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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D., or of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: C. DEWEY, LL, D.

P. BARRY,

L. B. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

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

# AGRICULTURAL.

#### FARM FENCES.

DID you ever seriously reflect, honest farmer, what the next generation, and even yourself if you are a young man, are to build fences with? It is very plain that the material won't be oldfashioned rails, laid up Virginia style. For when the present stock of rail fences is decayed, and that time will be soon, there is not proper timber enough on one farm in ten to replace it, much less furnish any to those entirely deficient. The same objection holds good against the post and board fence, the only other practical shape into which wood can be wrought for this use. There is not timber enough in the country, or within reach, or that will grow, that can be spared from other uses, to build anew the present lines of fence in the land. In some sections there are stone enough to partly or wholly construct them; but these portions are limited. We pity the man who, to get rid of the stone on his farm must fence it with walls. Owners of land, aware of their inability to replace the "wooden walls" of their homesteads, are becoming profitable customers to the producers of the various plants for live fences. The English hedge plants failed in hardiness, and then the native locust and the osage orange were tried. But the latest and best thing wherewith to bleed farmers is found to be the white willow. It is so easy to raise, so convenient to distribute through the country, and its apparent good qualities are such a fine theme for the glib tongue of an agent to wag on, that in spite of warning and failure it will be extensively planted.

All these plants, and many others, in favorable locations, with proper care, can be made into fences. But no one can be made to succeed throughout all of our broad land, with its wide diversity of soil and climate. Without doubt we shall be driven at last to adopt one of the two systems, and perhaps to some extent both of them, prevalent in Europe-namely, we shall grow live fences as has been done in the British Islands, or we shall do without them nearly altogether as on the Continent, and use other means for restraining our stock. The moist and rather mild climate of the British Islands is favorable to the growth of a hedge plant, and there is so little diversity in it that one variety will grow well over the whole of it. But in this country the hedge plant has not been found that will succeed alike on the rocky New England hills, the rich valleys of the Middle States, and the wind-swept prairies of the West,-if, indeed, it can be proved that one has been found which perfectly succeeds in any section of our land.

The Continental system of having no fences is evidently the best. In conservative England, even, this opinion is taking hold of the farming mind, and in some of the best counties they have uprooted many hedges, and formed larger fields. And here, instead of incurring the expense of repairing all of our fences, we should study rather which of them we can dispense with. The law of this State aids the farmer to this extent, that he is no longer obliged to fence the road. Let it go one step further, and declare null the obligation to keep up line fences between farms, and then the whole question of fencing will be one of expediency merely.

If we cannot do without them altogether in the present state of farming, yet we can dispense with a large share of the fences we now keep up. I winter.

Not any of these are of much use during the six months that we fodder. And how many of them that enclose meadows and fields of grain turn stock three months in the year? Permanent pasture most needs fences, but the portion of a farm that is devoted to a mixed husbandry might be thrown into one field, and by the aid of some movable fences it would be just as convenient to pasture part of it when it was desirable to do so.

Suppose a farmer has fifty acres which he devotes to cultivation, alternating grass with grain. If he follows a five course system, viz., corn, oats, wheat, meadow and pasture, it would be necessary to divide it into five fields. Now but one of these fields would have stock in it the entire season. Would it not be more profitable to enclose that with a movable fence, even if it be of common rails, than to be at the cost of five times as much? Besides he would secure the following advantages: 1st. He would have the whole land to get a profit from. 2d. He would spoil a harboring place for weeds. 3d. He could lay his land in better shape with the plow, avoiding banks and furrows. 4th. He would get about on his farm handier and quicker. And, 5th, his farm would look better. If these considerations are of no weight, he might feel in his pocket and find a heavier argument in the dollars that would otherwise be paid out for labor and materials to make the fences.

It is well for us to consider these things in season. We believe the time will come when an absence of fences will be deemed a sign of a progressive farmer, and the necessities of a past day - when labor was scarce, materials plenty and in the way, and the outside commons a forest that harbored wild animals-shall not be continued a law, under a different state of things, to an advancing generation.

## FARM NOTES.

MR. H. was resting his team before his reaper in his barley field, and I stopped a moment to talk with him.

"That is a fair crop of barley," I remarked: how much do you think it will yield?" "It ought to go twenty bushels, hadn't it?"

"I should think so," I replied, "judging from mine of last year. That went ten, and this looks twice as big." "Ten!" he echoed, "that didn't pay very well.

But then I suppose the drouth cut it short."

"Yes, the drouth cut it short, but I got twice as much per bashel as you will this year, so it was an average thing after all."

There was a flock of sheep feeding in a near lot, and I asked about them.

They are a lot of forty ewe "that I bought last spring; you know I don't deal much in stock-only keep cows and horses. and raise now and then a colt and a steer; but I thought I would plow a little less this year, and try and make something without such hard work. A friend of mine told me last winter that I had better go into the sheep business. He said that was care and not labor, which would suit me better, as I was getting old, than to raise so much grain. He was right, too. It was care and not hard work to look after them this spring when they were lambing, and the pleasure of seeing the flock daily increasing paid me for that. It didn't take long to harvest that crop, for a couple of men took their jackets off in a day. It is only a nice walk to go into the pasture and salt them, and I know I shall enjoy feeding them next winter."

"But how about the profit?" said I. "Does it pay as well as grain?"

Well, I don't know," he replied; "this barley will pay pretty well, and what we work the hardest for ought to pay the best."

I proposed to figure on it, and as he assented, I took my pencil and sat down on his reaper and we figured thus:

Fourteen acres of barley at 20 bush, per acre, ... 28 At \$1 per bushel, half the price of last year, ... \$2 

28 00 Profit on barley crop..... Fourteen acres will keep 40 sheep one year. 200 lbs. of wool at half the price of last year,...\$100 00 30 lambs worth to the butcher \$2 apiece,..... 60 00

barley straw and labor of feeding the sheep in

H. couldn't spend any more time just then in building air castles, but thought that some rainy day when the reaper was in the barn he would study the figures on it.

It is nearly out of season to say anything respecting harvesting the barley crop, but I noticed farmer H. had a very handy way of getting his. It was cut with the reaper and left in gavels. These cured in a few hours, and were then cocked with barley forks, viz., wooden forks with tines two feet long or more, and four or five in number. The field is raked with a horse-rake after the barley is drawn from it. This method makes the handling of barley easier, I think, than any other grain crop. A wire-tooth rake should be used. A wheel or sulky rake is the thing for all purposes, and if some one would manage to combine a wheel rake and a hay tedder, so that it could be sold at a fair rate, it would meet with success.

#### ONE OF THE REASONS WHY.

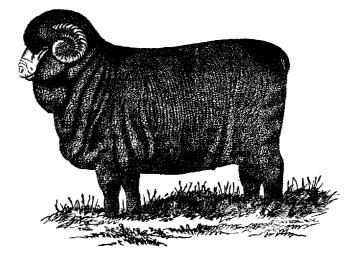
THE remark is frequently made, and it is believed with truth, that a less number of bushels of potatoes to the acre is produced now than formerly. If this be so the natural inquiry is, Why? The decrease in quantity can hardly be attributed to deterioration in the quality of the seed planted, since many of the old varieties are retained, while new ones are frequently added to the list of favorites. Nor can the cause be found in the character of the soil, as that is certainly as good now as it was twenty-five years ago-especially on farms which have been properly cared for by their owners. During a short ramble over several farms in the vicinity of the city, a few days since, a number of potato fields were noticed, and the question of a decreased yield of this crop naturally suggested itself for solution. The growing crop looked healthy and vigorous, but it was observable that in a majority of them there were but two or three stalks-the former number, if anything, predominating. These hills were about two and a half feet apart, and taking the distance asunder as a guide, a large yield can hardly be looked for where the seeding was so parsimonious.

We do not assert it as a fact, but will venture to insinuate it as one, that short seeding has more to do with diminished yields than most people are apt to imagine. For some years back there has been a powerful influence operating against a liberal use of seed in planting potatoes, and that has been the high price of the article in market. The policy is a short-sighted one, it is believed, and the sooner it is changed for one more liberal, the better will it be for the parties more immediately interested in the production of prolific crops.

# ABOUT A HOME.

WHILE rambling, lately, in the vicinity of the city, we met an old acquaintance who had just commenced farming. He had erected a house passable of its kind,-but he might have had a better and more appropriate one for the same or less money. It stands out, in the open field like a watch-tower, without any thing to give it a home-look, nor was there perceptible any preparation for such a surrounding. Along the street, in front of the dwelling, was a Virginia fence, put up, probably, when Rochester was a village of the smallest class, its several sections veering to all points of the compass, - hedged in, on the farm side, by a belt of briars and bushes, a dozen feet in width. The entrance way to the house was a gap in the fence about two feet wide, closed by a board pendent upon leather hinges. Altogether, the place appeared cheerless in the extreme.

Remarking that we supposed he would soon enclose the ground in front and around his dwelling for a garden as well as fruit trees and shrubbery,—the situation being excellent for both purposes,— he replied that he had not purposed to do so yet - that the cost would be considerable, and that the money would make a better return employed in other ways. As he had a right to do as he pleased with his own, we did not pursue the subject, wondering, however, how a man with means, and health to employ them, could content himself with a home so bleak and unsheltered as was his. With a good fence in front along the street, an ample space enclosed for a garden and fruit trees, how much more homelike such a place would appear, while if necessity or choice should induce a sale of it, The manure of the sheep will balance the such an improvement would pay for itself fourfold in the enhanced price it would bring in



MR. REMELEE'S RAM "UNION."

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

## MR. REMELEE'S RAM "UNION."

S. W. REMELEE, Middlebury, Vt., writes us In the fall of 1850, I purchased fifteen ewes from the flocks of HALL & REMELEE of Cornwall, Vt. They were pure Infantados, descended from ewes introduced into this country by HAMMOND, HALL & REMELEE, from the flock of Stephen Atwood of Connecticut. I have used in my flock only pure Infantado rams, either from the flock of Mr. HAMMOND, WM. R. REMELEE, or my own. The ram "Union," a cut of which accompanies this, was about a year old when the drawing was made. He was got by Hammond's Gold Drop. His dam was by a ram bred by Mr. HALL of Cornwall, he by the Wooster ram."

## THE TERMS PAULAR AND INFANTADO.

[SECOND PAPER.]

THE following are the certificates of the Paular pedigrees which we published, as we have already stated, in 1844:

Judge Lawrence's Statement.

Yours is duly received, in which you refer to a conversation we had, on the subject of Merino sheep, and particularly of the quality and purity of the flock of Andrew Cock, who was my near neighbor. We were intimate and commenced laying the foundation of our Merino flocks about the same time. I was present when he purchased most of his sheep, which was in 1811. He first purchased two ewes at \$1,100 per head. The were very line, and of the Escurial flock imported by Richard Crowinshield.

His next purchase was \$0 of the Panlar breed at from \$50 to \$100 per head. He continued to purchase of the different importations until he run them up to about sighty, always selecting them with great care. This was the foundation of A. Cock's flock, nor did he ever purchase any but pure-blooded sheep to my knowledge or belief. Andrew Cock was an attentive breeder; saw well to his business; and was of unimpeachable character. His certificate of the kind and purity of blood I should implicitly rely on. I recollect of his selling sheep to Leonard Bedell of Vermont. Flushing, 1844.

Statement of John T. Rich. Esa.

Statement of John T. Rich, Esq.

I certify that my father, Charles Rich, and Leonard Bedell former residents of this town, (now deceased,) did on or about the year 1828, purchase the entire flock of sheep owned by Andrew Cock of Finshing, Long Island. Accompanying said sheep, Mr. Bedell brought a certificate that came with the sheep from Spain. I have read said certificate which gave a full description of the sheep purchased in Spain, with guaranties of their purity of blood, which was regularly attested by the American Consul then in the Spanish or Portugese dominions. I thereby had satisfactory evidence that they were all of this importation, and that many of them brought to this town, were the identical sheep imported. The certificate, I am confident, described them as from the Paular flock. The ewe that was the dam of Mr. Jewett's buck Fortune, was a pure descendant of this imported flock above described. I have preserved this flock pure to this day, which amounts to more than five hundred. Some of the flock have been recently crossed by bucks of the importation of Consul Jarvis, which said bucks were purchased from the flock of, and regularly attested by, said Jarvis as being pure Spanish Merinos.

Shoreham, 1844.

Statement of Hon. S. H. Jennison, (late Governor of Vi.)

Statement of Hon. S. H. Jennison, (atte Governor of Vt.)
I certify that I am personally and intimately acquainted with John T. Rich of Shoreham, Vt., the algaer of the above certificate, and that his statements are entitled to full credit.
I further certify that Leonard Bedell, late of Shoreham, deceased, was a near neighbor to me, and I recollect learning from him many years since of his purchase of the flock of Merino sheep, on Long Island, as shited by Mr. Rich. I have several times seen the certificate mentioned by Rich in the possession of the

said Bedell. I have reason to believe the portion of the Long Island flock, purchased by the late Hor. Charles Rich, and now kept by John T. Rich have been kept pure as he states. I was well acquainted with the portion of the flock kept by Bedell, having handled them on several occasions between 1824 and 1830. Some of the ewes in the flock were pointed out to me as imported ones, which we ere toothless and very old, between the dates above named. I have several times had bucks from the flock, and never entertained a doubt of their being pure-bred Spanish Merinos. Mr. Bedell called them, and I think the certificate named them, as of the Paular breed.

Shoreham, 1844.

S. H. Jennison.

Charles A. Hurlbert's Statement.

Charles A. Huribers's Statement.

I certify that I lived near neighbor to Leonard Bedell in the town of Shoreham, Vt., in the year 1823, and that during that year Mr. Bedell drove a lot of sheep from Long Island, purchased of Andrew Cock.

From 1823, until the decease of Mr. Bedell, a period of fifteen years, I lived in his family, and had the charge of his sheep. Mr. Bedell kept none other but full-blooded sheep of the Cock flock, and I was perfectly familiar with a number of them always asserted by him to have been originally imported. They had a distinctive mark, as such, had attested marks and rings of copper in their ears, and were very old.

Mr. Bedell also had the original Spanish certificate of their purity of blood, attested by the American Consul. These sheep were preserved by Mr. Bedell, entirely free from admixture with any other blood. Previous to his decease, I selected about 80 of his ewes which I afterward drove to Monkton, and finally disposed of to S. W. Jewett of Weybridge.

Monkton, 1844.

Charles A. Hurlbert.

Gen. Barnum's Statement.

Gen. Barnum's Statement.

I hereby certify that I was born, and lived in the neighborhood of Mr. Leonard Bedell, during his residence in this town; that I well remember the flock of Spanish Merino sheep which he drove from Long Island 21 or 22 years ago; that I was familiarly acquainted with this flock of sheep until his decease in 1838, having assisted in shearing them every year during that time, with the exception of three or four. Mr. Bedell had a certificate of the lineage of the sheep from Spain, certifying their purity of blood, which I have several times read; and I am confident that it described them to be Faulars, from the flock of "Don Manuel de Godoy, Princa of Peace," &c. Mr. Bedell, though offered high prices by myself and others; nor did he next with any until the last years of his life. though offered high prices by myself and others; nor did he part with any until the last years of his life. I now live on the farm formerly owned and occupied by him, and possess a large portion of the above described flock. I am confident that it has not been crossed with Saxons, or any other breeds of sheep in this country. Shoreham, 1844.

Levi Rockwood's Statement.

Levi Rockwood's Statement.

I moved into the neighborhood of Leonard Bedell, late of Shoreham, Vt., in the spring of 1830, and soon became acquainted with his flock of Merino sheep. I have frequently heard him relate the history of his sheep. He said he purchased them of Andrew Cock of Long Island, and that they were imported from the flock of Godoy, the Prince of Peace, in Spain, as their Spanish pedigree, in his possession, would show. He aiways called them Paular Merinos, and frequently boasted of this as being the best stock ever imported. I have heard him advised to cross the blood of his flock by using bucks from other Spanish flocks, but he insisted on keeping his pure, preferring, as he had done, to breed them in-and-in. I have seen the Spanish certificate which accompanied the sheep, but never read it.

never read it. Monkton, 1844.

Statement of Hon. Harvey Munsell (Judge of Probate.) I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Levi Rockwood, and have been for a great number of years. I consider him a man of truth and veracity, and believe him to be so considered by the community at large.

Bristol, 1844.

HARVEY MUNSELL.

When the above "statements" were published we had a number of others in our possession (and we have some of them still) coming from gentlemen of equally high standing, which corroborated the preceding ones, some in one point and some in another; but we regarded any further accumulation of evidence as purely

superrogatory. It appears by all the Vermont witnesses that BEDELL carried home with the Merino flock which he obtained from Cock a certificate which, according to his representations, he received with the sheep as a certificate of their blood or pedigree. All these witnesses but HURLBERT expressly say they have seen that certificate, and HURLBERT says so in effect. RICH

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

the same by implication; \* and BARNUM, that he has read it "several times." RICH and BARNUM declare that this document came from Spain with the sheep, and HURLBURT, if not JENNISON, also impliedly concurs with them. † RICH and HURLBERT declare that it was "attested" by an American Consul; RICH and BARNUM are both absolutely "confident" that this formally attested Spanish certificate described the sheep to be Paulars. Gov. JENNISON "thinks" it so named them, and both he and ROCKWOOD testify that BEDELL called them Paulars, at a period when he must have known that the contents of the certificate were fresh in the minds of all who had seen that document, and at a period when (although this fact does not appear in evidence) that document was still in existence, and was still habitually and gladly exhibited to all who chose to read it.

RICH, speaking for his father and himself. asserts that their portion of the flock has been preserved pure down to the time of writing, in 1844, but that "some of the flock have been recently crossed," &c. (These recent crosses will be hereafter adverted to.) Hurlbert, who lived in BEDELL's family, and had charge of his sheep from the time of their purchase down to the time of his (Benell's) death, asserts that they were preserved "entirely free from admixture with any other blood." ROCKWOOD goes still further into detail, by declaring that he had heard BEDELL "advised to cross the blood of his flock by using bucks from other Spanish flocks, but he insisted on keeping his pure, preferring, AS HE HAD DONE, to breed them in-and-in." HURLBERT bought some of the flock before Bri-DELL's death, and sold them to S. W. JEWETT & Gen. BARNUM succeeded to BEDELL's farm, and the bulk of his flock, and he was "confident," in 1844, that "it had not been crossed," &c. We find among our unpublished certificates

one from Erastus Robinson, the founder of the "Robinson Sheep," which is interesting as giving the origin of that well known family. It is dated Shoreham, Vt., Sept. 4, 1844. It declares that he (ROBINSON) purchased thirty full blood Spanish sheep of Charles Rich in 1836, for the sum of six hundred dollars; that they "were descendants of the flock purchased on Long Island by the late Hon. CHAS. RICH and LEONARD BEDELL of this town," and that he, ROBINSON, has "bred them pure to this day." This is accompanied by a certificate of John T. Rich that in the spring of 1828 he made an equal division of his flock with his brother CHARLES. TYLER STICKNEY, of Shoreham, (brother-in-law of Rob-ARNSON) also commenced his well known flock by a purchase from the flock of CHARLES RICH the younger, long antecedent to 1844, and though we have never corresponded with him on the subject, we hold an affidavit of his presented at a Sheep Show at Penn Yan, N. Y., some years since, which shows that he gave full credit to the alleged pedigree of the Rich flock. And we know that he kept his own flock pure down to 1844, first crossing with Jarvis' sheep at about the same period with JOHN T. RICH. We hold certificates or letters from the Hon. M. W. C. WRIGHT, PROSPER ELITHARP and others, Vermont breeders, showing that as late as 1844, they owned pure blood descendants of the sheep purchased by Rich and BEDELL of ANDREW Cock, of Long Island, It the witnesses we have cited are entitled to

credit, we have then a clear, connected, full and, in colloquial phrase, water tight pedigree. What is the objection now brought against this pedigree, or to its proof that the sheep covered by it in 1844 were Paulars; after an apparent general acquiescence in all its statements for more than twenty years, and until the witnesses who were familiar with the earliest facts - Judge LAWRENCE, J. T. RICH, GOV. JENNISON, Gen. BARNUM, etc., - are dead; and when, consequently, all chance to call them to the witness stand for further explanations is at an end? Why, 1. Because there is nothing to show that when ANDREW Cock purchased "thirty (sheep) of the 'Pauler breed," there was a Paular ram among flock it was very natural that he should be wilthe number, and because Judge LAWRENCE's tate that fact implies that it did

\*Gov. Jennison could not as a frank, upright witness ray that he had "several times seem the certificate" and then proceed to refer to its contents, without at the same time declaring that he had never read the paper if such was really the fact. By this omission he would lead people to suppose he spoke from actual knowledge, whereas he was palming off heareay evidence ou them. And how did he refer to the contents of the certificate? He said the paper which he had "several times seen" in the posser-winn of Bedell was the one "mentioned by Rich." How did he know it was the same paper if he had not read it, and had not read Rich" description or mention of it in the "statement" immediately preceding his own, and which he directly refers to f And how could an upright witness acquainted with rules and forms of evidence, after the preceding declarations, add the additional one "I think the certificate named them as of the Faular breed," when he had not read it, and therefore was not entitled to use the term "I think" in regard to its containing or not containing any declaration whatever. The language of an housest witness giving hearsay evidence under such circumstances, would he: "I never read the paper, but I think I was told it named them as of the Paular breed."

† The reasoning of the preceding note applies equally here. How could Helliwed Active and the second and the second the paper, but I think I was told it named them as of the Paular breed."

† The reasoning of the preceding note applies equally here. How could Huribert declare positively and without qualification that Bedell "had the original Spanish certificate, attested by the American Consul," if he had never read its contents? And what probability would there be that he would have lived fifteen if he nad never read its contents? And what probability would there be that he would have lived fifteen years in he iamily of Bedell, having all the time the care of this very flock of sheep, without once perusing a document on which its reputation and vaine so much depended—a document, too, winch it is notorious, Bedell was particularly fond of exhibiting.

1 it was helieved by some of the witness.

t twas believed by some of the witnesses when they made their statements, and more confidently on further reflection afterwards, that the American Consul who attested the genuineness of the pedigree was Hon. Wm. Jarvis, then American Consul at Lisbon in Portugal. But as their recollections at the time of writing were indictinct, and as the fact was not regarded as of special importance. they omitted to mention it. These recollections coincide with all the tion it. These recollections coincide with all the probabilities in the case. Most of the sheep brought into this country from Spain between 1809 and 1812 were purchased in the vicinity of Badajos near the frontiers of Portugal, and driven directly across the latter country to Lisbon. When shipped from that port, Mr. Jarvis' certificates of property always accompanied them.

§ Mr. Jewett had a large number of pure blood sheep of this family in 1844. He sent us a bundle of certificates of pedigree and sale from the persons from whom he had purchased at different times. We can now only lay our hands on such certificates signed by Erastus Robinson and C. A. Hurlbert.

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declares that he has read it; Jennison declares | not exist! If this inference is a sound one, COCK could never have bred a sheep of any description, for it is not shown that he ever had or used a ram of any description!

2. It is assumed that inaamuch as Judge Law-RENCE does not say that Cock bred separately his Escurials, Paulars, or such other families of Merinos as he may have purchased, it is to be presumed that he mixed them together, and that consequently the sheep sold by him to BEDELL must have been of mixed Merino blood, and not pure Paulars.

This hypothesis, however, involves a sweeping impeachment of witnesses. If Cock delivered to Bedell an attested foreign certificate as giving the pedigree of the sheep sold to him, which pedigree represented the sheep to be pure Paulars, and they were not pure Paulars, then COCK was a liar and a swindler, instead of the perfectly reliable person he is represented by Judge LAWRENCE. If BEDELL did not receive the certificate from Cock as giving the actual pedigree of the sheep and all of them, then he was a liar and a swindler. Nay, unless that cirtificate described the identical sheep obtained by BEDELL, either Cock or BEDELL must have forged certain peculiar marks on them in imitation of the Spanish marks described in the certificate, for RICH says that paper "gave a full description" of the sheep, and that "thereby" he had "satisfactory evidence that they were all of this importation, and that many of them \* \* \* were the identical sheep."\* HURL-BERT lets us know what the description contained which furnished RICH this "satisfactory evidence," viz., "distinctive and attested marks and rings of copper in their ears.' † And Rron and HURLBERT made these very definite statements for publication in regard to tangible and visible facts whose existence or non-existence must have been known by a host of persons who had read the certificate; and at a period not so remote but that some of the keen "sheep men' about them would be sure to remember the "distinctive marks" of a much talked about lot of imported sheep. They made them, too, when a heated controversy was raging about the pedigrees of those very sheep, and when, consequently, rivals and enemies would be expected to have their eyes and ears open to detect and expose misstatements.

We personally knew Judge LAWRENCE. He was emphatically a "gentleman of the old school" - intelligent, astute and a keen judge of men, but high-toned and frank as daylight-an able farmer - a purchaser of imported sheep and an experienced breeder and judge of them. ‡ When he made his statement about Cock he did not know any of the Vermont parties to the controversy, nor had he been in any way approached by them. Meeting him in 1844, and it chancing to occur to us that he lived in the town where Cock had formerly resided, we asked him if he knew the latter. He spoke of Cock in even warmer terms then he does in his "statement," and gave us many particulars about his flocks, his breeding and his personal history. He distinctly recollected BEDELL's purchase of the sheep. Having determined to publish the pedigrees, we wrote to Judge LAWRENCE Oct. 13th, 1844, asking him if he would repeat on paper, for publication, a brief synopsis of so much of the above conversation as referred to the origin and foundation of Cock's flock, his character as a man and a breeder, how far pedigrees given by him could be relied on, and his sale to BEDELL.

His answer, dated Oct. 19th, is now lying before us. We published all of it which we supposed important to the issue, but might as well have added the following sentence: - "His (Cock's) partners in the purchase of sheep," writes Judge L., "were Effingham Embres and EDWARD LAWRENCE, both near relatives of mine, and I was well acquainted with their transactions. In the division of the property among these joint owners, Cock kept Paulars for his share. He sold a portion of these to some Quaker gentlemen, and finally sold the remainder to RICH and BEDELL. With the last of the ling to give up the original attested certificate of its blood, and it was also very natural that the purchaser should desire to obtain it.

BEDELL's entire good faith, in these transactions, was never suspected by his partner, in the purchase, Hon. CHARLES RICH, or by the sons of the latter, John T. and Charles Rich, Jr .by his near neighbor, Gov. JENNISON - nor, so far as we could ever possibly learn, by any of his neighbors. Many of the best breeders in Vermont, as we have shown, bought these Cook sheep, and they bought them at high prices on the faith that the certificate brought home by BEDELL gave the true pedigree of the sheep. These were not the kind of men to be humbugged themselves, or to humbug others. RICH, JENNISON, etc., were not the kind of men to attempt to manufacture a pretended pedigree, or any pretended fact in a pedigree by misremembering or misquoting a written document, for the purpose of deceiving the public. Their "statements" in the premises were deliberately prepared, and, as they well knew, for publication. We did not personally know John T. Rich. But if the voice of an entire community where a man has spent his life can be taken as proof, a

\* Cock would be perfectly authorized to continue to - COCK WOULD BE PETECLLY AUTHORIZED TO CONTINUE to place the original Spanish mark on all pure blood descendants of the imported sheep of that family, but the moment he placed that mark on any sheep but pure-blood descendants of that family he would have been guilty of a fraud, and, morally speaking at least, of a forgery.

† In our original publication on this subject in 1844 † In our original publication on this subject in 1843, we spoke of these copper rings in the ears of the sheep as a part of the "distinctive marks" "attested" in the Spanish pedigree. It was subsequently suggested to us, by a gentleman once very familiar with the facts, that these copper rings were not Spanish marks but were placed in the sheep's ears by Cock, either as his own private mark, or to indicate that the sheep bearing them were imported. He described the attested Spanish marks as something wholly different, but we cannot remember what they were. This is not inconsistent with Hurlbert's statement.

† He was once appointed chairmen of the viewing

t He was once appointed chairman of the viewing committee on Methos at the N. Y. State Fair, and we believe acted. We think it was in 1844.

more honest and straightforward man never acquainted. I procured my seed yesterday, and lived. We did know Governor Jennison, as | shall sow it among my carrots, beets, parenips, noble a specimen of antique simplicity, probity and true dignity as we ever had the good fortune to see. He was the ARNOLD BIEDERMAN of Vermont, and the Green Mountains of his native State can be shaken as easily as his reputation. Common same and the voice of his neighbors speak well of every witness whose testimony we have relied on-both the dead and the living.

Having brought down the pedigrees of the American Paulars to 1844, we will defer the further consideratson of the subject to another

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

SEND ON PEDIGREES.-We have several cuts ready for publication, but the pedigrees of the sheep have not been received by us. Will every person who has had drawings of sheep forwarded to an engraver for these columns, promptly send us the pedigrees which are to accompany the cuts?

LOST MATTER.-We recently forwarded a number of articles for publication in the RURAL, which Mr. Moore writes us have never been received-and it is therefore to be presumed that they have been lost, or are still delayed, in the mail. From the time that has elapsed, they are undoubtedly lost. We greatly regret this, as a number of them contained statements of correspondents which were entitled to publication; and unfortunately we cannot replace our articles, because the rapid accumulation of manuscripts on our hands compels us, as a general thing, to destroy them as soon as we have editorially used or referred to them. We trust that friends who find their communications unnoticed will atribute it to the above cause, and will write us again. Among the papers lost were a number of notices of wool specimens and weights of fleeces.

TERMS OF INSERTING CUTS OF SHEEP, PEDIGREES &c.-We receive many inquiries on this subject, and have got tired of answering them by letter. Nothing is asked or accepted, in any case, for inserting cuts of sheep, or their accompanying pedigrees, in this department. We do not, however, by any means engage to publish all that are sent. We may possibly strain a point occasionally to insert an unusually bad cut, because we know it comes from a very worthy and reliable man who believes it just right-but as a general thing, we require that cuts shall be at least respectable, and that they shall be accompanied by pedigrees, in order that the public may learn what the cut is intended to illustrate. In one sense of the word, the pedigre" must in all cases be a satisfactory one to us. We must believe that it is made in good faith, or at least be in possesion of no fact which leads us to doubt it. We confess, plainly, that we would very much prefer to have no entire stranger send us a cut and a pedigree to accompany it, without at the same time sending a reference to some mutual acquaintance, in whom we place full reliance. This is not so important where pedigrees are briefly given with samples, &c.. but even then references would do no hurt.

We wish it distinctly understood that we wouch for the accuracy of no pedigree published in these columns unless we declare so directly or by implication. And we wish another thing to be distinsly understood. namely, that our belief in its accuracy of statement does not necessarily imply that we consider a pedigree a full and good one to establish purity of blood, either as respects breed or family. Some of the pedigrees, even those accompanying cuts, in this paper, have been obviously defective in some of the requisites which constitute a full pedigree. They are good as far as they go, and no further, in this respect resembling many pedigrees inserted in the English Short-Horn Herd Book. They are given for what they are worth to exhibit, so far as is known, the blood of different Amercan flocks.

## Communications. Etc.

## A FEW SEASONABLE HINTS.

FEW of our farmers are so fortunate as to have all of their land occupied to the best advantage. In some places the corn has failed to germinate: there are vacancies in the rows of beets carrots and so on. Nearly every field in which there is a hoed crop, has some spot which can be more profitably occupied than it now is, and which will be much injured by suffering it to be overrun with weeds.

In these times when taxes are so alarmingly high as to swallow nearly the entire produce of a farm, it becomes every producer to look about him and see if he cannot add to his income without incurring unwarranted expense. We are firm in the belief that there is not a single farmer in the county of Monroe who may not, with an intelligent and judicious expenditure of money and labor, double the net receipts from his farm. Instead of selling his corn, hay, straw and vegetables, as such, let them be turned off in the shape of beef, pork, mutton, &c. And now is the time to prepare for such object.

Soon you will commence thrashing your grain. Whilst you are anxious to save all of the grain, see to it that none of the straw or chaff is w sted. Let the straw be stacked with unusual care, in such a manner that the water shall not run directly through the middle of the stack. souring the straw, and in the winter freezing so hard that it will be impossible to procure sufficient litter for a pig, much less for horses and cattle. Build up the stack so that it must shed the rains, and not put the bottom at the top.

In the vacant places in the fields, to which allusion is made above, sow turnip seed. Last year and the year before we sowed the Yellow Scotch after July 25th, and obtained good crops. This variety is very excellent for the table, and therefore must be for feeding; and besides, the tops furnish a very desirable green food for milch cows and other cattle after the frosts have injured the grass in the fall. Now, nine out of every ten of the farmers in this county can raise from one hundred to a thousand bushels this season, and that too upon land which will otherwise remain unoccupied. Therefore raise the pound, which, with a little labor, will give a cient remedy for colic occurring in horses.crop with which not one farmer in ten is yet Buston Gultivator.

cabbages, corn, and after lettuce and early potatoes; in short, wherever I can find space for it. Monroe County, N. Y., July, 1865.

The above is a little late, but some of its suggestions are timely, and others can be remembered for next season.

#### TO HEAD WOODCHUCKS-MY MODE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Seeing severa articles in the Rural about heading off woodchucks, I thought I would send another mode of getting rid of these pests. Take a mudturtle (they can be found in most all swamps and ponds,) and bore a hole through the shell near the back part; put a stout string through, that has been previously soaked in alum water to render it incombustible. Next take a small quantity of powdered sulphur and put on the turtle's back, near the tail; turn on a little turpentine, ignite the same and head the turtle down the burrow. You will not have to force him down, for he instantly seeks the deepest recesses of the burrow, and if Mr. Woodchuck is at home he quickly leaves the premises, when he can be met with a club. Then, with the string, pull the turtle out and pay the other woodchucks a visit.

This is the best way to destroy woodchucks for those that cannot use a rifle; but a good rifle is the thing when any one knows how to use it. East Shelborne, Mass., 1865. B. F. SEVERANCE.

## Aural Spirit of the Press.

Facts About Milk.

CREAM cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, parrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely from cream it should be put into a broad shallow dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolving of cream is facilitated by a rise and retarded by a fall of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy-50° Fahrenheit - all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 700 will perhaps rise in half that time, and when the milk is kept near the freezing point the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather milk is less rich than in dry and warm. The season has its effects. The milk in Spring is supposed to be the best for drinking, and hence it would be the best for calves; in Summer it is best suited for cheese, and in Autumn, the butter keeping better than that of Summer, the cows less frequently milked give richer milk, and consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than that of the evening. The last drawn milk, the "stripat each milking, and at all times and seasons, is richer than that first "milked," which is ever the poorest.—Selected.

## Kindness to Cows,

A correspondent writes on this subject to the Country Gentleman as follows: - "Cows should always be treated kindly, and as far as pessible always have the same milker. A fractious man should not be allowed to handle a spirited cow. Kindness and gentleness are always best; beating and rounding should not be tolerated. If a cow or heifer persist in kicking under kind treatment, take a small rope and quietly fasten around the opposite fore toot, theuce bring it over the back to hang by the milker; when she kicks again, without saying a word, draw her foot up to her body. You can now handle her as you please. She will struggle to release her foot, but to no purpose, and will soon crouch to the floor. Now let her get up again, and pet her a little. If she kicks again repeat the operation as often, and you will soon find she will not move a foot while you are milking, unless there is some irritating cause like sore teats or sharp finger-nails."

## To Hive a Swarm of Bees.

MR. JONES of Dutchess Co., N. Y., communicates a convenient way of hiving a swarm of bees. He says :- "Take a long pole and make the small end bulky by wrapping paper around it, make it about as thick as a man's arm, and half as long; then bind a black cloth around it. (I draw an old woolen stocking over it, ) and secure it with a cord, then when the bees are swarming, as soon as they attempt to settle, put that end of the pole in the place where they are about lighting, and usually they settle on it immediately, but should they persist in settling on the limb, or whatever it is, jar it, so as to disturb them, and they will leave it for the pole; then lay it gently down and set the hive over them. Sometimes when fastened pretty firmly on the pole it is expedient to shake it a little to make them leave it for the hive. We have tried this plan for years, and have seldom failed in bringing them down."-American Agriculturist.

## Remedy for Bloat in Cattle.

THE term bloat signifies a gaseous distention of the stomach and bowels; it is occasioned by the evolution of gas from food in a state of fermentation, which results from an impaired state of the digestive functions. The best remedy for the same is as follows: - Dissolve, in a quart of warm water, about two ounces of hyposulphite of soda; then add two ounces of fluid extract of ginger, and drench the animal with the same; give enemas of sosp-suds about every wenty minutes, or until the animal passes datus from the rectum, when immediate relief is the result. Every farmer should keep a supply of he hypo-sulphite of soda on hand; it is a valuable medicine for flatulency or windy distensions in all its forms, and combined with a small quanturnips. The seed will cost but one dollar a tity of ginger and golden seal, it makes an effi-

## Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, HARVEST, CROPS, &c. - Though the veather has been cool and wet much of the time of late, our reports in regard to the harvest and crops in this region are generally favorable, as they are from most other regions, near and distant. The fears which were entertained by many that hay and grain would be injured by the wet weather before they could be secured, have not been realized to any appreciable extent, we think, in this and adjacent States, while accounts regarding the growing and maturing cropsoats, corn, potatoes, etc., - continue encouraging. The temperature of late has not been very favorable for the corn crop, yet an average yield is anticipated.

From some sections of the West, and especially Illinois and Indiana, we have very unfavorable reports concerning the wheat crop, and we fear it will prove a failure over a large extent of country. As a sample of reports received from various sections of the States named we quote the following note to the RURAL from H. J. RUDISILL of Fort Wayne, Ind.: - "The wheat crop of this vicinity is harvested and found to be in much worse condition than we supposed. From this point southwest along the Wabash, for at least 100 miles, there will be but half a crop in quantity, and that of inferior quality. Many fields have not been cut at all. Rust and weevil are the causes. Diehl's Select, white Mediterranean or amber Michigan, and Blue Stem, have suffered most. White Tappahannock. Weevil Proof, and Red Mediterranean have escaped with but little injury. Corn, oats and potatoes are doing well, and the prospect is that of these there will be more than an average crop. There is also a larger quantity of old wheat yet in the hands of farmers than usual. Notwithstanding these facts, prices of wheat have advanced in Toledo 30 cents per bushel in the last ten days, and the impression prevails very generally in this region that they will go still higher when all the facts are known."

- Since the above was placed in type we learn, from letters and exchanges, of tremendous rains in Indiana, greatly damaging the crops, overflowing streams, sweeping away bridges, &c., and fear the loss to farmers must prove immense. Heavy rains have also seriously affected the crops in some parts of Illinois, and probably other sections of the West.

A GOOD FARM.-We regret to learn that failing health has constrained Mr. Robert W. Wilson of Henrietta, near this city, to offer his excellent farm for sale. This farm has for a number of years been mainly devoted to the growing of garden seeds in which Mr. W. has been remarkably successful. We visited the place not long since, and found its many acres of onions, beets, lettuce, etc., in as fine and promising a condition as we ever saw on any seed farm. The farm has been thoroughly underdrained, is in a high state of cultivation, and its location renders it very desirable.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, -As will be seen by reference to the announcement of Mr. President Cowles, the next term of this institution will commence on the 6th of September ensuing. The reputation of this College is such that we need only to refer to the advertisement, which should attract the attention of its friends and the friends of thorough education throughout the country.

Proper Length of Cutting Feed for Stock.—If am the inventor of a straw and corostalk cutter, and wish to inquire of you as to the proper length to cut the feed. Some claim that a half inch or less is just the thing, while others say that's all wrong—injures the cattle's mouths—is swallowed without mastication, are small when so cut it cannot injure the mouth or be swallowed without mastication, and much less labor to cut it. It's also claimed that the great advantage of cut feed is not the there fact that it is cut into short pieces, but that it is put in a condition to be mixed and wet. By giving your spinion you will confer a favor on me, and probably on the public.—Waren Gale, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CHEESE FACTORIES — WATER PIPE.—Dear Sift: Can I gain any information through the RURAL on the fol-lowing points? 1. The location of some model cheese factories. 2d. How far water can be carried under ground in pipes or logs, and still be fit for use in a factory? 3d. The relative economy of lead pipe or logs.—J. I. B., Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa.

Some of the best cheese factories in the country are located in the vicinity of Rome, Oneida County, N. Y. See article in Rural of Jan. 28, for names of owners, etc. Will some one conversant with the matter answer in regard to water pipes and logs?

Salting Cattle.—I wish to inquire through your Runal in regard to the necessity of salting cattle. First—How often should they be salted, or how often is it necessary? Second—What would be the natural results if they were salted too often, or not often enough?—Oscar L. McKay, Eddyville, N. Y.

The subject of salting stock has often been treated upon in the RURAL, but we invite the opinions of practical stock men in response to the above.

SIDE-HILL PLOW.—Cau you inform me where I can purchase a good side-hill plow? I am not acquainted with any of the manufacturers of plows in your State and therefore trouble you to inform me.—J. H. Flage, Augusta, Mich.

You can obtain the desired article at J. RAPALJE's implement and seed warehouse, in this city. The price is \$18

Poultry — Information Wanted. — Please ask your readers through the medium of your valuable paper, if they can tell me where I can find a complete account of M. Rsamur's Experiments with Poultry. As I am complling a new work on poultry, I would be very glad to hear from all the readers of the Kural who have an interest in the raising of poultry. Please write, and we can at least exchange views on the subject. Address D. W. C., Drawer 174, Detroit, Mich.

A CHEAP TELESCOPE. - I would like to know, thro' your paper, how to make a cheap telescope from eight to twelve inches long, that will show any small object from fifty yards to half a mile. I wish to know the number of glasses, the focus of each and their position as respects focal distance apart, &c. The tube I can provide,—Jane Merredett, Rosetta, 18.

LAYING STONE DRAINS.—What is the usual manner of laying stone drains? In laying them which method do you prefer—to throw the stones loose into the bottom of the dirch, or to put in square stones for the sides, cover these with flat stones, and then throw in small stones on top?—B. A., Albion, N. Y.

WHEAT DRILLS.—Can you tell me through the columns of the RURAL if there is a wheat drill manufactured with drills that run nearer than 8 inches? Some of that kind are wanted here,—D. D. ABES, Clyde, O.

FOOD FOR BIRDS.—Will you, or some of the innumerable readers of the RURAL, inform me through its solumes the best food for the Golden Robin or Baltimore Oriole?—J. M. C., Pavilion, N. Y.

CHICKEN FEED.—Will you or any of your correspondents inform me, through the RURAL, what is the best feed for young fowls? Dues corn or cob meal hurt them?—A. J. Cook, Madison, Obio.

A PARTY OF THE PAR

# HORTICULTURAL.

#### HORTICULTURE IN INDIANA.

WE are indebted to the Secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society, GEO. M. BEELER, Esq., for a very interesting report of the proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting, held at Indianapolis January 3d, 4th and 5th. From the address of the President, I. D. G. NELSON, of Fort Wayne, we make the following interesting extract:

"The apple being the great staple fruit crop for market, as well as for family use for the million, I pass over the other delicious fruits for the present, and will drop a few suggestions on this branch of the subject. Having been a fruitgrower to some considerable extent for the past twenty-five years, and having paid dearly and bitterly for much of the little horticultural learning I have, I propose giving a few brief practical hints that may be of some use to others.

"My great and leading error, like most other beginners, was, in the great number of varieties and the want of selection of suitable sorts adapted to the soil and climate-a most fatal error, which added to the frequent blunders or impositions of nurserymen, who I am sorry to say, are not always more honest than other men, has given me endless trouble for the past twenty years, and attended with not a little expense. I have been grafting and re-grafting ever since my first orchard began to bear, until I have converted nearly five hundred trees from probably half as many sorts into six or eight varieties, and am still engaged in grafting from twentyfive to fifty trees a year, and expect to continue the business, if I live, for years to come, and until the varieties in the main are few in number, and those only of the most choice and profitable

" For the benefit of others who have blundered into similar difficulty, and their number is legion, I will state, that my practice is to visit my orchards during the fruiting season, every day if possible, certainly twice a week, provided with a pencil, memorandum book, labels, and small strips of white muslin in my pocket. I take notes from time to time and from year to year in regard to the growth, healthfulness and productiveness of the trees, quality of Iruit, kind of soil, treatment, and any and all other particulars that it may be important to know, before determining what disposition to make of any variety. When I become convinced that a certain variety for any cause is not worthy or profitable, no matter how good a reputation it may have established elsewhere, I tie a strip of muslin on a limb conspicuously, and attach a label with the name of the variety with which I wish it grafted written upon it, and when the grafters are at work, they see the signal and the work is soon done.

## AFTER MANAGEMENT.

"Judging from the many inquiries I have received, and from the numerous grafted orchards I have seen, I am apt to think that the subject of after management of a grafted orchard is not well understood, and as the practice of grafting orchards is becoming more general, where the fruit from any cause becomes unsatisfactory, I will go on to say, that my custom is not to wait till the trees get large, but as soon as I get fruit from a variety for a sufficient length of time to become satisfied, I commence the work at once, and graft all of that variety, except a specimen tree or two-putting in two scions in each stock grafted. On or before the first of July I visit my grafted trees, and if both scions are growing, which will generally be the case, if the work is well done, I pull out the weakest one, or the one least needed in shaping the top of the tree, rub off all sprouts, (and there will be plenty,) and enough of the limbs to give plenty of room, light and air, so that the grafts may make s good healthy growth. This I continue through the season as time and opportunity offers, sometimes pinching the ends of the graft if growing too rapidly. The following year cut one-half or more of all the old wood remaining-cut back the grafts if the growth is too great, which is rarely the case, and see that the tree is well balanced, especially not too heavy on the east side. If there have been any failures and more grafts are needed, put them in. If too many, cut them out, and see that plenty of room, air and light is given again, through the growing season. The third year cut out all the balance of the old wood, and the job is finished except keeping the sprouts rubbed off, and sometimes stopping the grafts by pinching as before, to make them stocky. Trees thus managed make as fine an orchard as root grafted trees, and frequently much finer.

"I will not name the few varieties that I am almost exclusively setting, as it would be of little practical utility, but refer that branch of the subject for information, to the discussions of our Society and to the lists recommended for different localities.

"But the young orchard to be set out, that will need no grafting, demands particular consideration and careful investigation, for it is a fact patent to every pomologist, that ten thrifty growing trees of choice and productive varieties, are worth more for a series of twenty-five or thirty years, than one hundred promiscuously selected. Let that be thoroughly impressed upon the mind of every person about to plant an orchard-let him join the Indiana Horticultural Society, attend its meetings, read its Transactions, and my word for it he will not have occasion to resort to speculating in coal hills or oil wells for an income to support his family, accompanied by anxious cares of restless nights, but will find his declining years re-invigorated by the rich perfume at each returning harvest of

his golden treasure.

dollars or more for trees, but will net give a dollar to a Horticultural Society to learn what to do with them.

"A person having succeeded, however, in raising a good crop of choice apples, must not think that he has learned all that it is necessary to know, but if he would realize a profitable return from his orchard he must learn when and how to gather and take care of his fruit. This branch of the subject also demands especial attention, but having treated upon it somewhat at length in my last year's address, I will not review it again, except to remark, that I am still prosecuting experiments without the aid of artificial means, greatly to my own satisfaction, and may at some future time, if I consider the result of sufficient importance, give it to others. In the mean time, I will say in general terms, as on the occasion alluded to, pick most varieties early and before the fruit begins to fall much from the tree, and handle carefully, remarking that some varieties require much earlier picking than others, which is a great convenience to know in gathering, where large crops are raised. A few varieties, such as Wine Sap, Rawles Janet, &c., should be the last picked-and the latter particularly in the latitude of Northern Indiana, where it does not always mature well, wants the benefit of the whole season. It adheres to the limbs with great tenacity, and may be left upon the tree frequently till the leaves have all fallen. and will suffer no damage from the neglect, but is frequently improved in color and flavor, and being so good a keeper will not be materially injured in that respect. Keep the fruit cellar as dark and cool as possible, almost to the freezing point; air it occasionally for a short time, by opening doors and windows, if not otherwise ventilated, when the weather will permit, and the result will not fail to be satisfactory."

#### PIE PLANT VERSUS GRAPES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL asks how to make wine from pie plant. He might as well ask how to "gather figs from thorns or grapes from thistles."

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is an herbaceous plant of the order Rheum. It contains not a single ingredient in common with the grape bearing plant of the order vitaceæ, barring a trace of tartaric acid. It does not contain a particle of grape sugar. Its juicy, acid petioles yield a mucilage which cannot be purged of its woody fibre by any known fining process. HORACE WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, has been very persistent in his efforts to make wine from the pie plant. He says that neither isinglass nor any other finer will cleanse its mucilage of its vegetable matter; a sediment is always deposited on the bottom of the bottle which again mixes with the wine on decantation; in no condition was the wine made clear and pellucid.

#### The Great Value of the Grape Crop in Western New York.

But why should we foolishly try to gather grapes from thistles, when so large a portion of our country is so well adapted to grape culture. At this time, in Champaign Western New York. grapes are almost the only fruit we have that is not affected, and in most cases nearly destroyed by insect enemies. We have had this season a few wormy cherries; currents and gooseberries are among the have beens; nearly all our apples are falling from the trees stung to the death, and those that remain will be poor and worm-eaten. Pears are few; peaches naught; every plum has been thrice stung and is now falling unripe from the trees - even the damson, which has heretofore escaped the worm, is destroyed this season. True we have had the short-lived strawberry and raspberry in great perfection, but the generous grape is now coming forward, as ever, in great force, and in all its wonted luxuriance, a standard fruit to gladden the hearts of a now almost fruitless generation!

## Grapes for Wine.

It is true that many worthy experts, followed by the wine bibbers, have filed a stereotyped protest against our Northern grapes for wine. as they contain too little grape sugar to supply the necessary alcohol. But I would simply ask, why an equivalent in cane sugar will not do just as well?—for it is not the sugar that flavors the wine, and as cane sugar contains more carbon than grape sugar, it is of course so much richer in saccharine.

Waterloo, N. Y., July, 1865.

## PEAR BLIGHT-SLITTING THE BARK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :-- A statement that appears in your paper of this date respecting the cure of the fire blight in the pear tree, and of which you doubt the ntility, is nevertheless partially correct, and I regard the system of slitting the bark as the only true and available one. It will do much to stop that vexing disease so often attacking our finest trees when laden with fruit. Trees that are not badly blighted can undoubtedly be cured by slitting the bark in numerous places all over the trunk and limbs, when the poisoned sap dries out and the hard cracked spots scale off, as a new bark forms underneath.

Slitting, like pruning, also seems to give new vigor to the tree, and I should practice it for that purpose alone; but the chief object in following this plan is to prevent the tree from becoming blighted at all. I have slit the bark constantly for several yeers past, and never saw a previously healthy tree, so treated, infected with fire blight. I think it should be done annually, and early in June, when the outer bark peels readily and the blight has not commenced though I would do it at any time in summer if necessary. I cut in close to the ground, using a sharp-pointed knite-following the direction of in the United States in setting out orchards of into and through all hard and dark looking or

poor varieties, poor trees, poor planting, and | cracked spots. There is no fear of overdoing it, poor care afterwards. Many will expend fifty so the tree is not girdled, and by another season it will be seen what nature can do in the way of repairing damages. Usually three or four incisions in the trunk, and one in each of the main branches, is sufficient. I trust this method will receive a fair trial at the hands of some of our distinguished pear culturists, and be further A. HAMMOND. reported on. Geneva, N. Y., July 29th, 1865.

#### MILDEW ON THE GRAPE VINE.

OUR attention has been called to a valuable article on this subject written by Dr. C. Siedhof, of Weehauken, N. J., and published in the Horticulturalist. The following is the treatment by which the disease has not only been prevented, but vines nearly dead have been restored to health and vigor. The same application also frees the vines from the thrips.

I. Treatment of the vines before the leaves

They must be thoroughly syringed, also walls, posts, trellises, etc., with the following mixture: Dissolve 81/2 ounces of common salt and 4 ozs. of saltpetre in 36 ozs. (1 quart and 1/2 pint of water, adding 10 drops of Oleum Anthos (essence of rosemary,) and 10 drops of Oleum Laveddulæ (essence of Lavender,) shaking the mixture thoroughly before using it. Add one part of it to 100-120 parts of water.

II. Treatment of the vines when they are in leaf. Sprinkle them thoroughly with flour of

1. As soon as the leaves appear. This first sulphuration is the most important of all. Mr. Neubert says in a letter to us, received in October last, that it has more effect than all the others combined.

2. As soon as they are in blossom. 3. As soon as the berries are of the size of

4. As soon as they commence coloring. The most convenient and successful implement for the application of the sulphur is de la Vergne's bellows, made in France. A tin sprinkling box, or an extemporized bellows, may be employed in the absence of the French bellows. which is extensively used for dusting hop vines,

#### IN THE GARDEN.

&c., as well as grapes.

ALL good garden soil is not alike - some soil is good for one thing and some for another, and what all gardeners should learn as an elementary lesson, is to adapt the crop to the soil. Now I do not call this yellow sand a very fertile soil for crops in general; indeed it would be classed with the lighter soils which need much feeding; but see how these Lawton blackberry plants loom up! There are shoots of this season's growth eight feet in height and well proportioned, and they all say the Lawton is a gross feeder. The truth is, in this loose ground the Lawton sends its roots a great way down, and they find something that suits them, or they would not send up such mighty canes and ripen such a crop of berries as is now glistening upon their branches.

This is a capital season to set out strawberry beds, and persons desiring to plant new beds may go right about it at once. The plants are full of vigor, and will very soon take root and get a good start before winter. We are asked what varieties it is best to plant. Tastes and opinions will differ, but I should stick to the reliable sorts for a main crop, until something better is fully demonstrated; meanwhile curious cultivators can feel their way with a few of the novelties of the times. But whatever kind you may plant, remember that the strawberry has a short root and therefore must have a good, rich and available surface soil to feed upon. So whether you are setting out new beds or over hauling old ones, secure a fertile top soil.

What shall I do for an apple tree that refuse to bear fruit? asked an inquiring friend the other day. The good Book is not a professional work on horticulture, but whatever it says on hat subject as well as upon all others nently true; and we read in the parable of the barren fig tree, the way proposed was to dig about it and dung it; and that is what I should do with the barren apple tree. The term rootpruning was not invented in that early day, neither did they have a supply of Ames' steel spades, but the modern gardener or orchardist can take one of these implements with a sharp edge, and taking a circle a few feet more or less from the body of the tree, according to the spread of the branches, let in the spade up to the hilt and take out a trench of earth, to be inverted, or, if sterile, replaced with fresh and richer soil, in this operation cutting off a good many of the roots, which has the effect to check the sap which goes all to wood, causing the formation of fruit buds. Another way which I have seen prove efficacious, is to peel the bark carefully from a portion of the trunk of the tree, taking care not to mar the cambrium which will form a new bark. Of these two methods, that of root pruning is most to be commended .- Ohio

## PARLOR GARDENING.

THE variety of plants that may be cultivated in an apartment is greatly increased, when, instead of ornamenting the stand of the parlor with a large basket filled with an assortment of dwart succulent plants, the same spot is devoted to a portable green-house. Green-houses of this kind may, as well as flower-stands, be ornamented externally in any manner conformable to the style of the rest of the furniture. This point depends entirely on the taste and fortune of those who propose to make use of them.

The portable green-house may be cold - that is, without any special means of warming it. It may also be tempered - that is, furnished with cept for the size and the decoration, more or less

elegant, it is nothing more than a great handglass, of which the panes of glass, supported on a light iron-frame, are arranged by means of slips of lead. Many of the upper panes should be made to open by sliding, as well to let air into the interior, as that you may be able to tend and cultivate the plants within.

A multitude of interesting experiments in horticulture may be made, and charming results obtained, in the small space contained within a cold portable green-house. Its pots, none of them exceeding the medium size, may contain a complete assortment of the finest plants that are found in green-houses - not only in such as are not, but in such as are warmed by artificial means. If the portable green-house has not a special apparatus for warming it, it must be placed in a room where people habitually sit, of which it must necessarily take the temperature; and this temperature is pretty nearly that of the artificially-warmed green-house.

It is quite probable, ladies, that many of your familiar acquaintance are, like yourself, fond of parlor gardening. If you possess a cold portable green-house, you may, if you please, multiply indefinitely the choicest ornamental plants: and, after having reserved for yourself the quantity necessary for keeping up your own stock. there will remain a large supply, which will afford you the means of contributing to the enjoyment of your friends by furnishing them with plants.

We must first fill the pots with good sandy heath-soil, and then we can proceed with our work at our ease. Nothing is more agreeable, whether we keep the products or give them away, than to see them arrive at a presentable degree of development.

For the purpose of propagation you have three methods at your option - by sowing, by slips, and by grafting. Neither of these is difficult in itself; attention and a great deal of patience are the only requisites to success in all three.

The list of ornamental plants which can be propagated in pots in the portable green-house is very long, even if we limit ourselves to gardening in the house alone. We will select from among those most worthy of attention; and their propagation by seeds will give a just idea of how you should proceed with any others that you may have a fancy for .- Selected.

#### HOGS IN THE APPLE ORCHARD.

NOBODY sends such apples to market as my neighbor John Jacobs. He always has apples to sell, and gets the highest prices. Folks prefer large apples; and such are always packed in Jacobs' barrels. You might search them with a candle, and not find a knotty fruit or a worm hole. Such Rhode Island Greenings and Roxbury Russetts I have never met with in the old States. They are as handsome as anything in the virgin soil of the west.

I was going by Jacobs' orchard last summer, and I had the curiosity to call and examine for myself. Says I, "Neighbor, what is there in your soil that makes such smooth, large apples? They are a third bigger than anything I can get, and my trees look as well as yours."

"The secret is not in the soil," John replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "but on it. Do you see those grunters there? My pork brings me fifty cents a pound-eight in flesh, and the balance in fruit. I began to pasture my orchard ten years ago with hogs, and since that time I have had no trouble with wormy fruit. Apples as a general thing, don't fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. The apple worm and curculio lay their eggs in the fruit, and the apples drop early. The pigs devour the apples, and by September every unsound apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit left. The crop of insects for the next year is destroyed by the pigs. They root around under the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over what manure I spread. The apples

help the pigs, and the pigs help the apples." I saw John's secret at once, and have profited by it. I never had so few insects as this spring, and I have given the pigs credit for it. In turning the orchard into a pasture, put in pigs—not landpikes, with snouts like levers. You might lose trees as well as insects in that case. But well-bred animals with judicious snouts, will root in a subdued and christian-like manner.-American Agrıculturist.

# Morticultural Notes and Queries.

THE UNION APPLE PARER.—An engraving and de scription of this new and patriotically named machine will be found in our advertising department. Fruit growers will find it worthy of their attention, we think, while implement dealers, country merchants, etc., may find it for their interest to invest in the

CURRANT WORMS .- The currant worm and miller have left us, but they staid long enough to destroy most of our currant bushes, yet what there is left are coming out with fresh leaves, and after about two years we may have currants again. We heard that the worms staid only three years, and it is only three since they first made their appearence; and in sections where they have just come it may be a satisfaction to know of the above information.-A. WILLSON, Marcellus, Onon. Co., N. Y., July, 1865.

The current worm has troubled us here the past ten years. Pick off the leaves with the eggs, kill the milers, and give the worms a dose of powdered Helle

KEEPING APPLES.—I noticed an article in your Ru-RAL concerning how a farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., kept his apples in walnut sawdust, and as I have a different od of keeping my apples, I thought it might be profitable to your readers to give it to you. In the fall of 1868 I took a few of my winter apples, wiped them perfectly dry, wrapped them in some dry rags, put them in a dry box, and placed the box in a cool cellar, and have kept them there ever since. As the result I still have a few apples that were grown in the year 1868, which are sound and hard. I would like to hear from But millions of dollars are wasted annually the trunk and limbs, and particularly cutting an apparatus for producing artificial heat. Ex- others on this subject, for I think it an important one. -UNCLE TOM, Riceville, Crawford Co., Pa.

# Domestic Geonomy.

#### VARIOUS RECIPES.

To Remove Grease from Silk.—Take a lump of magnesia and rub it wet over the spot. Let it dry, then brush the powder off and the spot will disappear.

To DYE SCARLET.—Take 1 gallon soft water to 1 pound of yarn; 1 oz. of cochines1; 2 ozs. cream tartar; 1 oz. solution of tin. When the water comes to a boil put in the cream tartar, then the cochineal; when dissolved add solution of tin, put the yarn in stirring it all the time, let it boil 15 minutes, air it once or twice, then rinse well in soft water, and you will have a splendid color

MEASURE OR EGG CAKE. Stir to a cream, a teacup of butter, 2 of sugar, four eggs beaten to a froth, a grated nutmeg, add flour enough to make a stiff batter.

BELL CAKE.—Take 2 cups of sugar, 1 of butter, 1 of sour cream, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon sods, flour enough for a thick batter.

GINGER SNAPS.—One teaspoon burnt alum, 1 teaspoon soda put in separate teacup, mix a cup of butter in your flour, the same as you would for pie crust; two tablespoons ginger; 11/4 cups of molasses. Then pour a tablespoon of boiling water on the alum and soda, turn it together, mix it in with the rest, knead it all together; roll thin. This will make a large pan full.

To Dye Brown.—To dye woolen brown steep the goods in an infusion of green walnut peels, or steep butternut and black cherry bark together and you have a pretty brown.

Snow CREAM.—Take a glass tumbler half full of thick, sweet cream; 3 tablespoonsful of powdered white sugar, stir in fine snow until you get it thick, then flavor with cinnamon, lemon, or anything else you like. Try this some day when you feel out of sorts and see if you do not feel better.

INDIAN BREAD .- Take a pint of bread crusts, pounded fine, pour over them a pint of sweet milk, let it stand in a warm place until the bread softens. Then add 1 quart sour milk; 1/2 teacup molasses; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon salt, and enough meal to make a good thick batter. This makes good bread and is a good way to use up stale bread, which would otherwise be thrown away.-Mrs. M. L. R.

PLAIN RICE PUDDING .- Put one cup full of rice in a quart of new milk, in a basin, bring gradually to a scalding heat, and keep it so two hours before the pudding must be prepared for baking. Then take 3 eggs, a cup of sugar, and half a nutmeg, beat well together, add a pint of cold milk, and a spoonful of salt to the rice; stir in the eggs and sugar, and bake an hour. To be served with sweetened cream or sauce.

RICH RICE PUDDING .- One pound rice, two quarts new milk, prepared as above. Wash and dry 1/4 fb. currants and 1/4 fb. raisins; take 8 eggs, 11/4 lbs. sugar, an oz. lemon peel, or any spice preferred, beat thoroughly, add a pint of sweet cream to the rice, stir in the other ingredients, and bake two hours. This is sufficient for a dinner for 25 persons.

PRUDENCE CARE. - Take one quart broken crusts of bread, with just enough milk to cover them, let them stand till soft, beat till perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Take 3 eggs, a cup full sour milk or cream, a teaspoonful saleratus, 1 of salt, and flour enough to form a stiff/ batter; stir well; pour in a buttered pan; bake half an hour in a quick oven; serve with butter and molasses or honey. This is a good breakfast cake.-M., Hartford, Ohie.

DIAMOND CEMENT.—Take 1 fb. white glue; 1 quart rain water; 3 gills alcohol; 4 ozs. white lead; dissolve the glue in the rain-water; add the alcohol and dissolve again; then add the lead: boil 15 minutes; stir all the time; bottle while hot. The above is sold as a recipe for mending wood, leather, &c., to make as strong as before broken.-M. Y.

TO MAKE SOUP.—Take 7 lbs. of good beef or mutton; fill your dinner kettle nearly full of water; 1 pint white beans; I good cabbage-head, cut fine; 1 dozen onions; 11/2 cups of hulled barley; put all in together; stir often, let it boil from 3 to 4 hours. Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL please try this, and informs us how they like it?-M. A. C., Portage, N. Y.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—Make a simple sirup of a pound of sugar to each pint of water, boil it until it is rich and thick, then add to it as many pints of the expressed juice of ripe black berries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg grated to each quart of the sirup; let it boil 15 or 20 minutes; then add to it half a gill of fourth proof brandy for each quart of syrup; set to become cold; then bottle it for use. A tablespoonful for a child or a wineglass for an adult, is a dose.

BLACKBERRIES.-Preserve these as strawberries or currants, either liquid or jam, or jelly. Blackberry jelly or jam is an excellent medicine in summer complaints or dysentery; to make it, crush a quart of fully ripe blackberries with a pound of the best loaf sugar; put it over a gentle fire and cook it until thick, then put to it a gill of the best fourth-proof brandy; stir it awhile over the fire; then put it in pots.

BARBERRIES.—Preserve them the same as currants; or they may be preserved in molasses. Pick them from the stems, and put them into a jug or jar with molasses to cover them. The acid soon destroys all taste of molasses. The small winter or frost grape may be done in the same manner.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

#### DESERTED.

THE river flow'd past with the light on its breast, And the weeds went eddying by, And the round red sun sank down in the West When my love's loving lips to my lips were prest, Under the evening sky.

Now weeping alone by the river I stray, For my love he has left me this many a day, Left me to droop and die!

As the river flow'd then, the river flows still, In ripple, and foam, and spray, On by the church, and round by the hill, And under the sluice of the old burnt mill, And out to the fading day. But I love it no more, for delight grows cold When the song is sung, and the tale is told, And the heart is giv'n away!

Oh, river, run far! Oh, river, run fast! Oh, weeds, float out to the sea! For the sun has gone down on my beautiful past, And the hopes that like bread on the waters I cast Have drifted away like thee! So the dream it is fled, and the day it is done,

And my lips still murmur the name of one Who will never come back to me!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SUMMER MORNINGS .- NO. I.

DID you ever go huckleberrying in the morning,? I don't mean being whirled off in a lumber wagon, with eight or ten others, to some marsh, where you tear you clothes, burn your face, and get hungry and-a few berries. That, anybody can do. But it is a rare treat to go huckleberrying in a little gem of a swamp hardly out of your own door-yard, within sight of the house from the porch of which you step, after a breakfast of bread and milk. You go along, lazily swinging your pail, and glancing off where the sunbeams are playing with the wreaths of morning mist on the lowlands. Shaking with your shoe the drops of dew from the grass-blades, you proceed carelessly down the hill to the hollow where there are drops no longer, but a silvery vail is thrown over blade, and leaf, and stem, a vail you step upon softly, and then look back sorrowfully to see the rents your clumsy feet have made. Round the raspberry vines the little path winds through the blackberries, standing near the water. You stop to gaze up at the royal blackbird, with his scarlet tipped wings, balancing himself on the top twig of the chestnut tree, and pouring forth his liquid trill from among the drooping

Before you run the blockade of briers, you cannot forbear plucking one of those wild roses, with its delicate, glowing petals folded over its warm heart, and planting it, with its green leaves, in that mass of starry elder blossoms ;then, on, with bowed head. The briers cling earnestly, as if to keep you from the treasures, and give way with a spiteful tear until, after much tribulation, you find yourself on the "first log." This is the "first picking," and no one has been here this summer; so you are the first to crush the feathery moss, the first to break down the tall cinnamon fern, and force paths through the rank foliage, while the leafy cups pour on your head a baptism of dew. Pretty soon you stand still, draw a long breath

as if in that way to take in all the beauty and freshness; then bethink you of your business. You look around, and here a bunch of blueberries is staring at you from a bush, there a cluster of saucy black ones nodding to you in a satisfied way, and just around that clump of willows you catch a glimpse of more; and you fall to work vigorously, with every thought driven from your mind except that of making all these your own by right of actual possession. When the first excitement dies away, you begin to think how the fruit has retained the form of the flower, and wonder by what process the white and as the berries drop in the pail, you reflect while other cling to the bushes in a sly, distrustful and spiteful way too, as though, since they can't help serving people, they intend to make all the trouble they can about it.

You soon have a good understanding with the berries, but never with the birds. You reach over to get a particularly nice cluster which, although you drop nearly half on the way back. you have the satisfaction of knowing no one else will get, and you are suddenly surrounded by a bevy of birds - catbirds this time. You are almost deafened by their cries, and bewildered by their hopping close to you and back again before you have time to think. You wonder what all the fuss is about. Presently you catch a glimpse of a little bird just trying its wings. You take a step forward to look more closely, when your attention is arrested by more vociferous cries nearer you. When you look again the little one has escaped, probably to the nest yonder in the button-bush. To save their hearts and your ears, you move further away, and soon all is quiet.

Gradually a sense of loneliness steals over you. You look up and see nothing but the top of the locust trees on the hill, and up beyond, the tender, quivering ether, with here and there misty clouds drawn across lest your eye might pierce too far; and now and then, over head, a white-winged dove glances through the sunlight. You feel all alone, - at liberty to think what you will, even though your thoughts should all appear on your upper lip, as was the case with that curious people, a renowned traveler (was it GULLIVER?) found. Are there not men, now-a-days, who carry, if not all their thoughts, at least the result of them, on their

You are alone, but your solitude is one peopled with "the beings of the mind." A tender | ary compass and range.

face, only too well remembered, is looking down upon you from the "blue unknown," and you feel how true is the sentiment of the gentle Jean PAUL:-"Love one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing from the dewdrop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills." You repeat softly,

"I learned to love; and at that time, Through love I learned what life is,"

and the future stretches away before you, full of grand possibilities, and the sweet fruition of your life's best hopes.

You are startled from your quiet meditation by the crack of a dry bush, and your face flushes, not with fear, but with indignation, that any one should dare to enter your "kingdom." You stand still and listen, as the rustle approaches nearer, and lo! the intruder appears, in the shape of a huge muskrat, plunging along in his right royal road, among the shining, green leaves and broad, white spathes of the water arum; while a motherly robin in soiled morning dress, peeps at you from a clump of dead bushes.

The pail is heavy on your arm and the sun is growing warm. You feel tired, and go out of the swamp, catching first—that the morning may not be wholly lost to science - a marsh flower to analyze. You toil up the hill, dry now, and entering the house, you glance into the mirror and wonder if that coat of tan can, by any possibility, be made to disappear before the next Sunday. Throwing yourself on the couch, where the light falls broken through the leaves, you fall asleep.

#### AN ANCIENT TOAST.

Ir was a grand day, in the old chivalric time; the wine was circling round the board in a noble hall, and the sculptured walls rung with sentiment and song. The lady of each knightly heart was pledged by name, and many a syllable significant of loveliness had been uttered, until it came to St. Leon's turn, when, lifting the sparkling cup on high:

"I drink to one," he said, Whose image never may depart, Deep graven on a grateful heart, Till memory is dead.

"To one whose love for me shall last, When lighter passions long have passed, So holy 'tis and true; To one whose love hath longer dwelt. More deeply fixed, more keenly felt, Than any pledged by you."

Each guest upstarted at the word, And laid a hand upon his sword. With flery flashing eye; And Stanley said, "We crave the name, Proud knight, of this most peerless dame." St. Leon paused, as if he would

Not breathe her name in careless mood, Thus lightly to another; Then bent his noble head as though To give that word the reverence due. And gently said, "MY MOTHER!"

## THE PRETTIEST PLACE FOR GIRLS.

THE prettiest place for a pretty girl, in the rosy months of summer time is a flower garden. There is a kind of poetic analogy between the two. Suppose, reader, you are a young gentleman, on the qui vive for a nice little wife that is worth something after you get her-suppose yourself dropping in for a morning call; which would you prefer, the lisping young lady who comes dropping down stairs, after keeping you waiting long enough to take her screwed-up ringlets out of curl papers, to change her dress, put on her gayest rings, brooches and chains, and rub a little chalk powder over the skin that is yet dim and sallow from last night's ball; or the fresh-cheeked girl that trips in from her dainty gadening work, with lips more scarlet than her verbenas, and eyes sparkling like the dew drops down in the hearts of her blue bells? Good gracious! we waxen cup became filled with the sweet juices; shouldn't hesitate a moment. We should propose to walk in the garden that very instant, and tell of us if she did give us one of her little mittens to hold!

## FEMININE TOPICS.

A WOMAN, in St. Louis, killed her husband because he pulled her hair. It is sometimes difficult for a husband to tell whose hair he is pulling, when he clutches that of his wife's head.

THE Rocky Mountain News says:-"The newest idea afloat is that of a couple, of this city, who propose enjoying in their honeymoon, by taking the trip to a distant part of the territory on mule-back."

A MINISTER had a chance to marry either of two sisters. One was very pretty but irreligious; the other was plous, but a scold. He took the former, concluding that "the Spirit of God could live where he couldn't."

MRS. SMIKES says the reason why children of this generation are so bad is owing to the wearing of Balmoral boots instead of old-fashioned slippers. Mothers find it too much trouble to take off their boots to whip children, so they go unpunished.

How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact that, in sacred history, the age, death and burial of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Woman's age, ever since, appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON, it is stated, is studying diligently for the stage, and will soon appear at one of the Broadway theatres. She has two good aids to eminence in her profession, (says the Tribune,) a comely and expressive face, and a good natural voice of far more than ordin-

# Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. "GOOD-BYE-GOD BLESS YOU!"

BY ANNIE HERBERT.

GOOD-BYE-GOD bless you!" Since the world began No tone caught up from angels hath such thrill, Played on the sweet keys of the heart of man. As when in bonds of honest, kind good will. Hands clasp in parting, and from friends are heard The fervent accents of that golden word, "Good bye - God bless you!"

It trembles on a mother's lips in prayer, And oft is spoken with the starting tear; The soldier bears it's blessing to the war. And hears it blending with the battle's cheer; All the sweet human chords that underlie Our souls, are touched by that dear word, "Good-bye-Good-bye - God bless you!"

It is God's thought in music thrilling down Tenderly through earth's miserere plaint, Bringing a vision of the victor's crown Alike to those who stand and those who faint; He liveth truly, from whose lips is heard The prayerful utterance of that noble word, "Good-bye — God bless you!"

It cheers the heart when Hope's high arch lies broken Nerves all who faint, athirst for life's pure good; And brave souls stronger grow whene'er is spoken That mystic word of true heart's brotherhood; All thoughts that make life beautiful are stirred By the deep meaning of that reverent word, "Good-bye — Gop bless you!"

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HOME, SWEET HOME.

> > BY LU LIGHT.

"THERE is a spot of earth supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.'

TRULY music hath charms! Truly the great poet was not mistaken when, inspired by the Muse of Song, he wrote:

"The man that hath not music in himself, And is not moved by concord of sweet sounds. Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils."

Where can be found the person so intoxicated with pleasure, or overwhelmed by misfortune, as to resist the soothing influence of the care fully tuned instrument, when touched by the practiced and skillful hand? No matter how low the condition, how debased the soul, there is still in the human heart-itself described as a wonderful musical instrument, a "harp of a thousand strings,"-a chord which trembles and trills unbidden in response to and in unison with the notes of "heaven-born melody."

An incident with which I became acquainted several years since, gives an excellent illustration of the surpassing power of music over the human head and heart. One of the members of an instrumental band who resided in a little village in central New York, was about to remove to the far West, and one evening, a short time before his departure, his brother musicians determined to pay him a farewell visit.

Unknown to their friend, they met and proceeded towards his home, and he was first warned of their presence by their music under his window. After playing two or three pieces, they struck up "Sweet Home," and as the touching melody floated out upon the still night air, solemn emotions crept over the hearts of those who listened, and purer and holier thoughts filled their minds.

When the band ceased playing and the music had existence only in the echoes of the soul, the gentleman advanced to invite his friends into the house; but his heart was too full for utterance; he could only grasp each one by the hand, thus giving expression to the emotion too deep for words.

"An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;

Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again!" What a world of thought is crowded into that little word home! Alas, to many unhappy souls its utterance can only eall up emotions of sorrow! There are gentle and loving hearts, and how very like they are to "human folks." Some then and there we should pop the question fond and sensitive ones, who wander wearily drop almost of their own accord into your pail, straightway. The roses and lily-clusters wouldn't through the world without a home. They may dwell in a palace, they may be surrounded by all the comforts which wealth and taste can provide, but we, who know the true meaning of the word, feel that they have no home. No fond heart welcomes them to repose when wearied by the cares of the world; no caressing hand rests soothingly upon their throbbing brow when they are heart-sick; but they suffer thro life, unloved and unloving-always longing to love and be loved. At last the weary heart breaks, "the silver chord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken at the fountain," and no mourner comes to plant roses or scatter flowers over their graves.

Such was the sad fate of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." He was a wanderer from boyhood, longing for love and hoping for rest, but finding it never, until, alas! he died-a homesick, heartsick exile-and was buried upon a foreign shore.

What sad thoughts must have crowded his brain as he composed that wonderful melody, which excites the most powerful emotions of our inmost souls, when we are far from the land of our birth, and far from any loving heart which beats responsive to our own!

He wept—he must have wept, when he penned those pathetic lines which awake an answering echo in every human heart, and penned them feeling that that "sweet, sweet home" he was never to enjoy.

So other hearts weep when they read those words and feel that home is not for them; and then they foolishly grasp after the trifles of the world, and try to forget that they are homeless. But they can never satisfy the heart. It throbs and throbs for sympathy, until finally, but surely, it bursts the feeble barrier which confines the soul within its mortal prison, and looks higher for that home it could never find here below.

#### THE IRISH BULL.

MANY of Sir Boyle Roche's blunders are happily preserved. "Sir, I would give up half-nay, the whole of the constitution, to preserve the remainder." This, however, was parliamentary.

Hearing that Admiral Howe was in quest of the French, he remarked, somewhat pleasantly, that the Admiral would sweep the French fleet off the face of the earth."

By and by came dangerous times of dissatisfaction, and honest men's lives were insecure. Sir Boyle writes from the country to a friend in the capital this discouraging view of his position: "You may judge," he says, "of our state, when I tell you that I write with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

On another occasion, when the famous letters to the Public Advertiser were attracting universal attention, Sir Boyle was heard to complain bitterly on the attacks "of a certain anonymous writer called Junius."

It was Sir Roche who recounted that marvelous performance in gymnastics, when, in a tumult of loyalty, he "stood prostrate at the feet of his sovereign."

He it was who denounced in writhing language the apostate politician who "turned his back upon himself."

He it was who introduced to public notice the ingenious yet partly confused metaphor of the rat. "Sir," said he, addressing the Irish House, "I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air but mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud."

There was his famous speech which confounded generations. "I do not see, Mr. Speaker. why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has posterity ever done for us?" He was a little disconcerted by the burst of laughter that followed, and proceeded to explain his meaning: "By posterity, sir, I do not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them."

His invitation to the gentleman on his travels was hospitable and well-meant, but equivocal "I hope, my lord, if ever you ever come within a mile of my house, you will stay there all night."

It was Sir Boyle who stood for the proper dimensions of the wine bottle, and proposed to parliament that it should be made compulsory that every quart bottle should contain a quart.

Very pleasant, and yet perfectly intelligible, was his meaning—though it unhappily took the bovine shape-in his rebuke to the shoemaker when getting shoes for his gouty limbs: "I told you to make one larger than the other, and instead of that you have made one smaller than the other - the very opposite."-All the Year Round.

#### SOCIABILITY.

IT is often said of persons, in a complimentary way, that they are sociable, meaning that they are talkative and friendly; but it depends somewhat upon the character of a person's speech, as well as its quantity, whether their acquaintance is desirable or not. Persons may be so ever well meaning, but if their conversation is only of the prevailing sickness, or the last horrible murder in the papers, unless you incline particularly to such kind of entertainments, they will be likely to prove dull companions in the end.

Or if an acquaintance is simply prosy, and talks with as dignified an air as if he fancied himself to be delivering a lecture on some moral subject, without any of the familiar language which makes intercourse with friends so charming, you will be as likely to go to sleep during his discourse as you would on the cars while they were in motion, and wake up when they stopped. Or if your caller should happen to be one full of his or her own petty cares, who will treat you to a history of all their little vexations. you will soon become tired, or irritable, or both; but no matter, you must hear their plans for the present and future, whether you will or not. Sometimes, too, you will hear nothing but bits of flying gossip about people you are not at all interested in from this kind of sociable people. But when a friend enters about your own stamp, and you cannot speak without calling up a rerhen your heart grows lighter with the friendly interchange of thought, you are enjoying one of the highest pleasures of social intercourse. Such hours need not be counted among the vanishing pleasures, for the recollection of them is agreeable to both ever

## CHANCE CHIPS.

In childhood we cut our teeth; in old age they cut us.

THE more idle a rumor is, the busier it generally proves.

WHEN a man calls his wife a devil, he gives her a *Nick* name. THE noblest question in the world is, What

good can I do in it? Or all monarchs, Nature is the most just in the enactment of laws, and the sternest in punishing the violation of them.

THE Jews are a piece of stubborn antiquity, compared with which Stonehenge is in its nonage. They date beyond the pyramids.

In every age, public opinion is the disseminated thought of some half-a-dozen men, who are in all probability sleeping quietly in their graves.

THE forceful man is a prophecy of the future. The wind blows here, but long after it has spent. the big wave, which is its creature, breaks on a shore a thousand miles away.

A SCOTCH paper quotes the following quaint lines from the fly leaf of a register of seasons, commencing 12th October, 1593, and ending 19th August, 1596:

"We toill to saw, [sow] we saw to reap, We reap and grindis, as ye me see, We grind to balk, we balk to eat, We eat to live, we live to dee, We dee with Chryst, to rest in joy: We rest in heaven from all annoy.'

# Sabbath Musings.

#### THE TIME FOR PRAYER.

When is the time for prayer? With the first beams that light the morning sky, Ere for the toils of day thou dost prepare, Lift up thy thoughts on high; Commend thy loved ones to His watchful care; Morn is the time for prayer!

And in the noontide hour, If worn by toil, or by sad cares oppressed, Then unto God thy spirit's sorrow peur, And He will give thee rest; Thy voice shall reach him thro' the fields of air; Noon is the time for prayer !

When the bright sun hath set, Whilst yet eve's glowing colors deck the skies, When with the loved at home again thon 'st met, Then let thy prayer arise For those who in thy joys and sorrows share: Eve is the time for prayes!

And when the stars come forth, When to the trusting heart sweet hopes are given, And the deep stillness of the hour gives birth To pure, bright dreams of heaven, Kneel to thy God; ask strength life's ills to bear; Night is the time for prayer!

When is the time for prayer? In every hour while life is spared to thee, In crowds or solitude, in joy or care, Thy thoughts should heavenward flee; me-at morn and eve-with loved ones there, Bend thou the knee in prayer!

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. REPENTANCE.

> > BY L. MCG.

"Forgive me my foul murder !-That cannot be; since I am still possessed Of those effects for which I did the murder, My crown, mine own ambition and my queen. May one be pardoned and retain the offence? In the corrupted currents of this world, Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice; And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself Buys out the law: But 'tis not so above; There is no shuffling, there the action lies In its true nature and we ourselves compelled, Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. What then? What rests? Try what repentance can. What can it not? Yet what can it, when one cannot repent."

In this fearful picture of the working of the evil heart in HAMLET'S uncle, SHAKSPEARE has given us a valuable moral lesson. He makes the wicked king tell us we cannot hope for pardon except we repent, and that we cannot repent our sins except we also forsake them. Repentance, to be genuine, must be something more than a shrinking back and abhorrence of sin, it must be a change of direction. We must turn from it with loathing, and pursue the opposite course. We cannot compromise with evil. We cannot safely discuss with Satan. We cannot participate in the fruits of sin and repent. If we think we hate sin, and yet enjoy its fruits, we have every reason to suspect we are deceiving ourselves. Can we enjoy what we hate and detest? The whole Bible enjoins upon us repentance, and it is repentance that is accompanied with the total abandonment of the fruits of sin.

False repentance is nearly as common as sin itself. But the occasion of it is far different from that of genuine repentance. Look at the criminal who, after he has gone through a long trial, finally confronts the Judge who is to pronounce sentence upon him. Think you not that he is sorry that he committed the crime for which he is to suffer? He certainly is. But is there virtue in such a repentance? He regrets the crime because of the punishment, not because the act was in violation of law.

We frequently hear good men portray in words the horrors of Hell, in such a manner and at such seasons, that we cannot refrain from the suspicion that they are endeavoring to frighten sinful men into repentance, We do not believe that men are led to repent, in the manner which the Bible contemplates, by such exhortations. The sorrow for sin of one who is thus scared into repentance will very likely be similar to that of the criminal condemned in a court of justice. Our hatred of sin should not arise from our fear of punishment: but from our fear of God. The fear of God is the only kind of fear which the christian ought to entertain. It is the only kind of fear that is healthy to the soul. We should not even fear Satan. CHRIST did not fear him, when he tempted Him upon the high mountain, but He hated him. So we should hate him.

Let us remember that the only person we have a right to hate is Satan, and the only person that we ought to fear is Gop. In this view then of hatred and fear should we repent. If we are tempted of Satan, we should imitate the great Exemplar and say to him: "Get thee behind me, Satan." If we have fallen victims to his temptation we should turn and flee from him and his allurements. Never parley with Satan or attempt to conciliate him. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

# RELIGION AN ELEMENT OF OUR SUCCESS.

In a recent oration, Dr. Storrs remarked:-A nation, like the chain bridge at Niagara, must be fastened at both ends, or it falls into the abyss. It must not only have a principle from which to start, but a firm rock towards which to reach. The circumstances of history show us plainly as crinkled lightening could tell it alphabetically upon the heavens, that the purpose of this people is to teach men free government. But religion must be taken as a grand and essential element of our success. When we can take the cross and use it as a staff from which to float our banner, then the continent must sink before we can be overthrown.

# The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AMONG THE CASCADES .--- NO. 2.

BY GEORGE M. ELWOOD.

WE commenced the ascent of the Watkins Glen about 9 o'clock on the morning after our arrival. Passing from the road through a narrow defile in which is situated the ruins of an old mill that adds much to the scene, we found ourselves in a vast amphitheatre with perpendicular and overhanging walls of rock several hundred feet in height. At the upper end of this amphitheatre is a narrow, angular chasm, as though the walls had been forced apart by some subterranean power. Through this dark pertal may be heard the ceaseless roar of the cataracts above. The chasm seems to terminate a short distance above the entrance by an abrupt wall, but it takes a sudden turn to the left forming the grand gateway to the glen. This is reached by a slender staircase clinging to the face of the cliff on the north bank, and spanning the lower part of the chasm with a rustic bridge. From this bridge we obtained a fine view of the first cascade, which was at first hidden from sight by the turn in the walls. It is a single thread of water falling from an angle of the rocks into a dark pool thirty or forty feet below. We then passed through a narrow passage, creeping along a pathway cut in the solid stone, the limpid stream dashing over the rocks in its narrow channel twenty feet below us. The wonderful clearness and purity of the water here strikes one very forcibly, as in fact it does everywhere in these glens. Its magnifying and refracting power is so great as to be most deceptive. We were frequently astonished on measuring the water where it appeared to be four or five feet deep to find it ten or fifteen. This defile terminates in another cascade formed by a series of falls, making in all about thirty feet. This cascade shoots out of a dark and gloomy looking notch, the walls of which tower to a great height and seem almost to meet overhead. Into this and several similar dark gorges the sunshine never penetrates, and even in the warmest weather in summer the temperature of these Gothic corridors is so cool that warm woolen clothing is not uncomfortable.

Another fact that strikes the visitor is the almost total absence of all animal life. The water is so rapid that fish cannot "stand the pressure," or aquatic plants germinate. No birds, no insect life is heard; all is hushed as if awed into silence by the sublimity of the scene, unbroken save by the rippling and dashing of the waters and the echo of the visitor's footsteps

upon the rock. Wending our way up over this cascade, and entering the notch by a pathway where the rocks hung far out over our heads, we came to a pretty little fall that tumbles into a basin having apparently no bottom. These little natural basins, or pot-holes, as they are called, are very peculiar and interesting in their formation. They are always situated directly at the foot of the cascades, the sheet of water falling into them. They are formed by fragments of rock, gravel and boulders, whirled round and round by the force of the water, and gradually wearing and grinding these cup-like pools out of the softer rock below. They vary from two to twenty feet across and some of them are twenty and twenty-five feet deep. In some places huge boulders can be seen at the bottom, at rest now, but in time of a freshet kept in lively motion by the increased force of the water. Crossing the stream upon a narrow plank, we ascended and re-crossed by a steep stairway to a dizzy height where, clambering along a pathway which juts out far above the stream, we saw near at hand a small cascade above which the narrow passage is choked by a mass of trunks of trees, roots and debris, left there by many successive floods. From this point, looking up the glen, what a view met our eyes! A slender thread of water seems to fall from the very clouds, from between dark walls of rock on either side. The next ascent is made by a narrow staircase running up directly over the verge of the cataract. The staircase is of immense height and almost perpendicular, and for a novice in scaling such heights some little nerve is reanired to ascend, and still more to look down into the boiling cauldron below. At the head of this stairway is a little rustic seat; and we found a short rest very grateful after a hard climb of over an hour. From this point is presented one of the finest views in the glen. Both up and down it is surpassingly beautiful. A

Leaving our seat under the trees, a scrample of a few minutes through a wild path in the woods brought us to the Glen Mountain House. This is at the head of the first glen. It is a somewhat primitive structure, but furnishes all the comforts and luxuries that are so well appreciated after such a tramp. This house is under the direction of Mr. M. Ells, formerly editor of a paper in Watkins. It is to the enterprise and perseverance of this gentleman that the thanks of all visitors to the glen are due. He has caused the bridges and stairways to be erected, and the paths cut and kept in order. He well deserves the liberal patronage he appears to have secured.

short distance above this place are the remains

of an old dam that was once built across the

stream. It is some twenty feet high, and the

appearance it now presents, partially ruined and

covered with moss, with a small sheet of water

running over it, adds greatly to the picture.

From the path in front of the house, looking down toward the cataract, can be seen an Indian profile in stone, rivalling in the clearness of its outline, the celebrated "Old Man of the Mountain," on the White Mountains. It is on the edge of a dark mass of rock and stands out in fine relief against the cascade.

After spending a pleasant hour with Mr. ELLS

# OH! THERE'S MUSIC.—HEALTH TO THE FARMER.

OH! THERE'S MUSIC. To be sung in as quick time as a distinct articulation will permit. o-ver ai - ry lutes: }
in the watching star! } Oh! there's mu-sic in the waters, playing on their silver flutes, With the autumn's night-wind sighing, softly There is mu-sic in the o-cean break-ing on the isles a - far, Mu-sic in the solemn for-est, mu-sic Oh! there's music in the circle gathered round the household hearth, Laugh of children, smiles of parents, sweetest blessings on the earth! There is mu - sic in the greeting of the mother, wife, or friend, Mu-sic of the times pro-phet-ic where the song shall never end! mu-sic, where the moon-lit waters roll, And 'tis ours each tone to ech o, in the chambers of the soul, And 'tis ours each tone to echo, in the chambers of the we love, we love to ech o, tones like those unto the heart. How we love, we love to echo, tones like those unto the heart. HEALTH TO THE FARMER. where; Well may the rain and sunshine nourish Health to the FARM-ER! may be flourish, All he plants and tends with care. To turn the fur-rows in e to the sow-er when he sow-eth, Hop ing soon a bundant yield.
to the REAP-ER when he reap-eth; Cloudless skies his la-bors bless. Strength to the PLOWMAN! when he go-eth the field; Peace to the sow- RR when he sow-eth, Speed to the MOW-ER! when he steppeth, And stoutly sweepeth down the grass; Joy Health to the FARMER! and good weather, Who patient tills the fer tile soil; Plen Plen - ty at-tend him; may he gath - er Rich re-ward for

[From Asape, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by Lowell and William Mason.]

we again entered a winding path through the wood, and descending a flight of stairs found ourselves in the Cathedral. This grand amphitheatre is truly a master-piece of Nature's handiwork. It is a vast chamber, with walls of singular regularity and of immense height, draped with elaborate tapestries of ivy, ferns and moss. The floor is as level and smooth in many places as the finest mosaic pavement. The vaulted canopy of sky forms the dome; in the lower end is Pulpit Rock, and in the upper end the Central Cascade forms the Choir, where the stream, dashing from rock to rock, sings continual praise to Him whose infinite power carved this mighty temple, beside which the most magnificent and elaborately wrought edifices, the work of human hands, sink into Lilliputian insignificance.

Clambering around this cascade and ascending another long stairway, we found ourselves in the third glen. Here is presented a series of cascades, each one seeming to rival in beauty and distinct individuality all its predecessors, of which space does not permit a detailed description. Finally, climbing along the cliff, on the south side of the gorge under shelving rocks, we came to a spot where there is a large overhanging rock projecting beyond the others, some fifteen feet above the path and thirty from the stream. It is finely rounded and curved, and from the edge trickles a myraid of little streams of water, forming a veil of sparkling crystal, in which can be seen a fine rainbow, when the afternoon sun strikes it. Passing behind this glittering curtain of water, we reached another splendid cascade which terminates the third glen. This is as far as the glens have been opened for visitors, although there are three more above this. We clambered around this cataract and ascended some distance further. The scenery is truly magnificent, but the dangerous, as there are no paths or bridges and the rocks are wet and mossy.

Mr. Ells proposes to open this succession of glens some distance further this season, but it is slow work and requires perseverance and patience. All this striking scenery is not confined to the Watkins Glen alone. The Glen McClure, at Havana, possesses some remarkably grand views - two of its cataracts rivaling the Watkins. The Decker Glen and Glen Montour both possess a multitude of attractions, though they are not so great in extent as the Watkins Glen. When their present inaccessibility is overcome, they will open a grand field to the lover of the sublime and the beautiful. Over 15,000 persons visited the Watkins Glen last season, and the number will be nearly doubled this year. It is fast rising in popularity as it is becoming known; and before many years have past we venture to predict, it will become one of the most popular of our summer resorts.

ECONOMY.-When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadsides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blest, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good, or better, than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming

Your oldest story becomes new when you have a new auditor.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE UTILITY OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,

BY R. T.

THE great fault of modern education, more particularly in the United States, is the unnatural and absurd attempt to cultivate the mind at the expense of the body. The palpable fact that a sound mind and an infirm body are naturally incompatible, has been quite forgotten, or if not forgotten, at least culpably disregarded. Hence, the feebleness and deformity of many of our scholars and professional men, and in a less degree of our manual laborers.

I propose to show that for the purpose of manly development, Gymnastic exercises cannot be surpassed.

By manly development I mean development both physical and mental; for it is physiologically true that the mind is indirectly affected for good or ill in exactly the same ratio as the body. Hence the double motive for keeping the body perfectly sound, and for developing the muscles.

The chief utility of Gymnastic exercises consists in their developing all the muscles of the body, many of which cannot be developed at all, nor any of them in twice the time, in any other way. It is plain that a system of physical training which accomplishes this cannot possibly be superseded, because it leaves nothing more to be done. In most of the ordinary avocations of life, one set of muscles is used from day to day, and only one; and this, as might naturally be expected, is the cause of those physical deformities that mark many a professional man and artisan. Many individuals, well meaning but groosly ignorant of the above fact, contemn Gymnastics as a superfluity, and recommend in their stead some degrading, irksome toil, in which the mind takes no delight and the body receives no benefit, but, on the contrary, positive injury. Wood sawing, for example, is recommended by some imbecile old fogies as a very healthful exercise, when it is really injurious; for not only must the operator assume an ungainly attitude, but even the exercise itself. as every man of sense knows, tends rather to contract than expand the chest. Most woodsawyers are either hump-backed or shamefully round-shouldered. Again, few minds are so nicely adjusted as to be able to preserve their equanimity during a protracted struggle with a knotty stick.

In short, physical benefit cannot be derived from any single exercise. It is essential to perfect health, that all the muscles of the body be exercised every day; and this can only be done in a Gymnasium. There it can be done in just one hour, conjointly with good habits. Gymnastic exercises will prevent that mental stupidity that frequently attacks students, lawyers, and others engaged in sedentary occupations-the mind and body will preserve a mutual and constant equilibrium of health—the spirits will be cheerful, and old age will come upon us with a smile.

The above observations are the result of just one week's experience in a Gymnasium.

Power of the Magnet. - The smallest natural magnet generally pessesses the greatest proportion of attractive power. The magnet worn by Sir Isaac Newton in his ring weighed only three grains, yet it was able to take up 746 grains, or nearly 250 times its own weight; whereas magnets weighing above two pounds seldom lift more than five or six times their own weight.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES,

OUR young people, in good health, and with unimpaired vision, take far less heed to preserve the sight of the eye than they should, while many persons of advanced years are scarcely more provident. There are many things done prejudicial to the eye, by all classes, which might easily be avoided. Reading by firelight is prejudicial, because it painfully expands the pupil of the eye in order to gather rays enough upon the retina to make the letters legible. A brilliant gas light is also deleterious to the eye, because it compels an unnatural and hence painful contraction of the pupil for the purpose of shutting off a portion of the rays projected from the gas burned. Students while engaged in reading or writing, or mechanics working in the night time, should be very particular in so shading or graduating their light as to prevent a painful expansion or contraction of any portion of the complicated mechanism of the eye. Without the exercise of care, in this respect, vision becomes prematurely impaired and not infrequently wholly destroyed.

Another consideration. To retain the sight long, without the intervention of glasses, a youth and middle age of temperate living are almost indispensable. The water which envelopes the eye, by and through which vision is obtained, is rendered pure or impure as the bodily system is healthful or diseased; hence to retain and enjoy good eye-sight to the greatest possible limit, a strict and unrelaxing censorship in early life must be exercised over the appetites and passions whose natural tendencies are to excessive indulgence.

# Reading for the Young.

## CALLING NICKNAMES.

One of the worst of the bad habits which bad boys indulge in, is calling their companions or other people nicknames. This, is very often wrong and often very cruel, for they mostly indulge their wicked wit on those who have some bodily infirmity which they cannot help.

I wish to caution the boys who read this against such conduct; for many boys who do not wish to be unkind or cruel may be tempted to do so before they are aware, just because there is some

"I shall never forget," says one, "an incident of my boyhood, by which I was taught to be careful not to wound the feelings of the unfortunate. A number of us school boys were playing by the roadside one Saturday afternoon when the stage coach drove up to a neighboring inn, and the passengers alighted. As usual we gathered around to observe them. Among the number was an elderly man, who got out with great difficulty, and when on the ground he walked with his feet turned one way and his knees another, in a very awkward manner. I thoughtlessly shouted:

"Look at old rattlebones!" The poor man turned his head with an expression of pain which I can never forget.

Just then, to my surprise and horror, my father came round the corner, and immediately stepping up to the stranger, shook hands warmly, and assisted him to walk to our house, which was but a little way off. I could enjoy no more play that afternoon, and when tea time came I would gladly have hid myself, but I knew it would be in vain, and so tremblingly went into the sitting room. To my great joy and relief, the stranger did not seem to know me again, but remarked pleasantly to my father as he introduced me-

"Such a fine boy was surely worth saving." How the words cut me to the heart! My father had often told me of a friend who had plunged into the river to save me as I was drowning when a child, and who, in consequence of a cold then taken, had been made a cripple by rheumatism; and this was the man I had made a laughing-stock of for my companions!

I tell you, boys and girls, I would give a great deal to have the memory of that event taken away. If ever you are tempted, as I was, remember, that while no good can come from sport, whereby the feelings of others are wounded, you may be laying up for yourselves painful recollections that will not leave you for a life-

## CAST A LINE FOR YOURSELF.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with whole some looking fish he sighed:

"If now I had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chanced to overhear his words, if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that!" asked the other eagerly. "Only to tend this line till I come back, I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old fisherman was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in, and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were basket and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said, "I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself .- Home Monthly.

A Boy's Lawsuit.—Under a great tree close to the village, two boys found a walnut. "It belongs to me," said Ignatius, "for I was the first to see it." "No, it belongs to me," cried Bernard, "for I was the first to pick it up," and so they began to quarrel in earnest. "I will settle the dispute," said the older boy, who had just then come up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in two, and said: The one piece of shell belongs to him who first saw the nut; the other piece of shell belongs to him who first picked it up; but the kernel I keep for judging the case. And this," he said, as he sat down and laughed, "is the common end of most lawsuits."

A POLITE BOY. - The other day we were rideing in a crowded car. At one of the stations an eld gentleman entered, and was looking about him for a seat, when a lad ten or twelve years of age rose up and said, "Take my seat, sir." The offer was accepted, and the infirm old man sat down. "Why did you give me your seat?" he inquired of the bey. "Because you are old, sir, and I am a boy," was the quick reply. The passengers were very much pleased and gratified. For my part I wanted to seize hold of the little fellow and press him to my bossom. It was a respect for age which is always praisworthy.

THE form of the benediction, before eating, has its beauty at a poor man's table or at the simple and unprovocative repast of children. It is here that the grace becomes exceedingly graceful.

#### List of New Advertisements.

THE WYORK TO

The Union Apple Parer—Whittemore Brothers.
To Wheat Grovers—TJ & J T Sheldon.
Very Superior Farm—Robert W Wilson.
Agents Wanted—W J Holland.
Farms in Kansas—Smith, Bramhall & Co. Agents Wanted—W J Holland.
Farms in Kanass—Smith, Bramhall & Co.
Falley Seminary—J P Griffin, Principal.
Nursery for Sale—Prince & Co.
Farm 107 Sale—Mrs. Rankine.
Agents Wanted—D B Strong.
Farm 107 Sale—Adam Van Allen.
Mazzard Cherry Pits—O B Maxwell & Co.
A Small Farm Wanted.
Mazzard Cherry Pits—E P Clark.
Agents Wanted—Sanborn & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

# Kural Hew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 5, 1865.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### Affairs at Washington.

THE Secretary of the Treasury thinks that the ordinary expenses of the Government for the future can be met by the usual revenue-it being his opinion that the receipts for the next

hundred days will amount to \$1,000,000 a day. The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that in accordance with the act of Congress, claim agents are prohibited, under severe penalty, from receiving more than ten dollars in all for their services in prosecuting any pension claim, or from receiving any part of such fee in advance, or of any portion thereof, for pension or bounty. Also, that deserting rebels who enlisted in the U.S. service cannot claim the benefit of the pension laws.

The Board to inspect applications for commissions in the Hancock Corps are in daily session in Washington. Gen. Dick Taylor is in Washington, and his

special business is reported to be to get permission to visit Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Augur orders all persons in Washington who have been in the rebel service, to report at headquarters and give the why and wherefore of their presence in the city.

A Provost Court has been established at Alexandria for the trial of causes affecting the rights of negroes—the civil courts having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons.

The Postmaster-General is gradually restoring the postal service all over the Southern States. An order has been issued placing soldiers in charge of the post-offices of the South wherever there are military posts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the interest paid to depositors by savings banks is considered a dividend within the meaning of section 120 of the law, and a tax of five per cent. should be withheld therefrom and paid to the Government.

All the army general hospitals in the District of Columbia, with the exception of six, are to be vacated and pulled down immediately.

The navy agent has been removed, and a paymaster appointed to perform the duties hereafter.

## News Summary.

burned at an early hour Saturday morning last. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE Herald's Florida correspondent of the 18th, says that reconstruction and industry are progressing very slowly in that State. The arrangements for travel communications with the interior are very bad, as are also the nostal facilities and the telegraph lines.

Major-General G. N. Dodge has been assigned to the general command of all United States forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and that portion of Dacotah lying west and south of Missouri river.

General Lee is reported to be at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and it is supposed that Vallandigham (who passed through Detroit on Tuesday) was on his way to the same point.

The steam mills of Erastus West, deceased, at Lakeville, Livingston county, were destroyed by fire on the night of Thursday last, July 27th.

A young lady residing at Adams' Basin is engaged in the somewhat unusual occupation of collecting cancelled postage stamps. She has already on hand one hundred thousand, and is obtaining more as rapidly as 'possible. The reason of her undertaking this apparently useless task is a laudable one. She desires to obtain an education, and a relative has promised to give her \$500 toward accomplishing her object as soon as she has collected one million cancelled stamps.

The Board of Vistors to West Point recommend that the scholarships be thrown open to the whole army as well as to engineers, and that this corps be gradually increased to four hundred. That legislative provision be made that in future no one be received under 17 or over 22

A ravaging species of lice is making sad havoc among the hop yards in Herkimer Co. Many yards are completely ruined, and will be plowed

up for a crop of wheat. Minnesota farmers complain of a great scar-

city of help. The wheat and grass crops are remarkably heavy, and will require a great amount of labor to properly secure them in

The heavy rains in Indiana and Illinois have seriously affected the crops,-though a week of good weather would bring out a good yield. In Northern Illinois, the wheat is much hurt, and iu various portions of Indiana, the barley has been badly injured.

The crops throughout Wisconsin are excellent; that of wheat surpassing anything since 1859. The weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting.

Santa Anna is at present residing at the Island of St. Thomas. He denounces in the severest terms the establishment of an Empire in Mexico. Gold closed on Saturday last at 1431/s.

#### North Carolina Items.

FROM Raleigh, we learn that Gov. Holden has recovered from his recent illness, and is at his post again.

The large land-holders in Raleigh and vicinity, says a correspondent from Raleigh, who comprise the aristocracy and leading rebel sympathisers, made a strong effort through Governor Holden to have the Government tax suspended. but failed, and are now promptly paying their taxes to save their property.

The Raleigh Progress continues to make fresh disclosures of the designs of the rebel element in the State against Union men and negroes, to be put into execution when the troops are withdrawn and the new State Government goes into full operation.

The Raleigh Standard says that rebel papers are springing up in different parts of the State, which openly denounce the Government and promulgate treason of such a dangerous character that their immediate suppression would be a benefit to the community.

Most of the Federal appointees in the State are unable to qualify, not being in a position to take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress.

The announcement that the arrogant rebels of Virginia are to receive the full benefit of the confiscation act, is gaining many friends for the Administration in North Carolina, where the same vigor is greatly needed.

#### Indian Troubles.

WE learn by a telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco, July 27, that one thousand Cheyennes, Sloux, Arapaches, Blackfeet, and a few Camanches, attacked Blackridge Station, on the Telegraph road, on Tuesday evening. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days, and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side were Lieut, Cummins and an enlisted man, of the 11th Ohio cavalry, killed, and 34 men wounded, 25 of whom belonged to the 11th Ohio cavalry, and 9 to the 11th Kansas regiment. The Indians retreated to the clearing, first tearing down telegraph poles and destroying the wire.

A note was picked up on the battle field written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platte, which says the Indians do not want peace but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in a fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect re-enforcements. The body of Lieut. Cummins was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off, his throat was cut, his heart was torn out, he was scalped, and had over one hundred arrows in him. There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them. It is stated that among the troops for the Indian expedition many would have been in the field long ago had not contractors failed to deliver supplies according to the terms of their contract.

## From Texas.

THE Galveston correspondent of the N. O. THE Central railroad freight house at Batavia | Times says there is a reign of terror in the interior of 'exas. Murde vailing to a fearful extent. He denies that Kirby Smith and Major Kudder had made money in cotton speculations. They both had to borrow money. Gen. G. F. Smith was at Brownsville with 10,000 Federal troops.

The Houston Telegraph rejoices over the fact that all the drays and omnibuses there are driven by white men, and that the city is fast filling up with industrious white mechanics and laborers. A number of freedmen have established shoemakers' shops in the city, and are doing a good

# News from South and Central America.

THE steamer Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, brings late and important news from South and Central America.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President, Garcia Moreno, seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the Mole, drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon and munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor with the vessels seized from the Government. He ran into one of these steamers cutting her amidships to the water's edge, and sinking her.

After a short engagement, the others surren dered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader Urbina, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil and 17 of them were shot. After this, Moreno started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more victims.

The President returned the steamer to her captain, who received her under protest. A large sum of money was paid the captain for the three days' services of the steamer. The seizure is an open question, having been referred to the Managers of the Company at Callao.

The President holds that under some old law of President Jeffords.

spoken of by Vattell, he had a right to take the From Cuba and St. Domingo. vesseel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 5th ult. a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Linda between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 Government troops, in which the latter was successful. A few days previous a mutiny broke out aboard the flag ship Amazonas, blockading Arica.

The mutineers gained possession of the ship under the direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General Panizo was shot in the cabin, and afterwards hanged from the yard-arm. The mutineers afterwards decoyed the Captain of the America on board and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving the Government with only two vessels of real service.

Chili is still in trouble with Spain. Business at Valparaiso is unusually quiet.

From Central America we hear of the capture of ex-President Barrios, of San Salvador, who left Panama recently in a small vessel, expecting to find the party successful who had revolted in his favor.

On reaching Fouseca, however, he found his party beaten and dispersed at La Union, and endeavored to return, but a stroke of lightning shivering the masts of his vessel, he was obliged to run into Realego, where the vessel was confiscated, and all on board made prisoners. Barrios will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government, and summarily shot.

#### Mexican Affairs.

THE Vera Cruz Revista of the 18th ult., says that three columns under Generals Mejia, Brincourt and Jeanning were ordered to operate against Negrete, at Matamoras. He, learning their intention, retreated.

The New Orleans Times' City of Mexico correspondent of a later date, says when Negrete fell back from Matamoras, he offered Col. Jennygros battle at Buena Vista, which was declined.

Finding the Imperialists were planning to surround him, he retired to Mendota, where he divided his forces, marching them in different directions; and thus Marshal Bazaine's combination, which was to terminate the war, was frustrated.

The war is becoming every day more serious in the State of Michoacan, and a force of 1,000 men has been sent from Mexico to protect the capital of the State.

The city of Tull has been taken by the Liberals. The town of Mangoula has been stormed, and the Imperialists lost 300 men. No quarters was asked or given.

The States of Queretaro, Chiapa, Tabasco, and the greater part of those of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, are in the hands of the Liberals.

The bitterness of the people is growing stronger daily. It is impossible to collect the revenue taxes. Late advices from Galveston is to the effect that orders have been issued to the officials of

Matamoras to prepare accoutrements for 35,000 troops of the Empire. The troops are to consist of French, Austrians and Algerines. The reason given for this collection of troops

is because the United States has a large military force at Brownsville and adjacent points. French officers assert that there is no reason

why the United States should send such an army as they have done, to Texas, unless it was designed to make aggressive movements upon Mexico.

The spirit of the two armies is described as being exceedingly hostile, and there is no affiliation between our officers and those of the Empire.

The New Orleans Times' Brownsville correspondent of the 14th ult., says that Cortinas is very hopeful of success by the Liberals, and looks upon the prompt movements of United States forces to the frontier, as advantageous to grain. his cause. He has numbers of Americans in his ranks, and speaks enthusiastically of their dash and daring. The correspondent is very favorably impressed with the appearance of Cortinas, and has a high opinion of his capacity.

The Tribune's Washington special says a private letter from Matamoras states that large numbers of rebel officers and men lately belonging to the commands of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith are joining the forces of Maximilian in Mexico. This action seems to be induced by the high gold bounties offered by the Imperial Government.

The battery of six guns which the rebels, on evacuating Brownsville, sold to the Mexican Imperialists for \$17,000, was returned to the U. S. commander at that place on the 10th ult. by order of Maximilian.

A Brownsville letter of the 13th ult. to the N. O. Times, states that Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party, (among whom were Gen. Magruder and several ex-governors of Texas and Louisiana who fled with him,) were captured July 4th at Piedras Negar by the Mexicans. The number of Smith's party was 750. Four pieces of artillery, 900 new rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions fell to the victors.

Twelve hundred troops from France were landed at Tampico the beginning of July, and it was expected that 1,200 more would soon arrive.

## From Havti.

LATE advices from Hayti state that the revolutionary war in that Republic is increasing in magnitude, and that the rebels profess themselves willing to be buried under the ashes of their towns rather than be governed by President Jeffords. Salnaner, the rebel leader, has issued a flery proclamation, winding up with the motto of the French revolutionists, "Liberte Fraternite," &c. He claims to have been completely successful in all the battles he has fought, and to have recently thrice defeated the army

Advices from Havana to the 22d ult. are received. The Spanish steamer Isle de Cuba had arrived from Cadiz, and it was expected had brought the order to deliver the rebel ram Stonewall to the United States authorities.

The day previous to the arrival of the Isle de Cuba, her powder magazine exploded, completely destroying the ladies' cabin berths in the lower cabin, and raising the upper deck about a foot. No lives were lost by the accident.

Troops continued to arrive at St. Domingo. The Dominicians, holding a surplus of 500 prisoners, refused to give them up without an equivalent, whereupon Gen. Vaudari seized several prominent personages as hostages.

#### From England.

INTELLIGENCE from England to the 20th ult. is received. The steamship Great Eastern, with the Atlantic cable on board, arrived off Valencia, Ireland, on the morning of the 19th, having towed from Falmouth the steamer Caroline, the latter having the shore end of the cable on board, which was to be immediately laid in Navy Yard a few days since. Valencia Bay,

The elections in England were still attracting the greatest attention. Up to the evening of the 18th, the returns show the election of 323 Liberals and 227 Conservatives. Liberal gain 18.

The reported marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Helena, has been definitely arranged.

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A London paper says that though the Cunard steamers have been running over twentyfive years, not a life or a letter has been lost by

THE estate of the late President Lincoln will settle up at over \$100,000. The project for a memorial fund has been abandoned in view of this fact.

THE ground heretofore occupied by Barnum's Museum and the burnt district in New York, has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett of the Herald

LORD Palmerston's niece, Miss Sulivan, aged 30 years, has recently married the Rev. R. G. Baker, vicar of Fulham, who has reached the ripe age of 77.

THE last of the rebel pirates—the Shenandoah is reported as engaged in capturing our whalers in the Arctic Ocean. Eight have already been taken and burned.

JUDGE GROVER has granted a stay of porceedings in case of Carrington, sentenced to be hung at Buffalo on the 11th of August, for the murder of Policeman Dill.

JEFF. DAVIS and C. C. Clay are now allowed to take out door exercise, on the representations of their physicians that the preservation of their health depends upon it.

Only seventeen hundred deserters availed themselves of President Lincoln's offer of pardon. The thousands who are still at large are liable to arrest and punishment. THE next term of the United States Circuit

Court, to be held at Norfolk, meets in October, when the treason indictments against Gen. Lee and other noted rebels will be called up. THE planters near the mouth of the Red

river have decided to let their lands out, to either blacks or whites, for such per centage of crops as is customory throughout the country. A QUARANTINE of thirty days is established at

Charleston S. C., of all vessels having aboard cases of yellow fever, cholera, or other infections. Also, of all vessels from the West Indies.

WHEAT is rapidly advancing at Indianopolis. The price for old grades is \$1.61 per bushel. The crop in Southern Indiana is almost a failure, but the bins are full of the last two years'

THE Superintendent of the Census department has tabulated the returns from Columbia Co., N. Y.—the first in the State complete. The summary shows a total of 45,017—an increase of 629 since 1860.

THE gold and silver coinage of San Francisco during the fiscal year just ended, amounted to nineteen millions of dollars. One claim in British Columbia yielded \$30,000 during the week ending July 7th.

THE contributions for the Hall of Military Record, at Albany are coming in fast. A number of cities and towns have already collected the amount assessed and forwarded it to the anthorities.

Provisional Governor Parsons has issued a proclamation to the people of Alabama. He states, among other things, that of 122,000 Alabamians who entered the rebel service, 70,000 are dead or disabled. THE Seven-Thirty Loan closed the 26th ult.

Mr. Cooke has the right to reflect with satisfaction upon the efficiency of his agency by which \$700,000,000 of the whole series of \$830,000,000 have been disposed of. THE Government has taken possession of Ford's

theater. It is to pay a certain rent to Mr. Ford until the first of Feburary, and if by that time Congress has not made an appropriation for its purchase, it may be returned to him. CAPT. WALKER, of the Sacramento, informs the Naval Department that he could not make

a lawful prize of the Rappahannock lately, owing to the fact that she hugged the shore so closely that she was all the time in British wa-THE Charleston Courier cautions Northern

people against believing the reports of the ill treatment of negroes in that State, and of disagreements between freedmen and late slaveholders. It charges that they are gotton up by bad men for sinister purposes.

# The News Condenser.

- Atlanta, Ga., is being rapidly rebuilt.
- Oil City has a theater of the variety species.
- Crime in Savannah is increasing at a rapid rate. - Seven negroes are in fail in Savannah for perjury.
- The city of Tula, Mexico, has been taken by the Liberala.
- In New Albany, Ind., crime is so rife that citizens go armed
- During a late storm in Iowa 27 horses were killed by lightning.
- The Upper Mississippi is higher than it has been for three years. — One hundred and fifty gamblers were arrested at
- Chicago recently.
- There has been a heavy three days rain storm in Ohio and Indiana.
- No less than fifty thousand widows are receiving United States pensions.
- Two young ladies were drowned at Quincy, Mass., last week, while bathing.
- Fifty hands were discharged from the Washington
- The grasshoppers out west devour mail sacks and
- cut up other alarming capers. - Counterfeit 10s on the American bank of Providence, R. I., are in circulation.
- The navy yard will soon be removed from Mound City, Ill., to the vicinity of St. Louis. - At the Court of Sessions last week in Albany 17
- prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison. - All the cavalry corps attached to the Department
- of Washington have been mustered out of service. - The Raleigh, N. C., markets are loaded with
- dainties, but the people say they have no money to buy them. - The people of Talbot county, Md., are opposed to the return to that section of the rebel Commodore
- Buchanan. - The daughter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, aged seventy, is now receiving government rations at
- Charleston. - A Philadelphia banker has just acknowledged an 'error' of \$45,000 in making his returns, and paid the additional taxes.
- The New Hampshire Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, after passing a resolution in favor of - Mrs. Lincoln will, it is said, make her future res-
- idence at Hyde Park, a pleasant country village, six miles from Chicago. - An order is expected soon directing the muster-
- ing out of all troops whose term of service expires before January next. - Farmers on the eastern borders of the town of Lisbon, Ct., are suffering great damage through the
- depredations of foxes. - Emma Hardinge is pressing her scheme for a home for outcast women upon the attention of the people of Philadelphia.

## Special Notices.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in AYER'S MEDICINES, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## 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. 810-tf CANCERS CURED.

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

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.

## TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Rochester, June, 1865.

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 gther matter relating to the State Fair to be held at Chicago this fall. The Board has authorized the insertion of a few advertisements of the leading and representative interests appropriate to such a publication. It will be issued in neat pamphlet form, with an ornamental cover, and provided with eyelets and tape to hang up in farm houses and country stores for reference during the several months preceding the Fair. A part of the edition will be retained for circulation on the Fair Grounds. The cost will be as follows: - For the cover pages, \$100 each. The inside advertising pages will be printed on "Colored Paper" to make them more conspicuous. Price, \$60 for an entire page; \$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 circula-

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

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH. WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rhoum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, 178 Washington St., Beston, will beforwarded free by mail, For sale by all druggists.

#### Markets. Commerce, &c.

## Rural New-Yorker Office, }

THERE are some slight changes in the market this week. Pork has advanced considerably. Beef and mutton have declined one cent. Cheese has a downward tendency -Eggs are more plenty and cheaper. There is very little doing in wool. It is a shade lower than our last figures.

clausia Prices Current

| Wholesale Pr  | ices Current.  |
|---|--|
| FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.                                    | Straw 9,00@10,00   |
| Flour, w't wheat, \$9,50@11.00                              | FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.                                 |
| Do red wheat, \$7,00@ 8,00                                  | Apples, green\$0,00@ 0.00                                |
| Do extra State, 6.00@ 7.00                                  | Do. dried, who, 600 7c                                   |
| Do hack wheat, 8,00@ 8,25                                   | Peaches 35@ 50c  |
| Do. back wheat, 8,00@ 8,25<br>Millfeed, coarse, 20,00@00,00 | Cherries 80@ 85c   |
| 110 tine  | Plums 206 00c  |
| Meal corn. cwt Luke 2.121                                   | Potatoes, # 10, 85@ 40c                                  |
| Wheat red 1,3309 1,40                                       | Onions 0,00@ 0,00  |
| Best white Lougs you  | 'arrots 00@ 00c  |
| Corn, old, # bu 75@ 80c                                     | HIDES AND SKINS.   |
|   |  |
|   | Do. untrimmed, 5 @ 5c<br>Green calfakina11 @ 12c         |
| Oate  | Sheep perts, each, \$1,25@2,25                           |
| Beans 1,00@ 2.00  | Lamb pelts 20@ 80c                                       |
| MEATS.  | SEEDS.   |
| Pork, old mess, . \$2',00@93,00                             | Timothy, # bu \$6,50@ 7,00                               |
| Do. new mess \$1,60@\$2,00                                  | Clover, medium. 16,00@16,50                              |
| Do. clear, # 15. 16@ 17c                                    | Do. large16,50@17,00                                     |
| Dressed hogs, cwt 12,00@13.00                               | Peas   |
| Beef 9,0 @18, 0   | Flax 2,50@ 8,00  |
| Spring lambs, 2,50@ 4,00                                    | SUNDRIES.  |
| Mutton, * b 96 1 c  | Wood, hard, \$8,00@10,00                                 |
| Hams 28@ 21c  | Do. soft 7,00@ 8,00<br>oal, lump, \$ tun 7,80@00,00      |
| Shoulders 16@ 1~c<br>Chickens 14@ 18c                       |  |
|   | Do. large egg., 7,90@00,00<br>Do. small egg., 8,15@00,00 |
|   |  |
| Geese, W pair 0,00@ 0.000<br>DAIBY, Etc.                    | Do. chestnut 7,30@00,80                                  |
| Butter, choice roll 20@ 28c                                 | Do. eoft 0.01@ 0.00                                      |
| Do. packed 18@ 20c  | Do. Char W bu. 20@ 20c                                   |
| Cheese new 14@ 16c  | Salt, # hbl 2,85@ 2,60                                   |
| Do. old 2266 23c  | Wool, ₩ b 42@ 52c  |
| Lard tried 20@ 22c  | Hops 80@ 85c   |
| Do, rough 00@ 00c   | Whitefish, Kbbl 8,50@ 9,00                               |
| Tallow, tried 9@ luc  | Codfish, # 100 bs. 7,50@ 8,50                            |
| Do. rough 7@ 8c   |  |
|   | Candles, box 15@ 00c                                     |
| FORAGE.   | Do. extra 17@ 00c<br>Barrels 40@ 40c                     |
| Hay # ton 8,00@17,00  | (Day 10:00 200 200                                       |
| <del></del>   |  |
|   |  |

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PERFITIEUT UIAEK.ETS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton, 4°448c for middlings.

#Lours.—Superine State \$6.1096 %: extra State, \$6.85c

7.40. choice State, \$7.26c

7.40. choi

ALBANY, July 29—Flour, city brands \$4@9,75. Corn facel, \$ 100 bs. \$1.75@1.87 Wheat, white Michigan \$2.10. Kye no sales. Barlev malt is quiet. Corn. 830. Oats fic. Mess and clear pork, \$34.240. Hame 24@25c. Shoulders 19c. Smoked Beef 23c Lard, 24%, 25%, c. Butter 2 @32c. Cheese 14@16 for new.—Journal.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Flour, sales of Indiana red and white at \$7,75@8,00; X and XX Ohlo spring and white at \$7,75@8,00; X and XX Ohlo spring and white at \$7,75@8,00; Canada white at \$6,75 and Milwankee \$1,40@1.42. Corn, 78@90. Oats, 54@50. Barley, 75c@41. Rye, 90. Peas \$1,20. Beans \$1,25@1.57%.
PROVISIONS—PORK, \$26,00@31,00 for mess and light.—Hanu, 22@25. Shoulders, 17@17c. Lard, 21%@25c. Salt \$2,20@2.25. Butter 25@27c. Cheese 14@15c.

TUBUNTO, July 26.—Flour, 44.45.65, 38. Fall wheat at \$1.80 at 168 \( \text{\$\pi\$}\) hashed. spring do. \$80.631.8 \( \text{Ball Wheat. at } \) 1.80 at 168 \( \text{\$\pi\$}\) hashed. spring do. \$80.631.8 \( \text{Barley}\), 756.30c. Feas. \$60.81c. Oats, 42.645c. Butter, 14.615c. Cheese, 15 at 11.4 (at 15c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$1.50c. for 14.615c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$1.50c. for 14.615c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$1.50c. for 16.65c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Onlons, \$1.50. Beei, 8g. 10.9c. Mutton, \$60.2c. Dreasen bogs, 54.65c. Green apples, \$1.50c. Tallow, rough, \$1.50c. Tallow, rough,

#### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Beeves received, 5,129 against 5,000 last week. Sales range at 11 1/20 17c. Cows, received 131 against 36 last week. Sales, at \$25,3100 each. Veal calves, received, 1655 against 1,793 last week. Sales range at 61/20 10/20. Sheep and Lambs, received, 16,005 against 11,293 last week. Sales at \$311. Swins, received, 10,684 against 10,039 last week. Sales at \$11,75,20 20 % cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, July 27.— Beeves, range at \$5.913. Oren, \$150,6300 \* pair. Milch Cows, \$5.600 \* landy Steers, \$40,690. Veal Calves, \$6.600 \* each.— Two-year olds \$25,690. Three-year olds \$3.6944. Sheep and Lambe, \$4,500 \* \$0 \* \$8.000 \* house le 12,615 cents; retail 18,915c; auckers, 200 \* 50; large, coarse shoats 12,615c; fat hops 12,612 \* 40,000 \* 10,0

ALBANY, July 24.—Beeves range at \$4,75@9,25. Sheep, sales at 5@9%c. Hogs, sales at 11@12c.

Oth CAGO, July 25. Beef Cattle, sales at \$6,50207 25 \$\tilde{9}\$ 160 ms. & fair to good first class steers; \$4,5025,50 for lighteners and good cows; \$3,8024374, for commen.—Hogs, eales at \$9,002,50 \$\tilde{9}\$ 100 ms.—Republican.

TOKONTO, July 38.—First class cattle, from \$5,0025.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 ms, dressed weign: 2d do, \$4,0024.50; inferior, \$3,00 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.50. Catves, fair supply \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{4}\$ \$\frac{4}{3}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each. Sheer \$5.004 \$\frac{2}{3}\$ \$\frac{1}{3}\$.00. Yearlings \$3.24.50.—\$\frac{1}{3}\$ \$\frac{1}{3}\$ \$\frac{1}{3}\$.

## WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Domestic fleeces remain about the same as last week. The following are the quotations: 55,967c for Native and y Merinos; 67,97c for y and y do; 70,97c for fleet of the first of the

BOSTON, July 25.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75,880c; Saxony fleece, 72,875c; tuli-blood Merino, 68,870c; three-quarters do, 64,871; half do, 64,870c; common, 55,651; Western mixed, 55,6870c; California, 20,830c; canada, 56,880c; pulled extra, 75,880c; superfine, 70,475c; no. 1, 55,6870c; Simyrna, 28,68 9c; Buenos Ayres, 25,640c; Cape Good Hope 75,6425c; Chillian, 26,820c; Peruvian, 35,633c; African, 26,650c; Bast India, 35,6650c.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—The following are the quotations for wool at different peints in Michigan, up to July 28th :—Ypsilanta 8298c; Detroit 55,980c; Adrian 50,980c; Hillsdale 53,635c; Battle C. eek 50,655c; Marshal 53,960c; Sturgis 55,957c; Coldwater 50,958c; St. Johns 58c; Tenmach 56,980c; Jones 71,000c; Tenmach 56,980c; Collward 50,980c; Three Rivers 55,657c; Kalamazoo 45,960c; Ionia 50,960c; First 52,957c; Dexter 55,960c; Hudson 51,980c; Grand Rapids 50,957c; White Pigeon, 55,960c; Albion, 56,958c.

TORONTO, July 26.—Light supply and active; 41@44c b for good fleeces.—Globs.

WOOL IN CANADA.— We take the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe of July 26:—London, 4224tc. Hamilton, 40245c. Galt, 4124cc. Barrie, 80235c. Guelph, 83240c. Dundas, 85c. Belleville, 40245c. Brantford, 3523714c.

# New Advertisements.

BY ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of ce. Special Notices (following reading matter leaded.) 50 cents a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1; ame length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushel Mazzard Cherry Pits for sale.

Dansville, N. Y., July 24, 1865.

E. P. CLARK.
8113t

300 AGENTS WANTED—In a new and honor-ble business which pays from \$3 to \$7 per day. Full particulars sent free. Address SANBORN & CO., Brasher Fall, N. Y.

TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS. - A few bushels FERSH Black Mazzard Cherry Pits, at \$8 \* bushel, for sale by 0. B. MAX WELL & CO. Sil-36 Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, N. Y., for the term which opens August 17th, 1865, offers board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, for \$48,00. Common English \$8,00.— Other solld branches from \$1 to \$2 each, higher. For Catalogues or Circulars, address \$11-8t J.P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

A GENTS WANTED.—I wish agentain every lown and county to sell my new engraving of The Ch-ld's Prayer, or "Now I lay me down to Sleep," advertised in the Rubal. New-Yorkers on the 17th of June, on page 195. Old agents say they never sold anything that sold so easily. Exclusive control of territory given. For particulars address W. J. HOLLAN", Publisher. Springfield, Mass.

#### 1.000 FARMS IN KANSAS

From 40 to 3,000 acres each, as desired. Best Farm lands in the State. Terms easy. \$3,50 TO \$7,50 PER ACRE.

SMITH, BRAMHALL & CO., 37 Pearl Street, New York

WERW SUPERIOR FARM.—For sale, a farm on the East Hen-letta road, four miles from the city, containing 59 acres. The soil is of the very best quality, and in the hi-heet state of cultivation, being now tilled for the raising of garden seeds. It has good buildings, a good orchard, and is thoroughly underdrained. The falling health of the owner induces the proposed sale.

For particulars, inquire of ROBERT W. WILSON, the owner on the premises, or of S. D. PORTER, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Reynolds' Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. [811-tf]

#### TO WHEAT GROWERS!

A WHITE WHEAT, as early as the Red Mediteranean, has been - since the whear mildge, or weevil, made it appearance - the great want with wheat growers. The "DIEML SELECT WHEAT," an entirely new variety, and now for the first time offered to the public, is a choice WHITE WHEAT, as early, and in every respect as hardy as any Red Wheat, and yields at least one-third more. For samples and fur ther information, send six cents in stamps to the subscribers, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by A. M. HALSTED, 68 Pearl Street, New York: F. BISSELI, Tiledo, Ohlo, and by HUGHES, DAVIS & ROCKEFELLER, or ourselves in this city.

Cleveland, Ohio, July, 1865.

811-11t

## NURSERY FOR SALE Unprecedented Chance to enter the Business.

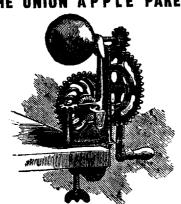
The celebrated Linnman Botanic Nurseries of Flushing, N. Y., established in 1732, being the oldest 'urser in the world, having sustained its high reputation for over a century and a quarter, is now offered for sale for timperative personal reasons only. The Nurser' is fully stocked, and price will be made very mode ate and terms most liberal. The value of the stock can be paid in convenient instalments and the land will be either leased or sold at a reasonable rate. The location of this Nursery and its celebrity at the South, will give it a lage share of the antiopted business from that section. For particulars apply to PRINCE (CO.

JOR SALE.—The residence of the late

JOHN RANKINE Esq. Canandaigus. Ostario Co. N.
N. This very desirable property is attasted in the beautiful Village of Canandaigus, and contains sixty-three (63) acces, or thereabouts, of excellent hand, mostly underdrained, and in a high state of cultivation. The House, which is large and commodious, stands on rising ground 1 mile north-east of the post-fice and railway station, and commands a delightful view of the Lake and part of the village. The Ga den and Orchards are well etocked with choice fruit, and adjoining the immediate surroundings of the house, is a fine Grove of about 15 acres. The land is admirably adapted to Nursery purposes, as shown by several acres at present under nur sery cultivation. For terms and particulars apply, personally or by letter, to

Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.

# THE UNION APPLE PARER.



Patent pending.7

ENTIRELY NEW.

The Union Apple Paring Machine is so constructed that the knife pares going both ways, thus avoiding a waste of time in turning back without paring, and also, overcoming the objections to the "snap machines." It contains a less number of parts than any other machine in market. The gears are all connected directly with each other, thereby dispensing with the arbor or rod to connect them, and which has always been liable to work loose and turn around without moving the parts. It is shout the usual weight of others but more compact, thus being stronger. It is very neas, as will be seen by the above cut, it is very neas, as will be seen by the above cut, it is very neas, as will be seen by the above cut, it is very thorough in its construction, and is not liable to get out of order by constant or hard using.

Only four turns of the orank are required to pare each apple smooth and handsome. Great pains have been taken to perfect this machine in all its parts, and it is warranted entirely satisfactory. For sale by all dealers WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, Sole Mannfacturers, Sé & SS Southbridge St., Worcester, Mass.

TWO 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 Europe. No charge on rejected cases unless successful. J. FRASER & CU., Patent Agents, Sto3t Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y

FLANDERS' NEW BEE BOOK - "Nature's Bee Book," a complete guide to the Apiarian. Every Bee Keeper should have one. Second new edition just out. Sent, post-paid, for 25 cents. Address 810 W. A. FLANDERS, Shelby, Ohio.

LIMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE will open its next Session Wednesday, Sepr. 6th. This is a regular College with superior advantages for a sub-tan tial, the ongh and elegant education. Terms moderate. Apply immediately, in order to secure rooms Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

PER TERM OF 14 WEEKS—
uitton in common Engitsh. Full Commercial College
course PERS to students who take the prescribed course
of instruction. Full 'erm commences lept. 5th, 198. To
further particulars address, for Circuiar, Rev. B. A.
B. Lor, C. J. GARDNER, Esq., Belleville,
Jefferson Co., N. Y.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA BASPBERRY WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Asparagus, and Rhubard Plants. Send for Catalogues gratis. Si04t WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. -A good church or other Rell for 25 cents per nound was church or other field for 25 cents per pound. War-ranted to give satisfaction. For valuable information upon the subject of BELLS send for paumhlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufactures of this de-scription of Bell with Harrison's self-acting patented rotating hangings, either in this country or Europe. AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, 810-tf No. 30 i.lberty street, New York

TARM FOR SALE.—A small Farm of 70 acres,
I situated 4½ miles from the village of Friendship. Allegany Co., under fair improvements, with good house
and barn.

AGENTS WANTED — Male or female, who
on the investment of from \$20 to \$80. clear \$2 \$\text{day}\$

Address, inclosing three red stamps for particulars,
D. B. STRONG, Lock Box 497, Mile aukes Wis.

WANTED.—A FARM OF 50 OR 66 Acres
Wanted.—The subscriber wants to purchase the
coming fail and winter, 1,000 pounds of mow white turkeys without wetting, an affine three from the
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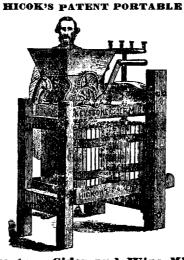
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WALKER'S PATENT VEGETABLE SLICER, for slicing Cucumbers, Potatoes, Apples &c. Patented June 6th, 185, and Just being introduced. Good agents can make \$5 to \$10 per day without trouble. Sample cent. 9-tpsid, for 50 cents. Circulars free. JAS ROGAR, sole Manufacturer, 95 Maiden 1 ane, (P. O. Box 5648) N Y

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT Auburntule, Mass. ter miles west from Boston. For beauty, health, &c., leva ion not exceller. Superior fa clittles for Music, French and Painting. Can accommodate but fifty. Address 810-44 CHARLES W. CUSHING.

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THE CHAMPION:



#### Keystone Cider and Wine Mill.

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

W. O. HICKOK,

805-18t

NURSERY STOCK. - I will exchange Nursery Stock, raised in Wayne county, for houses and lots on farming lands. Address JOEL H. RE COTT.

CTOCKS FOR NURSERYMEN.—Print.

Cherry and Quince stocks; also 3 years old "ear stocks transplanted. 1,500 2 year old Prim trees; 3,000 to 4,000 1 year old Dwarf Pear trees. Strawberry plants of the following varieties:—Great Agricultarist, Russell, Buffalo, Hooker, Trollopp's Victoria, and Wilson's Albany. Asparagus roots, I and 2 years old, a few 108. Horet Raspberry plants. Mazzard Cherry pits, in good order, now in sand. The above stock will be sold on reasonable terms. Circulars sent free on application. Address JOHN MURPHY, Agt., Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

#### HALL'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS BOCHESTER, N. Y.

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

Hall Thrashing Machine and Power, which for execution and style of workmanship stands unrivalled. Also, Collins' and Shattuck's Combined Clover Machine,

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

For information apply by letter or otherwise.

F. W. GLEN.
M. E. HOLTÓN, } Executors.

Rochester, N. Y., June 26, 18%.

# HERD OF SHORT-HORNS

AT AUCTION. J. R. PAGE, AUCTIONEER.

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

Entire Herd of Short-Horn Cattle at Auction. The herd includes over FORTY HEAD OF BULLS, COWS. HEIFERS and CALVES. Among the Bulls will be rold the celebrated Bull HOTSPUR (4030.) Many of the Cows are

celebrated Bull HOTSPUR (4880.) Many of the Cows are in call by him.

The Princess Tribe will be sold, and an opportunity thus afforded to get some of the cholcest blood on the Continent. Shie absolute. Terms, ca-1, or approved notes at 12 months with interest. The cattle sold will be delivered at the Central or Eric Railroads at Attica.

The No posiponement on account of the weather.
Oatalogues ready and sent on application.

Darlen, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

T. C. PETERS.

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

Reference - New York National Echange Bank, N. Y. Have nnequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobseco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. The nsual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c., CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY.

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OREEN'S PATENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of IN-DIA RUBBER, hardened by a coard's COMPOUND OF ALM PROPAGED OF ALM

## TO ALL WANTING FARMS Large and Thriving Settlement

OF VINELAND, RIGH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PRACHES, &c., to be seen. Only \$4 miles from Philadelphia—delightful climate—20 acre tracts at from \$25 to \$35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. R. LANDIS, P. M., Wieland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, Report of Solon Robinson and Vinel and Rural sent free.

free.

From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:

"It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in ar almost level position, and suitable condition for pleas ant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Frairies."

1000 fast and easy. Business light and pleasant, and can be commence with five or eight dollars capital. Send 3 cent stamp for Circular, or \$1 for sample, used in in be commence Circular, or at 10.
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DR. W. W. HIBRARD, Poultney, Vt.

EW STYLES CABINET ORGANS.

Encouraged by the large and increasing demand for their Cabiner Organs, Mason & Hamilis have introduced several new styles, some of which are in very elegant cases. Prices \$110 to \$1,286 each. Send for a Oata logue with Illustrations, and much useful information to any one having any idea of purchasing any instrument, which will be sent to any address. Warerooms in New York city removed to No. 536 Broadway.

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AND ALFRED ACADEMY, AND ALFRED ACADEMY, Located at Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the line of the N. Y. & E. R. The location is retired and healthy, in a rural district, and a people of stern integrity and industrious habits. Students here enjoy all the advantages and are tree from many of the alurements surrounding in the students here enjoy all the advantages and are tree from many of the alurements surrounding in the students here ends and larger villages. No place is better adapted to the successful pursuit of edence and literature than Alfred. The Faculty is composed of a large and permanent Board of Teachers, laving charge of the various Departments extending through the Academic and University Course.

To lendar for 1855-6.—The Fall Term commences

Oalendar for 1865-6.—The Fall Term commences the fourth Wednesday of August, 63; Winter Term commences the second Wednesday of December; Spring Term commences the firm Wednesday of March, 1866. Each term continues fourteen weeks.

Expenses,—Board, per term of 14 weeks, \$31; Room, for gentieman \$4, ladles \$6 Washing, \$2; Fuel \$3, winter \$6; Tuition, \$7; Incidentale, \$3. Music Penciling, Painting, &c., extra. Whole expense from \$50 to \$55.

The recently organized "Normal Department" offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to prepare themselves for the profession of Teaching, For more tull information send for a Catalogue, Address Prof. T. R. WILLIAMS, Altred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. 809-81

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

of other useful tables, for farmers, mechanics, and business men.

This is the only book of the kind now published, and has had a larger sale than all other books ever published on that subject. The calculations made give to the farmer just what belongs to him by mathematical measurement. Over three hund ed thousand copies have already been sold. In all new LUMBER REGIONS this book will will be found invaluabl. The book is sold by bookseliers throughout the United States and Canada. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 30 cents.

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

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Courses of Agricultural Instruction—including the Practice of Agriculture and Herticulture, Agricultural Chemistry and Physiology, Principles of Breeding and Preeding, Injurious Insects, Rural Economy, Forest y, French and Gernan languages, &c., &c. - open Sept. 18th, 1865. For detailed Programme apply to 802-4tom] Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH, New Haven, Conn.

THE BEST IN AMERICA.



The Railway Horse Power that is unequalled for east of team, amount of power, and has never failed to take the First Premium over all its competitors where ever tested. The Combined Thresher and Cleaner that cleans EQUAL TO ANY FANNING MILL, fit for mill of market

Threshers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers, Planters, &c. All of the best in market. For price and description send for Circular and satisfy yourself before purchasing. Send in orders early, as we are governed by "first come, first served."

R. & M. HARDER, 800-5teow]

Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

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#### HORSE AND HAND POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.

These machines have been tested in the most thorough manner throughout this and foreign countries to the number of over 2200.

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

Orders premptly attended to by addressing INGERSOI.1. & DOUGHERTY.

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W HITTEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT-ROT
IN SHEEP.—Where nunerous compounds have been ased without success, this remedy has positively cured. For sale by all Drugglets. In Rochester, by Post & BRUSF; in New York, by GALE & ROSINSON. Persons wishing to try a bottle can have it sent by express to any part of the country by inclosing 75 cents to the manufacturer.

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789-13teow Chatham Four Corners, N. Y

#### THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT

AND DISEASES OF SHEEP. By Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.

Published by D. D. T. Moore. Rochester, N. Y. Bent, post-paid, to any address in United States or Canada, on receipt of price, \$2.00.

The Practical Shepherd is a large 12mo, volume of 454 pages, handsomely illustrated, printed and bound. Price \$2. (post-paid, if sent by mail) which is cheap at present cost and prices of books. To any RURAL Club Agent (1. e., any person remitting for 5, 7, 10 or more subscribers to the R. N. Y. for 1865,) we will furnish the work at a handsome discount from retail price.

From A. B. Allen, former Editor American Ag It strikes me as much the best work yet published for the American breeder: and is unquestionably thorough, honest and impartial. Moreover, it is well got up, and a credit to the publisher, especially in its cuts. From Prof. C. Dewey, D. D., LL. D.

The work seems to be as nearly a complete treatise as is to be expected. It is concise, and yet full; and the concisences of its neat style renders its fullness admirable. It does not tire one in the reading of it. Its details are incid and yet thoroughly practical.

From J. P. Reynolds, Sec'y Illinois State Ag'l Society. From s. r. republis, sery limits state Aft Society.

I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. I thas been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I have given it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

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

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

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Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Providons, Seeds, Sor ghum, Wool, Potsah, Tobseco, Olis, and other produce to

#### JOSIAH CARPENTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 823 Washington St., New York, Near Eric Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highes market price. Every shipper to him will receive his value weekly Price Current of the New-York Market 791.57

Council of the North Research of the North Research of the to real estate specially attended to, and a limited amount of land surveying done in connection therewith.

Office No. 5, Lyons' Block, Rechester, N. Y. [787-tf]

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

Real Estate Agent, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., O.

# HUTCHINSON'S



# Wine and Cider Mill.

Large and small sizes, greatly improved, for hand, horse or other power. Seer 8,000 have been sold in two years, giving unparalled satisfaction. Send for Descriptive Circular giving full particulars. Address 806-18t HUTCHINSON & BROTHER, Auburn, N. Y.

#### First Premium Improved SEWING MACHINE.

THE EMBODIMENT OF EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

Patented May 18th. 1862, improvement patented June 8th, 863. The celebrated Family Care Sewing Machine, 863. The celebrated Family Care Sewing Machine, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed Nov. Eltry, is noiseless in operation; uses the straight needle, sews with Double or Single Therad; makes the running attoch more perfect and regular than by hand, and with extraordinary rapidity. Will gather, hem, rufte, shirr, tuck, run up breadths, &c., &c.; requires no lubrication or change of stuck; is not stable to get out of order, and will last a Liffstine.

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

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

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

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

Single machines sent to any part of the country per ex-

genuine Machine, will be prosecuted to:
the patents.
Single machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, 85. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent Free.
All orders must be addressed to
FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
803-13t Office, 102 Nassau Street, New York.

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A MONTH:—1 want Agents everywhere, at D 70 \$70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Arti-ce, the best selling ever offered. will particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. 1769-18t

# PENSION AND CLAIM AGENCY,

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

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

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

# INSTRUCTIONS.

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

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

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MONTH OF THE

#### FREEDOM

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Or old sat Freedom on the heights, The thunders breaking at her feet; Above her shook the starry lights; She heard the torrents meet

Within her place she did rejoice, Self-gathered in her prophet mind, But fragments of her mighty voice Came rolling on the wind.

Then stept she down through town and field To mingle with the human race. And part by part to men revealed The fullness of her face-

Grave mother of majestic works, From her isle-altar gazing down, Who, God-like, grasps the triple forks, And, king-like, wears the crown

Her open eyes desire the truth. The wisdom of a thousand years Is in them. May perpetual truth Keep dry their eyes from tears;

That her fair form may stand and shine, Make bright our days and light our dreams Turning to scorn with lips divine The falsehood of extremes!

# The Story Teller.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CONSTANCE

BY DORE HAMILTON.

WE were sitting on the north steps, one morning late in June. I was shelling peas for dinner, my niece had been out in the garden with her flower basket and was tying the bright spoil into boquets. There were fragrant honeysuckles, pearly candytuft, marvelous carnations and picotees, while over and through all floated "pure, passionate aromas of the rose." There were the Queen of the Prairie, the snowy Baltimore Belle, Royal George the Fourths, and lavish-hearted Provence roses; neither were the old favorites forgotten, for she had cut whole branches of the sweet-breathing damask and eglantine, tiny "button" roses, buds from the Scotch rose-tree, and no end of half blown multifloras from the front porch.

She was a happy creature, with a heart full of good and gentle impulses, gay and lively to be sure, but like the lady Geraldine,

"She had a grace in being gay which even mournful souls approved."

She was seventeen at the time I am writing of. Perhaps you would not have called her beautiful, but the light in her clear eyes was better than beauty, and when with their ever-varying phases you joined an expressive little mouth, a grace of manner and peculiar delicacy of thought and speech, you would have said -- "she is lovely!"

I had been at brother JOHN's ever since RACHEL died, and that was when Constance was a year old. FRED was three years older. I didn't expect to stay more than a year or two, but John insisted upon it, and I really could not leave the children. We three were the only ones at home when FRED was at college, and so we lived very quietly in the pleasand farm house.

"There, auntie BELL, will these do?" said CONTIE, holding up for my inspection the pyramid she was finishing off with feathery asparagus. "Will they do? I have these flat ones for

the parlor, my Parian vases for the sitting-room, and this floral model of Cheops for the dining

Without waiting for my approval, she carried them away, returned, and began repeating a fragment from the "Vision of Sir LAUNFAL: "And what is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune, And over it softly her warm ear lave: Whether we look, or whether we listen. We hear life murmur and see it glisten; Every clod feels a stir of might, An instinct within it that reaches and towers. And groping blindly above it for light. Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

"Isn't it grand? Isn't it so good that, 'No price is set on the lavish summer; June may be had by the rarest comer?'"

Her quotations came to a close when she discovered FRED in the garden, and she called out: "What does your excellency vote for, in the way of dessert?"

"Steam pudding, with plenty of fruit." "Steam pudding! What a Dr. you will make,

FRED, with steam puddings in the summer time! Try again!"

"Let's have apple dumplings." "They would be minus the apples to-day, I

imagine. I intend to make a blanc mange." "Shouldn't wonder if HUNT came to taste it, CONTIE, so do your best."

Who was "HUNT," did you ask? I have reason to believe that his legal name was RAYMOND HUNTINGTON, but time, instead of adding to its dignity, had cut it down to that above mentioned, or, on rare occasions, it was lengthened out to RAY HUNT. He was an old friend of FRED's, and daily expected on his first visit to our place; and true to the prediction, he arrived that very day, walking out from the village which he had reached the day before.

And now began a series of rides and walks, beating and fishing excursions, and every other means of enjoyment that the country affords in midsummer. Hunt was a pleasant, genial young man, and entered so heartily into everything about him that John was quite charmed. He couldn't see, dear stupid man that he is, that if his daughter had been less of a fairy, it might the bearer of that name had not been forgotten. have made a difference; for what did this gay, laughing stranger do but "fall in love" with CONSTANCE. It does not follow that because I

in which a devotion shows itself. I have not so soon forgotten my early days. But in regard to my niece's state of mind I was not at all clear. She evidently liked the young man, and in view of his sisterless condition permitted him to claim a brother's relation to her; but beyond this I was totally in the dark. If I had not known that she was firmly principled against flirtations, I should have thought a little sober advice necessary; but I trusted her good sense to avoid any danger of that sort. And so a month passed on, and it was nearing the early days of Autumn that a long projected pic-nic took place at the bay. Our young people returned early in the evening, and, after FRED went up to the postoffice, RAY and CONSTANCE established themselves in the parlor, and I went up to my room. I had been sitting in my rocker a long time, looking at the fading light and thickening glooms, when CONTIE came in and sat down on the floor, leaning her head on the ottoman beside me. I thought she was only tired from the pleasures of the day, and so I stroked her hair silently; but before long she raised her face to mine and said, with a little sob in her voice:

"Now, auntie, I have a sad story to tell you; you must not scold me, for although I have been wicked and wrong, I shall suffer enough without that."

And then she told me that the day before RAY came to us, she had been at the village, and walking down the street met him with WILL GARDNER. WILL afterwards told her that as she passed he inquired her name, and said she was so bewitching he had half a mind to enter into a flirtation - it would help pass away the

"I ought to have been wiser, but when WILL told me of his boastful remarks, I thought if he meant to break my heart, that two could play at that game; and I played my part well, it seems, for to-night he asked me to be his wife. I heard him calmly, and then, aunty, I laughed as I said: Really, Mr. Huntington, this little flirtation has gone quite far enough, and as your object has been accomplished you must excuse me from the honor intended.' When I looked up I was frightened at his pale face, and when he asked an explanation his voice was full of anguish. That unfortunate remark had been forgotten as soon as uttered, and it was misrepresented to me; for he only said - 'If I ever flirted, that face would tempt me.' He loved me truly, and it is no light thing to refuse affection-to crush the hope that I had cruelly allowed to grow. But I had to do it. It seems as if I shall never be happy again. I shall always see that white face and the sorrowful look in his eyes,"

It was a sad affair, and what could I do but comfort my little niece? After all, it was just what any spirited girl of seventeen might have done - but it was many days before the cloud was lifted from our darling's face, and the old light sparkled in her eyes. It was a lesson she never forget; it made her more kind and gentle than ever, I think.

The next spring saw the opening of the great civil war. FRED enlisted, and for two years he was in that long unfortunate Army of the Potomac. Then there was a re-enlistment, and a renewal of anxious suspense for the dwellers at home. We could not be idle in such stirring times, and Constance was a patriotic host in herself. There were frequent and well filled letters to be written to our surgeon, boxes to be sent for his comfort, "Soldiers' Aids" and "Mites" to be attended; and in these things her hearty help was always given. One day she brought home a soldier's wrapper, for which she was to furnish the lining, using for the purpose a dress skirt that had been laid aside for some

"I had this the summer RAY HUNT was here, didn't I?" she said thoughtfully. "I wore it the last evening he was here. Well, I wish sometimes I could see away into the future and know just where these things are going. Perhaps I should see a hospital filled with dying soldiers, fresh from the crimsoned battle field; the surgeons binding up mortal wounds; nurses giving nourishment to the weakened heroes: or chaplains breathing prayers above those who will soon claim their heavenly banner."

FRED was taken prisoner in the summer of '64 and for weary months we were in suspense -hardly daring to expect tidings from himhoping, fearing, despairing. At last we heard that he had been exchanged, and just before Christmas he came home for a few days, bringing with him Lieut. Howard, a brother-in-arms and a fellow prisoner. It was like having a second Thanksgiving, with these war-worn veterans at our board, and our hearts were full of gratefulness.

These years of quiet usefulness had not been lost on Constance. She had grown into a noble woman, strong to suffer with the weak, ready to help the needy, firmly standing for the truth wherever found. Again I saw that she was drawing another heart to her's by strong and enduring bonds, and this time she was not wholly indifferent. New Year's eve we were all in the parlor, as usual. FRED sat by his father, explaining some new gun that had been invented; the Lieut. and CONTIE were on the other side of the room; I midway between the two parties, so that I could easily hear the conversation of either pair: and as I wasn't particularly interested in projectiles, it was only natural that I should listen to the younger couple. Lieut. Howard was looking over an album, and pausing at a picture he said:

"That reminds me strongly of some one; I think it resembles RAY HUNT.'

"RAY HUNT!" said Constance quickly, and the flush that stole up into her face showed that

"Yes; queer name, isn't it? He was a serjeant in my company when I was in the 15th. A strange, moody fellow he was, caring little

gloomy reserve. Love drove him into the army as it has many a poor boy before and since, and something, perhaps the most of his bitterness against human faith and love, might have been traced to that source."

CONSTANCE was sewing, with her head bent over her work, and could not see, as I did, hat every change in her features was closely watched. He continued:

"RAY was wounded at the seige of Vicksburg, and lay in the hospital for several months. I went in to see him frequently; the last time I saw him he was sitting up, and welcomed me with a hearty smile, so different from his former look that I was astonished. Said he: 'I have turned over a new leaf Howard. My old, icy heart has slipped away, and I feel like a different man.' Taking a note from the pocket of his wrapper he said: 'This is what opened my eyes to the light. I know who wrote those few lines, and they were just fitted to waken associations of a happier time. If I live I shall do something yet, HOWARD.' I read the note; 'twas only a few earnest, hopeful words without date or signature, yet they had smitten their way through the strong barriers and opened the door for hope. Shouldn't you like to know that you had done so good a deed. Miss Con-STANCE? Think of the change that woman wrought by that little note."

"Rather say God wrought it through her,' she replied tremblingly.

Poor RAY! I thought, as I went up stairs for another ball of yarn; poor RAY HUNT! He is not the only one whose life has been desolated by a thoughtless injury—he is not the only one, I hope, who has been reclaimed by a seasonable word.

When I went down again the aspect of matters had changed considerably. John was wiping his eyes vigorously, Constance was smiling through her tears, Lieut, Howard was displaying a tattered wrapper, and no sooner did the saucy FRED discover my entrance than he claimed my hand for a schottische! It took me some time to comprehend that Lieut. HOWARD had taken advantage of my short absence to ask a slight favor of CONTIE-her hand and heart merely-that, emboldened by his victory, he had besieged John for his sanction; neither could I understand readily what RAY and the wrapper had to do with the affair, till the enemy dropped his colors, and RAYMOND HOWARD HUNTINGTON stood confessed.

I don't see why he couldn't have said so in the first place, but he said he had to act the part of spy, he didn't want to storm her with pity, &c. I don't pretend to understand it even now, but the parties concerned seem perfectly satisfied, and I believe there is to be a wedding in June as a fitting end to the strategy. H---, Mass., May, 1865.

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# Corner for the Young

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

I am composed of 59 letters.

My 28, 1, 10, 57, 9, 22 is a county in Pennsylvania. My 3, 54, 5, 11, 14, 84, 19 is a county in New York. My 13, 6, 45, 7, 31, 54 is a county in New Jersey. My 10, 4, 27, 34, 3, 35, 37 is a river in North Carolina. My 17, 36, 48, 39 22, 50 is a town in Arkansas. My 12, 53, 15, 2, 56, 18, 54 is a County in Georgia. My 88, 25, 8, 45, 1, 32 is a county in Missouri. My 20, 33, 57, 30, 41, 14, 16, 49 is a county in Indiana. My 32, 27, 23, 21, 59, 3, 45 is a county in Illinois. My 55, 29, 16, 48, 42, 50, 32, 59 is a county in Ohio. My 59, 26, 10, 1, 40, 51, 4, 54, 58 is a town in Connecti

My 24, 54, 44, 59, 43, 3, 48 is a town in Rhode Island. My 38, 47, 46, 52, 19, 2, 18, 9, 16, 28 is a town in Massa-

My whole is one of the Proverbs of Solomon, Answer in two weeks.

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

HTE urecl nda eht ttibre owrd, Htat dnuwoed sa ti efil; Eht inglichi awnt fo pasmyyth Ew lefe, tub reven lelt; Hte rhad eslrepu atht slilch eth arhet

Eswho pesoh rewe gindbuon ghih, Ni na fadungin coerdr pkte-Sethe gsthni lashl vnere ide. Nunda, N. Y.

Answer in two weeks.

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

In five weeks 9 oxen will eat the grass on 8 acres In ten weeks 20 oxen will eat the grass on 10 acres In twenty-five weeks how many oxen, eating at the same rate, will eat the grass on 30 acres, the grass growing uniformly during the whole time?

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Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God.

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swer to Anagram:

Give me the man whose earnest heart

To principle is ever true,

One who from right would not depart,

Although a crown were placed in view.

A man whose principle avails

In every place—wherever tried—

One in whose soul the true prevails,

Although the multitude deride.

am a spinster in good and regular standing, that for danger or fatigue. He was kind to his inferiors, blind to sure and certain ways feriors, and a general favorite in spite of his Wilson's Creek.

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