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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

SYSTEM IN FARMING.

IF "Order is Heaven's first Law," System is, at least, its twin brother. It is, in fact, the law of success. Whoever attempts to operate on natural things, to fashion matter or mould circumstances to a desired end, must invoke its aid, or ignominiously and disastrously fail.

System is the relation and connection of facts to one another. A correct knowledge of such relation and connection of facts will teach us the right way of doing a work, and that way will be systematic. If corn planted in mellow and fertile soil, and well cultivated, will produce an hundred fold, it is systematic labor to prepare the ground, enrich it, and faithfully tend the plant to its maturity. If it be a fact that, at the start, we have no manure wherewith to enrich the soil, it is systematic to buy a sheep and fatten it for the butcher, and through its increased value get back our purchase money and the cost of our food, and for our labor retain its manure. If it be a fact that we shall raise more corn if no weeds are allowed to grow by it, and if we stir and mellow the soil often, then system demands that enough labor be employed to accomplish these results. And if we know that one crop draws from the earth to an exhaustive production, system teaches us to rotate, and make in the swath, the winrow, and the cockfrom the soil. So the successful farmer must needs be a systematic man. He must keep and feed a proper amount of stock to supply manure. He must till his land well, and in season, and rotate his crops judiciously. All this, and proper care in every branch of his pursuit, is forced upon him by natural laws he cannot evade and obtain high profits in his vocation. If he lack the comprehension and energy to carry into practice the principles of a thorough system, he will fail, and in the end be forced to give room to an abler worker.

In older agricultural countries than this. where the land must be worked to its full canacity to supply food for its population, the most practical system of culture has been developed. There necessity forces the tiller of the soil to learn and follow the laws that apply to his vocation. On the southern slopes of the Alps, where the population is denser than anywhere else in Europe, the farmers are forced to be systematic, and comply with every natural law governing the production of food. Not content with all the manure the country and towns can furnish, they dam the torrents and the rivers that flow from the mountains, and force them to moisten and enrich the soil ere they find their rest in the sea. Rows of mulberry trees supply leaves for the silk worm, and their lower branches support well trained grape vines, which, planted between the trees, are hung from one to the other, dropping down between in graceful festoons; and underneath and between the trees and vines the soil is still fertile enough, in that delicious climate, to yield large crops of grain and grass.

Many a farmer whose head is white now, and who must rest from his labors, has spent his life in bringing his farm from its state of nature. He cleared away the forest and built fences; then he uprooted the stumps, and piled the stones in

house, with the garden and lawn and orchard surrounding it, and made things pleasant about him. And as he surveys his work-the comfortable buildings—the well made fences—the smooth fields—the creation of his life, as it were-he thinks that, with the labor-saving tools of this day his children may have a very easy time, and but little work to do in farming.

But the old gentleman is in error, for no age or class can escape the necessity of labor. He was a pioneer; and the aim of his life was to transform the wilderness, if not strictly to a garden, at least to a fruitful farm. But had not Nature favored him in one respect he might have failed. Stored in the bosom of the earth was the accumulated fertility of ages, waiting only for the sunshine and the rains to fall on the sown seed to send up rank harvests. Happily he was not obliged to think much of rotation of crops, or feed cattle and sheep to make manure. Nor was his land foul with weeds. His labor was to swing the ax, to build, and prepare the ground for easy cultivation. And while he accomplished this, he exhausted the original fertility of the soil—the capital that Nature gave him to carry on his work.

As the children of the pioneer take possession of the improvements he has made, they must adopt a self-supporting system of farming. The land must be fed new as well as burdened with harvests. Crop after crop has drawn from it its stored-up richness. The sodden places that were made light by the mould of decayed forests must be drained, and they must adjust the balance between the products that are removed from the land in their raw state and those that are consumed by their stock to supply again the fertilizing elements.

SECURE HAY AND GRAIN PROMPTLY.

My father had a rule which he rigidly adheared to, and which I sort of adopted for myself, but have broken it twice within a week, at my cost. At this present writing, on this rainy afternoon (July 19th,) as I look out upon four or five loads of hay in good order to put in the barn two hours ago, and now looking worse than seventeen half-dressed fashionable ladies, my father's rule comes to me with great force and significance; it is this:-" Whenever you have a load of hay fit to go into the barn, put it in without delay. He seldom forgot to add—"Get it ready as soon as possible." By shaking out hay and turning it, you may make it two or three hours or a whole day sooner than if you omit to turn it, or leave it to make in the swath, as you can do in good weather when the hay is light. If I was degree certain elements that are material to its | sure of the weather, I would prefer to have hay raise a crop that demands different elements but of the uncertainties the weather beats them all, and therefore prudence dictates, especially when the skies are in a rainy mood, to hurry up liberal dressing of manure, or even tile draining. the hay and get it in.

Hay that has had three hours of hot sun should never be left spread out upon the ground over night. but should be raked with a horse rake. (I prefer the wheel-rake.) and put into cocks, unless you are willing to take upon yourselves all the risks of leaving it in the winrow over night. If you leave it in the winrow, you may turn the winrows, without spreading them, about 10 o'clock the next day, and they will generally be fit to draw in during the afternoon if the weather proves good; and in this way you save labor and make your hay very cheap, always provided that you have good weather.

But however you make your hay, the rule I would insist upon is, (and I even hope for grace to practice it myself,) to draw in every load of hay as soon as it is fully ready. I know well the inducements to delay, as, for instance, in the case of my hay that now stands, or lies, or half way between, taking the rain, tumbled together or tumbled round in a half frenzy. When we saw all of a sudden that it was going to rain, we thought that as there was but four or five loads fit to go in, and the weather looked promising in the morning, and we were to draw in the afternoon with three teams, we could make one job, and get up all together; and "there it is"as Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts-but if anybody can get any comfort out of it, I can't. It will take twice as long to shake it out and dry it as it would have taken to put it in the barn, and then it has depreciated at least two or three dollars on each load by getting wet-for no hay can get wet after being cured, without destroying from one-fourth to one-half of its value. So, "hurry up your cakes, boys;" make hay while the sun shines, and smack it in the first chance

Secondly, your haying, when you read this, ought to be all finished up, but it isn't. Do me the favor to remember that, with the exception of some tall grass, in wet cold land, grass that has stood till the first of Argust, has lost in value more than would have pad the whole cost of cutting and securing it wo or three weeks earlier, when it ought to have been cut. So be prompt and finish up wittout delay, pay what you will for help.

The rule to draw in every load of hay as soon as it is fairly ready, (and f you have a shed or scaffold to spread it in, it s ready as soon as it is wilted,) will also apply to ill kinds of fodder and all kinds of grain. There are yet great quantities of oats, beans, bukwheat, corn fodder, &c., &c., to be secured. Now if, in view of the uncertainties of human Me, and above all, the uncertain times when it will rain, you adopt the rule to drop everything and "draw" as soon as you get a chance, you willsave the self-reproach, "I might have got this in resterday or this morning, in good order, if I lad not foolishly put it Draw, gentlemen, draw is the word. Draw takes precedence; when you get a thing dry, think of nothing but draw. - H. T. B.

FARM NOTES.

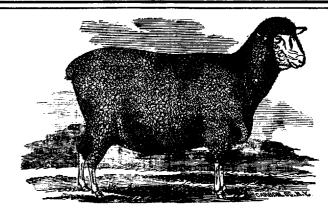
"A chiel's amang ye takin notes An faith he'll prent 'em."

FARMERS (and I am one of them,) pay too little attention to supplying their tables with plenty of summer fruits and vegetables. Just now they will feel the want of them. The cherry crop has failed, and the good old-fashioned current, that used to stand by us all summer, has succumbed to the fue, the wer unless previous forethought has stocked the garden with seasonable small fruits and vegetables, living will be pretty dry.

The black-cap raspberry is one of the easiest fruits to grow and healthiest to eat; and it laps nicely on to the retiring strawberry and holds good till blackberries come. The sets should be put out in the spring, and the next year, like the strawberry, they will bear a crop. Don't try to transplant old bushes -- as a neighbor of mine once did - thinking to pick their fruit the same year. He failed that year, and forever on those bushes. Tree truits are not so certain as berries. There need be no failure on strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, and they will supply the table all summer. But the cherries may rot in a day, the curculio will sting the plums, and the peaches may fail altogther. In the time we feel the lack of these luxuries it is well to resolve that next year we will have them. Strawberries planted now, with a great deal of care, will bear some fruit next year.

A good season is better for the farmer than a I was about to write better than thorough tillage. But while a good season will make a fair crop on poor land even, neglect in tillage may let the weeds choke it, and at least lay the foundation of much future trouble. The weather of this season has been very favorable compared with that of last year. A fine spring gave us time to get our crops in early and in order, and timely rains have brought them to a rich yield. I remember, last year, a certain lot of oats. The constant rain kept it from being sown till the last days of May, and the long drouth of summer headed them out very thort. The yield was ten bushels per acre. The ground was considered too poor for wheat, and this spring it was again sown to cats and seeded, and now, owing to the favorable season, the teld promises to be three or four times as great. How much manure would it take to accomplish such results?

I have just found a spet of Quack Grass on the farm - the first and only piece there is on it. It infests some of the neighboring farms, but I can think of no way by which a spot should be planted by itself, far from any other, unless the birds brought the seeks. But the question now is how to kill it. It wont do to plow and drag it with the rest of the field, for that will scatter the roots over a greater extent, and every joint will grow. I think I shall cover it deep with old straw, and let it le a year. A neighbor exterminated a patch in that way, and there is certainly less risk and trouble with it than to endeavor to hoe it out. Did any one ever know of this grass being exterminated after it got plenty in the land. It is worse to get rid of than the Canada thistle, but as it may be of some use as a grass, it may, perhaps, be better walls; and later he reared the comfortable you get - no waiting for a convenient season. I tolerated.



OLD STYLE INFANTADO EWE, DRAWN FROM LIFE.

Sheep Kusbandry

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, IL. D.

THE TERMS PAULAR AND INFANTADO.

[FIRST PAPER.]

MR. E. W. GAULT of Lockport, N. Y., asks us our authority for applying the above names to families of American Merinos; and he propounds various other inquiries on the same subject, which will find their answer in what follows:

Mr. R. Smith, Chicago, Ill., asked us, some weeks since. "what is the necessity or propriety" of those designations, "provided we li tili tiro sesta American Merinos?"

"SENTINEL," Middlebury, Vt., says, "Why not name each flock after its breeder, and thus let every man have his due, as Rich Sheep, Robinson Sheep, Atwood Sheep, Hammond Sheep, &c., &c.?"

Before answering any of these questions, let us make some preliminary remarks and explanations. 1. We do not regard the names at the head of this article, in themselves considered, as of the least possible importance. The sheep thus designated would be just as valuable if they were called Pequods and Pottawatomies. 2. We go a step further. We do not regard the fact of their being descended from the particular Spanish families above named, as a matter of any importance. They would be worth as much and would sell for as much if descended from any other of a dozen different Spanish cabanas. We call them, then, by those names, simply because we believe they are descended from sheep of the cabanas or families bearing those names, as we call one sheep a South-Down and another a Hampshire-Down, because sprung from South-Down or Hampshire-Down progenitors.

We have never been able to learn that the Spaniards themselves, in the palmy days of their sheep, attached very different values to a number of their leading cabanas, or acknowledged the superiority of any one over several others. True, they bred them separately—but this was because they believed that a strict adherence to family blood and type was the best mode of preserving excellence, and they were satisfied with what they had.

Nor have the ablest European investigators and writers on the subject, so far as we know, come to different conclusions. Our own Livingston, a very thorough and accurate investigator, when describing the best Transhumantes, or migratory flocks of Spain, never drops a hint that a Paular is esteemed there, or elsewhere, any more valuable than a Negretti, or an Infantado than a Gaudeloupe. Col. HUMPHREYS, who resided for some time in Spain, and whose interest in a race of sheep which he considered it one of the proudest acts of his life to introduce into his native country, would have led him, one would think, to pick up the Spanish ideas of the relative excellence of the different cabanas, does not, so far as we can discover from his published writings and from a number of his private letters on the subject of his sheep, ever even mention one of those cabanas! Mr. Jarvis, who imported sheep from a number of the best Spanish flocks, declared that "he thought there was so little difference that he concluded to mix them all together;" and again, speaking of the pedigrees of Col. HUMPHREES' sheep, he said : -I never could learn out of what flock these sheep were obtained, but they unquestionably were pure blood Transhumantes, which is the only fact of importance worth knowing. *

*See his letter to L. A. Morrell, American Shepherd, pp. 890, 891.

The inclination manifested, long after the period of the importion of Spanish sheep into the United States, to magnify the relative importance of particular cabanas, grew out of extraneous circumstances. The Saxon sheep began to be imported in 1824. They soon became the rage. Nine-tenths, if not nineteentwentieths of all the Spanish Merino flocks in the country were crossed with them. The Saxons held an undisputed supremacy until about 1885. Then a few persons began to advocate the restoration of the "old-fashioned Merinos," as those were at that time called which were descended directly from sheep imported from Spain.

This restoration, if not complete, was rapidly progressing in 1840. In that year French Merinos were first introduced into this country. They round many warm admirers, and their praises were loudly sounded. They found a decided and most able advocate in the editor of a prominent Agricultural journal, the American Agriculturist. Mr. ALLEN honestly believing that the French were superior to the American Merinos, and that the latter could show no pedigrees, opened his columns to attacks on them. Mr. JEWETT, Mr. AVERY and others, who had asserted the purity of blood of their American Merino sheep, were handled "without gloves or mittens." When the former individual further claimed pure Paular blood, it provoked a storm of contradiction and ridicule.

The writer of this was drawn into this controversy as a defender of the American sheep, by writing an article on Paulars, at the request of LUTHER TUCKER, Esq., editor of the (Albany) Cultivator. That gentleman had a cut of Mr. JEWETT'S ram "Fortune," which he wished to publish, and he asked us to give some account of this family of sheep, and of this particular ram, to accompany such publication. The article appeared in the C Ittwaten Te 1844, p. 25. In it we said:

"It is often asserted that there are no pure Paulars now in the U. States. Individually I consider this a matter of the least possible importance. There are sheep which no one will deny are pure Merinos, that are mainly descended from the Paular stock, and which are in every point of view superior to the original Panlars. If they are not Paulars, they are an improvement on Paulars." We subsequently added :-For the satisfaction of those who esteem the Paular pedigree, as the lawyers say, a sine qua non, I perhaps should state that there are pure Paulars in the United States, in the hands of various individuals. How is this known? How are the pedigrees of our cattle known? Have we anything to show for it but the assertions of honorable and veracious men? How is the pedigree of a Durham bull or cow placed in the English Herd Book? Is it not done on the assertion of the breeder," &c.

The assailants of the American sheep sedulousy confined the issue to "pure Paulars." It narrowed the means of defence, and it called for more proof. It compelled the friends of those sheep not only to prove them pure blood Merinos, but pure blood Merinos of a single family, when it was well known that in a great majority of cases those families had been mixed by American breeders.

A tart public and private correspondence ensued between the writer of this and Mr. ALLEN, in 1844. In the October number of the American Agriculturist, the latter sharply catechised Mr. JEWETT and Mr. RANDALL. The following is one of the questions which he addressed to us: - "We also request Mr. RAN-DALL to inform us where the 'pure Paulars in the United States, in the hands of various indidividuals,' are to be found, of which he speaks at page 25 of the Cultivator for 1844, as we greatly desire the 'satisfaction' of looking at and inspecting them."

This drew out from us the publication of a

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

chain of documentary testimony intended to prove the above facts - that there were pure Paulars in the United States, and that they were in the hands of various individuals, or, in other words, that there were a very considerable number of them. This testimony was published in the Agriculturist and Cultivator in December, 1844. The editor of the former dropped the controversy so far as we were concerned, and soon dropped it entirely. With the characteristic generosity of a frank, bold man who found that he had been in error, he offered, in a letter now before us, to strike out our name in future editions of the Agriculturist, in those passages where one of his correspondents had reflected on us in an offensive manner.

The pedigrees then published were accepted by the public as entirely satisfactory, in proving all we claimed to prove; and we do not remember to have seen a doubt expressed that they established the existence of pure Paular blood in the United States, until twenty years afterward!

Yet even on the occasion of offering these proofs, we again, in our prefatory remarks, expressed our contempt for the special importance attached to the name of one of the Spanish cabanas. We said:

"I make this explanation, not because I have any doubts as to the fact involved [the existence of pure Paulars in the United States,] or my ability to prove that fact, but because having repeatedly expressed my disregard publicly and privately, for what I consider the fictitious importance attached to the Paular name and having so repeatedly laughed at both the pros and the cons in what may be styled the 'Paular War,' I have no ambition now to be suddenly elevated to the rank of a leader or champion, in either of the belligerent forces; in other words, I would not constitute myself, or be constituted by others, one of the principal parties to a dispute which I regard as of little importance."

And from that day to this we have never expressed any contrary opinion. But it is not wonderful, perhaps, that a somewhat different impression should have been left on the public mind in regard to the importance of the Paular name by the controversy. It seemed, on paper, to be tae central point of the controversy. It was the direct issue taken between the parties. The assailants of the American sheep expatiated glowingly on the excellencies of the Spanish Paulars for the purpose of establishing as strong a contrast as possible with what they claimed to be characteristics of the alleged American Paulars. The other side took no pains to darken these pictures—but earnestly and steadily strove to appropriate the name. Ostensibly, then, the battle took place for the shadow instead of the substance - and it is not very wonderful that "many persons confounded them. And it is proverbial of new beginners, and of what may be termed the narrow-guage men of every degree of experience, that they perpetually incline to the mistake of running after names instead of things.

But it is amusing that, after our own repeated protests on the subject, and after a twenty years' lull in the "Pauler War," that war should not only be renewed, but that we should be compelled again to play the part of defendant, or else submit to be constantly catechised and have it asserted that we cannot make good our assertions on the subject in Fine Wool Husbandry and the Practical Shepherd! Well, we will try once more to dispose of the question (in our next number,) and we shall then hope to be excused from paying further attention to it.

We trust that no person will mistake the bearing of the preceding remarks on questions of blood and pedigree. We are a thorough believer in both. We believe that our American Merinos owe their excellence, and their capacity for rapid improvement, to their pure blood. Mongrels, whatever their individual excellencies, are always "spitting back." Nothing which is established and reliable can be hid from them, without long, long years of cultivation and selection. Again, we believe if we have representations of distinct Spanish cabanas among us, it is well to know and act on the fact. They are of separate and long unrelated strains of blood, and have been bred to exhibit far unal Spanish flocks from which they are de-'scended. These different qualities fit them for different situations and circumstances. For this reason, if for no other, they should be kept carefully separate in the hands of an extensive class of breeders. And as long as they are kept separate, there will be fresh blood for a crop, without going out of the breed, for all who prove unsuccessful in a course of in-and-in breeding.

For these reasons, their separate pedigrees are highly valuable. It is a very important fact to breeders that they can be traced to separate and to single cabanas. But it does not, now, make a straw's difference which of those cabanas they are traced to. One name would be as good as another, provided it came as near the truth.

* American Agriculturist, Jan. 1844, p. 367.

DISEASE OF LAMBS.

J. L. BINGHAM, Ellsworth, Ohio, describes disease among the lambs of his own and other flocks in his vicinity. He says it attacks the fattest lambs of the flock from two to four weeks old. "The symptoms are various. Some become blind and wander about, picking at the grass but not eating; and they soon die. Some are very stiff in their shoulders; others seem unable to stand from weakness, suffer severe pain, sometimes accompanied with spasms. I visit the flock every few hours, sometimes finding lambs dead that appeared well at my previous visit." On opening the stomach after death. "a ball of wool from the size of a child's marble to that of a walnut, is found in the lower part of it entirely obstructing the passage from the stomach to the intestines, which are void of all excrements and filled very full with wind." "A further examination shows the membrane around the heart to be filled very full of yellowish water."

We have never witnessed any disease, or analogous disease, to the rapid and fatal one here described. Some of the symptoms remind us of rhenmatism, and rhenmatism in the human subject is not unfrequently followed by pericarditis, indicated above by the unusual effusion of yellow fluid between the pericardium and the heart, and it would not be extraordinary if perversion of vision was an accompanying symptom. But we should expect in pericarditis a breathing so labored that it would attract notice; and we should not expect these maladies, or phases of malady, so suddenly to destroy life. A ball of wood so firmly pressed over or into the opening of the duodenum as entirely to obstruct the passage between the stomach and the intestines might produce an inflammation of the parts which would result in death; but the autopsy should disclose traces of this inflammation — and here, too, the transition from apparent health to death could scarcely, it would seem, be so sudden. The inflammation would be accompanied by severe pain, but we should not look for spasms. We have lying before us some balls or bunches of wool from the stomach of a lamb which was supposed to die from their effects. They constitute a light, soft, elastic substance, not very well calculated, apparently, when immersed in the fluids of the stomach, to produce so sudden and fatal an inflammation of its lining membranes. That they produce death by a mechanical obstruction of the duodenum we cannot credit. We have never opened the stomach of a lamb containing these bails of wool, and may be mistaken as to their effects, but we cannot help suspecting that their importance, either as causes or effects of disease, is much exaggerated. Until we have better proof, we shall, indeed, be indisposed to rank them among the formerand even as consequences of disease, we cannot, from our present knowledge, discover why they should produce the dangerous consequences attributed to them. We are curious to know whether they are not sometimes found in the stomachs of healthy lambs.

The symptoms mentioned by our correspondent would somewhat remind us of cerebro spinal meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow, were we aware that this terrible disease in the human family ever extended to brutes. A post mortem examination would exhibit distinct indications of that malady to any well skilled physician. But we have never heard of it in sheep, and the symptoms above are not fully and minutely enough described to enable us even to suspect its presence with any confidence.

Whatever the malady, it is the duty of the flock-master to examine and note aR of its symptoms and to look about keenly to ascertain whether it can be traced to any apparent cause, or whether its appearance coincided with any peculiar circumstances. Were the dams of the diseased lambs in perfect health? Had they good, healthy food and water and no other-and abundance of salt? Had they been kept in dry, well ventilated and roomy stables? Was the appearance of the disease coincident with the flock being turned out of their stables and a dry, littered yard, on pastures where the lambs would lie over night on the damp ground? Was the pasture dry, sound land? Had anything unusual occurred in respect to the sheep in any particular whatever?

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

Samples of Wool, Weight of Fleeces.-M. D. & D. D. CARR, Pinckney, Livingston Co., Mich., send us a number of samples. They write that their "flock has been bred from the Paular or Robinson stock, bought direct from Mr. Robinson in 1859, by Dr. J. R. GOODRICE, of whom they purchased the following year." They "have bred from that stock until the past year, except one cross with an Atwood ram." They are now using a ram whose pedigree they do not state. In 1864 they "sheared 2,559 lbs. of wool from 842 sheep—an average of 716 lbs. Forty of the heat greater points of divergence than did the origi- ewes produced 442 lbs. - averaging a fraction over 11 lbs. They "sold their wool last ye The six samples from ewes are excellent specimens of delaine wool, averaging say 3 inches long. Quality and style medium; yolk abundant and yellow, with middling dark end; end in points like most wool of that length. Three teg samples not numbered. Two of them inferior to preceding in style, and but one as long in proportion to age. Judging from these samples, the present ram will not improve the flock.

WILLIAM BEEBE, Beacon Farm, near Northport. Suffolk Co., N. Y., sends us a dozen samples from flock, composed of sheep which we sold to him, and their descendants. The samples (taken from shorn fleeces) average about 21/2 inches long, and ' "though we say it ourselves who ought not to say it," they are of superior style and quality. Mr. Beese writes that all the fleeces were well washed, tags clipped off, as d tied with fine thread cord not weighing half an ounce per head." One hundred ewes averaged 7 lbs. The whole averaged 6% lbs. each. The 2 year old rams vielded from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs.

JOEL W. HARDY, East Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. Three samples from rams one, two and three years old. First and second were three inches long; third two and three-fourths inches long. First (teg wool) good style and quality, yolk palish and medium in amount: second harsher and drier to the feel; third more like first, but not soft enough. Weight of teg's fleece, 14 lbs. 2 ozs.; of two year old, (fleece 11 mo. and 10 days old,) 17 lbs. 1 oz.; of three year old, 19 lbs. 12 ozs.

W. H. Morse, Beloit, Wis., gives us the following facts in regard to the Merino flock of H. & A. F. Morse of that place. The flock was brought from Vt. in 1860. Two of the rams remain, and these and 19 of different ages raised from them, produced 196 lbs., or an average of 14 lbs. of wool. They are not an assorted lot, but include all in the flock. They have 180 ewes that averaged 7% lbs. They raised lambs. Age of fleeces 12½ months.

Is Crossing with Merino Rams Profitable !-J. JFFERS, Darien, Walworth Co., Wis., writes us that he was formerly strongly prejudiced against crossing with the Spanish or American Merino. His "flock

formerly was a mixture enative and French Merino, these three hundred merchants and men of busiyielding from 4 to 5 lbs. cwool per head, wool of second quality, and the shes hard keepers. The yearlings usually sheared abut 4% lbs. per head He was induced in the fallsf '62 to purchase a Merino ram for which he paid \$7 He was the first sheep of the kind brought into ie place. Neighbors shook their heads-said he watoo small-they couldn't see the money. A prominet wool grower could find nothing extra about himbut the rings in his horns!" Mr. JEFFERS was rather sint-hearted himself. So he tried him to only half h ewes. "The lambs came strong and hardy. A mated difference between them and the others could be sen as they grew up, in compactness of form, thicknes of pelt, and especially in the covering on the belies and legs. All the lambs were kept together until shearing. Those from the Spanish or American Merino ram produced from 1 to 3 lbs. more of wool per head than the others. They wintered better." So mr correspondent, the next fall, purchased a ram brought from Vt., and some ewes -the ram being from the flock of A. J. WOOSTER. He has shorn this ram's int lambs this season. lightest gave 6 lbs., the heaviest 10% lbs. of washed wool -the average bein; 7% lbs. The ram gave 18% lbs. Quite a number of his yearling ewes gave 9 lbs. and upwards." Mr. J. forwards samples. The wool of the Wooster ram is lightness long, fair quality and style, and if the sample of from the washed fleece, must have been prettyhervily charged with pale yellow yolk. The teg samples are about 2% inches long, one 81/2 inches; quality fair medium; considerable yellowish yolk.

The case of Mr. JEFFERS is but one among thousands. Crossed with active or mongrel sheep of light or ordinary fleece, a goot and pure-blood Merino ram will usually add from 50 to 100 per cent to weight of fleece in the offspring. If the dams have long, coarse wool, and the ram is from a long wooled stock of Me rinos, the first cross frequently produces an admirable sheep for delaine woolof medium fineness—which has become an extremely salable article. There is not probably a breed of shep in the world which would not receive a decided accession to its weight of Assce by the first cross between its wes and a prime, pure-blood, and heavy fleeced American Merino ram. We are willing to be held resposible for the accuracy of this opinion.

Communications, Etc.

PORK MAKING IN THE WEST.

EDS. RURAL NEW-TORKER: -- In the RURAL of July 15th, I notice an inquiry from a Young Man of Ripon, Wis., in regard to raising and fattening pork in the West, asking whether it can be made profitable on a large scale; also, what circumstances govern most the probable success of such an exterprise. Having for some years been engaged in raising and fattening pork, and endeavoring to gather information on the above subject, for one I am ready to answer that it will pay well if properly conducted. Every Western man knows from observation that those amongst us who have fattened pork for the past ten years have made it pay well, and the more extensive they have made the business the more successful they have been. But few, however, have engaged in it as our Ripon friend proposes, jet I can cod no good reason why one or even two hundred hogs cannot be made equally as profitable as a smaller number, if properly conducted with suitable circumstances and conveniences.

In the winter of 1864 I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of WM. W. FIELD of Grant Co., Wis. He was then Speaker of the Assembly, but when at home a live farmer. Speaker FIELD the summer previous had fattened 105 hogs, but not having conveniences to raise his own pigs, he was then obliged to buy shoats when about twelve months old, which he found no trouble in doing in the bordering counties of Iows. In feeding, Mr. F. had adopted the Indiana style-fencing off a part of the corn field and letting the hogs help themselves. This course he had followed for two years, and gave, as his opinion, that it was much the best when a large number were to be fed, for the following reasons: First - Saving in time, as one man with a pair of oxen would move the fence in half a day so as to enclose sufficient for one week's feed. Second-Land managed in this way improved each year, and as to waste of corn, he considered it but very little more than the old way of feeding. So sanguine was Mr. FIELD of the superiority of the Hoosier mode, that he declared that if his corn could be picked and fed out to his hogs gratuitously, he would not have it done. The hogs were commenced turning to the corn as soon as it was fit to roast. It took, to fatten fit for market the 105 hogs, thirty acres of corn, which when sold brought over and above first cost about \$700. So well pleased was he with his two year's experience, that he intended to fatten not less than two hundred the following season.

As to what circumstances govern the probable success of such an undertaking, all I consider necessary are these: First - The proper breed of hogs, such as fatter when properly fed; not prairie racers that the more you feed the more and faster they run and squeal. After two years trial I have found the Chester Co. Whites the hog for me. Second - Your land must be well adapted to corn, raising good crops without much manual labor; and lastly, you must be in possession of a fair share of common sense, which must be reduced to practice in attending to your business in planting your corn in proper season, preparing the land right for the seed, &c. Proper attention to the porkers is also equally necessary—seeing that they are properly and regularly fed and cared for. If the young man of Ripon is in possession of the above, he is all right on the hog question, and I have no doubt will succeed if he engages in that business. Darien, Walworth Co., Wis., 1865. J. JEFFERS.

COMMERCIAL MEN IN CONVENTION.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- Why should not the farmers know what the merchants are doing? So I came here to knew, and am sitting by a desk in the corner of this Hall, looking out on

ness, met from Novia Scotia to St. Louis, and from all leading cities between. Able men after their kind, keen and quick, or solid and selfpossessed. The Hall, on the fourth floor of the Detroit Board of Trade Building," is adorned with flags of America and England, with fit mottoes on the walls, and a tasteful painting behind the platform representing Freedom, Commerce, and Industry. I look out from my window on the blue waters of the beautiful river close by, the steamers and vessels passing and at rest, and the pleasant Canadian shore opposite.

The organization, mode of voting, &c., is adjusted after some difficulty. The question of means of transit eastward for the increasing products of the West has called out able speeches. A resolve in favor of building a Niagara Ship Canal around the Falls, on our side, has passed; and the still further enlargement of the Eric Canal has been ably discussed. Mr. LITTLE JOHN of Oswego, said "all the present modes of transit were inadequate to move western produce to the seaboard." Doubtless true, and the increase of this produce will press on any enlargement, or fill any new channel that may be made. Such being the case, it would be well if the Northwest could build up manufactories to use some part of her extra produce at home, and even then her surplus would be large.

There was a committee chosen, too, on "Ag riculture and Manufacturers," embracing some of the best men in the Convention, and resolves passed in favor of the duty of Government to foster home industry, and thus augment national wealth and well-being, and gain indispensable choosing of this committee, as a recognition of of producers of raw materials and commodities, of which the merchant is the carrier and exchanger. Manufactures are here, and take part; at some future Convention I hope Farmer's Clubs will send their delegates, and thus these meetings will be "Board of Trade and Industry," with broader views and clearer perceptions of the real unity of interest between all departments of labor and skill.

The Reciprocity Treaty is just up, and will call out much earnest debate. The Canadians are here ably represented, and are already presenting their views. But the daily press will give details. This is but a glance at this first National Convention, and a looking forward to the meeting of a "National Convention of Boards of Trade and Industry" which will be of still wider benefit, and more vital interest and value.

"Board of Trade Hall," Detroit, Mich., July 13.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

One day, while enjoying the shade of an apple tree in barvest time, quite a commotion was observed among a cluster of hens and chickons. The old ones sounded an alarm and started for a hedge of briars with their broods. Anon a hawk swooped down, and after considerable delay rose with a chicken in his claws. Efforts were made to make him relinquish his prey, which was still alive, but they were unavailing. The hawk rose spirally above the trees, but instead of bearing away for the forest when clear of the orchard, he kept on circling upward till ne became but a speck against the sky. Then the descent commenced, slowly at first, but increasing in velocity as he neared the ground till he came thump upon it. As he struck the earth the mystery of his movements was explained. While the hawk was catching the chicken among the briars, a weasel had made a lodgment under his wing and had been carried aloft as a consequence.

To make the voyage both profitable and agreeable, the weasel commenced making an incision in the hawk's body near to and partially under the wing. So persistently and with such expedition was the work performed, that, when the hawk reached the ground he was unable to rise again, and became | able reputation. Mr. C. was 63 years of age. an easy trophy to a small club, with which his life and sufferings were terminated. The weasel, satisfied with his ærial journey and the fluid extracted from the body of the hawk, darted away the moment a landing was made, and was lost to view among the brambles from which he emerged to assault the chicken stealer. The weasel is a deadly enemy to rats and mice, and will soon clear a barn or stack of these pests. So far he is an excellent ally to the farmer, but the trouble is, that the weasel, like some other animals, likes variety, hence occasionally assaults a fowl to gratify this propensity to change. - H. B.

CATTLE IN THE HIGHWAY,

EDS. KURAL NEW-YORKER:-I see in your valuable paper of May 18th a note headed "Advice Wanted - Cattle in Highway," over the signature of ROMULUS.

I would say to ROMULUS that I take it for granted the laws of New York and Wisconsin are similar in regard to highways and fencing. In both States every farmer owns the land in the highway; but he is under no obligation to fence along the highway - the law is silent on that subject, although it is very particular in regard to line fences. Every farmer owns whatever grows on his land in the highway, as much as on any part of the farm, and no man has any right to take it except for the benefit of the highway.

Now my advice to Romulus is, to prosecute the man that lets his cattle trespass on his produce in the highway, until he learns your rights and will let you have them. But in Wi-consin I would say, take up his cattle as estrays, and keep them until he pays the damages, (following the estray law.) It is every man's business to fence or take care of his own cattle, except where fields join. A FARMER. Hudson, Wis., 1865

Rural Notes and Items.

A GREAT CHEESE SHOW AT THE STATE FAIR. - We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of one of the finest public exhibitions of Cheese ever made in any country, at the next Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society. Some of the leading enterprising dairymen of Oneida and adjoining counties have resolved that their interest shall not fail of being represented in a manner suitable to its importance. A thousand cheese are to be shown. The Executive Board, anxious to aid the manufacturers in their laudable exertions, will place at their disposal either a large tent or a suitable building. We apprehend one of the most attractive features of the coming show will be the Cheese-Makers' Hall. When the Society held its first Fair at Utica, in 1845, the largest exhibition of cheese ever made before or since was then shown. We believe the number exhibited was about 200 -something over 20,000 lbs.

- We hear that the preparations for the coming Fair are progressing finely. The indications in all directions are favarable for one of the grandest exhibitions which has ever yet been made.

DEATH OF JUDGE CARROLL.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Hon. CHARLES H. CAR-ROLL, which occurred at his residence, "The Hermitage," in the town of Groveland, Livingston county, on Saturday the 22d inst., after an illness of several months. Judge Carsoll was a relative of the famous 'CHARLES CARBOLL of Carrollton," and has been a rominent man in Western New York for many years -locating in this section as early as 1815. Mr. C. was a man of great influence and popularity—was at one time Judge of Livingston county, subsequently State Senator and Member of Congress, and held many other positions of honor and responsibility, but most of his life was devoted to the pursuit of Agriculture means to save financial trouble. I like the and the care of a large estate. He was widely known as both a friend and promoter of Rural Improvement. the great industrial interests composed as it is and thousands will sincerely mourn his decease. Judge CARBOLL was over 70 years of age at the time of his death, and had been a citizen of Western New York for half a century.

> ABOUT GOING SOUTH TO SETTLE.-Much has been written of the benefit to the country of the emigration of Northern men to the South, thus introducing northern enterprise and ideas. May there not be something practical with reference to this matter? I believe there s no other part of the South so well adapted to the habits and feelings of men from this State as the Shenandoah Valley. To have congenial society it would be desirable to have a number of families go together. Are there not a dozen or more persons in Western New York who would wish to settle in this way? I intend to go to Virginia to look for a place within two months, and I would be pleased to have others go with me who might wish to do so, and I would endeavor, before or afterwards, to answer any inquiries addressed to me. Meantime, are there not some of your readers who can communicate something of interest and value with reference to Virginia?—Lays N. Beebe, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

THE CEOPS IN CONNECTICUT,-Under date of South Windsor, Conn., July 20, Mr. W. H. White writes to the RUBAL:-" Wheat and rye are harvested, and a good crop is realized. Having is being pressed as fast as the weather will admit of. Wet and cloudy weather hinders considerably. Corn, potatoes, tobacco, &c., are coming on finely. Tobacco as a general thing in this town is looking well, and quite forward. Some pieces the plants will average from twenty to twentyfour inches in height. New potatoes retail in market at about 40 cts. per peck; butter 38 and 40 cts. per lb. There will be but few apples and those poor: they fall from the trees very badly. Grapes will be abundant from present prospects, they are quite forward. I omitted to say above that the hay crop is large, a few pieces only that were injured by the extreme drouth of last season excepted."

DEATH OF CHARLES F. CROSMAN. - We are surprised nd pained to learn that CHARLES F. CROSMAN died at his residence in Brighton, near this city, on Saturday last. Mr. C. was well known to many of our readers as a seedsman, seed grower and market gardener. In early life he was a member of the Shaker Society at New Lebanon, but settled in this vicinity nearly thirty years ago, and has most of the time since been extensively engaged in business connected with agriculture and horticulture. At one time Mr. C. was one of the publishers of the Genesee Farmer, and subsequently devoted his chief attention to the seed and vegetable business, in which he acquired an envi-

OUR NEXT STATE FAIR, as most Rural readers are already advised, is to be held at Utica, Sept. 12-15. Utica is a smart city, and in the person of Hon. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, has got a live Mayor, if we are to judge from what is being done in regard to the coming State Fair. And from what we learn the people seem disposed to second all the motions of the said Mayor concerning the Fair aforesaid. We reckon strangers will not have to speak in advance for a chance to sleep on front door steps.

THE WESTERN RURAL,-This live member of the Rural Family has been considerably enlarged, and appears to be prospering finely. We again wish it the success it merits, and that is not small. Published by H. N. F. LEWIS, Detroit-\$2 50 per annum,

THE FARMER AND MIREOR.—The late "Dollar Mirror and N. H. Journal of Agriculture," of Manshester N. H., comes to us under the title of Farmer and Mirror, with a new and showy vignette heading, and its borders greatly enlarged. It is now as large as any of the Boston agricultural weeklies, and devotes the first of its four eight column pages to Rural Affairs. JOHN B. CLARKE is the Editor; terms, \$1.50.

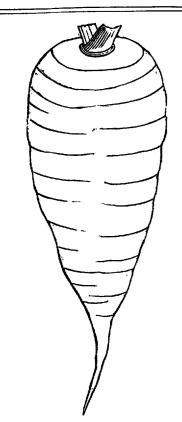
STUMP MACHINES WANTED.—We are in search of information in regard to stump machines. " which to know whose is the best, and where they are manufactured. We are desirous of getting a good machine here—one that will do good work, and at as reasonable fluores as possible. Can you inform us where Crawforn's Stump and Rock Extractor and Elevator is manufactured?—and who owns this part of the territory? Please give us what information you can on the subject.—BOYD & HILL, Levision, III.

Being anable to answer the above questions definitely, we request those posted or interested to reply, either by letter to Messrs. B. & H., or thro' the RUBAL. Those having good stump machines for sale ought to advertise in this and other agricultural journals.

A Young Woman in Henry Co., Mo., not yet sixteen is cultivating sixteen acres of corn this season. She does all the work herself, including plowing and hoeing. She has undertaken this masculine job to obtain money to educate herself.

MOORE'S RURLL NEW-YORKER.

HORTIGULTURAL.



TUBEROUS CHERVIL.

This root is attracting considerable attention in Europe as a substitute for the potato. The root is of the size and form shown in the engraving, said to be in flavor somewhat between a good potato and the chestnut.

The seed should be sown in September in rows like carrots, and will be fit to dig the following June and July. This is worthy of trial on a small scale.

HEALTHFULNESS OF SUMMER FRUITS.

THE summer fruits are our natural life preservers during the heat of the summer season. We doubt whether there is a better medicine extant for a well person to take than what Nature here provides for her subjects. In all bilious diseases - as fevers - no better preventive exists than our delicious summer fruits, the strawberry, the raspberry, the gooseberry, the current,-to say nothing of the later and more prominent fruits of the garden and orchard.

The remark is often made that berries and fruits are cooling. Hence their natural tendency to prevent and allay fever. The acids of the fruit promote the separation of the bile from the blood, thus rendering the blood pure. Drinks containing acids are always considered healthful during hot weather. Probably no better drink is made than lemonade -- ice-cold and not too sweet. Too much sugar nutralizes its acid properties; the same is true in regard to its use with berries and fruits.

Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, and lots of others that are as delicious as they are healthful, when fresh and ripe, and eaten in their natural state, right from the vines and bushes, seldom or never do us harm, however many we may choose to eat. We think them worth a dozen doctors when we are well. When we are sick then, of course, we trust our physician. L W. SANBORN. Lyndon, Vt.

The above was received and should have been published some weeks ago, but "better late than never," so we give it now.

RHUBARB: WINE.

In a late RURAL I saw an inquiry from Rockville, Indiana, in reference to making Rhubarl Wine. If you will allow me a little space in your columns I will try to answer the inquiry and make a few statements in defence of that much abused plant.

In gathering the stalks they should be cut about three-fourths of an inch from the ground. The leaves should be cut off so that none should be left on the stalk. A common case knife is the best instrument for cutting them. Grind the stalks and express the juice, the same as for making apples into cider. (The stalks of the Myatt plant, if cut in season, are 93-100 juice.) Then mix equal parts of juice and rain water; common well water will do if boiled and suffered to remain until it gets cold before mixing. To a gallon of this mixture add three pounds of good brown sugar. The better the flavor the better will be the wine. Mix it well.

After mixing put it in either new whiskey, rum or brandy barrels, but not in cider, gin, musty, or vinegar barrels. Leave the bung out of the barrel until done working, observing to fill up the barrel every day with some of the same. Then have your casks set up on blocks so as not to disturb them. Put into each cask of 40 gallons three ounces of American isingglass, such as is used for cooking purposes. Bung the barrels up tight. Let them remain about six weeks perfectly quiet. Then on some clear, sunshiny day, rack off your wine, rinse your barrels, put it back into them, and if your cellar is not too damp, in the course of a year you will have a beautiful wine resembling the imported Sherry.

I will further add in reference to the Myatt pie plant, that it differs as much from the common plant as the Newtown pippin differs from the common apple. The points of difference are these:-1. It is more juicy. 2. It has a richer and more delicious flavor. 3. The stalk is less stringy and more tender. 4. It remains per-

fectly tender until late in the fall. 5. It is not | white, shaded with gren at the top where exso trashy, has more substance. 6. It makes a pie and sauce as much superior to the common pie plant, as nice grafted fruit is superior to ordinary common fruit.

The Myatt plant, if set on good ground, and other things are favorable, will yield from one to two gallons of wine to a hill. One gentleman last fall, in this vicinity, expressed from once cutting 61 gallons of juice from 48 hills, which, with the addition of sugar and water, would make about 150 gallons of wine. Another made from 101 hills, once cutting, 337 gallons of wine, which he has been selling for \$2,25 per gallon. These we regard as extraordinary yields. At 31/4 feet apart each way, little more than 3,000 hills can be set upon an acre.

Much has been written against this wine, and many have declared it a humbug. The causes of these prejudices, I think, are these:-1. The wine has been very imperfectly made. 2. It has often been put in unsuitable casks. 3. While fermenting it has been neglected. 4. In making it very inferior sugar has been used. 5. It has not been properly settled or racked off. 6. It has been put into market before attaining a proper age. 7. The wine from the Mammoth Rhubarb has been palmed off for the wine plant wine, which, at the best, is an inferior article compared with the genuine Myatt wine.

One of the most celebrated physicians in our county says, "it is the best medicinal wine known." It is an infallible remedy for dysentery and diarrhea, if used in season, and is highly recommended for dyspepsy and pulmonary diseases. These statements are made by one who has no wine to sell, but who has taken deep interest in ascertaining the facts pertaining to the wine plant and the Myatt wine.

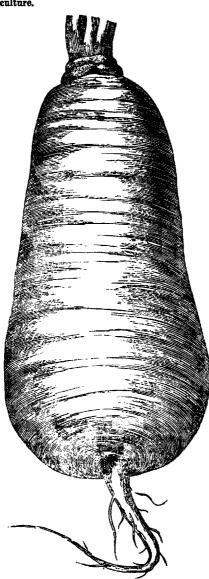
Oramel, Allegany Co., N. Y.

RADISHES.

RADISHES are decidedly desirable in the Autumn, though seldem seen upon our tables at that season. In the warm weather of Autumn, they grow rapidly and are, as a general thing, much more tender and inviting than those matured early in the spring.



OLIVE-SHAPED ROSE RADISH. The Olived-Shaped Rose, is an excellent variety, crisp and tender, and seems well adapted to fall



CHINESE ROSE WINTER RADISH.

The Long White Naples is a first rate sort, clear Me. Farmer.

posed to the light. Thit oo is good for autumn.

Winter Radishes are considered by many a great luxury and alway command a good price in our markets. The Rack Spanish varieties are well known. The Thinese Rose Winter is better, on account of is color, being bright rose colored, nearly scaret.

The winter radishes sould not be sown too early, or they become ol and tough. If sown in August they will be c good size and tender late in the autumn, and should be dug before frost. If buried with and, in the cellar, they will remain fresh and tender until spring.

LIQUID MANURE FOR GRAPES.

THE Ohio Cultivator gave an account of a thriving grape vine in that State. It was at a hotel and only three years old, yet it had climbed to the second story, and had extended its branches round the corner of the building to a distance of twenty or thirty feet, nearly the whole being full of clusters of grapes. The only unusual treatment it received, was a watering with dish water, and occasionally with soap suds. - Ex. And therein lies the searct of its growth and

fruitfulness. Dish-water and soap-suds will make any vegetable healthy and vigorous.

Governor Smyth, of this City, has a grapery that is an illustration in the point. Some ten years since he planted seven grape vines and trained them upon an arbor over his door. It was a southern exposure. They grew most vigorously, as he hit upon the novel but happy conceit, of draining his sink through a plank spout or culvert perforated with holes and passing along the roots of the vines the length of his arbor. This aparatus fumished the vines with ample moisture and manure, and they grew and flourished beyond measure. But an adjacent house prevented the full force of the sun's rays falling upon the vines, and though hanging full of clusters of large Isalellas, they would not ripen. As an experiment the vines were suffered to grow and reach the eaves and were trained along the eaves and upon and over the roof some forty or fifty feet, thus being brought directly to the sun. The result is surprising. The grapes ripen early and fully, and in the season of them the roof is literally covered with this rich and delicious fruit. The last year he raised more than ten bushels from these seven vines. Of a surety, dish-water and soap-suds will accomplish wonders if applied regularly and properly. And Governor Smyth is equally successful in preserving his grapes as in raising them. He had grapes through the past Winter for daily family use until the first of April. He usually keeps them in cotton on shelves in his cellar, but for the year or two last past, he has preserved them successfully through the Winter placed upon the shelves and without cotton or other covering .- N. H. Mirror.

GRAFTING ROSES.

GRAFTING roses is not like grafting apples and pears; it is more of an intermediate process between budding and common grafting: the rose-grafters merely take a thicker slice of wood behind the bud than is done in buddingsay a thicker and longer slice, and one bud only; then the stock needs only a like slice to be cut out of it, and the new bud and slice to be nicely fitted to the part without tongueing or wedging; nothing but to tie on the slice. Supposing you took a slice of bark and wood off a branch, and cut across the bottom to take it out fair, would it not be easy to stick on the same slice again, and tie it round with some soft binding? Of course it would; nothing was ever yet easier to learn in this world.

Rose-grafting is quite as easy, only you take the slice from a different branch, which is all the difference. But clever practitioners do it still easier. They cut off the head of the rose stock, and leave only a little stump; they slice off about an inch and a half down, and make a cut across the bottom of the slice, which leaves a notch there, and on that notch they rest or fit the bottom end of the graft slice, then cut the top end of the slice square with the top of the stock, tile, and clay; sometimes they do not clay at all, but it is usual for ordinary people to put on a little clay for all kinds of grafts.

The best way to clay a rose graft and all pot grafts is, to put a lump of clay in a pot saucer and as much water as will make it into a soft paste like very thick paint, and with a little brush paint the stock and graft all round, then dust it over with sand, which will keep it from cracking, and all is finished. Gardeners make their own brushes for this work; a bit of soft matting tied on the end of a stick like a penholder is all they require. When you hear of people grafting roses in doors, the plan is still more easy. There is no pot or mold, only so many rose stocks lifted out of the ground on purpose, and any of the ways of grafting will do. — Journal of Horticulture.

THE BORER.

WE tried an experiment the last week, which we are quite sanguine vill be successful. We took equal parts of calcined plaster and Spanish whiting, mixed them with water to the consistence of thick cream and put in a very little dissolved alum. This preparation becomes almost as hard as stone, and vithout the whiting is known among artists bythe name of Scagliola. We next took a paste brush and washed the tree a foot from the ground with this composition, taking care to give a good coat next to the ground. We do not believe they will deposit their egg through this substance, while no injury can be done to the tree. Only a small quantity should be mixed at a time. An hour's work will go over a large orthard of young trees. The experiment is a cheap one, and we wish others would repeat it, and report the result.-

A BEAUTIFUL EVERGREEN SCREEN.

WE have heretofore noticed the fine evergreen screens growing on the grounds of Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester. On a recent visit to their place, one of these screens presented so fine an appearance as to deserve special notice. It has now been planted about eight years, is eleven feet high, four feet thick at the bottom, and running up in the form of a wedge, and is as straight and even as a solid wall of masonry. Such a screen, extending around a garden, would protect it from cold blasts, and probably be equal to two or three degrees of latitude in softening the severity of the climate. The Norway Spruce like the Hemlock, grows well in the shade, and this screen seemed nearly a solid mass of verdure throughout its interior. The Hemlock screens presented the same appearance when examined inside. But the Arbor Vitæ, Buckthorn, &c., which do not grow well in the shade, always exhibit nothing but bare stems and branches inside, however dense the foliage may be without. - Country Gentleman.

SALT FOR CELERY .- All the gardeners use salt freely for manuring asparagus, yet few within our observation ever use salt for celery. Celery being a marine plant, we have found a free use of salt in diluted form with water, one of the best manures. Salt mingled with compost manure, applied at the bottom of the trenches before planting out, is also good, but once a week watering in the trench with weak salt water, will produce a greater growth and more delicate celery than any other way of growing that we have tried .- Cor. Ohio Farmer.

Ants in Gardens .- M. Garnier has just announced an infalliable method for getting rid of ants. In a corner of his garden, infected with legions of this insect, he placed four saucers containing sugar and water, with the tenth of its weight of arsenic in the mixture. A number of ants immediately invaded the saucers, but were soon after perceived staggering away, as it were and some being even engaged in dragging their dead conmrads away. From that moment they disappeared from the garden, and on the following day not a single one was seen.

Horticultural Aotes and Queries.

How to Keep the Bugs Off.-Having seen several notices relative to petroleum for cucumbers, squash and other vines, and the injurious effects from its use, as recommended by the Prairie Farmer and copied into a late number of the RURAL, I have taken the trouble to examine the vines of a neighbor of mine, who has used petroleum to destroy bugs with success. His method is as follows:-Take strips of cotton or any kind of old cloth, saturate it well in petroleum, then stick enough sticks to surround your hills; have them five or six inches above the top of the ground, and surround them with the cloth, encircling the hill, but do not let the cloth touch the vines. The vines I saw ed in this way looked bright and beautiful, while others not so treated, in the same lot, were nearly all destroyed by bugs.-SENEX, Rochester, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR PEAR TREES .- In consequence of the extremely hot sunshine which we have had for the last month or more, some of the trees will be found blighted. And when so found take a good, stout, sharp knife and slit the bark perpendicularly from the branches to the roots. Make several slits, according to the size of the tree. Be careful and not neglect slitting those spots where the bark has become crusted hard, and is adhering to the wood. Slit the branches if necessary. Slitting the bark will not harm a healthy tree. Pear trees that look sickly, having their leaves red or yellow, will be invigorated by it. For further particulars see Moore's Rural New-Yorker for Aug 8th, 1863, under the head of Pear Blight.—E. M. We hardly think this method will cure the Pear Blight. It will do no harm, however, to try it on an affected tree.

RHUBARB. - To cultivate Rhubarb to perfection trench the land and work in large quantities of fresh manure-the more the better. It is a gross feeder. Set the plants about three feet apart each way-four feet for some of the largest kinds, like Victoria and Cahoon's Mammoth. Keep the ground clear and mellow till June, then cover six inches or more deep with mulch. Coarse stable manure is best, although straw or hay will answer. The object is to keep the ground moist and rather cool. This will ensure a good growth of stalks till frost. If the hens scratch over the mulch in the fall all the better. In the spring dig over the ground three or four inches deep, and keep clean till the time to repeat the mulching. Early in the season it is good to have the ground exposed to the sun as much as possible, to bring the plants forward, and later it is necessary to mulch to keep the ground moist. Stalks of three pounds weight are not unusual of the kinds above mentioned, when cultivated in this way .- S. W. ARNOLD.

Domestic Geonomy.

PIE PLANT, OR RHUBARB PIE.

F. L. M., Herkimer, N. Y., inquires through the Rural of July 15, current vol., for a recipe for making good Ple Plant pie; also, how to treat the plant. I will give the way EMMA says she makes them, which we think are very good. Pull, trim, and peel the leaf stem, cut it into half inch pieces; put it in a sauce kettle or tin pan with water enough to cover it; stew it enough to soften; if more liquid is left than wanted to make a moist pie, pour it off; let the Rhubarb cool, then sweeten with sugar to taste, adding nutmeg enough to season. Bake enough to cook the crusts. The Linneas or Mammoth kind makes the best pies. I think a few dried sweet apples stewed and added to the above, make a good change.

The plant needs rich ground to grow in as it is a gross feeder. In planting set the roots in good deep worked soil four feet apart. When the plant has got well established, and the leaf stems attain a fair size, they may be pulled off with a sideways jerk; do not pull too close; keep the seed stalk cut, not allow it to run up

to seed. Late in the fall cover the stools with coarse manure, a bushel to a plant; in the spring fork it in, and keep it well cultivated, free from weeds, etc. This is the celebrated wine plant which has been hawked through the western country, and sold at exorbitant prices.

South Windsor, Conn.

RECIPE FOR BLACK RASPBERRY WINE.

PROVIDE a barrel or cask with bung; if it holds more than you wish to make, it is no matter. Take four quarts dry or five quarts wine measure of good ripe berries for every gallon of wine you wish to make. Mash or reduce to a p fine pomace, and add to the mass three pounds. good sugar (once refined) for every gallon of wine, with warm soft water sufficient to make the mass liquid. Prepare a barrel with holes in the bottom and clean straw like a leach, and put the mass to drain through, and add to the pomace, as it becomes dry, lukewarm soft water till you have the desired quantity of clear liquor. Place the cask in a secure place in a cool cellar.

Make the bung 11/4 inches long, and bore half through it from the top with a half inch bit, and the rest of the way with a gimlet - insert half inch lead tube 10 or 12 inches long, and make both bung and tube air-tight in their places by putty or wax. Now, with a tumbler of water sitting near the bung, bend the tube over till the end dips under the water. In this way, the gas will escape in bubbles through the water, but no air can reach the wine; if the bubbles cease before about six weeks, see to the putty around the bung and tube. When the bubbles cease it is fit for use, but keep bunged tight without racking off, and it will improve by age. - H. H.

DRINK FOR THE "DOG DAYS,"

THE excessive use of cold water during the sweltering heat of the "dog-days" of summer, often results in serious and alarming illness. It is, therefore advisable that some beverage should be substituted for it, of which those oppressed can partake with safety. For this purpose we are aware of no better or more refreshing drink than the following:-Take of the best white Jamaica ginger root, carefully bruised, twoounces; cream of tartar, oue ounce; water, six quarts, to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of sugar, and again place it over the fire; keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, into which you have previously put two drachms of tartaric acid, and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use. The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in high perfection in four or five days. This is a very refreshing and wholesome beverage, and one which may be largely partaken of without any unpleasant results, even in the hottest weather.—Maine Farmer.

How to Preserve Ice. - Dr. Schwartz has communicated the following simple method of preserving small quantities of ice, which he has practiced with success. Put the ice in a deep dish or jug, cover it with a plate, and place the vessel on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, by this means excluding the external air. Feathers are well known bad conductors of heat, and, in consequence, the ice is preserved from melting. Dr. Schwartz states that he had thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days. The plan is simple and within the reach of every household. -Home Journal.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL.-Wash and pick 1 quart of gooseberries; put them into a stone jar, and having covered it, let it stand in a saucepan of boiling water until the gooseberries are quite tender, and then pulp them through a horsehair sieve. Beat up the yolks of two eggs and the whites of one. To these add, by degrees, a small quantity of milk and a little pounded sugar. After this, put in the pulped fruit, whisk it up, and add gradually half a pint of cream (or milk, if cream be not plentiful,) and sugar to taste.

INDIAN HUCKLEBERRY PUDDING .- Take a quart of boiling milk and water, stir into it Indian meal enough to make a stiff batter. Add a little salt, a small cup of chopped suct, a little molasses, and a pint of huckleberries. Boil one hour and a half in a bag, leaving room to swell. Eat with sweet liquid sauce. Two eggs and half a teaspoonful of soda may be used instead of suet, and the batter, in that case, make a little thinner. This makes a more delicate pudding.

RASPBERRY WINE .- To each quart of wellpicked raspberries put a quart of water; bruise and let them stand two days; strain off the liquor, and to every gallon put three pounds of loaf sugar; when dissolved put the liquor into a barrel, and when fine (which will be in about two months,) bottle it, and to each bottle put a tablespoonful of brandy.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE, - Cheap and good - One cup of sugar, one egg, piece of butter size of an egg, half a cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, a teaspoonful of any preferred essence, and sifted flour, soda in the milk, and beat thoroughly. Add last a pint of dried huckleberries, and bake in a quick oven.

TAN AND FRECKLES .- Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL be kind enough to send us a recipe (through your columns,) that will remove tan and freckles effectually, and oblige -C. M. R., Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y.

MOORE'S RURAL IEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

TO SELECT STATE OF THE SEL

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

BY L. MAPLE,

ALL day long have four busy feet Trampled the rustling leaves: All day long have two voices sweet Rivalled the birds in the trees; And the noisy whoop and joyful shout Rung on the Autumn air, And the silver ripple of childish mirth Told where my darlings were.

They have romped and raced 'neath the maple trees, And piled the leaves in a heap; Then covered each other up and played "the babes Of the wood" in their pitiful sleep. And I have watched them all day long, And answered their every call, While my heart was full of a mother's joy, And thanks to the Father of all.

But the evening hour has come at last My birdies are fast asleep, The anxious watch of the busy day I no longer need to keep: There they lie in their little beds, Their cheeks aglow with health Smiling at pleasant dreams in their sleep— My care, my joy, my wealth.

I can rest at last. I know they are safe: They are sleeping close by my side. They are safe, they are safe; I need watch no more, My heart is satisfied. For the laughing eyes that are curtained now, For "mamma"—(the morning call,)
For the patter of little rosy feet On the staircase in the hall: For the care, the toil the children bring, For their many wants, for their love, For all the pleasure, for all the pain,-I thank Thee, Father above !

But most of all, as I stand and watch My birdles in their nest, I thank Thee, Lord of earth and heaven, For the blessed boon of rest i And yet, O God, it is so like death, That my heart is stilled with pain: O what if the darlings I love so well Should never awake again ! Be merciful to a mother's heart. Thou loving and holy One! I know Thou art good-teach my soul to say "Thy will, not mine, be done !"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. STRAY THOUGHTS.

Down the walk under the shadow of the old maples, I took my way that bright May morning, pausing now and then to look down upon the golden dandelions that, mingling with the fresh green grass, carpeted my pathway.

How those bright starry blossoms awakened olden memories! Once more I seemed a child, treading with careless step the same path leading to the little brown school house at the foot of the hill. There by the wayside lay the rock over which I had so often clambered, and there, winding its way among the hills and sparkling in the morning sunlight, was the old river, beckoning me as in other days to bathe my feet in its clear rippling waters. How I longed to obey the summons! But staring me in the face stood the old school house, and for the first time I began to realize that I was about to enter its walls no longer as a pupil, but with all the dignity of teacher; and sitting down on the bank of the river, I fell to thinking of the responsibility of a teacher's life-that to them has been given in a measure the molding of the youthful mind, the shaping of the future character-and it seemed a fearful task, that of guiding the young aright. Lasting impressions are to be made-lessons to be engraved on the tablet

What if those impressions are not of the right nature? What if those lessons have been thoughtlessly given, without regard to the future welfare of the child-who but the teacher is accountable? The teacher is even accountor every unking word, sinking down deep into the heart of childhood and causing the lip to quiver and the eye to fill with tears. Oh! if parents would but realize, before sending their little ones forth to the care of a stranger, how much depends upon their instilling into their minds a deeper sense of right and wrong, a teacher's task would be far lighter, and the children would go forth from the school-room with a prouder, happier step for having met the approval of their teacher.

Not all of sunshine, not all of shadow is teacher's life; there is a mingling of the two. It is a joy to watch the mind expanding, and feel that the seeds of future usefulness are being sown; but it requires much of patience, much of self-denial. We cannot but love those little clinging natures with which we are daily associated in the school-room, bringing with them the bright joyous life of childhood, and making our own lives purer and better for the association.

Then as we remember our own childhood, let us deal more gently with those committed to our care, knowing that "Of such is the kingdom of God."

Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FASHION CRITICISMS.

THE Bath Courier gets off the following: "We are about to say a few words which w beg our lady friends not to read. It is not in tended for them all. "Twenty years ago!" There's music in those words. Twenty years ago we saw sights that would look queer now. Possibly it may have been an illusion, incident to tangled vision. Our good mothers and grandmothers used to fold together two corners of a bandanna handkerchief, and, placing it on their heads, tie the other two corners under the chin. It made a warm, substantial covering for the

The same fashion prevails to-day, only there's a slight difference. We saw yesterday a little three-cornered "love" of a something, that protected the lady's head neither from rain, heat, nor cold. It was charming-only cost eighteen dollars. A wad of somebody else's hair depended from the rear, by a small pike pole with a bombshell on either end. Modesty remarked that she had named this modern bemb proof a "water-fall."

Two weeks ago on Sunday we rode out of church on a splendid silk robe, drawn by a lady full six feet distant. We tried our best to avoid the necessity, but she insisted—it was all the style! Mentally, we replied:-"Where's the use of street cars?"

Twenty years ago it was understood to be fashionable to wear short night-gowns from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., or thereabouts. Transpose P. M. and A. M., leaving the figures where they are, and you get the fashionable remainder of to-day. "Loose sacks" are beautiful.

INFLUENCE OF FEMALES.

It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who were sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another, but as a true epicure is hardly ever tried of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated, kindly woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening entertainment.

One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves we light our pipes and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest benefit that comes to man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

CRINOLINE A LIFE PRESERVER.

CRINOLINE saves more lives than it takes. It is no match for fire, but it is a sure thing on the water, where it buoys the wearer up better than a very stout boy could buoy her. This is settled sans disputation, it having been established, by repeated facts, that a woman in crinoline, providing it be sufficiently strong and expansive, and the wearer be cool, cannot sink. And now it has been proved that the lovely thing is equally a protection against accidents in the air. Lately a young woman in England, a nursery maid, fell from a precipitous cliff to the seabeach, a distance of one hundred and eight feet, and had she been clothed according to the old bean-pole or fishing-rod style, she would have been dashed to pieces; but being dressed in that fashion of voluminous sufficiency which is so becoming, the chaste wind embraced her, and let her gently down to the ground, from which she immediately rose, and calmly returned, neither frightened nor hurt, to the place whence she came, much to the astonishment and pleasure of the admiring spectators. Since Eve fell never has there been so remarkable a fall; and perhaps if Eve had been in that enchanted and enchanting circle which we call crinoline, her fall might have been equally harmless, instead of involving us all in a sentence to imprisonment for

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Star writes :—" A charming anecdote of the Empress has reached me from Boston. A lady in very reduced circumstances, but who had once occupied a superior station, formed a collection of the varied leaves of the magnificent trees for which the forests of America are so celebrated, and whose brilliant tints are well known to exceed in vivid coloring even the foliage of tropical plants. Part of this curious collection was placed in an album and sent to one of the crowned heads of Europe (the Queen?,) a precisely similar album being sent by the same steamer to the Empress of the French. But the reception of the poor lady's offering at the courts in question was very different. From the first arrived an acknowledgment, penned by an official, stating that "for once" the sovereign "had condescended to accept the offering, which, however, it was hoped would not be considered as a precedent or encouragement for any future similar gifts." From the second the donor had the infinite gratification of receiving a few lines from the pen of her Imperial Majesty, expressing her surprise at the extreme beauty of the specimens contained in the album, qu'elle trouvait rav issante, and requesting the lady to accept the ring which she inclosed as a token of her recon

SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS.—If you cannot be happy one way, be happy in another; and this facility of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent-minded man looking for head, at an expense of about eighteen pence. I his hat while it is on his head or in his hand.

Choice Miscellang.

Written for More's Rural New-Yorker. LAKE (F SHADOWS.

BY CIO STANLEY,

FOREVER 'round tir bright and sunny borders, Sweet Love and Chrity their memories crown

Amid the bloom of sunny skies That crowned my loneliness, And whisp'ringleaves that answered back To the sweet South wind's kiss. Two guileless chidren wandered by My banks one summer day, Stooping to pluckbright blossoms, To weave in lovous way. Among their locks of sunny hue-Themselves the farest flowers that grew Within their woodland home: Ah! what could tempt that mother's heart Abroad to let them roam?

They wanderedon, in sun and shade, Until their blue eyes caught The hue of water-lilles, with Their pure, sweet odors fraught; Their loitering feet responded To their innocent delight, And, clasping hards, they leaned above Those blossoms born of light; The broad green leaves, so temptingly Were floating with the breeze, That down they dropped, in eagerness, Upon their bended knees, And reached for o'er the mossy bank To where the fair flowers grew; Alas! the pleasure, so desired, Their little hearts ne'er knew ! For my bright lengthing waters, charmed By the faces far that fell In shadow down their lonely depths, Murmured ther gentle knell. I took them in my close embrace And, at the close of day, The broken liliesfrom the spot Had drifted faraway-But down, far down, beneath the leaves, The little children lay.

A little boat with snowy sail O'er my fair bosom drifted, The gentle breezs, that o'er her played, That snowy sail scarce lifted: Beneath the Orient loveliness Of blooming locust trees, The tiny boat slow drifted on Before the coming breeze. Then out beyond the smiling shore The helmsman deftly guides The boat; with all its precious freight O'er my fair waves it glides: Now faster blows the western wind, The locust-blooms are swinging, The birds before the coming storm Have hushed their joyous singing ;-But when the gale blew flercely o'er My angry, tossing wave, the bises many out, with plead! For life they could not save. My bright ones gathered treasure in Beneath the troubled tide, And now, at peace they softly sleep,-The bridegroom and his bride. III.

A pale, wild face, one Autumn day.

Shadowed my waters clear; The pain of grief was there, and by It's side, a look of fear: The black locks hung about her face, A face still young and fair, But all its beauty could not hide The traces of despair. She clasped her thin hands over Her throbbing mother-heart, As if 't were hard from ev'n her cold And cruel life to part. She lifted up her eyes to Heaven, Murmured her mother's name With faltering tongue and downcast look To her pale lips it came. No eye was there to see the deed. Save the All-Seeing eye; All lonely and forsaken, she Had sought my brink to die. My waters looked with pity Then opened wide to take her in Their ambient embrace. Ne headstone marks the lonely grave, Where she in peace doth lie; But birds sing there their sweetest songs. And soft winds wander by; And my bright waters, lapsing, sing A tender monody O'er her, who, is her womanhood, Sought my cold brink to die.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DECEI? AND ITS CURE. BY A. M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

MUCH is said about the deceitfulness of the wicked, though but little or nothing about the deceitfulness of the good. Like tobacco and alcoholic liquors, deceit has its uses and abuses. The good use it. the deprayed abuse it.

A modicum of deceit is essential to the harmony and prosperty of society; for were it not for the prudent exercise of this function on the part of peace officers, many a criminal would manage to elude justice, and crime would thereby be fearfully multiplied.

It has been saidthat emergencies occur in the life of every manin which some form of deceit is not only right, but imperative, and in which falsehood is often justifiable; but whatever amount of good may grow out of a proper use of this function is fearfully transcended by the immensity of evil that flows from the abuse of it. If deceit is of usein protecting society, it is also the bane of society.

Deception is eminently progressive, and acquires permanenty in the direct ratio of its Numerous examples might be cited. Some indi- grave is character.

viduals, by long practice, become so tenaciously addicted to lying, as to be unable to speak the truth, without much effort; others can scarcely help dealing fraudulently with their neighbors; while others, again, cannot maintain an honorable position in society save by the most refined artifice. Indeed, so universal and unmitigated is the prevalence of this evil, that it riots in apparently uncongenial soil. For instance: -There is deceit in the garb of poverty when it masks a miser's heart; there is deceit in epaulets when worn by a coward; there is deceit in honesty when it is only the "best policy;" there is deceit in benevolence when reluctantly or ostentatiously exercised; there is deceit in sanctimony when specially assumed; there is deceit in womanhood when the emaciated form is rounded by art; there is deceit in the suicidal phrensy of a slighted lover, who, beating his brains out against a wall, cautiously suspends a pillow over the exact point of concussion; and so on ad in-

Deceit, as most extensively practiced, is the hideous and deformed offspring of inheritance and of education. We have what are called the naturally deceitful, the educationally deceitful. besides many of the naturo-educational stripe. A decelt which is an inherent and distinctive element of character, becomes, on that account, much more systemetic and complicated than one which is acquired. Hence it is, that the naturally deceitful class is principally made up of our most villainous and successful criminals. The educationally deceitful comprise the great majority of both sexes, though perhaps few exist who are not slightly gifted by nature in this respect. It is, perhaps, needless to say, that, in the assiduous culture of this faculty, selfishness is the controlling element. What will not people do for self? To secure

their frivolous, selfish ends, men and women unblushingly resort to the lowest artifices, at the expense of a shameful compromise of their humanity. Deceit can be traced through an entire generation, from blooming youth to that age where artifice loses its utility. The youngest imitates the example of the next older, who in turn patterns after his or her senior, and so on through the entire list, until a frightful mass of deceit is garnered up in a single family. This is generally, if not universally, true. In fact, to the unselfish observer, the modern world presents the aspect of a mammoth school of deceit. for mutual instruction, in which the same individuals are alternately teachers and pupils, - a school in which deception is rapidly becoming exalted to the dignity of a science. The complex machinery and clap-trap that commonly go to make up marketable men and women, in these days-commercial artifice, political chicanery, feigned affection, and the like-are a dishonor to humanity, and a serious impediment to the vaunted moral progression of the age. Moral progession, indeed! while this loathsome spider-cancer is extending its corrupting feelers into the heart of every society! So long as this evil permeates all society—so long as our social functions operate almost exclusively beneath the deceitful guise of a tawdry magnificence - so long as our lives are gaudy pageantries of extravagant and illusory dreams - so long as our warmest, out-gushing affections are stifled and chilled by rigorous conformity to frigid and deceptive conventionalisms — so long will moral progression, at least to any great extent, be impossible.

The question now arises, how can this evil be cured? I answer, the infallible panacea, for this, and all other social maladies, may be thus defined: — Let men and women live as men and exclusively those functions that belong peculiarly to her sphere, and man those that attach appropriately to his. When this prescription is universally followed, then we can consistently boast of our moral progression, but net, to any great extent, tell them.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

A young man, who was thinking of studying law, said to Daniel Webster: - "Mr. Webster, I understand that the profession of law is quite full, and that there are more lawyers than are needed; do you think there is any chance for me?" "There is always room up stairs," was the reply, and as true as it was ingenious. Only few persons can reach the high places; as they are always in great demand, "there is room enough up stairs." First class farmers and mechanics, as well as physicians, lawyers, etc., always find plenty of work and good pay. Whatever calling you choose, it matters little, if it be an honest one, resolve to go into an upper story, but don't try to jump there by a single leap, or you may fall disabled. Rather begin at the bottom of the ladder and patiently step on each round.

CHANCE CHIPS.

To a busy man temptation is fain to climb up together with his business, and sins creep upon him only by accident and occasions; whereas to an idle person they come in a full body, with open violence, and the impudence of a restless importunity.—Jeremy Taylor.

Man doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering over them. A scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death by the brooding apprehensions of the sick. We should always look on the bright side of life's picture.

THE grave buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bossom spring none but tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handgrowth. From small beginnings, it grows into ful of earth that lies mouldering before him? a habit, and then settles gradually into a fixture. The best thing a man can take with him to the

Sabbath Musings.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

SPEAK thou the truth. Let others fence And trim their words for pay: In pleasant sunshine or pretense Let others bask their day.

Guard thou the fact, though clouds of night Down on thy watch-tower stoop; Though thou should'st see thine heart's delight, Borne from thee by their swoop.

Face thou the wind. Though safer scem In shelter to abide. We were not made to sit and dream : The safe must first be tried.

Where God hath set his thorns about Cry not, "The way is plain;" His path within for those without Is paved with toil and pain.

One fragment of his blessed Word Into thy spirit burned. Is better than the whole, half heard, And by thine interests turned.

Show thou thy light. If conscience gleam, Set not the bushel down; The smallest spark may send its beam O'er hamlet, tower and town.

Woe, woe to him on safety bent, Who creeps from age to youth. Failing to grasp his life's intent, Because he fears the truth!

Be true to every inmost thought, And as thy thought, thy speech : What thou hast not by suffering bought, Presume thou not to teach.

Hold on, hold on—thou hast the rock; The foes are on the sand: The first world-tempest's ruthless shock Scatters their shifting strand;

While each gust the mist shall clear We now see darkly through, And justified at last, appear The true, in Him that's true.

[Dean of Canterbury

Translated for the Rural New-Yorker. LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

BY L. MCG.

XENOPHON relates that when CYRUS the Great was about to die, he sent for his sons to come and receive his dying counsel. Accordingly they came; and CYRUS addressed them at length upon their duties and responsibilities, assigning each his share in the Empire. In closing he gave them the following advice, as the result of his wide experience and highest moral culture: "Remember this," said he, "as my last dying words: if you do kindnesses to your friends, you will be able to injure your enemies."

Morally speaking, CYRUS was the highest type of a man that the heathen world had produced; and with all this, his loftiest idea of the relations of man to his fellow man, was regard for friends and hatred towards enemies. It can be safely asserted that heathen morality reached no higher standard than that indicated by the advice of CYRUS to his sons.

The christian world is governed by a better doctrine. With the christian, love is not limited to his neighbor, but he is commanded to love his enemies. It was reserved for CHRIST first to announce this duty to man in the Sermon on the Mount.

By that sermon the great Kingdom of love was fully inaugurated. Long before, man was commanded to love his GoD; his nature taught him women should. Let woman learn to practice to love them that loved him; but until the Son of God had added this command, the throne of love was insecure. At this throne which the Saviour has completed, and upon which He sits, we may obtain the greatest blessings that God can give to man. CHRIST says to us: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven." It is to such a heritage that loyalty to this throne will restore us. It is the full cup of joy and happiness, which may never be emptied. It is the bliss that may not be described. It is the purity that may not be defiled. It is life eternal, with the society of angels and the beaming presence of Him who is mightiest in the universe. It was this love that gave us salvation. "GoD so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have ever. lasting life." That CHRIST loved his enemies, His whole life will tell; and with what force does this truth come home to us when we remember his prayer upon the Cross: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect."

LAZINESS IN BIBLE READING.—Lord, I discover an arrant laziness in my soul; for when I am to read a chapter in the Bible, before I begin it I look where it endeth; and if it endeth not on the same side, I cannot keep my hands from turning over the leaf to measure the length thereof on the other side; if it swells to many verses, I begin to grudge. Surely, my heart is not rightly affected. Scourge, Lord, this laziness out of my soul. Make the reading of Thy Word not a penance, but a pleasure unto me.— Thomas Fuller.

GOD IN NATURE. - Ask the world, the beauty of the heaven, the brilliancy and ordering of the stars, and moon, the solace of the night; ask the earth fruitful in herbs and trees, full of animals, adorned with men; ask the sea, with how great and what kind of fishes filled; ask the air stocked with what multitudes of birds; ask all things, and see if they do not, as it were by a language of their own, make answer to thee. God made us. - Augustine.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Reviewer.

THE OLD BARRACKS: Or, Seeking the Light. By CAROLINE E. KELLY. 13mo.—pp. 344. Boston: Henry Hoyt. 1865.

THE art of writing for children is a difficult one, and is very little understood as yet in our country. True, the "Young Folk's" magazine is calling public attention to the importance of this branch of literature, and some of our writers who have already won laurels in other fields, are trying their powers in this with good promise of success. But the art with us is still in its infancy, and its first principles are but just be-ginning to be understood. The task has hitherte devolved too much on the poorest class of writers, upon those who saw no other way of getting into print. The result has been that Sunday-School books and works of that class have been written without taste or discrimination. Keeping only in view the moral to be inculcated, the authors have neglected the graces of language and illustration which alone could make it attractive and readily understood. The book before us has avoided this fault, and is upon the whole well and pleasantly written. Its only blemish is the manifestation of a sectarian spirit. This is not coarsely expressed, and indeed is rather implied than enforced. It is dangerous, however, and should never be permitted in books of this class. No doubt the little ones will wrangle over religious tenets when they get older, without being instructed in casuistry from their infancy. For sale by E. DARBOW & Bro.

MISS MACKENZIE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPS, Author of "Rachel Ray," "Doctor Thorne," "Or-ley Farm," "The Small House at Allington," &c., &c., &c. 8vo.—pp. 189. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1865.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE is one of the most popular nov elists of the day. Every new novel from his pen is welcomed by thousands of admiring readers on both sides of the Atlantic. It would be superfluous to enlarge on his characteristics as a writer, for they are quite as well known and appreciated sy the public generally as by ourselves. His most decided "hit" ous far is that graceful fiction entitled "The Small House at Allington." The characters of that tale are so life-like, the scenes so natural, and the catastrophe. perhaps, so common, that it struck home to the hearts of many that are beyond the influence of the ordinary novel. In "Miss Mackenzie" the author has attempted a no less hazardous feat, commonly speaking, than to create an interest in the fortunes of a maiden of thirty-five summers, who like "JANE EYRE," has seen nothing of the world, and unlike that lady, has no intellectual attractions. Whether he will succeed in this undertaking our readers may decide. For sale by

Theo Leigh. A Novel. By Annis Thomas. Author of "Dents Donne." New York: Harper & Brothers. 1865.

ON GUARD. A Novel. By the same Author. 1865.

MISS THOMAS is a new light in that field of letters which she has chosen, and though but recently introduced to the American public, has already established an enviable reputation in her native England. Her novels are emphatically novels of Society; and together with a keen insight into the character of the times. its ambitions and its follies, she combines a wonderful synthetic and dramatic power by which she places her characters in perfectly natural relations to each other, and then makes them act as human beings would in similar situations. There is no straining after effect either in the style or subject matter of her works: the former is lively and piquant, a little dashed with slang—as is natural in our fast age—and the latter is the ever old and ever new story of "life as it is." Of the novels mentioned above, "On Guard" is the latest, and is said to be the ripest of her productions. For sale by Dewey.

A Son of the Soil. A Novel. 8vo.—pp. 241. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1865.

This is a plain and homely tale of the struggles and trials of a Scotch peasant from the farm to the church. The fiction is so well managed as to make it read at times like a veritable hiography. It contains passage of great natural force and beauty, but the plot is not well sustained throughout. The author's energy seems to have given out towards the close of the story, and consequently the reader's interest flags sadly. The book illustrates well the temper and spirit of the Scotch Presbytery, that dogmatic body of clergy which has recently purged its places of worship of organs and all other musical instruments. Much of the rich Scotch dialect is mingled in with the conversations in this tale, but it is not the sometimes formidable Scotch of Scort and Burns, and needs no glossary. The moral of this tale is unquestionably pure, and we sale by Dewey, and by Steele & Avery.

TEACHER'S OFFERING. Rochester: C. D. Tracy & Co. 1865.

This is a pamphlet of 64 pages, consisting of essays and poems which were read before the "Teachers' Association of the First Assembly District of Monroe County," during the winter of '64 and '5. Copies can be obtained of E. S. Tompkins, Henrietta, N. Y., or at the bookstores in this city. Price 50 cents.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. - The July number of this excellent ladies' magazine has been prepared with special reference to our grand national inbilee, and possesses more than ordinary attractions. It abounds in beautiful illustrations and elaborat fashion plates, and its miscellaneous reading-matter is of a very choice quality. It can be obtained at all the bookstores.

RECEIVED .- No. 12, of "Harper's Pictorial History of the War," is at hand. It gives an account of the Capture of New Orleans," together with other interesting matter, and is finely and appropriately illus-

CORRECTION,-In our issue of June 24th will be found a poem entitled "JUNE," which we published with the editorial comment that we had received "no intimation of its authorship." MYRTA MAY, an old and highly valued contributor, has written us a note in which she claims the poem as her own production. We cheerfully make the necessary correction, and take this occasion to express our sincere regret at the occurrence. It is too late now to inquire into the cause of this mistake, but in order that a similar error may not again happen, let our contributors bear in mind that it is not alone sufficient to send us their names and leave us to judge whether their articles are original or selected, but if original, they should explicitly state that fact, by writing over the caption "Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker," or in some other unmistakable manner.

Educational.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

THE career of the University of Rochester has truly been a prosperous one. Although it is scarcely more than fifteen years since the institution was founded, it has already by wise management gained a wide reputation for enterprise and sound scholarship, and its material success, to-day, might well be envied by many of the best and oldest colleges in our land. Its Alumni number over three hundred; its Professors are gentlemen eminent for exalted character and scholarly attainments, and enthusiastically devoted to their profession; its buildings are ample and elegant; its cabinets - Geological, Mineralogical and Zoological—are hardly second to any in our country; and large additions are constantly being made to its libraries and philosophical apparatus. Its President is not only a profound scholar, but also a man of indefatigable business activity; and no effort will be spared by him and by a board of trustees, composed of men of wealth, culture and standing, to make this institution meet, in every respect, the highest educational needs of American young men. The rebellion which has had so fatal an effect upon many colleges in our land, has not in the least diminished the enterprise and use fulness of this one, although it has lessen ed the number of its students. It is emphatically a live and vigorous institution, aiming to uphold not only a high idea of culture, but also a not less high idea of Christian manhood. While its curriculum is essentially the same as that pursued at Harvard or Yale, it endeavors by its system of instruction to utilize what it teaches, and to send young men from its halls, not as from a cloister, ignorant of the aspects and duties of life, but prepared at all points to make themselves useful and influential members of society. On the whole, we know of no college in the United States which we can so warmly recommend as the University of Rochester. Commencement was held during the week end-

ing July 15. On Monday evening, the Sophomore Prize Exhibition took place, at Corinthian Hall. On Tuesday evening, the annual poem and oration were delivered before the Alumni, the former by Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, Mass., and the latter by Joshua Gaskill, Esq., of Lockport, N. Y. The exercises of the graduating class were held on Wednesday morning. The orations on that occasion manifested care ful training and a high degree of culture. There was a manly straight forward earnestness exhibited both in their composition and delivery. which we think is characteristic of the training received at this college. We are sorry that our space will not admit our speaking of them more at length. The closing address to the graduates. by that accomplished scholar and gentleman M. B. ANDERSON, LL. D., President of the University, was peculiarly appropriate and im-

The "Davis Gold Medal," for the highest excellence in writing and speaking, was awarded on this occasion to WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, of Penn Yan, N. Y.; and the "Sliver Medal," for the second degree of proficiency, to WAYLAND R. BENEDICT, of Rochester, N. Y. The other prizes were awarded as follows: Sophomore Declamation, first prize, R. S. McARTHUR, of Dalesville, C. E.; second prize, GEO M. ALLEN, of Rochester, N. Y.; third prize, George O. Em-ERSON, of Riga, N. Y. The first prize for Mathematics, in the Freshman class, was awarded to JAMES M. TAYLOR, the second to EMIL KUICH-LING; honorable mention being made of S. B. COLLINS and FRANK HUNTINGTON. The Sophomore Latin prize was awarded to J. B. PERKINS. The first prize for Senior Prize Essay was secured by J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., and the second by WILLIAM H. ALLEN; P. L. JONES being honor-

The graduating class numbered twenty-seven, all of whom received the degree of A. B. The degrees of B. S., and A. M. were conferred upon several other gentlemen.

After these exercises were concluded, the Alumni and their friends set down to a sumptuous dinner prepared for them at the Brackett House. Three long tables in the large and elegant dining hall of this hotel were filled, and toasts and congratulatory speeches concluded the incidents of the College day. Among the guests of the Alumni we noticed Rev. J. P. CHOWN D. D., England; Dr. LOOMIS, Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, of the Examiner, Hon. WM. KELLY. Gen. PATRICK, Dr. ARMITAGE, and others, several of whom were called out and made most eloquent addresses. Thus closed the most agree able commencement we ever attended.

CONSCIENCES. - There are five kinds of consciences in the world. First - the ignorant conscience, which neither sees nor says anything, neither beholds the sin in a soul nor reproves it. Second—the flattering conscience, whose speech is worse than silence itself, which, though seeing sin, soothes men in the committing thereof. Third - the seared conscience, which hath neither sight, speech, nor sense in men that are past feeling. Fourth - a wounded conscience, frighted with sin. The last and best is a quiet and clear conscience, pacified in Christ Jesus. Of these the fourth is incomparably better than the three former, so that a wise man would not take a world to change with them. Yea, a wounded conscience is rather painful than sinful; an affliction, no offense; and is the ready way, at the next remove, to be turned into a quiet conscience.—Fuller.

THE man who is perplexed by religious doubts should be advised to cure himself, not by the physic of reading and controversy, but by the diet of holy living.—Kable.



The Traveler.

AMONG THE CASCADES .- NO. I.

BY GEORGE M. ELWOOD.

It is a popular idea with pleasure-seekers, who desire to spend a little summer vacation among the beauties of nature, that on leaving the crowded and dusty thoroughfares of the city, they must at once turn their steps toward some "fashionable watering place." If they carry this idea into practice, they usually find, unless their experience has been entirely different from mine, that they have been suddenly plunged from the frying-pan into the fire." They discover that they have exchanged the spacious apartments and many comjorts of home for close and uncomfortable quarters; that they have quadrupled their expenses for fare partaking far more of "style" than substance; and, unless blindly devoted to that relentless queen, Fashion, are in an exceedingly uncomfortable and unenviable position.

To such as are disposed to look upon Nature in her wildest and most attractive forms, in a quiet, rational, and comfortable manner, I would recommend a sojourn among the picturesque glens and mountains that are situated around the head of Seneca Lake.

We left Geneva at ten o'clock in the morning, on the little steamer McGee, Capt. DEY, fully prepared to enjoy to the utmost the beautiful scenery of that gem of American lakes, which looked inviting enough in the bright morning sun, with scarcely a ripple marring its surface of deep blue. The lake stretched away to the south, as far as the eye could reach, between a succession of high promontories covered in some places with thickly wooded slopes coming down to the waters edge. At other points were fields of golden grain, ready for the hand of the reaper. Again, high cliffs of rock rise to a dizzy height, their rugged and scarred faces reflected in the placid bosom of the waters at their hillsides, peering from their setting of brilliant green, can be seen some village church, or neatly painted farm-house with its surroundings of fine buildings and its lawn, ornamented with groves and hedges, sweeping down to the gravelly beach, with a back-ground formed by richly laden orchards and vineyards -all speaking volumes for the thrift and taste of the inhabitants.

The voyage up the lake is by no means a rapid one. The little steamer is continually crossing and re-crossing from one landing to another, the course very much resembling a rail fence or the homeward walk of a "member of the club." But time is not supposed to be an object, and the change from the merciless clatter and whirl of a railway train is a most agreeable one. Leaving the wharf, a most charming panoramic view is obtained of that beautiful little city Geneva, most appropriately named from its Alpine sister. Its shaded avenues, elegant residences and spacious College buildings seem held up for the admiration of the visitor.

Passing Dresden, and Ovid, nestling in its cozy little nook among the hills, and North Hector with its level beach and drive shaded by a colonnade of willows and poplars, we reached Jefferson, or as it is now called, Watkins, about 2 o clock in the afternoor. Watkins lies in the form of a crescent around the head of the lake, and extends back upon the hills. It is a beautiful village and contains many fine residences. From the head of the lake there stretches away to the south one of the loveliest valley in the land. In this valley, three miles above the lake, shut in by wild and precipitous hills, lies Havana, the county seat of Schuyler county.

The carriage road connecting these two villages claims especial attention. It winds along the level bottom land is the valley, under the edge of a range of steep hills and rocky precipices; and at every turn some new and striking picture is presented, either looking down across the calm blue surface of the lake, or up the valley where one eminence rises above another. until the view is finally shut out by Buck mountain standing out in bold relief against the sky. But aside from the grand and constantly varying landscape presented at every point from these localities, and the harmenious and enrapturing combinations of water-view, hill and vale. rich and fallow fields, and the wealth of brilliant foliage, its great and leading attractions may be considered its hidden and almost subterranean

gorges between the hills as though Nature, with distinction.

some gigantic power, had rent the hills asunder to a great depth, and caused the concealed springs to flow from the rocks that bound them, into the rude channel thus formed, where leaping over precipices and bounding through narrow ravines, they make a multitude of the most beautiful cascades ever formed by her hand. Moreover she has cunningly concealed her eccentric work from the outer world by curtains of foliage and an arch-work of forest kings. At first sight these glens seem hopelessly inaccessible, and indeed the exploration of some of them is still difficult and dangerous enough to make it exciting even to the most reckless adventurer. But some of the most beautiful are opened and easily accessible even for ladies.

About half a mile above the village of Watkins lies the entrance to the celebrated Watkins Glen. This is the most extensive of the glens, (being considerably over a mile in length) and presents the greatest variety of the grand and the picturesque which can anywhere be found in this peculiar glen scenery. It may not be out of place here to state that at the Jefferson House in Watkins, and the Montour in Havana, the most fastidious tourist can find every comfort and attention required.

CARE OF THE EYES.

PRESCOTT, the historian, in consequence of a disorder of the nerve of the eye, wrote every word of his Historicals without pen or ink, as he could not see when the pen was out of ink, or from any other cause failed to make a mark. He used an agate stylus on carbonated paper, the lines and edges of the paper being indicated by brass wires in a wooden frame.

Crawford, the sculptor, the habit of whose life had been to read in a reclining position, lost one eye, and soon died from the formation of a malignant cancerous tumor behind the ball, which pushed it out on the cheek.

There are many affections of the eyes which are radically incurable. Persons of scrofulous constitutions, without any special local manifestations of it, often determine the disease to the eye by some erroneous habit or practice, and feet. In the sheltered vales, or far back on the it remains there for life. It is useful, therefore. to know some of the causes which, by debilitating the eye, invite disease to it, or render it incapable of resisting adverse influences.

Avoid reading by candle or any other artificial

Reading by twilight ought never to be indulged in. A safe rule is-never read after sundown or before sunrise.

Do not allow yourself to read a moment in any reclining position, whether in bed or on a sofa. The practice of reading while on horseback or in any vehicle in motion by wheels, is most

Reading on steam or sail vessels should not be largely indulged in, because the slightest motion of the page or your body, alters the focal point, and requires a painful straining effort to re-ad-

Never attempt to look at the sun while shining, unless through a colored glass of some kind; even a very bright moon should not be long gazed at.

The glare of the sun on water is very injurions to the sight. A sudden change between bright light and

darkness is always pernicious. In looking at minute objects, relieve the eves

frequently by turning them to something in the distance. Let the light, whether natural or artificial, fall

on the page from behind, a little to one side. Every parent should peremptorily forbid all sewing by candle or gass-light, especially of dark material.

If the eyes are matted together after sleeping, the most instantaneous and agreeable solvent in nature is the application of the saliva with the finger before opening the eye. Never pick it off with the finger-nail, but wash it off with the ball of the fingers, in quite warm water.

Never bathe or open the eyes in cold water. It always is the safest, best, and most agreeble to use warm water for that purpose over seventy degrees .- Hall's Journal of Health.

WHILE the crowd were pressing forward to

shake hands with General Sheridan at the depot in Eric the other night, the General observed a small boy making tremendous exertions to reach him. The crowd was so dense that the little fellow did not make much progress, so the General stepped off the car into the crowd, and making way to the boy, held out his his hand, saying with a smile, "come on, young America." The boy grappled the hand he had sought for. These glens, of which there are quite a num- and seemed to quiver with delight over the fact ber, have the appearance of immense fissures or of Sheridan's conferring upon him such a marked

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A LESSON IN SELF-DENIAL.

BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.

JANE WARREN was washing potatoes for dinner, one pleasant forencon, and seeing a carriage passing, ran to the window to discover who were in it.

who were in it.

There are Mary and Harrier Gray going to the pic-nic with their brother," she said. "Oh, dear! it's too bad I cannot go! Such a pleasant day, too, and I here in this hateful kitchem working so hard! I do think mother is real mean to make me do so much work. I don't believe she used to work so when she was a girl; and if she did, such is not the fashion in these days. There's not a girl in our school that has and if she did, such is not the fashion in these days. There's not a girl in our school that has such red hands as mine; and I don't believe they'll ever be any whiter if I go on at this rate. I wish these dirty potatoes were in the ocean! If they only grew on trees, like apples, it would save all this trouble of washing them."

Jane spoke so loud that her brother Charles, while at work in the garden near the open window, heard her. He looked in and asked if she were talking to him.

"No, I like to talk to more sensible people."

"Talking to yourself, eh? Well, proceed, and I'll listen attentively."

"Go to work and don't stand there like a scarecrow. You are the meet provoking fellow I ever saw. Always on hand to hear everything and then making fun of it!"

Jane was daily in the habit of speaking unkindly to her brothers and sisters. She resolved many times never to do so again, but hers was a quick temper, and when angry, her good resolutions were forgotten.

quick temper, and when angry, her good resolutions were forgotten.

Tears came, but were quickly wiped away, for fear some one would see them. Her arm hit the table as she was going to put the potatoes into the kettle, which knecked the plate out of her hand. Tears started afresh at this new misfortune. CHARLES looked in at the window, but did not laugh, and her mother opened the door of the little room in which she was weaving, to see what had happened. The broken plate and stray potatoes told the story. Quekly gathering them up they were soon boiling on the stove.

JANE'S sorrowful face attracted her mother's notice as she went back to her weaving, and

ontice as she went back to her weaving, and she said:
"Don't feel bad about that plate; all the dishes in the house would not be worth crying about."

"I want to go to the pic-nic so badly, mother, that I cannot think of anything else. If you had not told Mrs. HARWOOD her carpet would be

had not told Mrs. Harwoon her carpet would be done to-night, we might have gone. But that's always the way now, since father has been taken from us. We never have a chance to go anywhere."

JANE was crying again, and could hardly speak. Thoughts of the hard work she had, to support and keep her children together, and give them the privileges others enjoyed, for a moment saddened Mrs. Warren's heart. But her cheerfulness quickly returned, and she said:

"I ought to finish Mrs. Harwoon's carpet to-day, as I have disappointed her so many times about it. Since little Jimmy has been sick he wants so much attention that I can only weave when you are at home from school. I

weave when you are at home from school. I thought if all stayed at home to-day, I could finish it, and then on Saturday we would go to grandfather's and have a nice visit. Had I known you were so anxious to go with your subcolmates to stay, I should not take made this arrangement. Well, well, Jane, run and

dress yourself."

Calling Charles, Mrs. Warren told him to harness the horse and go to the pic-nic with

his sister.

As JANE passed through the kitchen on her way out, her sister MARTHA and KATY ran in to ask mother if they might go too.

"No, indeed," spoke up JANE. If we wait to fix you, we won't get there until sundown. Now, don't go and cry about it."
Hurrying through the yard, her pretty blue muslin dress caught on a current bush and was badly torn.

"Oh dear, everything goes wrough and it."

muslin dress caught on a current bush and was badly torn.

"Oh dear, everything goes wrong to-day!"
Her mother handed her a needle and thread to mend it on the way.

On arriving at the grove, a kind old gentleman was speaking to the children. In closing, he told them "if they wished to be happy, they must obey their parents promptly and cheerfully, be contented with their situation, and do everything to make home a pleasant place."

After a song, all marched to the table. Jans now wished that her little sisters were among the happy children that gathered around it. The cakes and flowers were beautiful, but thoughts of the trouble she had caused before leaving home, made her unhappy. Two little girls asked her why Martha and Katt did not come. She said her mother was too busy to spare them.

to send e said one of them; and "I will put some of our nice fruit cake in the paper, too," added the

JANE's eyes filled with tears as she took the paper, for it seemed to reproach her for less thoughtful of her sisters than were playful little girls. Some ladies were talking in a low tone near by, and her quick ear caught the name of her mother. One said:

the name of her mother. One said:

"Is your carpet done yet, Mrs. Harwood?"

"No, but I mean to call there on my way home to see about it. Mrs. Warren ought to keep her oldest daughter from school to work, while she weaves, and not disappoint her patrons so often. But she always keeps her children at school."

"JANE heard no more, but hurried away to

find CHARLES, who was swinging some merry little girls.
"Oh Jans, I wish we had waited to fix_up

MARTHA and KATE and taken them here. This is such a grand swing."
"CHARLIE," she whispered, "Mrs. HARWOOD is going to call for her carpet to night. It wont be done unless I go right home to take care of JIMMY while mother weaves. Do let's go." She hastened to the buggy, and was soon fol-

She hastened to the buggy, and was soon followed by CHARLES.
"Why cannot Mrs. HARWOOD waita few days," he said. "It's foolish to go home now, after making such a fuss to come! But girls are always acting contrarily."
"Don't say another word, CHARLES. I'll listen to mother next time."
When they reached home, their mother called from the window to know what had brought them back so soon.

from the window to know what had brought them back so soon.

"I felt that I ought to be helping you, mother, instead of being at the grove."

The little ones sat down to eat the nice things sent by their friends, while their sister finished the work in the kitchen. Mrs. Warrin wove rapidly, and by six o'clock the web of carpeting was done. Mrs. Harwood called while the family were at supper, and was pleased to find her work ready. Paying her bill, she hastened away.

"Here is money to buy a summer dress for you, Jans. Your self-denial to-day merits this reward."

reward."
"Only say you forgive me, mother, and that will be a sufficient reward."

ALL MENTERS OF

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 29, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summary. .

ONE Inight last week the brook running through Leavenworth, Kansas, after a heavy rain, overflowed its banks, carrying away houses, bridges, horses, wagons and all sorts of property. I Seven dead bodies have been found, and it is supposed that other lives were lost.

GOV. PERRY, (recently appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina,) has issued a proclamation calling a Convention to revise the Constitution, to meet on the third Monday in November next.

North Carolina earnestly invites emigrants from the North to settle within her borders, and will at once open offices in our principal cities to furnish information to such as may wish to go there.

Four hundred and ninety-five of the graduates of Harvard University have taken part in the war, of whom ninety-six have died in the service.

Henry Leslie, who is making money by walking across Nisgara river on a rope, has been called upon to pay a license under the Internal Revenue Act. He demurred on the ground that his line was an international institution, and that he himself was a resident of Canada. The U.S. authorities were unrelenting, and took him into custody. He was released on \$1,000 bail to abide a legal decision, and permitted to continue his performance until the decision is made.

On Saturday morning last the great iron-clad Dunderberg, the largest in the world, was succesafully launched at New York. Her armament will consist of sixteen of the heaviest Dahlgren guns, and she will be ready for the service in six months.

The railroad between Washington and Richmond is now fully opened, and two trains will be run daily between the two cities.

The Teche District in Louisians is at present intested by a desperate band of gazrrilla thieves, who have, so far, defied all efforts of the national troops, with the assistance of the citizens, to capture them. They not only plunder rural districts, but have on several occasions entered Franklin and other towns and robbed the stores.

A letter received by the Land Office from Ar kansas recently, says "the mineral resources of this State are enormous. Coal, lead, silver and gold are all represented, and the abundance of petroleum is undoubted."

The subscriptions to the 7:30 loan on the 21st aggregated \$6,275,100. On the 22d, \$5,140,400. Gold sold in New York on Saturday last at 142% — the highest figure.

Affairs at Washington.

ATTORNEY - GENERAL SPEED decides that all cotton taken by military force in insurrectionary districts is captured property, within the meaning of the statute of 1863, whether owned by loyal men or not. He also holds that recourse must be had in disputed cases to the Court of Claims.

There is reason to believe that Government will soon announce its policy in regard to the Monroe Doctrine and the occupation of Mexico by the French troops.

In accordance with the War Department's order for mustering out of service troops whose terms of service expire before the first of October next, between 14,000 and 15,000 of General Sheridan's men will be discharged.

By direction of the President all prisoners of war, including rebel Generals, are to be released on their taking the oath of allegiance.

Col. Baker, who commanded the force that pursued and captured the murderer of President Lincoln, has been made a Brigadier-General.

'A delegation from Lynchburg, Va., has arrived in Washington to urge the repeal of the \$20,000 clause in the Amnesty Proclamation.

Miss Mary Harris, who murdered Burroughs, the treasury clerk in Washington several months since, has been tried and acquitted.

John T. Ford, through his attorney, made formal demand for his theater on Wednesday of last week, but the reply of Secretary Stanton has not been made public. [The theater was closed by the Government immediately after the death of President Lincoln.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more of the five cent postage stamp currency shall be issued.

The Agricultural Bureau has most cheering accounts of large crops throughout the whole country-much larger than last year.

The Atlantic Cable.

A PRIVATE letter received in New York last week from Cyrus W. Field in England, states that the Great Eastern would probably leave the Nore on the 11th inst., and Valencia (Ireland) on the 15th, to lay the Atlantic Cable. All representatives of the press are to be excluded from the Great Eastern during the laying of the

having charge of the undertaking will keep a Anadis for the best crossing place to Asia. It is journal of the trip, however, to be furnished to the Associated Press immediately after the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content and a connection is made with the shore at the terminus of the line.

As the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Cape Breton and Newfoundland is materially deranged for the first time in seven or eight years, 'it is probable that the messages from there will have to be sent across the Guli by a steamer. Should there be enough of the cable left to stretch across the Gulf, eight miles in width, it will be immediately laid.

The General Superintendent and Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, (Mr. George Saward,) publishes the arrangements made by that Company for the transmission of messages. We give the tariff of prices, which includes the whole cost for the sending of messages from the place where sent to their destination .

"From any Telegraph Station in Great Britain or Ireland: - To any telegraph station in America-twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five Morris had been assassinated by the insurgent or fractional remainder will be charged a single

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail. From any Telegraph Station in Europe :- To any

telegraph station in America — twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twentyone pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraph Station in Africa, Asia and India: — To any telegraph station in America - twenty words or less, including address date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-five pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five etters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainded will be charged as a word. All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates."

Petroleum.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune discusses at some length on petroleum. The amount of business done in New York in the present year s not so great as two years ago, when the business was in the achme of its furore. Nevertheless, the shipments are greater than those of last year. In 1863, the exports were 10,657,604 gallons, and in 1864, 21,283,485 gallons. This was from New York alone. The following is the quantity in gallons exported from other

born	, nomomerte	o nec. or:	
From	Boston	1864. 1,696,897	1868. 2,049,481
"	Philadelphia Baltimore	7,760,148	5,595,238 915.806
	Portland		842,642
	Total	10 457 979	9 009 117

Of the exports for 1863, 25,000,000 gallons were refined, and more than 8,000,000 gallons crude, representing a money value abroad, at the price of two shillings a gallon for refined oil, of about £3,250,000 in gold. At the current rate of exchange, during the past year, this has given us a purchasing power in European markets amounting to \$45,000,000 in United States currency.

The export tables show that our petroleum is shipped to every quarter of the globe. Antwerp received over four million dollars—the highest set down to any one party. The East and West Indies, Africa, the Central and South American States, are heavy consumers, but of course the continent of Europe takes the greatest amount. The exports for the present year will probably not compare so favorably with the last year. The quantity received in New York, in the present year, will not equal that of 1864, and will probably hardly surpass that of 1863.

The Russian Telegraph.

FROM San Francisco we learn that the bark Golden Gate, the flag-ship of the Russian Telegraph Expedition, and the steamer E. S. Wright. Col. James S. Bulkeley, commander of the expedition, his staff and a number of employees. sailed on the 12th inst. for the Gulf of Anadis and the shores of Behring's Straits. The land force of the expedition comprises about 1,500 men. Three other vessels are attached to the service — the bark Palmetto, which recently sailed from Novemo with coal, the schooner Milton Badger, now leading at Novemo, and the bark Claribel, now en route from New York to Sitka direct. The fleet is under the command of Captain C. W. Leamon, of the revenue service, carrying from two to six guns each. The Claribel carried a cable to be laid across Behring's Straits, and a small steamer for river excable. The telegraph construction company ploring. Col. Bulkeley will examine the Gulf of Pulaski.

600 miles wide, with an island in the middle, The land work is to go on at once on the whole line from New Westminster to near the mouth of the Amoor River.

From England.

Advices from England to the 14th inst. is received. The English elections are the allengrossing topic. The returns thus far received show a net Liberal gain of seven.

The London and Metropolitan boroughs returned to the House of Commons 16 Liberals, including Baron Rothschild.

The ship Mercury from New York, reports having picked up, on the 28th of June, 88 passengers from a boat of the burning ship William Nelson. Five others were picked up from pieces of the wreck.

The cotton market has been dull, and prices somewhat declined. Wheat is tending upward.

From Hayti.

THE latest intelligence from Hayti shows that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. President Jeffords has issued a proclamation to his people. He offers an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expel the rebellious leaders. General leader Salnaner. A grand funeral ceremony took place at the Port au Prince Cathedral, at which the Arch-Bishop and President assisted. The port of Cape Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE former keeper of the Andersonville (Ga.) prison pen is to be put on trial in a few days, before a military commission, for violating the laws of war.

AT a hotel in Oxford, N. H., there hangs a root of rye containing 152 stalks from one kernel. Also a root of wheat with 86 heads from a single grain.

THREE thousand three hundred and fifty-one acres were last month (June) taken up for actual settlement at Brownsville, Nebraska, under the Homestead Law.

A STRONG emigration is setting into Liberia from the British Possessions in the West Indies. Three hundred arrived at Monrovia from Barbadoes a short time since.

SERGEANT JOHN MILLS, principal musician in the 1st U.S. infantry at New Orleans, is the oldest enlisted man in the army. He enlisted in 1808—the year Gen. Scott entered the service.

On Monday last, the 17th, a warehouse in San Francisco was set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of petroleum and entirely destroyed. involving a loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. contains the report that Mr. Charles O'Conner, of New York, has been retained as senior coun sel for Jeff. Davis. The time and mode of trial are yet unknown.

A MOVEMENT is on foot by colored men to purchase the Charleston Mercury and publish it as an anti slavery journal. Some progress has been made, and money is being subscribed with a good prospect of success.

THE Mayor and most of the magistrates of Alexandria, Va., boldly declare their determination to adhere to the old State law, and say that sooner than receive the testimony of a negro in their courts they would resign their offices.

GEN. HOWARD has issued an order that if the planters in lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves to starve, or neglect to employ them, the Government will take nossession of their farms and use the freedmen to work their lands.

A HORSE stealer, on his way to the Iowa State prison recently, while on a steamboat, threw his manacled hands over the neck of the man who was guarding him, and making a desperate leap forward, threw himself and the man into the river. Both were drowned

ASA PACKER of Pennsylvania, who recently gave half a million of dollars to found a college, left Mystic, Conn., thirty years ago owning nothing but a little bundle of clothing tied up in a red bandanna handkerchief. He has been a Governor of the Kevatone State.

A CALIFORNIAN, speaking of the progress of the Pacific Railroad in that State says, "the hills are being cut down, valleys filled up, bridges erected, and all kinds of railroad work going on as fast as 2,500 able-bodied men, with a full complement of teams, can do it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BOWDEN of Virginia, in answer to a note of inquiry from Governor Pierpont, gives it as his opinion that according to the State Constitution persons who have held office under the confederate government are not now eligible to any constitutional office.

DURING next month 12,000 horses and 14,000 mules will be exposed to public sale in the stables of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and the District of Columbia. This will close such sales by the Government. Since the 1st of March the sale of animals have netted \$22. 000,000.

A Nashville dispatch says President Johnson's timely indersement of Governor Brownlow's course relative to the approaching election, has greatly cooled the excitement existing. Arrangements will be made to compel submission to the law where violence is to be apprehended.

G. W. GAYLE, the man who once offered a reward of \$1,000,400 in a Southern paper for the murder of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson and Secretary Seward, arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., from Washington, on the 12th inst., under guard, and thence was sent to Fort

List of New Advertisements.

Great Prize Distribution—T Renton & Co.
Ploneer Sorgo Machinery—Clark Sorgo Machine Co.
Green Profile Strawberry—A M Purdy.
Great Agriculturist Strawberry—J Keech.
Agents Wanted—Scranton & Burr.
Clder Mill Sorew—J A Rumsey & Co.
Snow White Turkey Feathers—Mrs M Davy.
Raspherries and Strawberres—Mrs M Davy.
Demorest's Monthly Magazine—W Jennings Demorest.
Steel Composition—Pells—American Bell Company.
Belleville Uni u Literary Institue—Rev B A Smith.
Sheet Music and Music Books—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Elmira Female College—Rev A W Cowles.
Flanders New Bee Book—W A Flanders.
Agents Wanted B B Russell & Co.
Lasell Female Seminary—C W Cushing.
Walker's Patent Venetable Silcer—Jas Edgar.
To Inve. tors—J Fraser & Co.
Shepherds Wanted—D W H Howard.
Graps Boxes—C 8 Brace.
Secret Art of Caching Fish—J Rising.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Nursery Products-Mark D Willson.

The News Condenser.

- The 4th of July was celebrated in London.
- The mackerel fishery is prosperous this year.
- The apple crop in Missouri will be abundant. - Figs and peaches are abundant in New Orleans.
- The village of Lyons, N. Y., has 3,285 inhabitants. - The sugar and cotton crops of Texas will be
- There have been several fatal cases of cholera at
- The Prince of Wales won \$50,000 at the late Der by races.
- Cannel coal has been discovered near Grand Rap-
- Cars run regularly between Washington and
- Richmond — Caifornia has ten mountains which are more than 18,000 feet high.
- There arrived at the port of New York last week 8,898 emigrants.
- There are now at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie only 118 prisoners.
- The grape crop in Illineis will, it is thought, be
- very large this year. - Providence, R. I., has abolished separate schools
- for colored children. --- Miss Minerva Tuttle has been appointed Post-mis-
- tress at Palmyra, Ohio. — A wild buffalo weighing 3,500 lbs. was killed near
- Des Moines, Iowa, lately.
- Gen. J. D. Cox has accepted the Union nomina tion for Governor of Ohio
- About forty lottery dealers have been arrested and held for trial at Cincinnati.
- Iowa public schools contributed \$4,500 to the North-western Sanitary Fair.
- An anaconda in a museum in Cincinnati recently gave birth to 33 young reptiles. -- 5s altered from 1s on the Harvard Bank of Cam-
- bridge, Mass., are in circulation. - The pay of the Provisional Governors of the
- Southern States is \$3,000 per annum. - Haines, the American skater, has made \$20,000
- in Europe by his novel performances. - The sum subscribed to build the Lincoln National
- Monument at Springfield, Ill., amounts to \$35,800. - Four valuable 3 year old steers and eleven sheep, at pasture in Shelburne, N. H., were killed by a single flash of lightning last week.
- A woman living in South Boston whose husband is in the army gave birth the other day to four girls weighing five pounds apiece.

Special Notices.

"They Cure!" What cures? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough. AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

BY THE DOZEN, HUNDRED OR THOUSAND.

STANDARD APPLES, Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Standard Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Scotch and Austrian Pine, Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Japan Lilies, Angers Quince Stocks, &c., &c.

All inquiries for Nursery Products promptly attend-Address, with stamp, MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y. ed to.

CANCERS CURED.

CANCERS CURED without pain or the use of the knife Tumors, White Swellings, Goitre, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated. Circulars de-

scribing treatment sent free of charge.

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

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 con-D. D. T. MOORE, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Rochester, June, 1865.

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

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express—or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at \$8 each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4.

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

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, \$69 for an entire page; \$35 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 circulated for so little money. Address

DAILY COURIER OFFICE, LaFayette, Ind.

Markets. Commerce. &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, JULY 25, 1865.

THERE are but few changes to note this week. Wheat has declined some 5@10c \$\times\$ bushel. Mess Pork, eld and new, has advanced materially since our last report. Lard has put on 2c \$ b. Beef shows a slight falling off in prices. Wool is somewhat higher than the figures of last week, now being quoted at 40@55c. A few apples have made there appearance in market, but none of any con-

Wholesale Prices Current. FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, Etc. , Straw 9,00@10.00

αĮ	Flour, w't wheat, \$9,50@11,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.
- 1	Do red wheat \$7,000 200	Apples, green,\$0,00@ 0,00
- 1	Do autra State 6002 700	whites kicen
n I	Do. extra State, 6,00@ 7,00	Do. dried, 10 10. 66 76
4	Do. buckwheat, 8,00@ 8,25 Millfeed, coarse, 20,00@00,00	Peaches 35@ 50c
ı	Militeed, Coarse, 20,00@00,00	Cherries 80@ 850
ı	Do. fine85,00@00,00	Pluma 20@ 000
k l	Meal, corn, cwt 1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, 10 10, 35@ 400
<u>~ l</u>	Wheat, red 1,35@ 1,40	Onlons 0,00@ 0,00
- 1	Best white 1,50@ 1,90	Carrots 00@ 000
ı	Corn. old. W bu 75@ 80c	HIDES AND SKINS.
), I	Do. new, 75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd 6 @ 60
"	Rye 80@ 85c	Do, untrimmed 5 @ 50
ı	Osts 60@ 65c	Green calfakina11 @ 12
ı	Barley 75c@\$1,00 Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Sheep peits, each, \$1,25@2.2
e i	Веаля 1.00@ 2.00	Lamb pelta 200 S0c
	MRATS.	SEEDS.
ı	Pork, old mess, \$22,00@80,00	Timothy 20 hu 86 50ca 7 0
в	Do new mess \$1.00@82.00	Clover, medium 16,00@16,5
. P	Do. clear, # D. 16@ 17c	Do. large 16,50@17,00
1	Dressed hogs, cwt 11,00@13,00	Page 150-110
- 1	Beef 10,0 214,00	The 9500 00
ı- I	Spring lambs 2.50@ 4.00	Correspond
' i		
- 1		
ı	Hams 23@ 24c	Do. soft 7,00@ 8,0
r	Shoulders 16@ 18c	
1	Chickens 14@ 18c	Do. large egg 7,90@00,0
- 1	Turkeys 20@ 20c	
. 1	Geese, \$ pair 0,00@ 0,00	
۱-	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 7.80@00.00
	Butter, choice roll 20@ 29c	
	Do. packed 18@ 20c	Do. Char W bu. 200 200
a I	Cheese, new, 16@ 18c	Salt, W bbl 2,35@ 2,6
- 1	Do. old 222ā 23c	Wool, 7 15 40@ 55
- 1	Lard, tried 186 20c	Hops 80@ 850
. !		Whitefish, & bbl 8,50@ 9.0
le	Tallow, tried 9@ 10c	Codfish, \$ 100 bs. 7,50@ 8,00
- 1	Do rough 76 8c	Honey, box, * b. 276 28
		Candles, box 15@ 00
y	FORAGE.	Do. extra 17@ 000
		Barrels 402 40
	Trans 4. series 0,000011,000	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton, 4°248c for middlings. FLOUR.—Superfine State \$5,4525.99; extra State, \$6,352,650; choice State, \$6,5526,675; superfine Western, \$5,4526,590; common to medium extra do, \$6,4526,675; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$7,2526,735; trade brands, \$7,4026,40. Canadian flour is dull, at \$6,51263,75.

56.5568.75.
Grain — Wheat Chicago spring \$1.8561.40: Milwankee club, \$1.3861.40: winter rvd Western, \$1.76631.75: interior 0, \$1.5761.60: annual rvd Western, \$1.7661.35; interior 0, \$1.5761.60: annual rvd Western, \$1.7661.35; white Michigan, \$1.90. Bye and Barley dull and nominal. Corn, sales at \$13.684.9¢ for mixed Western. Oats 66.6619¢.

PROVISIONS—PORK, \$81,25622.25 for new mess; \$25.506. 25.00 for mess; \$25.002.25,00 for prime. Shoulders 15.6154.6. Hams, 194,6236. Lard, 186,236. Butter, 186,276. for Ohio, and 74.685c for State. Cheese, 96.15%. Hops 10.635 for common to prime.

ALBANY, July 22—Flour, city brands \$8@8.75. Corn meal, \$7 100 bs, \$1.58@41.81. Wheat, no sales. Rye 9000 co. Barley mait is quiet. Corn. 80@31c. Oats \$46.50c. Meess and clear pork. \$34@40. Hams 24@25c. Shoulders 19c.—Smoked Beef 22c. Butter 2 @32c. Lard firm, 23%@24%c. Cheese 14@16 for new.—Journal.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Flour, sales of Indiana red and white at \$5.768,00; X and XX Ohio spring and white at \$6.509.8.75; Kentucky white at \$8. Grain—Wheat, red Ohio \$1.34; white Michigan \$1.65. Corn, 68,4070c. Oats, 516650c. Barley, 750.981. Re, 756. Peas \$1.20. Beans \$1.256.1375.

PROVISIONS—FORE, \$28,969.9.50 for mess and light.—Hams, 229,225c. Shoulders, 17(318c. Lard, 21,4622c. Salt \$2,2002.25. Butter 23027c. Cheese 14015/4c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Beef steady; receipts 5,000 head; quotations 12%@17%c. Sheep steady; receipts 17,000 head; quotations 4@6c. Swine—receipts 6000 head; quotations 11%@12%c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, July 19.— Beeves, range at \$9612. Oxen, \$1506300 \$7 pair. Milch Cows, \$50 6100. Handy Steers, \$40690. Veal Calves, \$56016 sach.— Two-year olds \$25630. Three-year olds \$15644. Sheep and Lambs, 4160 c \$7 5. Shoats—Wholesale 12613 cents; retail 136315c; suckers, 20625c; large, coarse shoats 126; 136; 1360g; 1056416c, ive weight. Hides 5666 \$7 5. Tallow 66716c. Callakins 17c. Pelts 50670c.

ALBANY, July 17.—Beeves range at \$4,50@9,00. Sheep, sales at 5@60. Hogs, sales at 10@11%c. CHICAGO, July 18.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$6,5027 25 \$\pi\$ 100 ms. for fair to good first class steers; \$4,5025,50 for light steers and good cows; \$3,8024,37¼ for common.—Hogs, sales at \$5,002,50 \$\pi\$ 100 ms.—Republican.

TORONTO, July 19.—First class cattle, from \$5,50@5,50 \$100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,00@4,50; inferior, \$3.00 @3,50. Calves, \$5@7 each, large quantity in market. Sheep \$5.00@4,00 each per car load. Lambs, \$2@2,50. Yearlings \$3@4,50.—Globs.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Domestic fiece and fine foreign in good demand; prices still tending upward;—66@70 for Native and X Merinos; 67@70 for X and X do; 70@746 for full-blood do; 75@77 for Saxony; 64@66c for No. 1 pulled; 68@70c for superfine; 70c 72c for extra do; 70c 32c for common unwashed California, and 42@44e for fine Foreign—Chilian unwashed S5@40c; Entre Rios washed 45c47c; Cordova 56@65c; East India 25c@40c; African 80@40c; Mexican 90@35c; Smyrna 25@45—N.Y. Post.

BOBTON, July 18.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations:— Saxony choice, 72@750; Saxony fleece, 70@720; full-blood Merino, 82@700; three-quarters of, 82@67; half do, 83@600; common, 90@80; western mixed, 50@600; California, 20@500; Canada, 50@820; pull-de extra, 75@800; superfine, 70@750; No. 1, 35@80.— Smyrna, 25@50; Buenos Ayres, 25@400; Cape Good Hops 82@800; Chillan, 20@250; Peruvian, 35@300; African, 20@50; East India, 85@650.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—The following are the quotations for wool at different points in Michigan, up to July 19th:—T poilants 50,655; Detroit 50,255; Adrian 50,856; Hillscale 53,636c; Battle C. eek 45,656c; Marsha! 58,656c; Bturgts 48,655c; Coldwater 45,656c; 8t. Johns 53c; Teoumsch 50,655c; Jonesville 53c; Three Rivers 50,655c; Kalamazoo 40,655c; Ionia 50,655c; Fint 52,655c; Detroit 53,655c; Hudson 45,655c; Pontiac 52,655c; Grand Rapids 50,651c.

Wool IN OHIO.—The best clips are held at 70@75c, and nothing short of that will induce the farmers to rell. One Cleveland buyer has succeeded in setting 40,000 hs, of an average quality, at little over 60c. In several places in Ohio, it is said as high as 70c has actually been paid.

TORONTO, July 19.- Getting scarce; quoted at 40@48c * b for good fleeces.—Globs.

WOOL IN CANADA.— We take the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe of July 19:—
London, 42@44c. Hamilton, 40@48c. Galt, 41@42c. Barrie, 30@58c. Guelph, 53@40c. Dundas, 85c. Belleville, 40
@48c. Brantford, 35@57/40.

Ways

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

New Advertisements.

EF ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIETY-FIVE CENTS & 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.

CRAPE BOXES.—Round Grape boxes, made of Acod, 1, 2 and 3 bs. Terms and semple sent on application. Address C. S. BRACE, North Ridge, N. Y.

BECRET ART of Catching Fish, in any water, as I hast a you can pull them out, and no humbug. Sent for 20 cts., by addressing Box 48, Southwick. Mass.

TIWO OR THREE Temperate Scotch or English Shepherds, with small families, will find constant employment and good wages. Address 810-2t D. w. H HOWARD, Winameg, Fulton Co., O.

TO INVENTORS. - Patents obtained in America and aurope. No charge on rejected cases unless successful. J. Frank & Co., Patent Agents, 810-35 Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the LIFE OF ABIGHAM LINCOLN, "People's Edition." Address

B. B RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 55 Connitt, Boston, Mass.

FLANDERS' NEW BEE HOOK - "Nature's bee Book," a complete guide to the Aplarian. Every Bee Keeper should have one. Second new edition just out. Sent, post paid, for 25 cents. Address W. A. PLANDERS, Shelby, Ohio.

TASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT About of the control of the control

PLMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE will open its next Session WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th. This is a ular College with superior advantages for a substan, thorough and elegant education. Forms moderate

PER TERM OF 14 WEEKS—
will pay for doard, furnished room, wood, and
utition in common English. Pull Commercial College
course PRES to students who take the prescribed course
of in traction. Fall erm commences feet, 6th, 188. For
further particulars address, for Circular, REV. B. A.
SMITH, A. B., or C. J. GARDNER, Esq., Belleville,
Jefferson Co., N. Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Asparagus, and Rhubarb Plants. bend for Catalogues gratis.
810-4t WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

ALL THE NEW SHEET MUSIC

AND MUSIC BOOKS
Malled, postpaid, on reneipt of price. Ca alogues of upwards of Twenty five Thousand Pieces and Five Hundred Books, comprising every variety of Instructionand Music for the Voice and every Musical Instrument,
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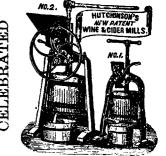
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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE HAYMAKERS.

THE sun laughs through, piercing the blue, And cleaving the red cloud's heart; Up from the corn in the sweet June morn,
The larks by twenties start.

The wheat's green sea rolls wide and free For many a pleasant mile, As row by row the mowers go, On every face a smile.

Each corn-flower blue wears a jewel of dew, And over the bright green se The poppies on high their red flags fiv. All fluttering in their glee.

The stalks between, bright flashing, keen, Sweeps on each glittering scythe Of the sorrel red, and the thistle head. They take a royal tithe.

But when the noon, no whit too soon, Comes with its lessening shadow. They sit and laugh, and joke and quaff, Under the oak in the meadow.

Then when sun sets, and cold dew wets The tawny hills of hay, Homeward they go, and the after-glow Greets them upon their way.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. AMY DECARRE.

BY TIMOTHY.

Amy Decarre sat in her school-room. What a wee bit of a thing she seemed for the heavy responsibilities resting upon her. She appeared too fragile, almost, to take care of herself, let alone the great, rough, unsophisticated fellows she had to manage. But within that frail form, were a heart and a mind capable of accomplishing and enduring much in the fighting of life's battles.

As the scholars came in one by one, they offered her a respectful salutation or a cheerful word of greeting. Awkwardly nodded the lumbering farmer boys, trustingly smiled the trudging little ones, each receiving a kind glance or a cheerful word in reply.

When Amy DECARRE, at seventeen years of age, had assumed charge of the school, she had found it an incongruous mass of disorder, insolence and ignorance. But every human heart has its tender spot, and she possessed the happy faculty of finding it out easily. The pride of the elder boys had been touched and their sense of gallantry awakened, which method proved far more effectual than the storms and blows of bull-dog schoolmasters. The love and confidence of the little ones had been won; and this was much more efficient than the usual "reign of terror" to which they had been subjected. If there were a few refractory characters, they were the exception and not the rule, and generally conducted themselves within the range of decorum; since the malignant elements of humanity must generally have the majority on their side to operate with any degree of success.

AMY DECARRE had always made it a point to look on the bright side of things, and make the best of the circumstances into which she was thrown. Left an orphan at an early age, she had lived under the care of a maiden aunt, and educated herself for teaching. This was her second term's experience, and she had become fairly installed in her work.

But why is that absent look on her face today? Why is she so listless in regard to the affairs of the school-room? Why do the scholars look curiously up, now and then? Why does that geography class make so many mistakes, unnoticed? Ah! Amy, with all your true worth, with all your nobleness, with all that energy of character that has carried you so far through life, you are yet human, and subject to human weaknesses.

The Commissioners visited the school yesterday. There were Squire Brown, Squire Court-NEY, and the young lawyer, Mr. GILBERT HEART-Is his manly face in your thoughts? Does his parting smile haunt you? We fear so.

GILBERT HEARTLEY Was one of the School Commissioners. It was not through him that Amy had obtained her situation, although when she arrived in the town he had been awaiting her arrival in the stage coach at the village inn.

- "Is this Miss DECARRE?"
- "Are you one of the School Commissioners?" " Yes."
- "I am Miss DECARRE."
- "Please to come this way. I will attend to vour baggage.'

He led her to an open carriage that stood a little way off, and drove her to the boarding place which had been provided for her. Her trunk was carried in, and she was soon comfortably established and in lively conversation with the talkative landlady. She entered on her school duties next day. A young and beautiful lady like herself could not long remain in such a village without being known, by sight at least, to every inhabitant. She created quite a sensation, and was soon an established guest at all the sociables and parties given. At several of these affairs she had met GILBERT HEARTLEY, and although she listened with indifference to the compliments and flatteries of the gallant beaux who were ever present, the words of the young lawyer always sent a thrill through her heart; and it was with thoughts dwelling on him that she retired on those nights. And he was not the less indifferent to her sweet charms

and so said the gossips. There was a party three evenings ago at Squire ARMSTRONG'S, and as usual AMY was invited. The party was given in honor of the beautiful Miss Arlington, a relative of Mrs. Amstrong, who had lately come to pay than a visit. She had all the arts and charms of a city belle, and AMY.

and delicate beauty. At least so thought she,

had made good use of them. Particularly had she made an onslaught on GILBERT HEARTLEY. and apparently with some degree of success. He had hung over her while singing, danced with her, talked with her, and cruelly neglected poor AMY, as it seemed to her.

There was to be another soirce to-night at the house of Lawyer Curtis, and it was expected that Miss Armstrong, Amy and Gilbert HEARTLEY would be present; the first as a matter of courtesy, and the latter two as a matter of course. Amy had been revolving in her mind all day whether she should go or not. Jealousy and sorrow said "stay at home," while pride, love, hope and a spirit of resolution said "go!"

At the visit of the School Commissioners yesterday, GILBERT had conducted himself in a manner becoming a member of that august body, and only on departing had ventured to replied AMY. press Amy's hand and give her a look of more than official regard. Upon this and other circumstances related to it Amy's thoughts dwelt. The time for the dismissal of school came and found her still undecided. *

Lawyer Curtis' parlors were brilliantly lighted, the guests who had arrived were already engaged in lively conversation, and others were thronging in. Miss ArLINGTON stood, surrounded by an admiring throng, emitting brilliant sallies of wit, and giving wide scope to her conversational powers. She seemed determined to astonish the country people among whom she was visiting, and succeeded, at least in a meas-

ure. The conversation turned upon music, painting, sculpture, fashion, and other kindred topics, in all of which Miss ARLINGTON seemed to be fully at home. She charmed all, and eager were the young men to obtain one of her languishing smiles or melting glances. At last the dancing began. Mr. GILBERT HEART-LEY led Miss ARLINGTON out upon the floor, and the two graceful figures were soon a general theme for admiration.

"How graceful!" said one.

AMY-"

- "How well they appear together!"
- "What a good match they would make." "Yes, and if I were disposed to prophesy, I should say what a good match they will make,'
- chimed in another. "Appearances certainly tend that way," re-
- marked another. "Yes, and I think it is a perfect shame. Poor

At this moment, the dance having concluded, the subjects of the remarks passed along arm in arm. GILBERT HEARTLEY seated his fair partner, and stood fanning her. With highly colored cheeks, eyes brilliant with excitement and sparkling with pleasure, she was certainly an object to be admired.

"Let us move to that window," said she. "those curtains waving with the breeze look

They moved behind the rich lace curtains, and enjoyed the slightly stirring wind which played among the shrubbery. The moon was half-way between the horizon and zenith. It was rising in all its glory.

"The queen of night shines brilliantly on us mortals here below," remarked GILBERT.

"It always reminds one of peace, as it appears now. Do you not think so?" said Miss ARLINGTON.

"What kind of peace do you mean?" said GILBERT; "that word suggests many different ideas."

"I can hardly tell; that which suggests perfect rest, perhaps."

"You do not get my idea. Let me explain myself. There is a peace which implies freedom from care, satisfaction with surrounding things, and, to use a plain term, apathy. There is another which consists in solitude, repose, liberty to allow the thoughts their wildest flights of fancy. This does not imply contentment or apathy, but gives the most troubled soul opportunity to dwell on sad and disturbing thoughts. There is yet another peace that is more difficult to describe. It is a sort of a trance-like spei which some influence seems to cast over one Gazing on the moon then, it seems to have lost its identity as a moon, and to fascinate by a wierd, personal influence, as it looks down upon us from the clear sky. Perhaps this is what you refer to."

"Not exactly, yet it comes so near the description that it can scarcely be said to be different. I cannot describe it any better myself. But there is a small cloud casting its shadow down. Perhaps we had better change the subject."

"Another set is forming. Do you wish to dance ?"

"Not this time. How late Miss DECARRE is." "I have not seen her this evening."

"She is just entering the room. See, on the arm of our hostess. What a beautiful girl she is !"

"Yes," was all the reply GILBERT made. "But so young and inexperienced, I should

indge. What a pity, too, that she has to teach school. I wonder that she is admitted into society."

"True worth makes its way in spite of conventional rules."

"Is Miss Decarre so very worthy?"

"And besides, we are not so particular as you city people," continued GILBERT, without noticing her remark.

At this moment Mrs. CURTIS, the hostess. came along with a young officer from the army. "Allow me to interrupt your private conversation," said she. "Captain SMITH Wishes to

make the acquaintance of Miss Arlington." The ceremony of introduction was gone through with, and GILBERT excused himself. leaving Miss Arlington in the care of Captain SMITH. Glad of the opportunity to be relieved of his brilliant companion, he made his way to "Good evening, Niss DECARRE."

"Good evening, Ar. HEARTLEY." "It was so late that I scarcely hoped for the pleasure of meeting you this evening. Shall we

walk ?" She would not indirectly compromise herself by refusing, and so took the course she would with the merest acquaintance. They promenaded the rooms and conversed on the most severely common-place topics. Another dance was about to begin. He led her out on the floor. After its conclusion they departed from the crowd, and made their way out upon the large piazza. They

walked back and forth some time, "What a relief to get here in the evening breeze, away from the hot crowd," said Gil-

"Yes, company has not many charms for me, or at least such a grand, brilliant affair as this,'

"The association of human beings with each other is the ground work of all society," said GILBERT.

"Yes, but different people have different ideas in regard to the manner of association."

"True, but do you not admit that such assemblages as these are one of the principal means of advancing society?"

"Certainly, and I do not mean to set up my like or dislike of a thing as a standard of its merit. When I said I did not enjoy these brilliant affairs, I did not mean to disparage them."

"Your position is very well explained, and since that is the case, suppose we change the subject. I hear singing in the parlor; who is it?" Your friend, Miss ArLINGTON."

"Not particularly my friend, but she sings beautifully."

"Oh, yes."

"But not from the heart." "Do you think so?"

"I know so. Does her singing touch any tender chord in your heart - arouse any pleas-

ant feelings ?" "Perhaps not."

"All I can see to admire is a certain clearness of voice and smoothness of execution; which, although they may have the power to soothe the ear, cannot comfort the heart. Let us go in. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing you sing

They passed in among a laughing, talking, noisy crowd, which effectually put a stop to their conversation.

"Oh, Miss DECARRE, you must sing for us," exclamed two or three, as she entered.

"Oh, do, Amy!" said another.

"Certainly, Miss DECARRE, I think I have done my share, and we should be delighted to hear from you;" sald Miss ArLINGTON, vacating her position.

AMY modestly took her seat at the piano, and sung one of those beautiful and soul-thrilling Scotch ballads, which have ever been a theme of praise. It was sung with a clear, steady voice, and won showers of applause. Any declined singing any more, and pleading indisposition, declared her intention to go home. GILBERT eagerly offered his services as an escort, and they left amid the regrets and protestations of the company.

We will not follow them on their way home, but only wait at Amy's gate and hear a fragment of their conversation.

"Miss Arlington is nothing to me; she was a stranger here, and I felt it to be my duty to do all I could to make it pleasant for her. And this is no more than everybody else did."

"And now, AMY, you know I never pay meaningless compliments; what I say is always sincere. Do not spurn me when I say that if you could consider me worthy of the privilege of calling you by a name dearer than that of friend, of supporting you through, and bearing with you life's trials, it would be a labor of love to prove that the trust was not misplaced."

He gently took her hand, and the quiet confidence with which it rested in his own was a sufficient answer. Her heart was full. And if

"From her pretty eyes two fountains ran," ev were not tears of sorrow

WIT AND HUMOR.

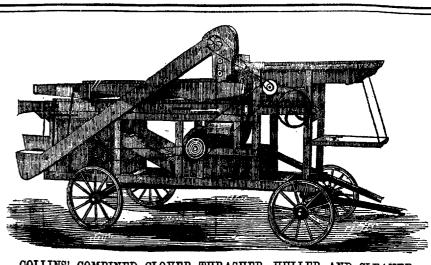
"I say, Pat," said a Yankee, "why don't you sue that railroad corporation for damages you have received? Both of your legs broken all to smash; sue them for damages." "Sue them for damages, eh, boy? I have damage enough already; I'll sue them for repairs."

A MAN recently broke off a marriage engagement because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. A wicked editor, commenting upon the fact, says :- "He should have married her, and then refused her a new bonnet, to have developed her powers of talk."

THE following is reported as happening at an exhibition in Harvard College: - Examiner. "Why did Moses leave Egypt?" Undergraduate (with hesitation)-"Why, sir, hem-hem-." Examiner-" Come, come, answer if you know." Undergraduate-" Well, sir, I suppose that little affair with Potiphar's wife!"

Some years ago when S. was running for governor, he met, one day, his old friend and brother democrat. Chief Justice R. "So." said the judge jocosely, "you expect to be governor!" "Yes," said \$., "I expect to govern myself under the misfortune of defeat, that's all." "Ah," said the judge, "it is a great man who is governor of himself" "True," replied S., "but he is a greater who is judge of himself!"

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP .- The Bangor Advertiser tells a good story of a Yankee who was refused a dinner at one of the taverns down East. until he had showed the landlord his " puter." Boniface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell in walked the Yankee, and taking a general survey of the table, turned to his host and said, "Mister, you've seed my money and I've seed your dinner—good bye."



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First member of the firm-"Julius, what you lookin' at that paper for ? you can't read." Second member-"Go way, fellah; guess I

can read; I'se big enough for dat."

First member—"Dat ain't nuffin. A cow's big enough to catch a mice, but she can't do it."

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I AM composed of 28 letters. My 4, 14, 10, 6 is a national color.

My 21, 2, 10 is a personal pronoun My 28, 5, 26, 6, 24 is a girl's name. My 19, 11, 6, 13, 8 is an article of food.

My 28, 7 is a preposition. My 28, 5, 28, 7, 8 is not to curse. My 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 28 is a boy's name. My 4, 27, 18 is a conjunction. My 20, 15, 8 is not young.

My 12, 13, 5, 15, 16, 24, 18 is brave. My 22, 2, 27, 11 is not sweet. My whole is the sentiment of every loyal heart.

Frankfort, Ill. Answer in two weeks.

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

I am composed of 15 letters. My 8, 8, 4, 14 is a Latin noun. My 18, 9, 4, 15, 1, 14 is the hero of Virgil's Æneid. My 7, 2, 6, 12 is a Latin pronoun.

My 15, 10 is a Latin verb. My 2, 7, 5, 9, 7, 18 was one of the three sirens. My 7, 10 was the daughter of Inachus and Ismene. My whole was not only sought by the ancients, but is yet a predominant desire in the human mind. C. T. LEONARD.

Williamsfield, Ohio. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADES OF COUNTIES

An exclamation and to roam at large A boy's name and a weight. A planet and a blossom. A boy's name and a piece of land. A color and a village. porous substance and to cross a stream. Is strife and part of a candle. To cook and a science. A kind of wine and what ladies like to keep secret Is wealth and a field. A hard substance and a weight. Geneseo, N. Y. MOLLIE & ANGIE.

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

HWNE het logymo hassed fo wosorr Hetrag lardky noudr uro wya, Dan hte srat fo peoh no engrol Eerhes su hwti tis dablace yra. Nweh eth tighi on gonire hintesh, Nad kdar dicosu ebrouse teh snu. Amy ew rlane ot ave "O rteah?". Oin ym lwli, utb ethni eb edon." Oxford, N. Y.

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Answer to Biographical Enigma:—An honest man is the noblest work of God.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Potomac Answer to Anagram: Work, and thou shalt bless the day Ere thy task be done;

They that work not, cannot pray,

Cannot feel the sun. Answer to Puzzle: Read up and down,

And you may see, That we are one. Yet we are three.

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