.50 9.1: 68.50 12.4: 77.50 15.7: 54.50 10.2: 95. 90.0:	74.48 19. 35.12 22.7 18.97 22.8 18.97 22.8 14.47 17. 17.31 8. 18.26.25 20. 18.24.81 18. 26.25 20. 18.31 22.2 19.6.56 21.	9.4 49.3 8. 35.4 7.6 35.1 6.9 32.4 7. 82. 6.2 39.2 7. 88. 8. 39.1 6.1 32.4 6.9 32.6	52. 867 59.9 356 50.7 408 64.6 273 64.9 366 67.6 381 58.7 863 18. 885 60.8 396 60.9 425 667.6 341 667.7 376 671.4 385 711.4 380	.01294 .00026 .01284 .00022 .01285 .00022 .01287 .00022 .01284 .00029 .01284 .00029 .01284 .0001 .01288 .0001 .01288 .0001 .01288 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001 .01289 .0001	88 0.06987 4.60 08995 3.94 16 0.07894 5. 14 0.07811 3.94 15 0.07893 4.43 19 0.07998 7.06 10 0.0985 4.75 10 0.06985 5.51 19 0.06583 5.12 19 0.06583 5.12 19 0.06583 6.20

fleeces and making the necessary figures to determine the relative merits of a great many of them, but knowledge in regard to so important a matter is worth

It is due to your Association and the competitors that the processes adopted by us in the discharge of our duties should be set forth. Mr. Goffe, one member of the committee, is the manager of the Syracuse Woolen Mills, and under his immediate direction the fleeces were cleansed. His statement of the manner is by him given as follows:-"The wool was washed by taking 16 pounds of sods ash and 32 pounds salt. dissolved in 150 gallons of water in a large tub. I then took a small tub and dipped out a sufficient quantity to wash one fleece, then put in the fleece and scoured it in the small tub - then took out the wool and discharged the liquor, and washed each fleece in this manner, so that none of the wool was lost, wasted or mixed with the other. In drying the wool we laid it on a cloth on the wire screen over our dryer. (which is inside the mill.) so that none of it was lost in drying. The strings were kept with each fleece and put with them when weighed after scouring."

These precautions appear to make it certain that there could be no error or unfairness in the process and the result was that the wool was scoured, as Mr. GOFFE says, "as we would for manufacturing - that is, we take out all the animal oil, or 'nature' as we term it, which is necessary in order for the wool to take color in dying."

The wool thus cleansed was carefully weighed, and then the weights, together with the weights of the uncleansed fleeces, the time the wool was growing, the live weights of the shorn animal, and the other facts necessary, were placed in the hands of Mr. Homer D. L. Sweet, a member of the committee, and by him the table that accompanies this report was made. This table shows by inspection the whole matterplacing the competitors in the order of their merit. The work of making this table was considerable, and Mr. Sweet's associates on the committee feel under great obligations to him for having taken it on himself. His manner of making the computations he describes as follows: - "Divide the weight of the scoured fleece by the number of days it was growing. This gives the amount produced by the animal in a day. Divide this small fraction by the live weight. This gives the amount grown by one pound of animal in one day: multiply this fraction by 865 and it gives the amount grown by one pound of animal in a year, (this is the figure that decides who has won.) and this, multiplied by the live weight of the animal, tells how much it would produce in a year. This last operation proves the three foregoing calculations. The per centages of fleece to live weight, and of scoured wool to live weight, are computed in the usual way."

By this process Mr. Sweet has made a table that gives at a glance all the facts necessary to decide who has won the premium, and the exact standing, in all particulars, of each competitor in the contest. By simply reading the first line it appears that Addison H. CLAPP. (who stands at the head of the list.) had a ewe that was two years old, in fair condition-weighing forty-nine pounds—that sheared a fleece that weighed (as it came from the animal.) nine and eightyfive hundredths of a pound-that it cleansed four and seventy-five hundredths of a pound of wool-that the uncleansed fleece weighed twenty per cent of weight of animal-that the scoured wool was nine and sixtenths per cent to weight of animal. The scoured wool to snorn fleece, is forty-eight per cent-making the loss in cleansing fifty-two per cent. The age of the fieece was 367 days; the quantity of wool produced in a day by the animal was .01294 of a pound the quantity of wool produced by one pound of animal in one day is .000264; the quantity produced by one pound of animal in a year is .09636, and the quantity produced by the animal in a year would be 4.72 pounds. This is the standing, as appears by the table, of the prize animal.

To contrast this animal with one of the same age. sex, breed and condition, we will take Mr. J. SWEET's ewe. No. 12 in the order of merit. Mr. SWEET's ewe was two years old, in fair condition. weighed 78.5 pounds-fleece, 17.5,-the scoured wool 5.31,-nercentage of fleece to live weight, 22,2-percentage of scoured wool to live weight, 6-percentage of scoured wool to fleece, 80.3-percentage of shrinkage. 69.7. This comparison followed through will give the whole case.

It my be well to institute some comparison between two rams. We will take M. F. GIBBS' No. 5, and L. J. Bovee's No. 13. Mr. Gibbs' ram was one year and one day old, in good condition; he weighed 50.5 lbs. His fleece weighed 11.81 pounds - it scoured 8.97-the percentage of fleece to live weight was 22.3 - the percentage of scoured wool to live weight is 7.6—the percentage of scorred wool to fleece is 85.1-the percentage of shrinkage 64.9. Mr. Bovee's ram was a year and fifteen days old, in good condition, weighed 108.5 pounds, sheared 18.09 - scoured wool, 5.18 - percentage of fleece to live weight, 16 .- percentage of scoured wool to live weight, 4.7—percentage of scoured wool to fleece, 28.6—percentage of shrinkage, 71.4.

In this connection we will take the Cotswolds. Mr. GAZLEY's ewe No. 8, one year and twenty days old, fat, weighed 99.5 pounds—ficece as shorn, 8.9 pounds, -scoured wool, 7.31 pounds - percentage of fleece, only 8, while percentage of scoured wool to live weight of animal is 7.—percentage of scoured woel to seece, 82,—percentage of shrinkage, 18, which is only about one-third as much as that of the prize animal. Mr. Boyer's ram, though a Merino, produces more weight of animal in a year than Mr. GAZLEZ'S Cotswold ewe, but much less scoured wool, and this ram weighs more than twice as much as the prize ewe, sheared twice as much fleece, and in the prize column stands less than half as high.

Masses of figures present few attractions to most people.—but we suggest to producers of wool and mutton a careful study of the table we give, being confident that useful information will be derived therefrom. We will content ourselves with one more comment.

It will be at once seen that the small sheep have greatly the advantage in the contest-not that the very smallest sheep proved the winner, but the rule, in the main is proven to be true, -that small sheep, having more surface in proportion to their weight, do give more wool per pound of body. This is entirely in accordance with the elaborate tables made by Mr. Sweet of the weights of animals and fleeces as shown in his own flock. His tables have been extensively published, and the lesson they taught is confirmed by our investigations.

For the mere purpose of wool raising very large sheep are not desirable. Respectfully submitted by

July 8th, 1865.

GEO. GEDDES, HOMER D. L. SWEET, A. J. GOFFE, JAMES M. ELLIS, CHARLES TALLMAN.

THE WOOL MARKET.

THE following is republished with a hearty endorsement by the U.S. Economist, and we add our own:

As the season of the new clip is at hand, the usual influences to depress prices are being resorted to, and wool growers will require extra nerve to contend with parties whose interest it is to buy cheap. Manufacturers, dealers and speculators are all croakers; they are invariably so at shearing time. We hope the farmers will not be deceived by any false reasoning. There are facts affecting the great staple which should steadily be borne in mind. Leaving out of view the sudden and great changes that have taken place in the markets during the war, brought about by demand for army purposes, fluctuations in currency, &c., and looking at the records of the trade for about 40 years preceding, we find the average price of fine and medium fleece wool from 1827 to 1861, 34 years, to be 461/2 cents per

During all that period foreign wools were admitted at very low duties—some descriptions entirely free. The consumption of wool in this country has at all times been largely ahead of production, and hence imported wools have generally controlled prices.

In 1864 the clip was estimated at 90,000,000 pounds; there was imported from abroad during the year 75,000,000 pounds—most of it prior to July 1-before the new tariff took effect.

Now, we find, on inquiry, that the stock of old fleece is almost exhausted, and that the supply of foreign is very much reduced, while imports have fallen off 76 per cent. from last year at corresponding periods; the first four months of 1864 imports were 54,640 bales against 16,818 in 1865. Importing wool is now, and has been for several months, a losing business; the market must improve or it will entirely cease.

No, cease it cannot, will not, save for a period, as manufacturers have been and are now "coining" money, and must be supplied with raw material.

There seems to us no good reason for prices being below at least 80 cents per pound for the average of American fleece wool.

To equal average of years should be............68%c. at the present time, without reference to the protection which the present tariff gives to the wool-grower.

With a view to fostering and encouraging the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States, Congress laid a duty on nearly all fabrics of wool imported from abroad of 24 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The following is the scale of duties on wool, viz:

Of the value at the last port or place of export of 12c. per ib or less, 3c. per ib. Of the value at the last port or plage of export exceeding 12c. and not exceeding 24c., 6c. per lb. Of the value at the last port or place of export exceeding 24c. and not exceeding 32c., 10c. per To and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Of the value at the last port or place of export exceeding 32c., 12c. per ib and 10 per cent. ad valorem. When imported scoured, three times the amount of the above duties.

Very little of the 3c. duty wool is imported; the great bulk costs abroad from 12 to 24c., and pays 6c. coin. The heaviest imports are from the River Plate, Cape Good Hope and Mediterranean. All the wools are imported unwashed, and waste two-thirds average in scouring, so that there is an actual duty of 18c. per pound coin on clean wool. Add gold premium, and it gives the American wool-grower a protection of 25c. per pound on scoured; or say one-third off, and bring it to the condition of fleece washed on the sheep's back, and we have 17c. per pound as against the foreign article rendered to equal condition.

Thus leaving out of view the state of the market for the last four years, which was irregular, excited and various with gold and exchange, we should reason that with the existing and natural cause, wool ought to command:

Average of 34 years prior to 1961.
Premium on gold at 140.
Equivalent of Duty on Foreign. ..17.-

80.70

or say 80% c. per pound.

With the great Southern markets now thrown open an impetus is given to the manufacturing business, and it will be strange indeed if prices of wool and woolen goods do not still largely advance. - Cor. of the Tribune.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

CORRECTION.-The fourth paragraph of our article on "Proper Amount of Yolk," last week commenced as follows:-"The best breeders object to an escape of yolk, &c." For "escape" read excess.

LALOR'S SHEEP DIPPING COMPOSITION—IS IT POL sonous?-We have a letter or certificate of Dr. J. H. Guild, Rupert, Vt., stating that at the request of S. H. Rising, of the town, he had made a qualitative analysis of the above named composition, in consequence of its effect on the flock of that gentleman. Dr. Guild says: "Mr. Rising applied it to his sheep according to the directions, and within thirty-six hours found one of the most valuable of his flock dead. and others seriously affected. The lambs recov ered, with extensive ulceration of the lymphatic glands of the groin." And he adds: "A careful chemical analysis of this compound proves it to contain a large proportion of arsenic, rendering it extremely dangerous, not only to the sheep, but to the person applying it. Although enough of the poison may not be absorbed by the system to produce an immediate fatal result, yet it is an extremely insidious and dangerous drug, producing in small quantities chronic arsenical poisoning; which, if the cause is not understood, might well baffle the skill of the most experienced physician.'

- We are not in the habit of endorsing any of these sheep dipping compositions, but feel bound to say, under the present circumstances, first, that Mr. Lalor is an experienced practical chemist, and second, that his preparation has been used by thousands of persons without any such effects, so far as we have heard, as those described by Dr. Guild. We have heard it warmly praised by some of the best practical shepherds of our acquaintance. The Doctor's only mistake, in our opinion, is in believing that the composition was used by Mr. Rising "according to the

SILESIAN SHEEP.-John L. Marshall, North White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., makes various inquiries about Silesian sheep. We have given a pretty full account of them in the Practical Shepherd, and have often alluded to them in the columns of this paper. We will now, therefore, merely say, that for the production of wool fine enough for fine broadcloths, and other fabrics demanding wool of an equal quality, they are superior to any other family of sheep within our knowledge; that they do cross well with coarse or grade sheep; that they are to be found in high perfection in this country; that the leading importer of them, William Chamberlain, Esq., of Red Hook, N. Y., has them for sale, and that he, or his highly intelligent shepherd, Carl Heyne, will furnish perfectly reliable and the latest information in regard to all the details mentioned by our correspondent.

Communications. Etc.

HINTS ON HAYING.

THERE being so great a conflict of opinion and practice in regard to the proper time of cutting the different kinds of grasses it is impossible to give any rule that would be acceptable generally, and even if acceptable could not be carried out in all cases—as in many the amount of the crop is so great that while one kind is being harvested, another will perfect itself before the first is secured; it therefore becomes necessary to do some part earlier, or let another go somewhat past. Could all be secured in just the right state, with the help at command, perbaps there would be less conflict of practice. That there is a time when the different grasse arrive at a state in which they contain the greatest amount of nourishment is admitted by all. and that that is the best time to cut them. In the cereal crops, such as rye, oats, corn, wheat, etc., we would hardly gather them before the seed was formed, if we wished to obtain the best results; for the same or similar reasons I would expect that the grasses contained the greatest quantity of nutritious matter when in the dough. Cattle and horses fed on hay out in this state will have a better look and con dition than if the grass be cut at any other stage, as observed by the writer, and also by the testimony of older and more experienced personsmen who have fatted many heavy cattle, and owned fine horses fed on such hay, especially timothy.

In changing the grasses into hay, one object is had in view, that is, to dry out the water of the sap without producing any chemical changes of the nutrient elements: how best to do this is the question. If left spread, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, it soon is discolored, and from being soft and pliable, it becomes harsh and brittle; to remedy this, as far as practicable, grass should be cured in the shade. A substitute for actual shade is found in frequent turning of the grass, and here we find the advantage of the "Hay Tedder;" instead of the slow and tedious process of turning by hand, you mount the seat, seize the reins, and if necessary set your horses into a trot, and the work is soon done. Grass left till mature requires less drying, as the sap contains less water than in a younger, more succulent state. If cut after the dew is off, by two or three turnings it is frequently, if good drying weather, sufficiently cured to put in the mow, and may be housed by 8 or 40'clock of the same day. In case it is not sufficiently dry it should be secured in good sized cocks, well put up, and trimmed to shed dew or wet; the next day the cocks may be divided or turned bottom up, and exposed a short time, to dry off moisture gathered from the ground, and carted

It is presumed that at the present day, suitable barns are provided by all farmers who are up to the times, in which to store their hay; but in case there be some who may find it necessary to stack hay out, I would say, lay a good foundation, raised at least one foot from the ground, the size you wish your stack at the bot-

tom, to keep the hay from the ground, and give a circulation underneath. Three poles, set a few inches apart at the bottom and coming together at the top, will give a better ventilation than a single stack pole; around these poles the hay is laid up regularly; observing to keep the outside equi-distant from the stack pole, give the stack a slight swell as you rise; give it a handsome rounding top, and thatch with straw secured with hay or straw ropes, by crossing over the top and securing the ends by twisting them into the hay in the sides of the stack. Hay is improved for feed, etc., by applying three or four quarts of salt to the ton, as put into the mow or stack. W. H. WHITE.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

South Windsor, Conn.

A writer in the RURAL of the 15th says the Canada thistle "did not appear in Western New York till the opening of the Erie Canal." He is in error. I well remember a patch of Canada thistle on a farm in the town of Canandaigua, (number nine,) as long ago as 1825. It covered an area of an eighth of an acre, I think; and it must have commenced some years previously to have attained that dimension. . I remember that great care was taken to plow around the thistle patch, when summer fallowing. In those days the ground was plowed three times, -or plowed twice and harrowed once,-for wheat. But farmers feared that disturbing the Canada thistle would spread it.

The Eric Canal is not nearer than fifteen miles from the farm referred to. I have known large crops of Canada thistle, the first year, on subsoil thrown from deep excavations, where there had been none previously within many miles. I leave you to make your own inferences from this fact.

Your correspondent, *, is quite fierce in his denunciation of the Canada thistle. It is a villainous weed, no doubt; but having had considerable experience in a small way in fighting weeds. I assure you I would much rather attack the Canada thistle than the common yellow dock or two or three other common garden weeds. But, to be sure of exterminating the thistle, you must mow it before "the stage of blossoming is reached." If not, many of the seeds will mature. And thus many have been discouraged, when, if they had cut the thistles ten days earlier, they would have been successful. Canada thistles should be cut three times in the season.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Turnips Among Corn.

THE practice of sowing turnips among Indian corn, at the last hoeing, and especially where the latter has been thinned by worms and other in sects, is one which can not be too urgently recommended. The turnip is a vegetable which requires less assistance from solar light during the incipient stages of its development, than almost any plant in the whole catalogue of edibles; consequently, it is but slightly injured by the foliage of the corn plants, or the closeness of the atmosphere thus created. After the corn crop is harvested and before frost, there will be ample time for them to root, especially if the soil be well cultivated. Hundreds of bushels of excellent turnips may frequently be grown in this way without any appreciable diminution of the corn crop. - Germantown Telegraph.

Potato Blossoms.

In an article stating the importance of burying potato tops on the spot where the potatoes are raised, Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, who is, perhaps, as good authority on most agricultural matters as any living writer, makes a statement which will seem singular, at least, to American readers. It is this:—That by taking off the blossoms of potatoes — besides the usual they have arrived at that state when the seed is increase of crop—the tops keep green till the potatoes are "lifted," or dug, as we call it. "Thus, much green metter is obtained, and if this h made into manure, and applied to the next potato crop, it is said to raise the largest produce of tubers."

> There are still many things in the common operations of the farm that are strange and inexplicable to us. and there probably always will be. Indeed, everything about us is mysterious. When henbane and wheat plants grow side by side, and twine around each other, and the roots permeate the same soil and mingle together, one will secrete juices that will speedily destroy life, and the other those that are nutritious and lifegiving.

> Prof. Johnston speaks of this, in an article commending the use of green matter to be plowed under, as a comparatively cheap and easy mode of enriching the soil. Will some of our correspondents make the trial of taking off the blossoms from a small patch of potatoes, and communicate the result to the Farmer? - New England Farmer.

Don't Run the Cows.

Now, boys, we have a word to say to you. When we were of your age we always had to drive the cows to pasture, and go and bring them, too. Sometimes we got a little late, or we were anxious to get off to play, or a cow found a bit of good, sweet grass, better than she had found all day in the pasture, and would stop to take a bite and fall behind the rest. That was provoking, and we were apt to give her a pretty severe lesson. In fact, we were guilty of hurrying up on many occasions. It was all wrong, but we little knew how much injury we were inflicting on ourselves, as well as on the cows.

Now it is perfectly well known that overdriving causes the milk to be heated and feverish, especially in hot weather, and this milk is not a healthful article of food either as milk or

when made into butter or cheese. Cows that are abused, kicked or roughly treated, cannot give good milk, and no process of manufacture can make it into so good an article of diet as milk that is not injured by such treatment.

Never let the dogs chase the cows. A worriment of this kind not only lessens the quantity, but injures the quality of milk, and it should be carefully avoided. Dogs are generally a curse among a herd of cattle, and particularly so among milch cows, unless they are trained to drive and tend them, as few of our dogs are. -Mass. Ploughman.

Rural Notes and Items.

WEATHER, HARVEST, ETC .- The first half of July has gone,—pleasant, rather cool, rain fully adequate, and much of haying and harvesting done, but more remaining. This half month has given the same mean heat as the first half of June, as this was higher and that lower than the average. The semi-monthly range of mean temperature is from 56.1 deg. to 70.8 deg. for first half of June, and from 65.7 deg. to 74.5 deg. for first half of July, and yet their mean temperatures are this year 68.36 and 68.25 deg., while the general average was as 63.3 to 70.2 deg. There is no case parallel to this in 29 years. The hottest noon was 84 deg. on the 7th, and the same was the hottest day-77 deg. The coldest morning was 54 deg. on the 18th, which was the coldest day-58.7 deg.

Harvesting of winter barley chiefly complete in the beginning of the month; winter wheat has been rapidly cut since, and fine weather this week will bring that harvest toward a close. By visitors from different States we have most flattering accounts of the great cereal and grass products gladdening the eyes and hearts of producers and consumers,—c. D.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—Before the rebellion this was the most prominent and best agricultural fournal published in the South, and we believe it is the only one which has survived the great conflict. We had seen nothing of it for years until a few days ago, when we received the July number, hailing from Athens, Ga. D. REDMOND of Augusta, is the leading editor, as of yore, with whom is associated Wm. N. WHITE of Athens. Though reduced in size, and necessarily printed on inferior paper, we gladly welcome the Cultivator to our table, and trust its prosperity and usefulness may never again be interrupted or diminished. Monthly-16 octavo pages-\$2 per annum.

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR. - I notice Mr. RANDALL is quite often favored with specimens of fine wool from Vermont, some being no doubt of superior quality. I have nothing in that line for you, but I do inclose a specimen of Vermont Maple Sugar, an article quite as much to my taste, and in sufficient quantities wo'd not, I will venture to presume, be considered by the Editor bad to take. In Morgan horses, Merino sheep, brave lads and "sweet lasses" (with or without the grain,) what beats Vermont?—L. W. Sanbonn, Lyndon, Vt.

The sample of sugar was good-extra. As to the other articles enumerated we reckon Vermont is at least equal to any other region.

CUTTING STALKS FOR STOCK.—In volume 16 No. 1 of the RURAL, under the heading "Cutting stalks for Cattle," I saw an article that I think would be of great penefit to your readers, if the party who wrote it yould give us a little more information. First, whose stalk cutter he uses, or whose is the best and cheapest, and what is the cost with horse-power complete? And will the same machine cut straw good as well as stalks? The party not giving his name in full, I have to inquire through the RURAL. - JOHN E. BARTER, Crab Orchard, Ill.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY AND ACADEMY, -- We are in receipt of a Catalogue of this excellent institution, from the contents of which we infer it is in a very flourishing condition. It has long ranked among the best institutions of learning in the State, and we are glad to note that its popularity and prosperity are augmenting. The "Normal Department" is a new feature and offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to become teachers. See advertisement in this

THE DICKINSON TILE PLOW.—By request of a number of Rubal. patrons I wish to make the following queries:—Do the ditches made by the "Dickinson Tile Plow" prove effectual drains for any considerable length of time? Are the ditches more liable to get out of repair than stone ones? Where can the "Dickinson ditcher" be bought? It has been some time since I have seen anything concerning these plows. I live in the "Chemung Group," with slight out-croppings of the "Old red sandstone formation." Our subsoil is mostly a clay loam. Surface drains are not sufficient, and labor is so scarce, as well as high, that we cannot afford to drain by hand labor. If you can afford space in your paper to post, "we 'una," you will oblige quite a number of constant readers and young farmers.—L. H. K., Allegany Co., N. Y.
Will some of our friends in the "Southern Tier."

Will some of our friends in the "Southern Tier," where, we believe, the plow named was first introduced, please answer the above inquiries?

What Alls the Pies?—Within the last week I had four sows drop their pigs. Nearly all of them have from their birth been affected by a shaking similar to an ague, always increasing in intensity whenever they attempt to walk or get at their feed—sometimes shaking so violently that they are unable to hold on to the teat. Two or three have died, apparently from this cause, and more will probably follow. The oldest litter are getting better. The sows are all in good condition, but not very fat—have always been thriving and healthy. The sire of the pigs is a "Cheeter White." My neighbors have never seen a case of the kind before—have any of the readers of the Ru-Rall?—B., Genese Co., N. Y.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE POULTRY BUSINESS.—Will you, through your valuable paper, refer me to some one who keeps poultry (hens in particular) for the profit of the same? Can poultry of that class be kept and made profitable with proper care and in large numbers? Can you refer me to style of building suitable for that purpose? also, manner of managing and raising chickens? What kind of hens are the best layers, and the most hardy and suitable for this section? How many should be kept in one building and yard? If you, or any of your numerous readers would advise me on the subject, they would oblige—An OLD Subscriber, Glen's Falls, N. Y. INQUIRIES ABOUT THE POULTRY BUSINESS. - Will

Milk-Weed—Blind Ditches.—I have watched your columns with interest to learn something about a pest that I am troubled with, that is the milk-weed, known at this season by its purple blossoms, or later in the season by its bulls or pods, large and pointed. Will some one give the best plan of ridding one's farm of them? Also the cheapest and best method of blind ditching swamps, as I have one that would be a great advantage to myself and neighbors if properly drained.—J. B. Dunn, Burns, Mich.

IVES' PATENT LAMP.—If this lamp is what it is represented to be in an advertisement given elsewhere, it must soon become a popular, if not indispensable "institution" in both town and country.

SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE NEMOPHILA.

THE Nemophila, is a delicate, yet beautiful and showy flower. We have been a little careful in recommending them to our readers, because sometimes in a dry spring they do not succeed well, especially if the seed is sown late, so that they are in bloom during the hot and often extremely dry weather of July. They like a cool, damp soil, and if a little shaded, all the better. In conversation with Mr. Downing, who loves flowers as well as fruit, a few weeks since, he remarked that his Nemophilas had been splendid the present spring, and thought they should be more generally known and cultivated. With this opinion we entirely agree. During the month of June we had nothing among our annuals that could compare with the Nemphilas for beauty. They are almost or quite hardy, and self-sown seed will often produce the finest flowers. To make sure of flowers sow in cold frame or hot-bed and transplant early, though seed sown early in the open ground often succeed admirably.



NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS.

One of the varieties longest known is N. insignis, it having been discovered by DougLAS in California, in 1832. The flower is of the most delicate light blue that can be imagined, this color gradually becoming lighter toward the center, which is nearly white. For many years we have never missed this delicate annual from our collection. There is a striped variety of insignis, blue and white, and a variety edged with white called Marginata.



NEMOPRILA MACULATA.

N. maculata is the largest and most showy of fornia by Mr. HARTWEG, during his mission in search of new plants for the London Horticultural Society. It is of procumbent habit, like insignis, and the whole plant is clothed with short hairs, as shown in the engraving. The flowers grow from the axils singly, on stalks longer than the leaves, and are of the size of the engraving, whitish in their ground color, and each lobe of the corollo marked with a deep violet blotch, which gives the flower a peculiarly showy appearance. This variety, we think bears the hot sun better than any other. We never saw anything more beautiful than a mass of these flowers that came up in our Tulip beds this spring from self-sown seed.

N. atomaria is very much like N. insignis, except in the color of the flower, which is white, dotted with small purple spots, so dark that, at a little distance, they appear black.



OPHILA ATOMARIA OCULATA.

N. atomaria oculata is a very pretty variety, the outer edges of the petals being light blue, growing gradually paler towards the large, dark purple eye, which gives the flower a marked appearance.

N. discoidalis elegans is a rich, velvety maroon, bordered with white, a new and fine sort.

PEAR BLIGHT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -At the Summer Meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Society, recently held in Rochester, a question was put as to whether there was any NEW light on the subject of pear blight, but apparently without any satisfactory answer. It is quite possible that there are various causes for this disease, and which may take a long time yet before being satisfactorily accounted for or thoroughly understood. All the fancied theories propounded on the subject seem too frequently shaken to atoms, and experienced pear growers place little faith in them, hence, anything new, even if offered pro bono publico, would be looked upon with suspicion. I, therefore, shall not offer anything new, - for I "made a note on't" several years ago, and perhaps others have done the same, but I do not ever remember seeing it published. It is simply this, viz., the best time to ascertain the premonitory symptoms of the disease, as well as to investigate them.

If those interested in pear culture will walk around and inspect their trees early in the morning, after extreme atmospheric changes, they will in all probability soon find their patients, and they may readily be distinguished. Wherever the tree is diseased, there will be, so to speak, an unnatural look of moisture about the limb, frequently extending several inches. If you happen to be on the spot at the earliest stages of the disease and closely examine the parts affected, small globules of sap will be found exuding from the bark, and sufficiently numerous to allow of their uniting and forming into drops, and these, in turn, when overcharged, give way and roll down the limb, and thus the bark is finally saturated with the exuded sap to the extent previously mentioned. As the temperature increases the moisture evaporates, leaving a glutinous substance both within and without the bark, and which, though not easily defined, is certainly of a pestiferous character, and hence the fearful results.

It may be that the various theories propounded upon the subject have some connecting link with the disease, but how far the application of disinfecting materials, either to root or branch, may tend to modify the disease, must be tested by experiments of those interested.

On referring to the last minute made in regard to temperature, I find a difference of 24 degrees from previous noon to 6 o'clock A. M. the following morning, at which latter hour the disease [was noticed as above stated, and if an opinion were hazarded should certainly look upon the lowest point of temperature as an indication most to be feared, and which the sense of touch when applied to the trees at the extreme points of heat and cold would help to explain. But enough, my primary object being to attract the attention of pear growers to what the writer styles the premonitory symptoms of the disease, that it may be more thoroughly investigated the present season. w. c. Rochester, July 11, 1865.

CULTIVATION OF THE BLACKBERRY,

Soil.—The blackberry delights in rich, rather moist soil. It would be almost impossible to get a soil too rich. We have seen a portion of a blackberry patch receiving the wash of a barn-yard. and the canes grew to an immense size, and produced the largest berries we have ever seen, while the quantity borne was almost incredible.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—The soil should be deeply plowed and trench-plowed in the fall, By trench-plowing the soil is deepened and a portion of the subsoil is brought to the surface, where it is subjected to the ameliorating influ-In February or March the ground should be plowed, and the sub-soil or lifting plow used, which breaks up the Nemophilas. It was also discovered in Cali- the subsoil without bringing any of it to the surface. We are satisfied from our own experiments that this preparation of the soil will be amply rewarded by the increased amount of fruit produced.

> TIME AND MANNER OF PLANTING .- The best season for planting the blackberry is autumn, if the soil is in a proper condition. The blackberry commencs growth very early in the spring, and if disturbed at this period by transplanting, is very liable to die. None of the small fruits so imperatively demand planting in the fall or very early in the spring. If the plants can be set out early in March, or in the first opening of the spring, it will answer. But if the planting is delayed, it will be at a sacrifice of a large portion of the plants.

The plants should be set out in rows eight feet apart, and the plants should be set two feet apart in each row. Give the ground between the rows good culture the first season, and the second keep all the weeds down not working deeply between the rows. Strawberries may be grown between the rows the first two years if preferred. Let the plants come up thickly between the rows, but cut off with a hoe, even to the ground all suckers that come up between the rows, treating them as weeds. The plants coming thickly in the rows, form a kind of a hedge, the canes mutually sustaining one another thus rendering stakes and trellises and the trouble of tying unecessary. We have practiced this system with great success, and those who have seen our patch in fruit say the yield was enormous. There is no care or labor required in training by this method. Those who go to the expense of procuring stakes and set-

ting them, and tearing their flesh to pieces in

tying up the canes, would avoid the trouble after trying the plan we recommed.

PRUNING.—The only labor required by this method of treating the blackberry is in pruning. This is done is summer. When the plants send up the canes four or five feet high, go over the patch with a corn-knife and cut off the tops of all the canes to the height of about four feet. This will cause them to throw out laterals, upon which the fruit is produced. The plantation must be gone over several times during the season, as new canes are raising themselves, and their tops must be cut off as before recommended. If the laterals get too rampant and in the way, as they will, they must be shortened in. The only implement required for this work is a cornknife, and one man will prune several acres per

day in this manner. I would particularly recommend that after the plantation is established the ground between the rows should not be disturbed. It will break the roots, and cause an immense amount of suckers to put forth and greatly weaken and lessen the productiveness of the bearing canes. The best plan is to spread a heavy mulching of straw, or, what is better, coarse manure between the rows, thus keeping down the weeds, rendering the soil moist and enriching it at the same time. N. J. Colman, before the Horticultural So-

DISEASE OF ONIONS.

THE onion corp is sometimes severely injured by a disease resembling mildew. The tops of the leaves die and the whole plant is more or less covered by patches of this white blast. From the effects of it the onions almost cease their growth, and the crop finally obtained is small in size. This disease in some sections is known by the name of "rust." It is more frequent in extraordinary wet seasons, and is more common on old beds than new. The best remedy yet known for old beds is to run the plow a little deeper, and thus mix in a little new

The onion magget is hatched from the eggs of a fly which are deposited in the plant very near the surface of the ground. Its presence may be detected in the crop when very young by the sudden turning yellow and falling over of the plant, when, if the attempt is made to pull it, it will usually break off near the surface, and on squeezing several very small maggots will present themselves. Some writers state that the fly deposits its eggs only at an early period in the growth of the plant. It is true that some seasons the injury is most marked previous to the bottoming of the onion, but I have seen beds injured at every stage of their growth, and in one season about half of the crop was destroyed by the maggot at the close of the season after the onions had been pulled. Various remedies have been proposed, but of these it may be said that they are not practical on a large scale.

The idea on which most of these are based is that of producing a scent so disagreeable as to drive away the fly; but the old experimenters recall the capacity of the canker-worm moth, and the squash beetle to ignore the most repulsive obstructions of this kind when stimulated by their instinct to deposit their eggs. Pine sawdust, either clear, soaked in the urine of cattle, or in the ammoniacal liquor from gas works, scattered over the bed just before the appearance of the plant, at the rate of a bushel to ten square rods; guano sprinkled along the rows and the plants twice during the season, unleached ashes used in the same manner; these have given satisfactory results to some growers. Scalding water poured from a common watering pot through a hole the size of a pipe-stem, along the drills near the roots of the plants, and repeated three or four times during a season, is said to be efficacious. It is obvious that the practical value of such a remedy must be confined to a very small area of land.—J. H. Gregory.

MANURE FOR TREES, &c.

Who ever knew corn or meadow land too highly manured? I never did. Who has seen rhubarb and current bushes too liberally supplied? I should like to know. But manure for such gross feeders may be all right, and often necessary; while with every fruit tree, great caution in its use, or its entire abandonment, is the only course. As a rule you give young orchards too much, and your old bearing ones too little manure. And in either case do you discriminate as you should, or give or withhold manure for a specific reason. In a large proportion of our virgin soil, the young tree, well cultivated, is likely to grow fast enough; and too fast for safety, if it is a tender sort. Here fat manures will do much more hurt than good—so far as the tree or plant is concerned. But, by and by, the crops taken from between the trees, and occasional large yields of fruit, will begin to tell on the trees, and then vegetable and animal manures may come in, to keep up a healthy growth, and help sustain large crops of fruit. And mineral matters may be still more useful; for you can no longer plow deep to bring them from below. The roots are in the way of the plow. And here I note another mistake. You pile the manure around and near the bodies of your trees, when the roots to feed on it are no longer there! If your tree is twenty feet high, the best feeding roots may be twenty feet from the tree! perhaps interlocking with roots from neighboring trees. Place your manure there, and in "plowing it under," don't plow up the roots of your trees. Barn-yard manure is not, as some suppose, always the best sort for bearing trees. Leached sahes, powdered or dissolved bones, marl, or air-slaked lime, may be much more useful; and these should be given whenever their constituents are deficient in the soil-either with or without yard manure, or compost - according to the wants of your soil. —Dr. Kennicott.

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPES.

THE California Farmer gives, in a communication from J. J. Walker of Los Angelos, the fol-

"I will relate one instance of the effect of summer pruning. A few years ago I saw at one of our wine presses a lot of grapes, among which were many clusters entirely white; others that were slightly colored, and many that had berries of all the different shades of color from a greenish white to a dark purple. The grapes were of more than average size, extremely tender, not unpleasant to taste, but deficient in acid, sugar and firmness. The pile looked like a family of mulattoes. As the winemaker could afford no explanation of this phenomenon, I inquired where the grapes were grown, and sought solution of the mystery by an examination of the vineyard, and by inquiries of the owner. The vines were twelve years old, of the common variety, planted at the usual distance apart, and had grown vigorously from the time of planting, and were of good height from the ground. There had been a heavy growth of canes on the vines that season, owing in part to the heavy rains of the winter previous, 1861-2, so as to interlock and cover the field. About the time the berries had attained their growth, and just as they were beginning to take color, the owner, in order to give the grapes a better opportunity to ripen and acquire sweetness, went through the vineyard, clipping off enough of the ends of the canes so as to open a space between rows to permit ventilation and allow the rays of the sun to reach the ground. The vines being in a luxuriant state, immediately threw out numerous new branches from the clipped canes, with new, and fully developed, but rapidly growing leaves. The phenomenon was fully and satisfactorily explained. When the berries needed thrifty and well developed leaves, to collect heat, light and other elements from the air, and elaborate the sap, so as to furnish color, sugar, etc., they had been deprived of them, and the vines were almost exclusively engaged, and the sap consumed in forming leaves."

SAVE YOUR OWN SEEDS.

The only way to be sure of what you get, and to have pure, fresh seeds, is to save them yourself Now, as the flowers are ripening their pods, mark such as are most desirable for form and color, and when the seed is ripe, gather it, mark the paper enclosing it with name, color, &c., and put it away in a dry place. Follow up this practice all through the season, as the different varieties go out of bloom; also, when you visit among your friends and find varieties which you have not, ask your friends to allow you to take a few seeds, for which they will generally feel complimented, and in this way you will have a stock of seeds which will not turn out at the coming up like the experience of the child in Scripture, who when he asked for bread received a stone, and for fish was treated to a serpent; or what is equally unsatisfactory—put dependence on seeds which never germinate.

Last spring we received a large assortment of flower seeds, and having the nicest soil for a flower bed, told wife we would blaze out in great style. We made the beds and raked them as fine as muck, wife put in twenty kinds of seeds, and we waited in high hope. By-and-by our seeds began to come up, and showed mighty thrifty plants, whereat we felt glad. But as they grew apace, we remarked that all had a great similarity, and finally we found they were all petunias ! and we had not sowed a single petunia in the lot. The secret of it was, that last year petunias had gone to seed on that spot, and the seed had lain in the ground all winter, and now came up to greet us with its new life of sturdy thrift, while our adopted pets forgot to come up at all! Maybe all the other flower seeds turned to petunias, just as some folks think wheat turns to chess. But as we prefer the kind of seeds that will come up what we get them for, instead of all coming up petunias, we shall look out in season for our next year's stock, and advise our friends to do likewise.—

REMEDIES AGAINST INSECTS.

WE found it next to impossible last year to protect the young cantaloupe vines against the presistents attacks of the black and the striped oug. Young radishes planted close around the hill, repeated applications of ashes in the morning when the dew was on, strong aloes water, etc., had little or no effect. Eventually soapsuds was applied, which seemed to do the business, both in driving them away and keeping them away. It should be applied several times, and always after a rain has washed off the effects of the previous sprinkling. Whale oil soap is the best for this purpose, using about one pound to four gallons of water. This soap can be obtained at the agricultural stores, generally, as well as some of the drug and grocery stores.

We see that other remedies are suggested, and, among them, one in an English journal, that the common elder bush scattered among the vines will keep off all bugs usually infesting them. But we do not believe it. We have often tried similar appliances and found them all to be worthless. Try the whale oil soapsuds; and if this substance cannot be obtained, use the common soap in the same proportion.—Germantown Telegraph.

THE PEACH CROP. - A late number of the Utica Herald says:-"We learn from a gentleman who has recently looked through the peach orchards in the western part of the State, that the peach crop about Rochester will average from one-fo crop. About Seneca and Cayuga lakes the average will be perhaps less than half a crop. At the head of Senaca lake, in the vicinity of Frost's nurseries, the crop is good, many of the trees bending under the weight of fruit. This point is some 600 feet higher than the lake. The section where peaches are thus bearing abundantly is small."

Domestic Gronomy.

RECIPE FOR BREAD, CAKES, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I thought perhaps a few of my cooking recipes might be acceptable to some of the readers of the RURAL, so I will send some, and with them the inquiry how to make Graham Crackers:

POTATO BREAD.—Boil some potatoes until thoroughly done, mash them fine; add to them the water they were boiled in with yeast and flour, make into a sponge and let it rise over night; then mold up and let it rise the second time before putting in the tins for baking, and you will have good bread.

FRIED POTATOES. - Boil your potatoes until done, peel and mash them fine; make them out into cakes like biscuit; spread some flour over them and fry them brown in lard. Gravy left from ham, or some roast meat, is very good to fry them in

PANCAKES FROM BROKEN BREAD.-Break up the bread fine and soak it over night in sweet milk; add eggs and flour to give it consistency.

Seda Biscuits.—To two quarts of flour take four teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, two of soda; one pint of sweet milk, and half a teacupful of lard or butter.

OCEAN CAKE.-To one cup of milk add two cups of powdered sugar; one half cup of butter; the whites of five eggs, well beaten; three cups of flour; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one of soda. Flavor to your taste.

GINGER CRACKERS.—One quart of molasses; three-quarters of a pound of butter; one teacup of sugar; four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon; one tablespoonful ginger; one teaspooful of soda, and flour enough to make a good dough. Bake quick.

CURRANT CARE. - One cup of butter, two of sugar; three eggs; one cup of water or milk; a small teaspoonful of saleratus; a little grated nutmeg, and a cup of currants.

Racine, Wis., 1865. MRS. MATTIE MURRAY.

How to make Currant Wine. - Press the juice from the currants, and to every quart of it, add four pounds of sugar, and three quarts of water, which if previously turned over the pressed currants, will add to the strength of the wine. Put into a keg which should be full, and some of the wine kept to fill it as it works off. After it has ceased working it should be bunged up, and not disturbed at least for six months, when it may be drawn off and bottled, or put into a clean keg. It is better when a year or two old, than when first drawn. This same recipe we have used for elderberry wine, omitting one pound of sugar to the gallon, and also for grapes with success. The elderberry was called when three years old not inferior to port, and the grape wine was as clear and sparkling as champagne.-Working Farmer.

ELDERBERRY WINE. — Elderberries can be made to produce excellent wine, allowing to a ten-gallon cask forty pounds of fruit, forty pounds of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of tartar. When elderberry wine is desired for a warm cordial it is made in the following manner:-Twenty-five pounds of fruit are to be boiled for an hour in eleven gallons of water; and along with it, tied in a piece of linen, anounce of allspice and two of ginger. Forty pounds of sugar being put into a tub, the boiling liquor is strained over it, pressing the fruit quite dry; and a quarter of a pound of crude tartar, or cream tartar, is then added to the liquid. When it has stood two days in the tub, it may be removed to the cask, treated as for sweet wine, so the usual manner, and bottled in March following. When to be drank, a portion of it heated with some sugar.

How to DRY SWEET CORN.-When the corn in good condition for eating, the gr fully grown, boil a quantity of ears just enough to cook the starch, and then let them cool and dry a few hours, and then shell or cut off the grains and spread them in the sun till dried. The best way to dry the corn is to nail a piece of cloth of very open texture on a frame, which, if two feet wide and five long, will be of a convenient size to handle. If the corn is spread upon this cloth it will dry quickly, without souring. It should be covered with a mosquito netting to keep off the flies.

GINGER WINE.-Boil together, for half an hour, seven quarts of water, six pounds of sugar, two ounces of the best ginger, bruised, and the rind of three good-sized lemons. When lukewarm put the whole into a cask, with the juice of the lemons, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins; add one teaspoonful of new yeast, and stir the wine every day for ten days. When the fermentation has ceased add half an ounce of isingless and half a pint of brandy; bung close, and in about two months it will be fit to bottle.

GURRANT MARMALADE, -Take some ripe red currants, pick them, and squeeze out the juice from some of them. Put to it some juice of raspberries; then put to this the whole currants, boil them gently, then, when they begin to break, put in an equal weight of sugar boiled to candy height. Boil them together, mashing them as they boil; and then skim them, put in some rose-water, and, when it becomes as thick as marmalade, put into pots.

To Color Brown.—Boil butternut shucks in soft water, or use hemlock bark to make a dye. Either will give a pretty brown shade on woolen goods. The depth of your color depends on how strong you make your dye.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE HOUR OF EVENING.

BY ANNIE BOSE.

In the west the sun was setting, And its shining beams of gold Cast their radiance o'er the waters Where the quiet river rolled. Nature's dress was slowly changing From the glaring robe of day, To the soft celestial beauty Of the evening's mild array.

'Twas the holy smile of angels Beaming o'er our earthly home. As the gentle air of evening Swept beneath the heaven's dome; Giving us but faintest glimpses Of the Paradise above, As it cast its golden radiance O'er the river, field and grove.

O the beauty of the ev'ning, When our weary feet may rest; And a holy calm comes round us From the mansions of the blest When the toils of day are ended, And our cares are all forgot, Heaven sends the dreamy twilight To refresh and cheer our lot.

Then, the holy, silent power Of that beauteous hour of peace Gently calms our troubled spirits. Bids our strifes and wranglings cease: And our softened hearts grow better In the mild, subduing light, That the evening throws around us Ere the darker reign of night. Barton, Ohio.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker WOMAN'S WORTH.

> > BY J. FRANK MCDONALD.

I PRESUME it will never cease to be a matter of dispute what is the rightful sphere of either sex in the economy of life, or how far the one sex exceeds the other in the faithful performance of peculiar duties. It seems to me, however, that in humble life especially, woman far excels man in the careful discharge of domestic obligations. Granted that they both have had about equal advantages of education and discipline, woman will be found to be far superior to man in a nice appreciation of what is due to herself and those around her; and in respect of the exercise of the virtues of forbearance and selfsacrifice, all will readily admit her pre-eminence.

Let me describe to you a scene which will explain what I mean—a scene as familiar to many of you as "household words."

A careless husband, son or brother stalks into the house, upsetting a chair as he goes along; reaches his room, strews soiled clothing about descends the stairs and makes a raid on the pantry, confiscating a part of a nice cake; and then away again! The faithful housekeeper, after viewing the sum of his depredations, says "I wish he had not done this, I have so much to do to-day." She goes to work to restore order. She steps into the pantry and discovers that a part of her cake is gone. "Now," she says, "I must make another, for company will be here for tea." She goes to the wood-house to get some wood to make a fire, and lo! there is no wood cut. She then gathers up chips and makes and bakes, receives her company, and spends, apparently, a very pleasant evening. Well, about an hour after dark, she receives this unruly husband, brother, or son, as the case may be, with a smile; gives him a cup of hot tea, and never says a word concerning the toils of the day. Surely woman's partence must rival that of JOB.

All men admit the fact that in times of trial and difficulty, woman is generally superior to NAD. She consoles man in the darkness of disappointment and sorrow, and her cheerful disincidents of poverty and want. Man, who would love to be called the head-light in the world, would at times sink into hopeless despair, were it not for the encouragement he receives from woman. As the tender vine winds itself around the mighty oak that has been rent asunder by the thunderbolt, so woman, in the hour of calamity, binds up the broken hopes and shattered purposes of man, and encourages him to make new efforts to overcome the difficulties that lie in his way.

Woman, too, is more charitable and beneficent than man. She turns a listening ear to the cry of distress everywhere, and stoops to administer comfort to the needy under all circumstances.

In view of these things what ought a woman to have? She ought to have a good home. She ought to have a good man for a husband-if she wants one. She ought to have plenty of wood in the wood-house. She ought to have her cows milked for her. She ought to have a washingmachine and clothes-wringer. She ought to have a husband that would make a fire in the morning. In short, she ought to have all reasonable advantages in life, and having them, she ought to spare no pains to make her example as blessed as possible.

A MOTTO FOR TEACHERS.—Old Humphrey, an English author of juvenile literature, of wide reputation, had these three important words written up in his study:-"Allure, Instruct, Impress." A beautiful motto for the Sunday School teacher. Allure from the world and sin; instruct the children in the saving truths of the Gospel; impress their minds with the solemnities of salvation and eternity, and convince them that they have souls to save. Thus teaching, your work will be blessed.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE OLD WINDOW.

I HAVE been sitting at my old place in the open window of my father's dear farm house. All the afternoon I have listened to the busy click of the sewing machine as it worked its way into the basted garment before me. All the afternoon did I say? Not all, for July has a most successful way of winning her sunny self into the busiest moments. She throws her charms right into our faces, and ere we are aware of it, we are far off in the harvest field. gleaning sheaves with our brother reapers.

Just opposite is a large open field of hay, 'ripe for the sickle." Our neighbor's scythe is hung away in his barn, and I know by the heavy tramp of machinery that years too have an individuality, and bring with them, each one, some new development of modern art. Nearly half the field lies shorn of its harvest-robe, and almost instinctively I measure with fearful eyes the expanse of sky above me, lest I discover the farmer's harvest dread—some small cloud-finger pointing backward to concealed storms. Ah, my neighbor, better exchange the reaper for the rake, for ere an hour the baths of nature will open their faucets upon us and your grass will be uncovered.

I am convinced this year that there is a real heroism in the farmer's patience. No truer type of original bravery, than calmly and hopefully to leave the deluged grain, upon which the mind has centered with fond hopes of immediate harvest, and trusting to the next sunshine, keep the heart encouragingly bent forward. Let the housewife speak kindly now to her returned husband, for there has been a sacrifice in his heart as pure as it is noble. Let the daughters bring dry robes, for their brothers worked bravely for them, and were not angry when driven from the field. Ah, many such lessons of patience, of experience, and of life, have I learned for many years at this old open window. Infancy here sprang into childhood - childhood walked soberly into the coming years, and lessons of adversity gave appreciation to prosperity; until now I sit at its low sill, weaving, if ever I shall, life's best crown of gleaned experience. Though my feet may fall upon other, and far distant soils and my eyes look out of future home-windows, yet can I never forget the old spot of my early soul growth. And thus it should be. We all paint some spot warmer and more beautiful than the rest upon the canvass of experience, -- some oasis in the desert of life, which is marked by memory forever.

But there is a window which is dearer to us than all earth's windows - one by whose low casement we may constantly sit, and looking out at its always open shutters, see forever new harvest fields - read forever new lessons of truth and goodness. It is the window of faith in God. Adrian, Mich., 1865.

TIME OF MATRIMONY.

A WRITER in one of the weeklies tells us:-Among the ancient Germans, than whom a finer race never existed, it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty years old. In this country very few women, are fit. either physically or mentally, to become mothers before they reach the age of twenty. The unsound condition and constitution of the parent is usually transmitted, with increased intensity, to the offspring. By the laws of Lycurgus the most special attention was paid to the physical education of women; and no delicate or sickly women were, on any account, allowed to marry. Dr. Johnson, in his work on "Economy of Health," says that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth septennial on the part of the lady, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the gentleman; in other words, the female should be at least twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. The doctor says that there should be a difference of seven years between the sexes, at whatever period of life the connection is contracted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life position throws a mellow light over the gloomy in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. In respect to early marriage, so far as it concerns the softer sex, for every year at which marriage is entered upon before the age of twenty-one, there will be, on an average, three years of premature decay, more or less apparent, of the corporeal fabric."

FEMININE GOSSIP.

An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature. No woman is ugly when she is dressed. A woman conceals what she knows not. SHE that is born a beauty is half married. A MAN must ask his wife leave to thrive.

SHE who is born handsome is born married. FOOLs are wise men in the affairs of women THE society of ladies is a school of politeness. A MAN's best fortune - or his worst - is a

SHE that has an ill husband shows it in her dress.

A LASS that has many wooers oft fares the THE cunning wife makes her husband her

FAR-FETCHED and dear-bought is good for the ladies.

He that tells his wife news is but newly married.

He who has a bad wife has purgatory for a neighbor. ALL are good lasses; but where come the ill

SAITH Solomon the Wise, "A good wife is

Miscellang. Choice

> Written for Moore's Bural New Yorker EARTH.

> > BY BELL CLINTON.

YES, Earth is beautiful. Cheerful and bright: Light gilds the shadow, Stars gem the night: Tho' there are thorns—the brighter the bloom Lovely the garland that's wreathed on the tomb.

In it are sad hearts, Sorrow and weeping: Friends o'er the dying Fond vigils keeping: Still, to the watchful and weary, is given The key that unlocks the fair portals of Heaven

Yes, Earth is beautiful,

Fragrant its bloom Hope waves its white wing Above every gloom : 'Tis an ev'ning star-gem'd - with moon-ray made bright,

Ere we pass to the land where falleth no night. Chenango Co., N. Y.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE EDITOR.

> > BY F.

A DISCUSSION now and then arises whether 'the news" is a singular or plural noun; or, practically, whether we should say, "what is the news," or "what are the news." This question is always open; but that the disseminatior of news, that the editor himself is of the plural number, admits of no question. He is duplicated and reduplicated. He regards himself as plural. He speaks of himself as we, like kings. He follows the advice of the senior Weller to his son Samivel:-"That's right Samivel, spell it with a we—spell it with a we!"

The Editorship is a fourth profession. Once it was occupied by some harum-scarum renegade, who had either been expelled from College for his pranks, or dropped out for his laziness; or by some broken down lawyer or unsuccessful author. The term editor was a synonym for a shiftless, careless, jolly, bright, hopeful, rollicking blade, who at a scrape was always in at the death, and out at the elbows. People cried "as poor as a rat," or "as poor as an editor," with equal propriety. Those days are past. Editorship is now a fourth estate, honored and rewarded. The editor is educated, energetic, particular in his dress, nice in his tastes, and often rich. He has brains in his head, good meat on his board, and money in his pocket. He is honored, trusted, and—BELIEVED!

But the Editor needs a greater improvement He needs a higher idea of culture, and a better tone of morals. He should be something loftier than the traditional knight of the quill and scissors. He should be something more than "the snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," or the mear retailer of other men's ideas. That trenchant weapon of his, the pen, which can "make the worse appear the better reason," should be wielded always in the cause of Truth and Right. He should stoop only to lift up others, never to depreciate himself. He should be ready to stem, as well as to swell the tide of public sentiment. He should both embody and direct public opinion. He should, by superior discernment, safely lead the public mind, when he cannot safely follow.

I would rather be the pilot-fish that guides the whale, than the great mass of spouting blubber behind.

DEMONSTRATIVENESS OF AFFECTION.

How much more we might make of our family life, if our friendships, of every secret thought of love blossomed into a deed! We are now speaking merely of personal caresses. These may or may not be the best language of affection. Many are endowed with a delicacy, a fastidiousness of physical organization, which shrinks away from too much of these, repelled and overpowered. But there are words and looks, and little observances, thoughtfulness, watchful little attentions, which speak of love, which make it manifest, and there is scarcely a family that might not be richer in heart-wealth for more

It is a mistake to suppose that relations must of course love each other because they are relations. Love must be cultivated, and can be increased by judicious culture, as wild fruits may double their bearings under the hands of a gardener; and love can dwindle and die out of neglect, as choice flower seeds planted in poor soil dwindle and grow single.

Two causes in our Anglo Saxon nature prevent this easy faculty and flow of expression which strike one so pleasantly in the Italian or French life; the dread of flattery, and a constitutional shyness.

"I perfectly longed to tell So-and-so how I admired her, the other day," said Miss X.

"Then why in the world didn't you tell her?" "Oh, it would seem like flattery, you know." Now what is flattery?

Flattery is insincere praise, given from interested motives, but not the sincere utterance to a friend of what we deem good and lovely in

And so, for fear of flattering, these dreadfully sincere people go on, side by side, with those they love and admire, giving them all the time the impression of utter indifference. Parents are so afraid of exciting pride and vanity in their children by the expression of their love and approbation, that a child sometimes goes sad and discouraged by their side, and learns with surprise, in some chance way, that they are proud and fond of him. There are times when once."

an open expression of a father's love would be worth more than church or sermon to a boy: and his father cannot utter it: will not show it.

The other thing that represses the utterances of love is the characteristic shyness of the Anglo Saxon blood. Oddly enough, a race born of two demonstrative, outspoken persons-the German and the French-has an habitual reserve that is like neither. There is a powerlessness of utterance in our blood that we should fight against and struggle outward toward expression. We can educate ourselves to it, if we know and feel the necessity; we can make it a Christian duty, not to love, but to be loving-not only to be true friends, but to show ourselves friendly. We can make ourselves say the kind things that rise in our hearts and tremble back on our lipsdo the gentle and hopeful deeds which we long to do and shrink back from : and, little by little, it will grow easier-the love spoken will bring back the answer of love-the kind deed will bring back a kind deed in return-till the hearts in the family circle, instead of being so many frozen, icy islands, shall be full of warm airs and echoing bird voices answering back and forth with a constant melody of love.-H. B.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Dr. GAY had, for some time, missed the hay from his barn, and was satisfied that it was stolen. With a view to detect the thief, he took a dark lantern, and stationed himself near the place where he supposed he must pass. In due time, a person whom he knew passed along into his barn, and quickly came out with as large a load of hay as he could carry upon his back. The doctor, without saying a word, followed the thief, and took the candle out of his dark lantern, and stuck it into the hay upon his back, and then retreated. In a moment the hay was in a light blaze; and the fellow, throwing it from him in utter consternation, ran away from his perishing booty. The doctor kept the affair a secret, even from his own family; and within a day or two, the thief came to him in great agitation, and told him that he wished to confess to him a grievous sin; that he had been tempted to steal some of his hay; and, as he was carrying it away, the Almighty was so angry with him that He had sent fire from heaven and set it to blazing upon his back. The doctor agreed to forgive him on condition of his never repeating the offense. - American Unitarian Pulpit.

PROZEN KINDNESS.

THE world is full of kindness that never was poken, and that is not much better than no kindness at all. The fuel of the stove makes the room warm, but there are great piles of fallen trees lying among rocks on the top of the hill where nobody can get them; these do not make anybody warm. You might freeze to death for want of wood in plain sight of all these trees, if you had no means of getting the wood home and making a fire with it. Just so in a family, love is what makes the parents and children, the brothers and sisters happy; but if they take care never to say a word about it, if they keep it a profound secret, as if it were a crime, they will not be much happier than if there was not any love among them; the home will seem cold even in summer, and if you live there you will envy the dog, when any one calls him "poor fellow."-Dr. Holland.

CHANCE CHIPS.

How to keep on good terms with creditorspay them.

A sare prediction - that gold will never see double again.

MEM in battle nearly always shoot too high: they should avoid such oversight.

It is a good deal harder to conceal the intox-

ication of love than that of brandy.

lady may do well to stay outside of the ring. Ir woman's heart strings were fiddle-strings, they wouldn't be played on more than they are, though every man were a fiddler.

VERY seldom, except in romance and melodrama, does true love beat cunning, and simplicity make victorious way against worldly success.

Whilst shame keeps watch, virtue is not wholly extinguished from the heart, nor will moderation be utterly exiled from the mind of tyrants.

Persons with shallow feelings and deep designs sometimes tread the paths of sin surefooted as Spanish mules on the edge of the Cordilleras.

No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with his food. Man ought not to. Try this, dyspeptics; and you will not wash down mechanically what ought to be masticated and ensalivated before it is swallowed.

RELIGION is not the speciality of any one feeling, but the mood and harmony of the whole of them. It is the whole soul marching heavenward to the music of joy and love, with wellranked faculties, all beating time and keeping time.

THE following anecdote is told of Daniel O' Connell:-Meeting a prolific pamphleteer, whose productions generally found their way to the butterman, he said :- "I saw somethings very good in your pamphlet to-day." "Ah," said the gratified writer, "what was it?" "A pound of butter!" was the reply.

When Cæsar was advised by his friends to be more cautious of the security of his person, and not to walk among the people without arms or any one to defend him, he always replied to the If you know all things, and cannot truly say, admonitions, "He that lives in fear of death, every moment feels its tortures; I will die but you have but knowledge enough to know your

Fabbath Musings.

NOW

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

THE Present, the Present is all thou hast-For thy sure possessing; Like the patriarch's angel, hold it fast Till it gives its blessing.

Peopling the shadows, we turn from Him And from one another; All is spectral, and vague and dim, Save God, and our brother.

Oh, restless spirit! wherefore strain Beyond thy sphere? Heaven and hell, with their joy and pain Are now and here.

Back to thyself is measured well

All thou hast given; Thy neighbor's wrong is thy present hell, His bliss, thy heaven.

Leaning on God, make with reverent meekness His own thy will, And with strength from Him shall thy utter weakness Life's task fulfil.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

THE celebrated Rowland Hill said he would always have family worship, if there was none but himself and servant to do it. Who shall tell the number of Christian households in our land where God is not honored by a family altar? As the angels look down from heaven, how many heads of families do they see who never perform this duty? The duty is sometimes questioned by Christian parents. They say that all of life is not to pray in public; that it is not positively enjoined in the word of God. The truth is, such persons try to believe it is not their duty, and their consciences trouble them much; their fear is lest they see that it is their duty. The writer of this knows whereof he speaks when he claims for family worship a prominent place in the Christian's life. It was the instrumentality used by God to keep him from the paths of vice, and eventually bring him into the fold of Christ.

"Ye are the light of the world," and shall we hide that light from those who see us most, who mingle most in our society? God converts a parent to save him his soul. Is that all? Nay, he does it to make him a fisher of men. God has more than my salvation in view in renewing my heart - he designs to use me as the means of saving my family and neighbors. Who so fit to commend the Gospel to them as I am? who knows better how to approach their hearts? In whom have they more confidence, to whom shall they look for an example, if not to me? The parent has most influence with his children, and shall not the Christian parent do what God calls him to do? Do you partake of the tounties of God daily, and yet make no public acknowledgment to God? Shall God feed you from his bounties and you never thank him for it? You have been saved from ruin by his grace, and can you not thank him for your daily bread? To thank God in the closet is right, but do vou not receive his bounties publicly? We hesitate not to do that; should we be unwilling then to acknowledge the gift in the same manner?-Christian Era.

"IF THOU KNOWEST THE GIFT OF GOD."

PERHAPS no cry is more striking, after all, than the short and simple cry of the watercarrier. "The gift of God!" he says, as he goes along with his water-skin on his shoulder. It is impossible to hear this cry without thinking of the Lord's words to the woman of Samaris :-" If thou knewest the gift of God. and who it is that saith unto thee Give me to drink, thou wouldst have asked of him, and He would have given thee living water." It is very likely that water, so invaluable and so often scarce in There are so many bad marriages that a young hot countries, was in those days spoken of as adv may do well to stay outside of the ring. ciousness: if so the expression would be exceedingly forcible to the woman, and full of meaning.

> The water-carrier's cry in Egypt must always rouse a thoughtful mind to a recollection of the deep necessities of the people; of the thirst which they as yet know not of: and of the living water, which few, if any, have ever yet offered to the poor Moslems in that great city; and make him wish and pray for the time when the sonorous cry of "Ya aatee Allah" shall be the type of the cry of one bringing the living water of the Gospel, and saying "Behold the gift of God." - Ragged Life in Egypt.

> MEDITATION ON THE WORD,-By continual meditation on the Sacred Writings, a man naturally improves and advances in holiness, as a tree thrives and flourishes in a kindly and well watered soil. All the fruits of righteousness show themselves at the proper season, as opportunity calls for them; and the words, which are to his actions what the leaves are to the fruit, fall not on the ground, but are profitable as well as ornamental. Everything in him and about him serves the purpose for which it was intended. His brethren are benefitted by him, and his Maker is glorified.—Horns.

FAITH AND KNOWLEDGE.—Ye are wide, O ye great wits, while you spend yourselves in curious questions and learned extravagance. You shall find one touch of Christ of more worth to your souls than all your laborsome disquisitions; one drachm of faith is more precious than a pound of knowledge. In vain shall ye seek for this in your books, if you miss it in your bosoms. "I know whom I have believed," (2 Tim. i, 12,) selves truly miserable.—Bishop Hall.

SE M-QYENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.



EATON'S PATENT EXTENSION LADDER.

EVERY person having occasion to use long ladders is aware of the difficulty of erecting them, and the strength required to take them down without injury to the ladder. The above engraving shows two extension ladders, one closed and the other extended. It is simply two ladders, the upper one running on the rounds inside the standards of the lower one, and held in its position by means of the iron clips and rope, as shown in the engraving. To extend the ladder, turn the crank on the lower ladder until elevated to the desired height, where it is retained securely in place by means of a hook. It is light, strong, not liable to get out of order, and, can be stored in the wood-house where it is at all times ready (in case of fire,) for instant

From the testimony of prominent citizens in this city, who have them in use, and our own knowledge, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this ladder superior to any other with which we are acquainted for picking fruit painting buildings, and the various purposes requiring the use of long ladders. This improvement was patented in March last, and is now being introduced to the public. Further information concerning it may be obtained by addressing A. Todd, Jr., Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y., who will furnish a circular containing descriptive cut, dimensions, &c., &c. See Mr. T.'s advertisement in this paper.

USES OF ICE.

In health no one ought to drink ice-water, for it has occasioned fatal inflammations of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes sudden death. The temptation to drink it is very great in summer; to use it at all with any safety the person should take but a single swallow at a time, take the glass from the lips for half a minute, and then another swallow, and so on. It will be found that in this way it becomes disagreeable after a few mouthfuls. On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury, but with the most striking advantage in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean, and swallowed as freely as practicable, without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhœa, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera.

A kind of cushion of powdered ice kept to the entire scalp, has allayed violent inflammations of the brain, arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there. In croup, water, as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck, and chest, with a sponge or cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted parts wiped dry, and the child be wrapped up well in the bed-clothes, it falls into a delightful and life-giving slumber. All inflammations, internal or external, are promptly subdued by the application of ice or ice water, because it is cenverted into steam and rapidly conveys away the object glass, and \$7,000 for the tube and The difference is nearly equal to the weight of the extra heat, and also diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessels of the part.

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest violent bleeding of the nose. To drink any icecold liquid at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestions. Refrigerators constructed to have the ice above, are as philosophical as they are healthful, for the ice does not come in contact with the water or other contents, yet keeps them all nearly ice cold. If ice is put in milk or on butter, and these are not used at the time, they lose their freshness and become sour and stale, for the essential nature of both is changed when once frozen and then thawed .- Hall's Journal of Health.

WHY SHOULD BOOTS BE POLISHED.

BRIGHTLY polished boots are cooler in warm weather and warmer in cold weather than dull and dusty boots; for in warm weather they reflect the sun, which dusty and dirty boots absorb; and in cold weather the clean boot does not allow the warmth of your foot to radiate freely, whereas the unclean boot does. Clean, bright boots are consequently more comfortable, as well as respectable, both in warm weather and cold. Not only will different substances, as iron and wood, give out heat or take it in, more or less, but the same substance radiates heat more or less, dut the same substance radiates heat more or less actively as it is bright or dull, rough or smooth. Now dirty boots are rough as well as dull. They have a surface, of many little hills and valleys, so that in truth there is more surface for the heat to pass through either way. As a rough surface is a large surface, more heat from within and without always passes through dull and dirty boots than polished ones.

THE HARVEST TIME.



A NEW EXPLOSIVE POWDER.

A PRUSSIAN, named Reichen, has invented a substitute for gunpowder, which bids fair to create a revolution as well in the pleasant and peaceful pursuit of field sports as in artillery practice. He is at present in Quebec, where has been placed at his disposal the laboratory of the arsenal, in order to experiment and to manufacture the new ammunition. The invention consists in the substitution for powder of a certain kind of paper, which is not explosive until dipned in some solution. The new material can. therefore, be transported without danger. It is lighter than powder, being only seven-tenths of the weight. Its power is greater, and it is a less perishable article. Experiments made in Quebec in the presence of officers, with Enfield rifles, have proved highly satisfactory. With half the charge the ball penetrated deeper than when propelled with powder, and the gun was scarcely fouled at all. In connection with this statement we find the following similar one in an English paper: - "A new gunpowder is said to have been invented by a German named Ehrhardt. It claims to be three times as explosive, and yet one-half cheaper than that now in use, leaving, moreover, no residuum. It can also be kept safely in magazines, its two component parts (resin and chlorate potash) being incombustible when separate."

WATER-PROOF BOOT SOLES .- If hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them waterproof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injuring it, applying it with a swab, and drying it in by the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or grease softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as those unprepared.

A LARGE TELESCOPE.—The University of Chicago possesses the largest, and it is believed the is to the Harvard as 84 to 21-more than one-half larger. Its cost was \$11,187 for water into fresh, sinks perceptibly in the water. mounting. The focal length of the telescope is the salt held in solution. twenty-three feet. It is to the honor of America that this fine instrument is the product of American skill. A meridian circle, the instrument with which the chief work of an observatory is done, has been ordered. It is the gift of Mr. W. S. Gurnee, late of Chicago, now of New York.

A NEW boiler for steam engines has been patented by an Irish inventor of the name of Elson. It consists of a number of cast-iron bottles, twelve inches in diameter and six feet in length, set in ovens, and connected in their steam and water spaces. Forty-two of these evolve a power of sixty horses. The advantages claimed are the cheapness of construction, durability and freedom from the danger of explosion. The inventor is said to have applied his boiler with complete success.

ON THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND .- Professor Hennessy, at the last meeting of the British Association, stated, as the result of his observations with an improved anemometer, that the wind rarely blows in a perfectly horizontal direction. The deviations from that direction. although usually small, are sometimes very remarkable, and follow each other in such a way, especially during strong breezes, as to indicate a species of undulatory motion in the wind.

To CURE PILES.—IRA F. SCUDDER writes the RUBAL: "Wild turnips will cure the piles. Prevention is better than cure. Let the afflicted carry it in their pockets. A very simple thing take too much notice. There are asking and will make a man sick; why not a simple thing asserting eyes, eyes full of faith - some of good cure him ?"

Various Topics.

HINTS TO BATHERS.

AT this warm season, when bathing is so popular, it will be well to observe the following practical hints, which we take from the London Sixpenny Magazine.

"On first plunging into cold water there comes a shock which drives the blood to the central parts of the system. But immediately a re-action takes place which is assisted by the exercise of swimming, producing, even in water of a low temperature, an agreeable warmth. The stay in the water should never be prolonged beyond the period of this excitement. If the water be left while the warmth continues, and the body immediately dried, the healthy glow over the whole surface will be delightful.

"To remain in the water after the first re-action is over, produces a prolonged chilliness, a shrinking of the flesh, and a contraction of the skin, by no means favorable to health or enjoyment; for it is only in water thoroughly warmed by the summer heats, where we may bathe for many hours with impunity.

"Certain precautions are necessary. Moderate exercise, by summoning into action the powers of the system, and quickening the circulation, is better than inactivity. We should never go into water immediately after a meal, nor while the process of digestion is going forward. Nor should we plunge into the water when violently heated, or in a state of profuse perspiration. such imprudences are often fatal, especially if the water be unusually cold. If too warm, the temperature of the body may be reduced by bathing the wrists, and wetting the head.

"Before meals rather than after, and especially before supper, are proper seasons for bathing. The heats of the day are to be avoided, but in hot weather, a bath is useful to cool the blood. and secure refreshing sleep. If in the middle of the day, a shaded place should be chosen, or the head protected from the sun by being kept wet, or by wearing a straw hat, as is practised by the fashionable French ladies at their water-

ing-places.
"The sea is the best place for swimming. finest telescope in the world. Heretofore Har- Owing to the greater specific gravity of salt tion between sunshine and a vigorous human vard College has held that honor, but the "Clarke water than fresh, the body is more buoyant in it, being. Seclusion from sunshine is one of the as are other substances. A shin coming out of sold

> "The bottom should be of hard sand, gravel or smooth stones. Sharp stones and shells cut the feet-weeds may entangle them. The swimmer must avoid the floating grass and quicksand. The new beginner must be careful that the water does not run beyond his depth, and that the current cannot carry him into a deeper place, also that there be no holes in the bottom. As persons are ever liable to accidents, cramps, &c., it is always best that boys or girls should be accompanied by those who are older than themselves, and who will be able to save them in any emergency."

THE HUMAN EYE.

THE language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips.

A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blue berries; others are liquid, and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and and some of sinister omen.

AN INDUSTRIOUS MECHANIC.

PETER THE GREAT once passed a whole month at the forges of Muller, during which time, after giving due attention to affairs of State, which he never neglected, he amused himself with seeing and examining everything in the most minute manner, and even employed himself in learning the business of a blacksmith. He sucreeded so well that one day before he left the place he forged eighteen poods of iron and put his own particular mark upon each bar. The bayers and other noblemen of his suite were employed in blowing the bellows, stirring the coals, and performing the other duties of a blacksmith's assistant. When Peter had finished, he went to the proprietor and praised his manufactory, and asked him how much he gave his workmen per pood.

"Three kopecks, or an altina," answered Muller.

"Very well, then," the Czar said, "I have earned eighteen altinas."

Muller brought eighteen ducats, offered them to Peter, and told him that he could not give a workingman like his majesty less per pood.

Peter refused the sum, saying, "keep thy ducats; I have not wrought better than any other man. Give what you would give to another. I want the money to buy a pair of shoes, of which I have great need.

At the same time he showed him his shoes, which had been once broken, and were again full of holes. Peter accepted the eighteen altinas, and bought him a pair of shoes, which he used to show with much pleasure, saying, "these I earned by the sweat of my brow." One of these bars of iron forged by Peter the Great, anthenticated by his mark, is still to be seen at Istia, in the forge of Muller. Another similar bar is preserved in the cabinet of curiosi ties in St. Petersburg.

A CAPITAL BATH.

An open window, with the direct rays of the sun coming in, will be good for the little one. On a hot summer day, to lay it down near the window, quite nude, and let it lie for some minutes where the rays of the sun may fall upon its skin, will give it new life. There is a vital relagreatest misfortunes of civilized life. cause which makes potato-vines white and sickly when grown in dark cellars operates to produce the pale, sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to the direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength. When in London, some years ago, I visited an establishment which had acquired a wide reputation for the cure of those diseases in which prostration and nervous derangement were prominent symptoms. I soon found the secret of success in the use made of supshine. The slate roof had been removed and a glass one substituted. The upper story was divided into sixteen small rooms, each provided with lounges, washing apparatus, etc. The patient, on entering each his little apartment, removed all his clothing, and exposed himself to the direct rays of the sun. Lying on the lounge and turning over from time to time, each and every part of the body was thus exposed to the life-giving rays of the sun. Several Lendon physicians candidly confessed to me that many cases which seemed only waiting for the shroud were galvanized into life and health by this process. - Dr. Dio Lewis.

DEPTH OF COAL BEDS.—Heath's mine in Virginia is represented to contain a coal bed of fifty feet in thickness. A coal bed near Wikesbarre, Pa., is said to be twenty-five feet thick; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are forty alternate seams of coal, twenty-five of which are more than three feet in thickness. In Novia Scotia is a coal formation 1,400 feet deep, and containing seventy-five alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine in England has been worked under the sea; and the New Castle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to a depth of 1.500 feet, and bored to a similar depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measure.

Beading for the Young

WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE OUGHT TO KNOW.

THE best inheritance which parents can give their children is the ability to help and take care of themselves. This is better than a hundred thousand dollars apiece. In any trouble or difficulty, they have two excellent servants in the shape of two hands. Those who can do nothing, and have to be waited on, are helpless and easily disheartened in the misfortunes of life. Those who are active and hardy meet troubles with a cheerful face and easily surmount them. Let young people, therefore, learn to do as many things as possible. Every boy should know how,

- 1. To dress himself, black his own boots, cut his brother's hair, wind a watch, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep the clothes in order. 2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and
- harness a team. 3. To carve and wait on table.
- 4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress a veal or mutton.
- 5. To reckon money and keep accounts correctly, and according to good book-keeping rules.
- 6. To write a neat and appropriate, brieflyexpressed business letter, in a good hand, fold, and superscribe it properly, and write con-
- 7. To plow, sow grain and grass, drive a mowing machine, build a neat stack and pitch
- 8. To put up a package, build a fire, mend broken tools, whitewash a wall and regulate a
- Every girl should know how,-
- 1. To sew and knit. 2. To mend clothes neatly.
- 3. To make beds.
- 4. To dress her own hair.
- 5. To wash the dishes and sweep the carpets. 6. To make good bread and perform all plain
- cooking. 7. To keep her rooms, drawers, and closets in
- order. 8. To work a sewing machine.
- 9. To make good butter and cheese.
- 10. To make a dress and children's clothing. 11. To keep accounts and calculate interest.
- 12. To write, fold and superscribe letters prop-
- erly. 13. To nurse the sick efficiently, and not faint at the sight of a drop of blood.
- 14. To be ready to render efficient aid and comfort to those in trouble, and in an unostentatious
- 15. To receive and entertain visitors, in the
- absence or sickness of her mother. A young lady who can do all these things well,

and who is always ready to render aid to the afflicted and mitigate the perplexities of those around her, will bring more comfort to others and happiness to herself, and be more esteemed, than if she only knew how to dance, simper, sing, and play on the piano. - Home Monthly.

BEWARE OF A PREVALENT VICE.

Boys, if by a few earnest, heartfelt words you nay be induced to keep clear of a vice now fearfully prevalent in this country, it will be worth more to you than a large sum of money. We refer to the use of profane language. It is almost the only sin that has neither excuse, pleasure nor profit. Alike offensive to God and good men, it marks a vitlated taste, a want of refinement, and a disregard both of virtue and the feelings of others. Instead of relieving the passions, as some declare, it only strengthens it by giving it expression. If it be urged that it is a habit difficult to be broken, this is a confession that disregard of right has become a settled part of the character. No boy old enough to know the meaning of words, utters his first oath without a shudder; and if by repetition he is able to swear without compunction, it is not that the sin is less, but because his own sense of right has been blunted; the crime and its penal ties are the same. But the habit can be subdued. Scarcely a boyor man will use profanity in the presence of his mother; then if he will he can restrain it at other times. Let every boy respect himself too much to yield to this habit, but rebuke profanity whenever heard by expressive silence and a good example, if not by words.

Good Luck.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you have only a shilling a week, is to live upon eleven pence and save a penny; good luck is to trouble your head with your own business, and let your neighbor's alone; good luck is to fulfil the commandments, and to do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only work, but wait. They must plod and persevere. Pence must be taken care of, because they are the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own door-ways clean, try to help other people, avoid temptation, and have faith in truth and God.

Advice for Boys .- "You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous, says Horace Mann. If there is a boy in school who has a club-foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson."

THERE is no whet to the appetite like grass and wild flowers wet with dew and taken with a fasting eye at five in the morning. It was Adam's own salad, and that's why he lived to nine hundred and thirty.

A STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Lar bells in every tower be rung, And bonfires blaze abroad; Let thanks from every loyal tongue In thunder rise to Gop. The doom of Rebeldom is sealed, The conquering sword of Mars Alone the patriot can wield— Gop bless the Stripes and Stars."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 22, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summary.

The rebel treasure of Tennessee, re-captured recently from ex-Governor Harris, has been converted by Gov. Brownlow into Seven-thirties. It amounted to \$500,000 in gold.

The New York Herald says there is great purturbation among the petroleum men in that city, and a grand smash-up is imminent.

Gen. Dix is settling up his affairs as commander of the Department of the East, when it is understood that he will return to civil life.

Gen. Grant's "log-house," occupied by him at City Point, is on its way to Philadelphia, where it is to be placed in a prominent position in one of the city parks.

During the rebellion, as officially published, Maine furnished 66,669 troops, Vermont 34,490, Connecticut 54,468, Rhode Island 23,355, West Virginia 29,012, Massachusetts 153,706, New Hampshire 33,258, Kansas 21,948, Pennsylvania 360,000, Iowa 72,358.

• In sixteen days, ending June 30th, 2,247 emigrants passed Fort Laramie, bound west, with nearly 18,000 head of cattle. Nearly as large a number passed during the fourteen days ending June 14th, and during the month of May over 5,000 teams and 40,000 head of stock passed for the west. Little or no molestation has been experienced from the Indians.

All the elevator hands in Buffalo struck for higher wages on the 14th. Their places have been largely supplied by the railroad companies.

The Canadian Parliament has been summoned to commence its next session on the 8th day of next month.

A couple of tanks, containing 2,500 barrels of oil, burst recently at Pithole Creek, and ran down the creek. About half a mile below the well, some boys applied a lighted match to the extraordinary stream, and the flames ran up the creek with great rapidity, threatening destruction to some 20,000 barrels stored at the well. With great effort a dam was put down across the creek and the flames extinguished.

Early one morning last week, the prisoners in Schuyler county jall, at Havana, took advantage of the absence of the jailor and his family, and effected their escape.

The rebel General Slaughter (in Texas) having given or sold a large amount of munitions of war to the Imperialists in Mexico, Gen. Steele has demanded of the royal authorities that they be returned.

returned.

Fifteen thousand head-boards have been sent to Andersonville, Ga., to mark the graves of the Union prisoners who were starved there.

The size of our army in Texas has been exaggerated. It consists of only 14,000 men.

In no part of the world does there exist a finer field for white labor than the South now presents, and every possible encouragement will be given to the immigration of white laborers.

Fresh evidence of the unpopularity of Jeff. Davis with the Southern people is coming to light every day. An eminent lawyer of Charleston expresses the opinion that "South Carolina hated Jeff. Davis as much as she hated Mr. Lincoln during the rebellion; and if he is proved guilty of countenancing the assassination, the people of this State will want him executed."

Large numbers of negroes are dying iv around Macon, Ga., destitute of medical and the necessaries of life.

It is reported that there are 150,000 bales of cotton, of the old crop, still remaining in Texas. There are also 5,000,000 pounds of wool in the State, accumulated during the war.

Twenty-four ocean steamers are advertised to leave New York city this week.

The Charleston Courier complains of much trouble in that city between the whites and blacks. They attack each other in the streets.

Gov. Brown of Georgia urges the people to treat their late slaves as free men, and giving them wages or a part of the crops. The latter plan is working well in some parts of Alabama.

A heavy storm set in at Somerville, N. J., on

A heavy storm set in at Somerville, N. J., on the 16th, causing the greatest flood (the old residents say) in the Raritan river since 1811.

Gold closed in New York on the 15th at 1421/4.

Affairs at Washington.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Washington City Orphan Asylum on the 13th, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, in his brief address, said:—"When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in defense of the Turkish Nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we despise their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God in the order of His previdence, that this great Republic of ours should be called upon to protect her feeble sister Republic."

The General Land Office has decided upon

measures with a view of putting speedily into operation, in the late insurgent States, machinery for the sale of public lands.

Hon. D. P. Holloway has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents. It is published that all the troops around

Washington will be paid this week.

The Postmaster General has notified the Provisional Governors that the postal service will be resumed on all the lines of railroad in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in a proper condition for that

The subscription to the National Loan on the 14th, amounted to \$4,516,500. On the 15th, it was \$10,331,200. Only about \$50,000,000 of the notes remain unsold. It is calculated that the whole amount will be taken by the first day of August.

The limit of circulation of National Banks, which was fixed by a law of Congress at \$300,000,000, has been nearly reached, and but few more banks will be authorized. The number will now reach nearly 1,600.

The Government is informed that a treaty of peace has been made with the Cherokee Indians by Col. Amantes, U. S. A., in behalf of the United States.

Matters in Virginia.

THE N. Y. Herald's Virginia correspondent of July 12, says the difficulties between the planters and freedmen continue to give both civil and military authorities much trouble. Many of the planters, it is said, are desirous to get rid of the negroes altogether, and supply their places with white labor from the North and Europe.

The Committee of Richmond men who visited President Johnson to induce him to rescind the \$20,000 exemption in his Amnesty Proclamation, have returned without meeting with any success.

The old Virginia State banks are now in process of liquidation, and it is thought holders of their notes will not realize over twenty cents on the dollar.

Henry A. Wise has made application to the military authorities for a restoration of his former estate near Norfolk, with rather a poor prospect of succeeding.

Some of the Virginians propose to put up Wise as a candidate for Governor.

There is great destitution among the inhabitants of the country, and it has been proposed to send agents to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to solicit aid for them.

Gen. Terry has suspended the publication of the Richmond Whig, in consequence of its stigmatizing a portion of President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation as "heathenish," and certain laws of Congress as "mean, brutal and cowardly, revolting, absurd and atrociously unjust." The Provost Marshal was ordered to take possession of "the office, presses, type and other property belonging to the proprietors of said paper, and prevent thenceforward the publication thereof."

The work of confiscating the property of wealthy Virginians has been begun, and causes great consternation among them. The Tredegar Iron Works have been seized, and tenants of a large amount of other property in the State have been notified to pay no more rent to rebel proprietors.

From England.

Advices from England are received to the 6th per steamer City of Washington.

In the House of Lords, Lord Russell presented the correspondence from America as to the termination of the war, and expressing satisfaction at the withdrawal of belligerent rights.

In reply, Lord Derby said there was nothing in the dispatches showing anything but courtesies to British vessels.

The British Parliament was prorogued the 6th. The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest. It regrets that the Confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the provinces additional strength and lead to their improvement. She expresses gratification at the assurances of lovalty from the provinces.

The steamer Lafayette arrived at Liverpool. on the 5th, having picked up 45 passengers, in three boats, from the American ship William Nelson of New York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

The Fourth was celebrated in London by several hundred Americans.

Many rebels abroad (in England and other parts of Europe) are applying to our Ministers and Consuls for permission to take the oath of allegiance, which is fully granted.

Mexican Items.

GENERAL MEJIA, in command at Matamoras, (according to the very latest news we have,) has delivered up the battery and other property received from the Texan confederates.

Guerrillas still swarm around Matamoras, and rebels from the Southern States continue to arrive in Mexico in large numbers.

The rebel Gen. Shelby, with 3,000 of his followers, and accompanied by ex-Governors Moore and Allen of Louisiana, and other extinguished luminaries of the late Confederacy, are in Mexico. They have many arms that ought to have been surrendered when Kirby Smith capitulated. The indications of approaching trouble be-

tween our forces in Texas and the Imperialists were increasing.

Lieut. Maury (late a rebel commodore) is in

Mexico, advocating the re-establishment of the slave trade.

It is reprosted that Cortings had established his

It is reported that Cortinas had established his headquarters on the Texas side of the river, and that he has been ordered by the American commander to leave.

Barnum's Museum Destroyed.—A fire broke out in Barnum's Museum in New York, about noon on the 13th inst., making terrible havoc among the great showman's extensive collection of almost "everything under the sun." The Museum Buildings, and several buildings in the vicinity, were entirely swept away, with most of their contents. The loss is several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Barnum has taken measures to "get up" another museum on a still more extensive scale. We learn that Mr. Barnum is heavily insured, but not half enough to cover his loss.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

MORE than 10,000 mules and horses, 2,000 ambulances and army wagons, with a vast amount of harness, equipage, &c., were sold last week at Washington.

An extensive sale of Govenment mules is to take place, under the direction of General Ekin, at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on the 8th of August.

In Virginia there have been recently thirty days of great heat. The thermometer has not marked less than eighty-six degrees, and has frequently risen among the nineties.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

has transported since the first of June, from Washington to the west and north, two hundred and thirty thousand soldiers.

The Galveston Bulletin says that nearly all

the more conspicuous rebel leaders and func-

tionaries in Texas have skedaddled. Gov, Murray fled with Ger. Shelby.

H. D. Sherman, of the famous Sherman oil well, who five years ago was a poor man, is now reported to be worth overfive million of dollars.

He expects soon to be rich!

THE Detroit Free Press says that eight hundred and ten vessels have passed that port loaded with grain since the opening of navigation, carrying

some sixteen million bushels.

The heirs of the late President Lincoln own one hundred and sixty acres of land in Iowa, which was conferred upon him for services rendered during the Black Hawk war.

THE fare on the mail line of boats between Cincinnati and Louisville, a distance of 150 miles owing to opposition, is only two dollars, which includes state room and two meals.

COLLECTOR DRAFER paid into the Treasury at New York on the 12th inst., \$4,200,000 in gold, being the proceeds of recent sales of cotton and other seized or abandoned property.

AT St. Paul, Minn., drunkards and all other persons convicted of slight offences, not able to pay the fines, are furnished with a ball and chain, and set at work in the streets.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Canadian Parliament will be held early in August, to consider the plan of confederation under the recent action of the Imperial Government, in England.

The consumption of beer is rapidly increasing

in the United States. In 1860, the amount sold was eight millions of barrels. In 1864, the quantity used had increased to twenty-four millions of barrels.

The freedmen and refugees at St. Louis are in

a very destitute condition, support having been withdrawn from them by the Government. The City Council has decided to take care of those who are sick.

Hon. John Danforth of New London, Ct.,

Hon. John Danforth of New London, Ct., examined a chest of clothes, last Monday, which was given to him by a friend who died seventeen years ago, and found four gold eagles in the pocket of an old vest.

THE city of Boston proposes to appropriate a lot in Mount Hope Cemetery for the burial of soldiers and sailors, and to erect a monument in commemoration. It will be known as the army and navy monument.

Among passengers who recently arrived in Europe, are nineteen Japanese youths, who come to be educated. They are intelligent looking young fellows, dressed in English costume, and can speak a little English.

THE last rebellious State has been placed upon the road to restoration. William Marvin, for many years before the rebellion Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Florida, has been appointed Provisional Governor.

THE Masons of the State of Texas, met in Houston recently, and issued an address to the Masons of the State; counseling obedience to the law, cheerful submission to the authorities, and discountenancing all insubordination or mutinous conduct.

THE famous vessel Alexandria, intended for a blockade runner, has been turned into a river boat, and now plies between London and Gravesend. She is a novelty on the Thames, as she is the only boat that has cabins upon deck in the American style.

GEN. CARRINGTON is under arrest at Indianapolis upon several charges, among which is that through his incompetency, mismanagement, inefficiency and neglect, the death of many drafted men and substitutes was caused at the general rendezvous there.

THE English Royal Humane Society, which is ninety-one years old, has saved in its time, above 35,000 lives. Last year it saved 232, and failed in eight cases. On occasion of giving its medals, it discloses strange facts about the help-lessness or foolhardiness of those who have been saved.

The estimated receipts from the sales of government property, rendered of no further use by the termination of the war, horses, mules, wagons, &c., for the next two or three months, will amount to \$100,000,000. This kind of property is readily disposed of at fair prices, the farmers being the most extensive purchasers.

The News Condenser.

- Hay is \$5 to \$7 a tun at Erie, Pa.

- The debt of New York city is \$81,776,824.
- Prairie hens are almost extinct at the West.
- Patients at the Newbern hospital are charged \$3 per day for ice.
- Virginia had 80,000 free negroes within her borders before the war.
- Five hundred barrels of yellow snuff are stored at Greensboro, N. C., for Southern women to chew.
- The season at Newport, R. I., bids fair to be the gayest ever experienced.
- The manufactured tobacco of the South will be taxed from 15 to 40 cts. per lb.
- Four prisoners were detected in attempting to break jail at Troy, Tuesday week.
- The Customs revenue of the port of New York averaged \$238,000 a day last week.
- The Mich. Southern road reports the traffic for the first week in July at \$9,000 over 1864.
- There was a car load of cotton burned on the Central railroad, near this city, last week.

 Petroleum has been discovered upon land of Dr.
- D. M. Shipman, in Penfield, this county.

 The Goodyear rubber patent has expired, after running twenty-one years and yielding near \$40,000,000
- profits.

 During the past week thirty-four National Banks have been established, with a total capital of \$10,-
- 064,675.

 Fires are raging in the woods of the upper peninsula of Michigan, seriously endangering a number of
- villages.

 The painter's strike in New York against a reduction of wages, has terminated in favor of the jour-
- neymen.

 In Louisville, Ky., one hundred and thirteen couples were married last month, and in Richmond
- only nine couples.

 Wm. H. Crennell of this city has been appointed Collector of the Port of Genesee in place of P. H. Crandall, removed.

Special Antices.

NO REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTO-RAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

CANCERS CURED.

CANCERS CURED without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors, White Swellings, Goitre, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge.

Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 809-tf No. 27 Bond Street, New York.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

WE have an order from the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for printing a large edition (10,000 copies) of the Premium List, Rules and Regulations, and other matter relating to the State Fair to be held at Chicago this fall. The Board has authorized the insertion of a few advertisements of the leading and representative interests appropriate to such a publication. It will be issued in neat pamphlet form, with an ornamental cover, and provided with eyelets and tape to hang up in farm houses and country stores for reference during the several months preceding the Fair. A part of the edition will be retained for circulation on the Fair Grounds. The cost will be as follows: - For the cover pages, \$100 each. The inside advertising pages will be printed on "Colored Paper" to make them more conspicuous. Price, \$60 for an entire page; \$85 for half a page; \$20 for a quarter page. No extra charge for cuts. The price barely defrays the cost of printing and expense of circulation. So many small bills could not be printed and circula-

ted for so little money. Address
DAILY COURIER OFFICE, LaFayette, Ind.

CANCERS CURED. MR. EDITOR: For the sake of those suffering with

Cancers and Tumors I desire to present my experience. About two years ago a swelling appeared on my face. At first I paid little attention to it, but it grew so fast that I was obliged to consult medical aid. Judge of my horror and surprise when told that I had an incurable Cancer. I applied to several of the mos experienced physicians in the country and they all pronounced me incurable. I had tried almost every remedy, but of no avail. I had made up my mind to die. I was advised by a friend to apply to Drs. BAB-COCK & Son, No. 27 Bond St., New York city, who were I was told, the only persons in the country who never fail to cure cancers. Feeling it my duty to make one more effort to save my life, I placed myself under their care, they applied other remedies, and in two weeks my cancer was wholly removed. They use no knife in their operations, and their remedies are harmless and painless. It seems as if the hand of God directed my steps to their office. I never shall cease to be grateful to them for their marvelous cure. My friends were overjoyed at seeing me return to them a well man—me whom they had given up to die, restored well and sound. I am now in the best of health, and feel no anxiety concerning a return of my cancer. To those afflicted with this dreadful disease, let me urge them not to delay when they can find relief as I found it, and they will never cease to bless the name of Drs. BABCOCK and Son. I will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry and fully describe my experience.
June 19, 1865. ORSON TUCKER, Essex, Conn.

June 19, 1865. ORSON TUCKER, Essex, Con

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for a circular of the Superior Machine manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharfe Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL. 801-5teo

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 \$1.80 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.

Employ the Wounded Soldiers.

All persons in Rochester or its vicinity who are disposed to employ Wounded Soldiers, are requested to call at this Office, where a list of such is kept—descriptive of name, age, nativity, former occupation, in what manner disabled, reference, &c. It is especially important that the returned wounded men of our own gallant regiments have an opportunity to earn what they can toward the support of themselves and their families, and it is hoped our city business men, and farmers, horticulturists, etc., in the surrounding country, will give them employment so far as is consistent.

D. D. T. MOORE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Rochester, June, 1865.

TTCH. WHEATON'S ITCH.
SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH.
WILL cure the tich in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum,
Uhers, Uhilbiains, and all Emptions of the Skin. Price
50 cents; by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, 178
Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mall.
For sale by all druggists. 791-36t

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, JULY 18, 1865.

THE market remains quite firm in all departments. Farmers are all engaged in harvesting and little or no produce is being brought in. New hay has made its appearance in the market; the best quality is bringing \$14. Old hay still brings \$18. The streets are unusually quiet for this season of the year.

Wholesale Prices Current.

	***************************************	2000 CHIICHU
	FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	Straw 9,00@10,00
. 1	Flour, w't wheat, \$9,50@11,00	PRIITA VEGETARIES Eta
	Tiour, w twicat, es, ought, ou	Annies green 20 000 0 00
٠,	Do. Led Allert' \$1'00@ c'00	Apples, green\$0,00@ 0,00 Do. dried, \$ b. 6@ 7c
1	Do. extra State, 6,00@ 7,00	Do mien' A m. of ic
- 1	Do. buckwheat, 8,00@ 8,25	Peaches 85@ 50c
. 1		Cherries 30@ 35c
	. Do. One	Pinma 2000 UIC
. 1	Meal, corn, cwt 1,90@ 2,00 Wheat, red 1,40@ 1,45	Potatoes, # 15 35@ 40c
. 1	Wheat red 1.40@ 1.45	Onions 0.00@ 0.00
- 1	Best white 1,50@ 2,00	Carrots 00@ 00c
1		
u	Do. new 75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd 6 @ 6c Do. untrimmed. 5 @ 5c
ı	Rve 80@ 85c	Do. untrimmed, 5 @ 5c
٠,	Oats 60@ 65c	Green calfiskins11 @ 12c
	Therefore 75c/20100	Sheen nelts each \$1 25/20 25
	Dariey 1000 01,00	Sheep pelts, each, \$1,25@2,25 Lamb pelts 20@ 80c
П	MEATS.	SEEDS.
	MEATH,	Timothy, # bu\$6,50@ 7,00
٠.	POTE, OIG MESS, \$20,000 21,50	Clearer + editor 16 00016 70
	Do. new mess zw.wood.uu	Clover, medium . 16,00@16,50 Do. large 16,50@17,00
Į	Do. clear, w D. 100 170	Do. large10,50@17,00
. 1	Dressed hogs, cwt 11,00@15,00	Peas
٠,	Beef 12,00@14,00	
	Spring lambs 2,50@ 4,00	Sundries.
- 3	Matton 20 th 1021 120	
-	Hams. 196 21c	Do. soft 7.09@ 8.00
: 1	Bhoulders 160 180	Coal, lump, \$\pi \tun 7,80\@90,00
٠,	Chickens 14@ 18c	Do. large egg., 7.90@00.00
. 1	Turkeys 20@ 20c	
ļ	Geese, W pair 0,00@ 0,00	
ŕ	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 7.80@400.00
-	Butter, choice roll 20@ 29c	Do. soft 0,00@ 0,00
•	Cheese, new, 16@ 18c	Salt, # bbl 2,35 2,60
	Do. old 22@ 23c	
		Hops 80@ 85c
	Do. rough 00@ 00c	Whitefish, 3 bbl 8,50@ 9,00
	Tallow, tried 9@ 10c	Codfish, # 100 ms. 7,50@ 8,00
	Do. rough 7@ 80	Honey, box, * b. 27@ 28c
	Eggs, dozen, 28@ 24c	Candles, box 15@ UC
	FORAGE.	Do. extra 17@ 00c
	Hay # ton 8.00@18.00	Barrels 40@ 40c
11	open	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton, 516 52c for middlings. FLOUR.—Superine State \$5,70@5,00; extra State, \$6,55@6.55; choice State, \$6,80@6.69; superine western, \$5,75@6.00; common to medium extra do, \$6,75@6.00; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$6,85@7.00; trade brands, \$7,50@7,90. Canadian flour is dull, at \$2,70.81.90

\$6,7098.19.
GRAIN — Wheat, amber Milwaukee, \$1,42@1.48; winter red Western, \$1,45@1.61; white State, \$1,70; amber Michigan, 1,54@1.68 Kye steady, at 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn, sales at 75@52c for mixed Western. Oats \$6,660c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, \$28,25@29.00 for new mess: \$26.50@

1831. Corp., saiss as ingode for marks were seed as 185,60c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, \$28,25,629,00 for new mess; \$26,50c
PROVISIONS—Pork, \$28,25,629,00 for new mess; \$26,50c
PROVISIONS—Pork, \$28,25,629,00 for new mess; \$26,50c
Hams, 19621c. Lard, 16,621,4c. Butter, 20,625c. for Obio, and 25,625c for State. Cheese, \$615,4c. Hops \$3,645 for common to prime. Clover seed \$5,26,5c. Flax seed \$2,1062,5s.

ALBANY, July 15.—Flour, city brands \$8,69,75. Corn meal, \$100 hs, \$1,666,1sl. Wheat, sales white Genesee at \$1,65; white Michigan \$1,78. Barlev and Rye no sales. Corn, sic. Oats 57,660c. Mess and clear pork, \$50,635.—Hams 22,6244,c. Butter 25,680c. Lard 22,623c. Cheese 14,615 for new.—Journal.

14@16 for new.—Journal.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Flour, sales of X and XX Indiana at \$6.75@8.5; Wisconsin spring at \$6.30@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat, No 1 Chicago at \$1,16@1.28. Corn, 65@67%0. Oats, 48@510. Barley, 75@\$1. Rye, 73@75c. Peas \$1.20. Beans \$1,25@1.57%.
PROVISIONS—PORK, \$24,50@23,00 for meas and light.—Hams, 23@24c. Shoulders, 17@18c. Lard, 18%@19c. Salt \$2,20@2.25. Butter 22@26c. Cheese 13@14c.

\$2,262,25. Butter 22625c. Cheese 13614c.

TORONTO, July 12.—Flour, \$4,808.600. Fall wheat, at \$1,0021.05 \$\pi\$ bushel; spring do. 3503.105. Barley, 506.55c. Peas, 60635c. Oata, 426.45c. Butter, 14615c. Cheese, 1012. Eggs, 124,617c. Ham, 134,614c. Bacon, 13613c.—Lard, 14615c. Tallow rough, 5c. Green apples, \$4,506.5; dried do, 763 \$\pi\$. Potatocs, 706.90c \$\pi\$ bash. Carrots, 9c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 75c. Onlons, \$1,50. Beef, \$6. 10\times. Mutton, 7610c. Dressed hogs, 5\times. 625; Meas pork, \$22: prime, \$13. Shoulders, 9612\times. Hay, \$9613. Straw, \$663. Clover seed, 11\times. 21c. Timothy seed, \$2,7633. Hides, trimmed, \$583.50 \$\pi\$ 190 \$\pi\$s. Caliskins, 7c. Sheepskins, \$161.90.—Giobs.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Beeves received, 4,075 against 5,414 last week. Bales range at 10,217c. Cows. received 85 against 109 last week. Bales, at \$25,2010 each. Veal calves, received, 12,89 against 1,798 last week. Bales range at 6,4,210,40c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 11,289 against 12,289 last week. Sales at \$410,75,2611,25 \$4 cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, July 12.— Beeves, range at \$8,4618, Oxen, \$1502300 P pair. Milch Cows, \$25,695. Handy Steers, \$40620. Veal Calves, \$66310 each.— Two-year olds \$25620. Three-year olds, \$37624. Sheep and Lambs, 44,660 P D. Bhoats—Wholesale 116111; cta; retail 14615c; suckers, \$26,230c; large, coarse shoats 136112c; fat hogs 1061040, c, live weight. Hides 667c F D. Tallow 6664c. Calibkins 17c. Pelts 50670c.

ALBANY, July 10.—Beeves range at \$4,00@8,00. Sheep, sales at 4@5%c. Hogs, sales at 9@10c.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$5,5026.25 \$\foatsquare 100 bs. for fair to good second class steers; \$4,5025,25 for light steers and good cows; \$8,5024,37% for common.—Hogs, sales at \$8,37%,69,75 \$100 bs.—Republican.

TORONTO. July 12.—First class cattle, from \$5,0026,00

TORONTO, July 12.—First class cattle, from \$5,00@8,00 9 00 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,00@4,50; inferior, \$5,00 0,000; Calves, \$5,00@ each, large quantity in market. Sheep \$1,00@4,50 each per car load. Lambs, \$2,00,250. Yearlings \$36,00.—Globe.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—In prices we have no special change to note, but the general tenor of the market at the close is firm. We quote for domestic wool as follows: 65,656 for Native and & Merinos; 67,670 for 18 and 4 do; 76,740 for full-blood do; 75,677 for Saxony; 64,665 for No.1 pulled; 68,670 for superfine; 70,672 for extra do; 20,625 for common unwashed California, and 42,644c for fine. Foreign — Chilian unwashed 36,640c; Entre Ries washed 35,640c; Cordova 55,655; East India 25,6834c; African 80,640c; Mexican 80,635c; Smyrna 25,645 — N. Y. Post.

BOSTON, July 13.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations:— Saxony choice, 72@75c; Saxony fleece, 70@73c; fall-blood Morino, 88@70c; three-quarters do, 83@71; half do, 83@60c; common, 50@80; western mixed, 50@60c; California, 20@50c; Canada, 50@82c; pulled extra, 76@80c; superfine, 70@76c; No. 1, 55@65c.—Smyrna, 28@38c; Buenos Ayres, 25@40c; Cape Good Hope 82@88c; Cillian, 26@50c; Feruvian, 35@38c; African, 20@80c; East India, 35@65c.

Sec; East India, 359456.

CHICAGO, July 11.—There is a fair business doing in wool, and prices have not undergone any decided change. We report sales of 15.000 Bs. medium at 45c; 30,000 Bs good washed at 47c – both hots from first hands, and some 80,000 Bs in lots, assorted first hands at 50,951c.—Rep.

TORONTO, July 12.—Getting scarce; quoted at 40@48c

WOOL IN CANADA.—We take the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe of July 12:—London, 42645c. Hamilton, 40645c. Gait, 41625c. Barries, 30635c. Guelph, 40645c. Dundas, 35c. Believille, 40645c. Brantford, 35687%c.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.— The following are the quotations for wool at different points in Michigan, up to July 12th: — Ypsilanta 50c; Detroit 45650c; Adrian 506356c; Hillisdale 45650c; Baturgis 45650c; Coldwater 45650c; St. Johns 50c; Tocumach 50c; Jones ville 45665c; Three Rivers 50655c; Cumach 50c; Jones ville 45665c; Three Rivers 50655c; Kalamazoo 456650c; Ionia 46650c; Fint 50660c; Dexter 50650c; Hudson 456652c; Pontisc 456550c; Grand Rapids 50650c;

List of New Advertisements.

Canvassers Wanted to Sell Ives' Patent Lamp — Julius Ives & Co.

Westchester County Farming—The Tribune.
\$1,000,000 Worth of Watches, &c—A H Rowen & Co.
Alired University and Academy—Prof T R Williams.
To Farmers and Lumber Dealers—Geo W Fisher.
Eaton's Patent Premium Extension Ladder—A Todd, Jr.
Stocks for Nurserymen—John Murphy.
Schenectady Agricultural Works—G Westinghouse & Co,
A Good Dairy Farm for Sale—Henry Keeler.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Cancers Cured—Orson Tucker. To Inventors and Patantees, Cancers Cured—Drs, Babcock & Son.

New Advertisements.

pr 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.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1 Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 85 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

UHENEUTABY A WESTUDE TO BE ALL OF MORKS.—Send for a Circular of Endless Chain and Lover Horse-Pewers, Threshers and Cleaners, Clovelar and Cross-cut Wood-Saws. Broom Corn Scrapers, &c., &c. See advertisement in RURAL of July 15th. Address (8094reo G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE,—
A large cheese Factory within about 4 miles. Situated 5 miles west of Ballston Sps. 18 from Schenectady,
and the same distance from Saratoga. 118 acres, Mof it
woodland. Soil—s rich clay loam—with over 20 acres of
excellent satural meadow. About 80 tuns of hay have
been cut upon the farm in a single season. Buildings
comfortable and smficient for the place. Good fruit and
good water. Terms easy. Title good. Those wishing to
purchase will find it as represented. Address
HENRY KEELER, West Milton, N. Y.

CTOCKS FOR NURSERYMEN.—Plum Cherry and Quince stocks; also 2 years old Pea stocks transplanted 1 2000 2 Cherry and Quince stocks; also 2 years old Pear stocks transplanted. 1,500 2 year old Plum trees; 5,000 to 4,000 1 year old Dwarf Pear trees. Strawberry plants of the following varieties:—Great Agriculturist, Russell, Bunfalo, Hooker, Trollopp's Victoria, and Wilson's Albany. Asparagus roots, I and 2 years old, a few 100. Horet Raspberry plants. Mazzard Cherry pits, in good order, now in saud. The above stock will be sold on reasonable terms. Circulars sent free on application. Address JOHN MURPHY, Agt., Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

PATON'S PATENT PREMIUM EXTENSION LADDER.

The cost of transporting the Ladders to distant points, renders it necessary to have them manufactured in the lecality where they are required. Mechanics and others will find it to their interest to secure the right for their own Town or County at once. This Ladder was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Rochester, 1864, and at all County Fairs where exhibited. It meets with general approval. Address.

A. TODD, Jr., Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y.

\$1.000.000 **WORTH**

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each without re gard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

you are to receive:

100 Gold Hunting-Case Watches.

50 Silver Watches.

60,000 Gold Pens and Silver Cases.

60,000 Gold Pens and Silver C

TO FARMERS AND LUMBER DEALERS. Scribner's Log and Lumber Tables,

Issued in small pocket form at the low price of 30 cents contains the most complete and reliable Tables for meas uring Saw Logs, Scantling, Boards, Plank, Wood, and Lumber of all kinds, ever published, also quite a number of other useful tables, for farmers, mechanics, and business men.

Lumber of an analysis of farmers, mechanics, and published of other useful tables, for farmers, mechanics, and published and has had a larger sale than all other books ever published on that subject. The calculations made give to the farmer just what belongs to him by mathematical measurement. Over three hundred thousand copies have already been sold. In all new Lumber Regions this book will will be found invaluable. The book is sold by bookseliers throughout the United States and Canada. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 30 cents.

Address GEO. W. FISHER, Publisher. Rochester, N. Y., July 11, 1865.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY

AND ALFRED ACADEMY. AND ALFRED ACADEM 1,
Located at Alfred ALEGANY Co., N. Y., on the line of
the N. Y. & E. R. R. The location is retired and healthy,
is a raral district, amid a people of stern integrity and
industrious habits. Students here enjoy all the advantages and are free from many of the alurements surrounding institutions located in cities and larger villages. No
place is better adapted to the successful pursuit of scieace and literature than Alfred. The Faulty is composed of a large and permanent Board of Teachers,
having charge of the various Departments extending
through the Academic and University Course.

Calendar for 1865-6.—The Fall Term commences the fourth Wednesday of August, '65; Winter Term com-mences the second Wednesday of December; Spring Term commences the fifth Wednesday of March, 1866. Each term continues fourteen weeks.

Each term continues nursen weeks.

Expenses.—Board, per term of 14 weeks, \$31; Room, for rentleman \$4, ladies \$6; Washing, \$2; Fuel \$3, winter \$6; Tuition, \$7; Incidentals, \$3. Music. Fenciling, Fainting, \$c., extra. Whole expense from \$50 to \$55.

The recently organized "Normal Department" offers recently organized who wishing to prepare themselves for the profession of Feaching. For more full information send for a Catalogue. Address Frof. T. & WILLIAMS, Alired Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. 809-8t

1857. W. S. MCCLURE & CO., 1865. PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 250 Fulton Street, New York.

Reference - New York National Echange Bank, N. Y. Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacce and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. The usual attention given to Butter, Chees, Fork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Kggs, &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

NURSERY STOCK. - I will exchange Nursery Stock, raised in Wayne county, for houses and low on farming lands. Address JOEL H. PRESCOTT, New alk, Wayne Co., N. Y.

\$80 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in every town. It is something new and of real value. or particulars address, with stamp 808-4t

J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, N. Y.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST STRAWBER-BY, Feb. 22 J. KEZOR will furnish and send by mail, free of postage, one dozen good true plants; 100 for \$10, by August 20th. Fruit growers pronounce it the best berry known.

RUSSELL'S and BUFFALO \$2 per 100; \$8 per 1,000. 808-tf J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y

A. GENTS WANTED, — In every Township and County, to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS; by Hon. J. T. Header, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., &c., comprising popular Biographies of prominent Generals, of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of Battles, Sieges, Adventures, ec.; with numerous steel Portrafts and Battle Scenes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS.—To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 130 Grand St., N. Y. SOS-2t

MASONIC CHART.—Local and Traveling Agents
wanted to sell a new Pictorial Masonic Chart.
Address L. T. MOORE, Sensoa Falls, N. Y

\$\text{\$\delta}\$ 75 \text{\$\text{\$A}\$ MONTH. Agents wanted to sell Sewing \$\text{\$\delta}\$ 75 \text{\$\text{\$Machines.}\$ We will pay a liberal salary and expenses or give large commissions. Address \$\text{\$\delta}\$ 605. B. HERBINTON \$\text{\$\delta}\$ CO., Detroit, Mich. DRAIN TILE MACHINE BEST IN USE, manufactured by A. LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co. N. Y

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMING.—TWO DAYS AMONG THE FARMERS OF WESTOBESTEE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES.—A Long Ride and
Examination of Farms—What I Saw, Heard and Learned. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is publishing a series of
articles on Agriculture. THE BEMI-WEEKLY TEIBUNE
of FRIDAY, July 18, contains article No. I, on Westchester and Putnam Counties, wherein mention is made of
Mr. Carpenter's Nursery, Mr. Cock's Farm, Dr. Hexamer's Nursery and Barn, and the Farm of Stephen Wood.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune of Tuesday, July 18, contains article No. II. on the same subject, in which are descriptions of R. Mott Underhill's Farm, with some thoughts on Underdraining and Sheep; The Farm and Fish Pond of Edward Underhill; Dr. Fountain's Farm and Orchard; Edwin Crosby's Farm; also, the Farm of Leonard D. Clifft; The "Brown," Farm, owned by Mr. G. B. Butler, and Benjamin F. Camp's Farm, near Somers yillage.

The Tribune contains full reports of the meetings of the Farmers' Club of the American I. stituce, Fruit Growers' Association, Produce, Cattle and General Mar-kets, &c., &c., specially reported for The N. Y. Tribune,

TERMS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each and containing the choicest matter of the Daily issue including a News Summary. Domestic and Foreign; Legislative and Congressional matters; War News; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, Report of the American Institute, Farmers' Club, &c., &c.

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten. Drafts on New Yerk, or Post-office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED

TO SELL

IVES' PATENT LAMP.

IT CAN BE FILLED, TRIMMED, LIGHTED, REGU-LATED, OR EXTINGUISHED, WITHOUT REMOVING THE

SHADE OR CHIMNEY!

It is acknowledged to be the only successful

RIVAL OF GAS COMBINING SAFETY AND ECONOMY WITH

CONVENIENCE AND BEAUTY.

The facility with which it is operated, together with its adaptation f or general use everywhere, is only equaled by gas, while its

ECONOMY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

WITH OUR NEW AND

IMPROVED REFLECTOR SHADE, more light can be produced from the small size or "A" burner than is usually produced from the large size or "B" burner of common lamps.

Great Saving of Glass as well as Oil! Our Shades and Chimneys never need be handled ex cept for cleaning, and are of course less exposed to break age than in old-fashioned lamps. We have

Hanging, Bracket and Table Lamps, of various sizes, appropriate for the

Church, Hotel. Private House, or Store. and are prepared to furnish a building in all its apartments as completely as it could be done with gas-fixtures and at VERY MUCH LESS EXPENSE.

On receipt of price, from places where our Lamps are not being sold, we will send FREE OF EX-PENSE. What we especially want is Good Canvassers to thoroughly introduce this new invention. We grant EXCLUSIVE SALE in the territory assigned, and offer Liberal inducements for good, reliable men.

JULIUS IVES & CO.,

No. 78 Beekman Street, New York. IN IVES' PATENT LAMPS are secured by Letters Patent in the United States, Great, Britain, France, Austria

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. a 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, M. Y.

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

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 1985.) we will furnish the work at a handsome discount from retail price. From A. B. Allen, former Editor American Agriculturist

It strikes me as much the best work yet published for the American breeder; and is unquestionably thorough honest and impartial. Moreover, it is well got up, and a credit to the publisher, especially in its cuts.

From Prof. C. Dewey, D. D., LL. D.

The work seems to be as nearly a complete treatise as is to be expected. It is concise, and yet full; and the conciseness of its neat style renders its fullness admirable. It does not tire one in the reading of it. Its details are incid and yet throughly pravelical. From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartly commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

From J. P. Reynolds, Sec'y Illinois State Ag'l Society. I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I have given it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

From the Journal of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. THE PRACTICAL SHEPPIERD is a most complete work on Sheep Husbandry for the practical wool grower, and gives all the important matter required for the management of sheep as well as a description of the various breeds adapted to our country. This work meets the wants of the wool growers.

From C. L. Flint, Secty Mass. Board of Apriculture. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher or what appears to me to be a complete success.

NOTICE TO TILE DRAINERS.—Wanted, an estimate, price per rod, 30 inches deep from a person familiar with this work, for digging and laying it. Work to be prosecuted this summer, fall and winter, as long as the season will permit. Considerable work to be done if terms can be agreed upon. Address W. H. STILES, 52 & 54 Murray St., N. Y. For the contractor to furnish The.

WANTED, ACENTS.—\$100 per month, or five times the capital invested is made. Full particulars free, or samples sent, charges paid, for 50 cents, warranted worth five times the cost. Address C. L. VAN ALLEN, 184 Washington St., N. Y.

\$50 PER TERM OF 14 WEEKS—
Will pay for Board, Tuition in common Eng-Will pay for Board, Tuition in common English, furnished room, and wood, at Belleville Union Literary Institute, Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Literary and Scientific, Commercial College and Telegraph Schools all combined. Students who take the prescribed course of instruction in the Literary and Scientific Department, enjoy the beneats of the Commercial College and Telegraph Schools Ferrs. Superior inducements are offered those who wish to perfect themselves in the sciences of Music and Painting. For further particulars address, for Circular, Rev. B. A. SMITH, A. B., or C. J. GARDNER, Esq., Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

THE LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Destroys Flies instantly, and is not liable to be mistaken for anything else. Is easily prepared and used, and does rapid execution. Each sheet will attract and kill a quart of files—and promotes quiet in reading, peace while you eat, and the comforts of a nap in the morning SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints
—Is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign
FITS—and Native Herbal preparations, published by
FITS—for Native Herbal preparations, published by
FITS—for Native Herbal preparations, published by
FITS—for Native Herbal preparations, published by
FITS—fix nown, as it has cured everybody who has
—used it, never having failed in a single case. It
FITS—is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspendia;
FITS—and the ingredients may be obtained from any
FITS—druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five
—cents to pro-pay postage, etc. Address DR. O.
FITS—PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey—City, N. J.

HALL'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The undersigned Executors of the estate of Joseph Hall, decessed, will continue the manufacture the celebrated

Hall Thrashing Machine and Power, which for execution and style of workmanship stands unrivalled. Also,

unrivalled. Also,

Collins' and Shattuck's Combined

Olover Machine,
the easiest running machine made, capable of thrashing,
hulling and cleaning at one operation.

For information apply by letter or otherwise.

F. W. GLEN,
M. E. HOLTON,
Rochester, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

808-tf.

HERD OF SHORT-HORNS AT AUCTION.

J. R. PAGE, AUCTIONEER.

On the 16th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., I shall sell my

Entire Herd of Short-Horn Cattle at Auction. The herd includes over FORTY HEAD OF BULLS, Cows, HEIFERS and Calves. Among the Bulls will be sold the celebrated Bull Head.

The herd includes over FORTY HEAD OF BULLS, COWS, HEIFPERS and CALVES. Among the Bulls will be sold the celebrated Bull Hotapus (4630.) Many of the Cows are in cair by him.

The Princess Tribe will be sold, and an opportunity thus afforded to get some of the choicest blood on the Continent. Sale absolute. Terms, cash, or approved notes at 12 months with interest. The cattle sold will be delivered at the Central or Eric Railroads at Atica. Catalogues ready and sent on application.

Darlen, N. Y., June 26, 1895.

T. C. PETERS.

THE CHAMPION: HICOK'S PATENT PORTABLE Keystone Cider and Wine Mill.

This admirable Machine is now ready for the frust harvest of 1885, and is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a Machine. It has no tuperior in the market, and is the only mill that will preperly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. I also make two sizes of a superior press for Beries, &c. &c. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you or write for one yourself to the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOK, 805-15t

AMERICAN

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER. The undersigned having been engaged to prepare and publish a Catalogue of American Nurserymen, Horticul-ural Dealers and Agents and Fruit Growers, desires to

tural Dealers and Agents and Fruit Growers, dealres to to procure—
I. Of Nurserymen throughout the United States—the Name, P. O., County, States, Acres in Nursery, sale Stock for 1868-6, viz:—Number of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Penum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees; Grapevines, Carrant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Blackberry and Strawberry Plants; Stocks-Apple, Cherry, Pear and Quince; Deciduous Trees, Evergreen Trees; Deciduous Shrubs, Evergreen Shrubs, Vines, and Creepers, Roses, Perennial Flowers.
II. Of Dealers and Agents—Name, P. O., County, State. Names of Nurserymen for whom acting; extent of territory furnished or canvassed, Nurserymen are requested to furnish this information of all their authorized Agents.)

quested to furnish this information of assession and Algeria.)

Algeria.)

Of Fruit Growers — Name, P. O., County, State, Acres planted, Number of Trees, Vines and Bushes of Applie, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Flum, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry.

IV. Of Fruit Dealers — Name, P. O., County, State.
Persons sending the above information, (with a three cent stamp for return postage,) previous to August 15th, will receive a copy of the Register free of charge.

Early, prompt and correct information is urged, and will make this a valuable book of reference to buyer and seller.

W. O. FLAGGS. W. C. FLAGG.

Becretary Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Alton, Ill., June 15, 1865.

A MERICAN ROOFING COMPANY.

MIRRICAN HOOFING COMPANY.

OREEN'S PATENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of IN-DIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALILIC PAINT prepared expressly. The wHOLE PAINT ohas been thoroughly tested, is entirely WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather.

It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.

It is designed for covering RAILWAY CARS, STEAM-BOATS. DWELLINGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by any sensible working man. It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability. It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company. HERNY SMITH, Agent.

the Office of the Company.

HENRY SMITH, Agent,
No. 94 Wall St., New York

TO ALL WANTING FARMS. Large and Thriving Settlement

OF VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of Wheat, Corn, Prodes, &c., to be seen. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia-delightful climate—20 acre tracts at from \$25 to \$35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, Report of Solon Robinson and Vinel and Rural sent free.

free.
From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:
"It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

1000 AGENTS WANTED.—Money made and can be commence with five or eight collars capital. Send 8 cent stamp for Circular, or \$1 for sample, used in every family, and sells for \$10. The Mark W. HIBBARD, Poultney, Vt.

PARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cetton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sor-ghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Olis, and other produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 393 Washington St., New York, Near Eric Bailroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market free.

Doward webster, Atterney and Counties of the to real estate specially attended to, and a limited amount of land surveying done in connection therewith.

Office No. 5, Lyons' Block, Rechester, N. Y. [797-tf]

A LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box 585, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be.

OOD FARMS IN OHIO.—Those wishing to buy good improved farms cheap in Northern Ohio, of any size, adapted for sheep, young caticle, or dairying, can receive a Catalogue describing each farm and price by inclosing stamp and addressing H. N. BANCROFT, the provided of the control of the control

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES \$280,000,000,

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the un dersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenth

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

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

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

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and municipal taxation, which adds from ing to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " " 500 " 20 " " " " 1,000 " **81** " " " " 5,009

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar to except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 78-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the lat of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in our

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advant-

ages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$280,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closng the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 SOUTH-THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. PENSION AND CLAIM AGENCY,

STARR AND BENEDICT, (Successors to the late Ira C. Clark.) Office 6, Eagle Block, Rochester, N. Y.

This agency is authorized to prosecute the claims of all Soldiers or Sollors that have served in the present war in any branch of the service.

Bounty, Pensions and Pay for widows, widowed metres, minor enlidren, or orphan sisters of deceased Soldiers Bounty and Pay for fathers, mothers, or other heirs of deceased Soldiers. Bounty, Pay and Pensions for discharged Soldiers, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Persons at a distance, wishing claims collected, have only to write, giving the name of the Soldier, his Company and Regiment, when we at once forward the necessary papers with full instructions.

No matter what your claim, write. Money advanced. Having the best of facilities, all claims against the Government are promptly collected.

GEO. H. STARB.

O. M. BENEDICT, Js. REFERENCES.
Gen. J. H. MASTINDALE, Gen. I. F. QUIMBY,
ROSWELL HART, M. C., 28th District.
Gen. JAMES E. WOOD of Geneseo. 797-26t

NEW STYLES CABINET ORGANS.—
Encouraged by the large and increasing demand for their Cabinet Organs, Mason & Hamlin have introduced several new styles, some of which are in very elegant cases. Prices \$10 to \$1,200 each. Send for a Catalogue with illustrations, and much useful information to any one having any idea of purchasing any instrument, which will be sent to any address. Warerooms in New York city removed to No. 596 Broadway.

Address

MASON BROTHERS.

125 to MONTH!—Agents Wanted everywhere, to introduce the improved Shaw & Cliark 20 Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is itemed by Grover & Baker, Mueeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder, All other Machines now sold for less than torty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user are kable to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

TRUE PORTRAIT OF LINUOLN—
A TRUE PORTRAIT OF LINUOLN—
Furnished free to the Subscribers of New York
Monthly and Working Women's Advocate. Terms \$1.35
a Year. A moral and refined miscellaneous Journal, devoted to polite Merature, humor, wit, prose and poetic
gems. In politics and sectarian questions, it is strictly
neutral, therefore just the paper for the million. No free
copies. Its name tells the cause it advocates.

Address
MISS KATE J. BOYD, BOX 5428,
788-1861

\$70 A MONTH!—I want Agents everywhere, at \$70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Ardices, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. 1799-18t

OLDIERS HONORABLY DISCHARGED from service, who are in want of EMPLOYMENT, should address E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan, with stamp for return postage.

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED HORSE AND HAND POWER

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.

These machines have been tested in the most thorough manner throughout this and foreign countries to the number of over 2000.

THE HORSE POWER is worked by either wheel or capstan, and in many respect possesses unequaled advantages. We invite those wanting such machines to write for a catalogue containing full information with cuts, prices, &c., or call and examine personally. Presses made, when so ordered, especially for packing hard and heavy bales for shipping.

Orders promptly attended to by addressing INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY [781-12tiam]

Greenpoint, Kings Co., L. I.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUS-to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on baid of now on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on baid heads, in six weeks. Price, \$1. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address WARKER CO., BOX 188, Brooklyn, N. 2.

HUTCHINSON'S



Wine and Cider Mill.

Large and small sizes, greatly improved, for hand, horse or other power. Over 8,000 have been sold in two years, giving unparalleled satisfaction. Send for Descriptive Circular giving full particulars. Address 908-13t HUTCHINSON & BROTHER, Auburn, N. Y.

First Premium Improved SEWING MACHINE.

THE EMBODIMENT OF PRACTICAL UTILITY AND PRACTICAL EXTREME SIMPLICITY. Patented May 13th, 1862, improvement patented June 9th, 1863. The celebrated Family Gen Sewing Machine, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed Noverly, is noiseless in operation; uses the straight needle; sews with Double or Single Terraning attending the incoming attending rapidity. Will gather, hem, ruffe, sirr, tuck, run up breadthe, &c., &c.; requires no inbrication or change of stitch; is not table to get out of order, and will last A Liffeting.

"For the dressmaker it is invaluable, for the household it supplies a vocant place."—Godey's Lady's Book.

"It uses a common needle, sews very rapidly, and is so easily understood that a child can use it."—New York Independent.

"With single or double thread, it silently, yet very rapidly, with a common needle, makes the running stitch exactly like hand sewing."—New York Tribune.

All persons who buy or offer for sale imitations of this genuine Machine, will be prosecuted for infringement on the patents.

All persons who have the prosecuted for intringental the patents.

Bingle machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in lox with printed instructions on receipt of the price, \$5. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent Free.

All orders must be addressed to Free.

All orders must be addressed to Framily GEM SEWING MACHINE CO., 805-13t Office, 102 Nassau Street, New York.

WHITTEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—Where numerous compounds have been used without success, this remedy has positively cured. For sale by all Druggists. In Rochester, by Post & BRUEF; in New York, by GALE & ROBINSON. Fersons wishing to try a bottle can have it sent by express to any part of the country by inclosing 75 cents to the manufacturer.

789-18teow Chatham Four Corners, N. Y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS: DEIHL SELECT WHEAT.

Read to following Certificate:—The undersigned farmers of De Kalb Co., Ind., after a full and satisfactory trial of the Deirl Select Whrat, certify that it is a beautiful WHITE WHEAT, ripening fully as early as the Mediterranean, or other red wheat, equally hardy, withstands the ravages of all insects quite as well, and yields at least one-third more to the acre. It is a smooth wheat, the straw short and stiff, standing up remarkably well, and is an entirely distinct variety from any other, with which we have ever met; and by fat the best and most profitable to raise.

GEORGE EGNEW, JEREMIAH LEWIS, NOAH SHOWALITE, and others.

For sale in sacks of two bushels at \$6 each, or in barrels of 3½ bushels at \$16, by

A. M. HALSTED, 78 Pearl Street, New York, F. BISSELL, Toledo, Ohio, and by the subscribers.

T. J. & J. T. SHELDON, Cleveland, Ohio.

RURAL BOOKS.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other Books on RURAL

AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published. retail prices,— and shall add new works as published.

Allen's American Farm Book. 31,50

Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. 1,00

Allen's Roral Architecture 1,50

American Bird Fancier 30

American Fruit Grower's Guide (Elliott) 1,50

American Rose Culturist. 30

Barry's Fruit Garden 1,50

Browne's Field Book of Manures 1,50

Browne's Field Book of Manures 1,50

Brower's Field Book of Manures 1,50

Browne's Field Book of Manures 1,50

Browne's Field Book of Manures 1,50

Browne's Heid Book 1,50

Growne's Heid Book 1,50

Carpenters' and Joiners' Hand Book 1,50

Cathe and their Diseases (Jonnings) 1,50

Chemical Field Lectures 1,50

Complete Manual on the Cultivistion of Tobacco 1,50

Coutles and Farm Bee-Keeper 7,50

Cole's American Fruit Book 6,50

Cole's American Fruit Book 7,50

Cole's American Veterinarian 7,50 Browne's Field Book of Manures
Breck's Book on Flowers
Buist's Flower Garden.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Hand Book
Cattae and their Diseases (Jennings)
Chemical Field Lectures.
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco
Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper.
Cole's American Fruit Book.
Cole's American Fruit Book.
Cole's American Veterinarian.
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Flants.
Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers
Domestic Foultry Book, with over 100 illustrations.
Everybody his own Lawyer.
Farm Drainage, by H. F. French.
Field's Pear Culture
Filnt on Grasses.

Farm Dramage trainers of the Priod's Pear Culture
Find on Grasses.
Flowers for the Parlor or Garden
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist.
Grape Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller.
Guenon on Milch Cows.
Herbert's Hings to Horse-Keepers.
Holley's Art of Saw Filing

Hop Culture
Hooper's Dog and Gun
House Culture and Ornamental Plants.
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry
Kemps' Landscape Gardening
Kings' Text-Book, for Bee-Keepers, cloth 75c; paper
Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee.
Liebig's great work on Agriculture.
Linsley's Morgan Horses.

Linsley's Morgan Horses.

Manual of Agriculture, by Emerson and Flint.

Miles on Horse's Foot.

Manual on Flax and Hemp Culture.

Modern Cookery, by Miss Acten and Mrs S J Hale.

Onion Culture.

Our Farm of Four Acres.

Pardee on the Strawberry.

Practical Shepherd, Randall.

Produce and Ready Recknor Log Book.

Quinuby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping.

Quincy on Solling Cattle.

Rabbit Fancier.

Richardson on the Hog.

ulncy on Solling Cattle.

iabbit Fancier.

ilchardson on the Hog.

ilchardson on the Dog, cloth

logers' Scientific Agriculture.

tural Homes (Wheeler).

lochenck's Gardeners Text-Book.

lorghum Grower's Manual, by W H Clark

itewart's (John) Stable Book.

The Horse and his Diesses, by Jennings.

Thomas' Farm Implements.

lodd's Young Farmers Manual and Work Shop...

Warder's Hedges and Evergreen's.

Wax Flowers, how to make them

Wood Grower's Stock Register, Vols. 1, 2, 5, 8, each.

Young Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory.

Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified.

Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Bochester, N. Y. U. S. GOVEDNMENT ARTIFICIAL LEG
United States Army and Navy Leg to soldiers gratis, or its value applied on the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, which
has lateral motion at the ankle, like the natural one. New York, 68 Broadway; Rochester, N. T., over the post-office; Cincinnat,
Ohio, in Mechanics Institute; St. Louis, Mo.,
28 Pine street; Chicago, Ill., opposite the postoffice. DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner.
Citizens furnished on private account.

ffice. DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U.S. Commissioner Citizens furnished on private account. For instructions, address Dr. BLY, at nearest Depot. Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent ree by mail for 50 cts.; retails for six dollars easily.

70-48t R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHERLER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.

g. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y. OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
Address

BOX-18t

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. VIRGINIA DARE.

BY MARGARET MARSHALL,

ANST thou tell me, sweet voice from out of the past, Which so long hast haunted Virginia's waters, Which hast mocked the hunter upon the mountains, And charmed in the vale her beautiful daughters;

Canst thou tell of the fate of thy comrades in sorrow By what wild forest tribe they were spirited away? Didst thou pine on in slavery, or perish by torture, That thy clear voice should haunt these forests to-

Dost thou call for revenge on thy swarthy-cheeked captors?

They are faded away, to the sunset are gone; The pale-face now rules, where the warrior stealthy, Put the torch to the sleeping colonist's home.

We are treading the soil so long called sacred. We are breaking the chains of the down-trodder slave,

On the sod of the Old Dominion we're slesning. While her sons in impotent fury rave.

Be still, mocking echo! the war of the cannon Will soon drown thy voice, and the roll of the drums Will chase from our mem'ries the white-robed phan-

That only in times of quietness comes.

Ah, why wilt thou haunt me? To tell that to-morrow My body shall lie on the battle-red plain? To say that a voice far sweeter than fancy Shall welcome me home, ah! never again?

Then away to thy rest, leave me to my sorrow, Oh! mock me no more sweet spirit of air; And if I must die, thank GoD I die bravely-Soon, soon shall I join thee, Virginia Dare

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PRESUMPTION'S REWARD.

BY JENNIE BUCKBEE.

[Concluded from page 228, last number.]

On my return I learned that Louisa had sent a servant inquiring to know why I was away so long from her. I determined at once to see her. and without taking off my things, went directly over. She met me at the door with the old. joyous welcome; apparently not observing my altered manner. I enquired for Augustus. A shade of sadness came over her beautiful face as she said:

"Poor Augustus! his mission at home this time is indeed a sad one. If I could only be with him!" she sighed naturally enough. I was amazed. "Can this," thought I, "be

the artless Louisa Harlow? Has she so well learned dissimulation?"

But something in Louisa's manner silenced my prepared tongue. It clove to the roof of my mouth at every attempt at a beginning. I had no power to speak, and I departed with my mission unfulfilled.

As I sauntered home, disappointed and foiled, I reproached myself unmercifully for my unwonted indecision. Irresolution had never been my besetting sin. To think that want of courage had caused the failure of my mission, surprised while it chagrined me. Could it be possible that Louisa's air of innocence was genuine, and that I was a wicked, blundering accuser? I repudiated the idea at once. Had she not continued a flirtation while she knew her husband to be suffering? Had she not been seen walking with him nearly every day since Augustus left?

"Oh! Louisa," I exclaimed mentally, "is this the quenchless, immortal love of which you have so often boasted to me? Are you not content with the entire devotion of such a nature as that of Augustus?"

Then came other thoughts—thoughts of possible extenuation. Was not the swing-gate down, without my ever having been fully inside? How did I know but Augustus was the veriest tyrant in private? How did I know but the feelingly, "in thus causing unnecessary pain. extremely affectionate nature of Louisa pined But my sole excuse is that it was entirely uninfor appreciation and sympathy? Not because tentional and unpremeditated." all the crumbs dealt out to me through the hated gate were peace, did I take all peace for granted. I had ever been looking for the first symptoms of discord, and here they were! But oh! of so different a nature from what I had dreamed! I had been too tenderly guarded, in the home circle, ever to view the remotest approach to a flirtation among married people with toleration. The least I thought of now, was a duel; and the irretrievable ruin of all parties. I prayed night and day that this cup might yet pass by the Eden of my friends. But even while I prayed I could see them walking together, arm-in-arm, beneath my window. Once, unawares, I caught a glimpse of the brilliant, expressive face of Louisa upturned to his, with a gaze of such worship, such soul-communion, such pride, as made me heart-sick and faint with terror. Then I must believe! I knew too well the ardent nature of Louisa, ever to expect such a look from her for a mere acquaintance. It was, then, all over-Louisa ruined, and Augustus' heart broken forever!

Now, while all these suspicions were being confirmed in my own mind, I do not think another person in her circle entertained a shadow of the like. In the first place the character of Louisa stood very high, and all her antecedents militated against such a supposition. She was, doubtless, seen riding with him. But in a city, few observe. If they did observe, they supposed him to be a friend of Augustus. I alone knew

Augustus' protracted absence frightened me. I desired, yet dreaded, his return. As days and weeks passed, I grew almost sick with suspense, I feared that the telegram had been a mere ruse, and that he was a wanderer upon the earth, or, horrible thought, had committed suicide!

Things went on in this way for nearly three weeks. It seemed three years to me. I believe sacred curtain of wedlock, and therein had met

I grew very old during that time. I would not see Louisa again. I had made up my mind, when things came to the worst, to adopt and protect my little namesake, CARRIE GROVE, and I thought if poor Augustus never came back, I would beg to take the little fatherless boy to my own home.

One day little JESSIB came running in, exclaiming,

"CARRIE, Mr. GROVE'S got back. I saw him talking with the handsome minister."

I nearly fainted, with fright. "Was he-were they?" I scarcely knew how to word my sentence. Finally I surprised the child with, "Were they quarrelling?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," replied the child indifferently; "their backs were to me, but they were talking very fast."

"Pistols, ten paces, a hearse," passed like a pall over my brain, blinding me with fear. I did not have to endure the suspense long. Not fifteen minutes had elapsed, ere I received a hasty summons from Louisa, insisting upon my immediate presence at her house. Anticipating the worst, I did not even stop for my bonnet, but darted out all endeshabille as I was, Louisa met me at the door.

"Why! my dear CARRIE," said she smiling, "what is the matter? You are whiter than a corpse."

"Louisa," said I hoarsely, "how dare you? -what do you mean? - what are you smiling for ?"'a احتاجو

"What do you mean?" repeated she, more soberly. "But do come in and warm you."

She almost dragged me into the room, where, as I entered, two gentlemen rose to receive me, each smiling a good-morning welcome, while Louisa led me to a sofa by the fire. I was too much preoccupied to be embarrassed at my forlorn appearance in the presence of strangers. Before I had rightly collected my thoughts, I exclaimed.

"But-I thought-what does - O poor Avgustus!" and burst into tears.

"What ails our pet, Louisa?" said Augustus in distress.

"Come with me to my room, darling," said LOUISA, taking my arm. "But, first, allow me to introduce you to - my brother, Mr. Lyon!" and she presented the villain!"

Had a thunderbolt struck me, I could not have been more startled.

"But - I - thought" - said I, incoherently, 'that he was - your lover."

At this, Louisa burst into a merry laugh, and I furtively saw that the stranger was almost irresistably inclined to join, but through politeness suppressed the inclination. But Louisa soon sobered.

"I had not thought of that," she said, musingly; "but - I might have known - and did you really think so CARRIE?"

"Certainly, why should I not?" said I, my mercury beginning to rise, as I comprehended the great idiot I had been making of myself.

"Ah! I remember now that was why you refused our company so disdainfully, on that evening. You really overpowered my poor brother with your melo-dramatic air. And that is why you have absented yourself so much of late. Strange that I should not have seen this."

"But you!" said I, turning to Augustus a little reproachfully.

"I own, CARRIE, I was almost jealous of Louisa that night; and being obliged to leave next morning, had no time to understand matters. But I thank heaven I had too much confidence in my wife to let a doubt grow into jealousy. I saw enough to make me a little uncomfortable while I was gone, but I could not, would not believe my wife untrue without more proof. I cannot be thankful enough now, that I had sense enough to await the issue."

"And all this, because of my simple ruse to carry on a pleasant little charade," said Louisa, a little sorrowfully.

"Rather my own blindness," said Mr. Lyon,

He extended to me his hand, and looked into my face with an expression in his clear, penetrating eyes, which sent all the truant blood back into my cheeks. Why did he not pity AUGUSTUS, rather than me? for I knew that he had suffered, although he would scarce acknowledge it, even to himself.

When Louisa was a child, Mr. Lyon had left home to embark in trade, in one of the South Sea Islands, where, by years of industry and perseverance, he had acquired a very large fortune. This he had now come to spend among his friends. His return was unexpected to Louisa; but it had been a long-standing, pet idea of hers, to surprise her husband some day with the apparition of a full-grown, noble brother; for, strange as it may seem, Augustus had never known of this brother. Indeed, his having known little of Louisa's early life, aided the deception.

"I did not dare tell you, CARRIE," said she, mischievously, "because I knew your mobility of expression so well, that I felt you would betray me before Augustus had become acquainted with him, and learned to love him as I did."

Had she known what I had suffered, she would not wonder that I forgave her-hardly.

It was not long before I caught the astnte Mrs. GROVE, (my former artless friend, Louisa Har-Low,) enlisted in the, to me, still more dangerous villainy of match-making! She, however. strenuously denied all originality in the scheme. declaring it to be with her brother an unmitigated case of "love at first sight!" I experienced spasms of combativeness in being caught even in Louisa's match-making toils, but caught I was! and here were all my "old maid" notes and mortgages to be buried in the grave of matrimony!

But I had curiously essayed to pass behind the

the fate which usually befalls wickedly audacious spies-that of eating the bitter apple of ridicule before all parties, and learning that, while I had been foolishly and insanely wearing myself out, sounding the outer walls and storming the castle, all within was as tranquil as peace!

NATIONAL WIT.

ITALIAN wit is highly dramatic, spontaneous, genial. Among its proverbs are-"The dog earns his living by wagging his tail." "Make yourself all honey, and the flies will devour it." "The smiles of a pretty woman are the tears of the purse." "He who takes an eel by the tail, or a woman by the tongue, is sure to come off empty handed.

The characteristic of Spanish wit is excessive stateliness. Of the proverbs, "He who has nothing to do, let him buy a ship or marry a wife." "From many children and little bread, good Lord deliver us." "A fool is never a good fool unless he knows Latin."

French wit is characterized by finesse, brilliancy, dexterity, point, brevity. In repartee the French are unrivalled. Their conversation is not only an art, but a fine art. In pruning they are unequaled. In no literature are there so many proverbs which speak disparagingly of the fair sex. "Man is fire, woman is tow—the devil comes and blows." "A woman conceals only what she doesn't know." "To get chickens one must coax the hen." "Scratch people where they itch."-Prof. Angell.

Bulwer Lytton says that a refined gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American society it is recognised as a mark of elevated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its purity, freshness, and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling. Sold everywhere.

ACTIONS, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell characters, -Lav-

Corner for the Young

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 68 letters.

My 25, 17, 19, 28, 31 is one of the elements. My 33, 8, 56 42, 8 is an amphibious animal.

My 10, 5, 9, 59, 55, 2, 80, 49, 21, 61 is one of our recent

My 61, 37, 50, 69 is more valuable than my 50, 14, 1, 68. My 35, 27, 51, 12, 13, 17, 40 is one of the Cabinet. My 63, 20, 49, 53, 24, 29, 62, 12, 60, 45, 46 is one of the

books of the Old Testament. My 41, 58, 50, 24, 61, 8, 7, 38, 6 is one of the greates

discoveries of the age. My 34, 11, 40, 2, 39, 36 is one of the United States.

My 52, 7, 49, 50, 15, 35 is what we all possess. My 4, 3, 30, 55, 37, 62, 34, 47 is a prominent contributor

to the Rural.
My 18, 1, 12, 40, 39, 57 is a girl's name.

My 60, 40, 22, 11, 12, 62, 61, 32, 40 is a city in Michigan My 80, 46, 21, 82, 12 was a poet.

My 44, 42, 26, 50, 43, 23 is what we often fail to appre My 2, 83, 50, 48, 12 was one of the seven wise men en Greece.

My 47, 16, 48, 54 is an article of dress. My 25, 57, 54, 51, 53 made into 18, 50, 60, 49, 81 becomes an article 48, 52, 56, 21, 7, 68, 14,

My whole may be found in one of the Psalms. Grand Haven, Mich. JENNIE M. S. ROSE. Answer in two weeks.

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

I am composed of 20 letters. My 12, 2, 14 is an adverb. My 15, 8, 8 is a personal pronoun. My 18, 12, 5, 14 is a verb.

My 1, 16, 9, 19 is an adverb. My 9, 13 is an article. My 1, 10, 12 is a noun.

My 16, 20 is a conjunction. Mv 4, 8, 12 is a verb. My 11, 5, 9, 17, 12 is a verb.

Answer in two weeks.

My 6, 8, 7, 5 is a pronominal adjective. My whole is the name of a family newspaper. Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

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

Vieg em eth anm swohe arestne athre Ot clipprnle si veer ruet. Eno how omir gihrt lowdu ont tedarp, Ghhtuloa a wconr eerw alcpde ni wive, A nma heowe repnilepi saavil Ni yerve lecap-eeerthyw detir-Noe ni ohwes lous hte crut lyrpsaei, Loghutah eth mitteduul deerdi. Constantia Center, N. Y. LENA

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF BATTLES.

I count a red man, The sin crew. Oh lord crab, Cow skins reel. Answer in two weeks

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 807.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: -Give me liberty or give me death.

Answer to Riddle :- Ba-king.

Answer to Anagram:

Childhood, sweet and sunny childhood, With its careless, thoughtless air; Like the verdant, tangled wildwood, Untrained by the hand of care. See it springing all around us,

Glad to know, and quick to learn,

Asking questions that confound us.

Teaching lessons in its turn.

GOOD BOOKS.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

ORANGE JUDD. AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHER,

41 Park Row, New York.

Publishes and supplies Wholesale and Retail, the following good Books: SPECIAL NOTICE -Any of these Books will b sent Post-Paid, to any part of the country on receip-

of the annexed price.

of the amexed price.

American Agriculturist. (German). per year 21.5

Amerikanischer Agriculturist (German). per year 24.

Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture. each 15.

Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book. 15.

Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. 15.

American Bird-Fancier. 25.

American Farmer's Encyclopedia. 26.

American Rose Culturist. 27.

American Weeds and Useful Plants. 17.

Barry's Fruit Garden. 17.

Barry's Fruit Garden. 17.

Berment's Rabbit Fancier. 28.

Bement's Robbit Fancier. 29.

Bement's Robbit Fancier. 29.

Boussingant's Rural Economy. 15.

Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual. 29.

Brist's Flower Garden Directory. 15.

Buits's Flower Garden Directory. 15.

Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book. 26.

Copeland's Country Life. 25.

Cotton Planters Manual (Turner). 15.

Dadd's Modern Horse Docter. 15.

Dadd's Mock Manual (Turner). 15.

Dadd's Muck Manual (Turner). 15.

Dadd's Muck Manual (Turner). 15.

Dadd's Muck Manual. 15.

Brastwood on Cranberry. 15.

Eastwood on Cranberry. 15.

Eastwood on Cranberry 15.

Eastwood on Cranberry 15.

Flant Culture, very good (Ready in April.). 15.

French's Farm Drainage. 15.

Fish Culture. 19.

Fish Culture. 19. French's Farm Drainage.
Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.
Field Citure.
Field Culture.
Filth (Charles L.) on Grasses.
Filth's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Fuller's Grape Culturist.
Fuller's Grape Culturist.
Goodsle's Principles of Breeding.
Gray's How Plants Grow
Guenon on Milch Cows.
Haraszthy Grape Culture, &c.
Harris' Injurious Insects, plain \$8.50; colored.
Herbert's Hinta to Horeakeepers.
Hints to Rifemen, by Orderland.
Hop Culture, very good, Cleady last of March)
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Kemp's Landscape Gardening.
Landstrott on the Honey Bee.
Lenchar's Kow to Build Hot-houses.
Linsley's (D. C.) Morgan Horses,
Mayhew's Huntraged, Horse Booton.
Mayhew's Huntraged, Horse Booton.
Mayhew's Huntraged, Horse Management.
Mondands's American Gardenia.
Miles on the Horse's foot. Onion Culture, very good.
Our Farm of Four Acres (bound) 60c; paper.
Pardee on Strawberry Culture.
Pedder's Land Measurer.
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping.

Rabbit Fancter.
Randall's Sheep Husbandry.
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry.
Randa's Flowers for Parlor and Garden.
Rivers' Orchard Houses
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book.
Skilftn! Housewife.
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book.
Skilftn! Housewife.
Smith's Landscape Gardening.
Spencer's Education of Children.
Stewart's (John) Stable Book.
Ten Acres Enough.
Ther's (A. D.) Frinciples of Agriculture.
Thomas' Fruit Culturist.
Thomas' Fruit Culturist.
Thomason's Food of Animals.
Tobseco Cultare, very good.
Todd's (S. E.) Young Farmer's Manual
Vanx's Villas and Cottages.
Warder's Hedges and Evergreems.
Warder's Hedges and Evergreems.
Wax Flowers (Art of Making).
Woodward's Country Homes.
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.
Youatt and Martin on Cartil

Woodward's Country Homes. Youatt and Spooner on the Horse. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. Youatt on the Hog. Younatt on Sheep Youmans' Household Science. Youmans' New Chemistry. MHE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY DR. J. W. POLLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis,
Spatting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney
Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding
Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and
Bladder, Gravel, and other
Complaints.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be Found very Valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWETT, M. D.,
Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, CHICAGO, ILL.
JOHN D. PARK, UNDINATI, OHO.
Steo.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Three Dollars a Year-To Clubs and Agents as - Five copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$2.50 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we pre-pay American postage on copies sent abroad, \$2.70 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$3.50 to Europe,—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Subscribers remitting for the Rural in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage. The best way to remit is by Draft on New York, (less cost of exchange.) - and all drafts made payable to the order of the Publisher, MAY BE MAILED AT HIS RISK.

The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates. Persons sending less than full price for this volume will find when their subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address label—the figures indicating the No. of the paper to which they have paid being given.

Back Numbers of this Velume can still be fur-nished, but the rush of new subscribers is very rapidly exhausting our edition, and hence those who wish the volume complete should not delay their orders.

The Postage on the Rural New-Yorker is only 5 cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except this county, where it goes free,) and the same to any other Loyal State, if paid quarterly in advance where received.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number, subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Flease "make a note of it."

Change of Address.—Bubscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the resu to secure compliance. Ear This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot affort this expanse, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address,

Not Alcoholic nor a Patent Medicina

DYSPEPSIA,

And all Diseases resulting from Disorders of the

LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

The Great Strengthening Tonic. These Bitters have performed more Cures—have and do give better satisfaction have more testimony—have more respectable People to vouch for them than any other article in the market. We dety any one to contradict this assertion, AND WILL PAY \$1,000 to any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Diseases of the Disease of Constitution, inward Flies, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a laying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Bight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Bide, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sadden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Sprits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS

BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

Contains no Bum or Whisky, and can't make Drunkards, but is the

BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

READ WHO SAVS SO :

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

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

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

cle, Philadelphis.

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

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

J. NEWTON BROWN. Philadelphia.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

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

Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate spaces, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofiand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectation.

Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, From Rev. Warren Randolph, rastor of Daylow Challen, Germantown, Penn.

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

WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Pa.

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

Philadelphia. Prinadelpina.

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

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

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

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir.—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bittera. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enteebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonals as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough

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

Respectfully yours. been assured by many of their good enecu Respectfully yours. T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. M. Jackson,—Respected Sir;—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz, \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS (Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)

PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town

in the United States.