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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. AM ORIGINAL WERELY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed 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 RURAL 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 emi nently Instructive and Entertaining-being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and New Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering[it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

AGRICULTURAL.

PLOWING MEADOWS FOR WHEAT.

WILL it pay to plow up a meadow, either old or new, at this time of year, after the crop of grass has been taken from it, and sow it with wheat?

It might be answered that good crops of wheat have been raised in this way, - and it might be urged, likewise, that following grass with grain is a good rotation—and if the plowing be done soon enough to let the grass roots die and decay before the time of seeding, it is just as good a preparation of soil as would be made after a spring grain. In order to succeed with the crop, it is absolutely necessary that the sod be turned under very early. It should be all finished by the last days of July, and during the time that intervenes between that period and sowing, the surface must be thoroughly worked and top-dressed. It should be remembered that the grass roots must be killed or they will grow thickly in the wheat, and the crop may be more valuable for its timothy seed than for grain. There is no doubt that a young clover and timothy sod may be well turned over, directly after mowing, and by thorough harrowing and liberal top-dressing, a decent yield of grain may be looked for. But an old sod, one of Blue grass, June grass, white clover, or Canada thistles had better be let alone - reserved for corn or a regular summer fallow.

We have sometimes seen mistakes made in managing the summer fallow that resulted in the production of more grass than grain. In one instance the field was plowed shallow in July, and then plowed again in September, but the sod was not dead, and being brought to the top, of course the grass grew along with the wheat. Two plowings are enough for a summer fallow, and if done in the proper time and way, they will bring it to good condition. The first should be early in the summer and well done. Plow as carefully and deep as for a corn crop; then cultivate no matter how much - kill the weeds and smother the sod. If thistles come up cultivate them out. A sharp cutting gang-plow is one of the best implements we know of. The mold-board and point being made wholly of steel and kept sharp, will shave off the thistles and weeds nicely and bury them out of sight. About the first of September is time enough to plow again. The plow should be run deeper than before, no matter how deep; the decayed sod brought to the top, together with some of the subsoil. When this is well harrowed and mixed, it forms a rich seed bed. The decayed sod is equal to a coat, - in fact it is a coat of manure. It is just where it should be to best promote the growth of the wheat-on or near the surface.

The summer fallow has, at least, two advantages over the method of plowing after mowing. One is-and that should be one of the main objects in summer fallowing,-it gives an excellent opportunity to destroy thistles and weeds. There is nothing like it for that. It beats the hoe in ease and rapidity, and is likewise surer. If a lot of thistles show their heads, the farmer has a fair chance at them. There is no crop in the way. With his team and cultivator he can rapidly uproot and cover them, as often as they

make their appearance. The second advantage is, that it forms the sod and grass into a manure, and applies it as a top-dressing, while, of course, it is richer if the grass has been fed off or plowed under, than if it has been cut and carted away as hay.

As a general thing, sowing a meadow to wheat is not likely to be successful, nor can it he recommended. If it is attempted, the plowing is apt to be deferred till late. The harvest will linger until August, and a drouth may make the ground difficult to plow. Then it cannot justly be considered a good rotation. Corn or potatoes follow grass more naturally after one plowing; for while they are growing, the ground can be cultivated and the grass subdued. Spring grains follow handily after corn, and draw rich nourishment from the decayed sod. And thus the ground is lighter from its previous cultivation than if it had remained under a sod, and one plowing is sufficient, with the aid of good aftercultivation, to fit it well for sowing.

If one has a field that is not convenient to plant, but which it is desirable to plow and raise a crop or two before re-seeding, a crop of barley and then one of wheat may be taken from it to advantage. Plow it now as soon as possible, and drag it well. Use a gang-plew on it in the spring, and then put in the barley. If the season be not too dry it will do well. If, on the contrary, a drouth prevails, the undecayed sod will be a detriment to the crop. But it will be nearly equal to a summer fallow for wheat. One plowing will bring the thoroughly rotted sod to the surface. On hills, especially such as are not convenient to plant, this course might be substituted for summer fallowing, when it is desirable to re-seed the land with grass.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

THE general neglect of physical training is among the strangest of strange things. The utter absence of any plan, provision or arrangement for teaching boys or girls how to work, when work is at the bottom of all material interests, is the real wonder of the world. Painful as the truth is, there is no doubt but a very large per cent. of all human physical efforts are thrown away by not knowing "how to do it." This amounts to a loss of untold millions in productive returns, and a waste of time more precious than all the gold of Australia. Human strength, which ought to be developed and preserved with assiduous care, and applied with the soundest discretion to the great objects and necessities of human life, is thus, to a large extent, utterly wasted.

We can indee in some measure, of the tude of this loss by observing the difference between skilled and unskilled labor-by watching a "greenhorn" chopper who never hits twice in the same place, and whose blow falls dead from not having the right direction, the peculiar slant and slight that dextrous workmen know so well how to give. It is notorious that you may take two men of equal power, one carefully educated and practiced in the use of the ax and the other not, (though he may be good in Latin and Greek, and even well versed in " Mechanics,") and the former will cut three logs off while the latter is cutting one. I have often seen it tried.

There is one point of great weight in this connection, generally overlooked; the beginner when left to himself, confirms by practice the objectionable style which he first adopts. He drills himself in, he hardens himself, and he pertinaciously perseveres, till he makes tolerable progress at his work, but he has only modified his errors, and he will go through life expending a third more strength, and accomplishing a third less labor, than the man who is introduced to right methods on the start. The agony endured by men and boys who have the size and strength and the ambition to "keep up," but who work to a disadvantage, is really pitiful. They conceal their weariness and pains, strike hard and often, watching the tardy sun which seems to stand still in mockery of their woe. Call it ambition, or pride, or chivalry, or folly, or what you will, multitudes of our most athletic and spirited young men-they are the very onesbreak down, the victims of disease, and pain, and premature death, in consequence of the ineane practice of commencing work before they have learned how to work. Such persons, if they hire out, should ask no more than a fair compensation, and then they should not be required to do, nor be permitted to do, what their strength and health forbid.

This is to certify that every lad should be put into the hands of an adept in the particular business or branch of business to be learned. and carefully instructed in all the moves and motions required, and every faulty way corrected, and not left to himself till he has been confirmed in the best possible style of doing things.

In the first place we need more that are competent to instruct. We want "professors" in hoeing, and chopping, and mowing, and plowing, and shearing sheep, &c., who shall excel mankind in those departments as much as JENNY LIND excels in singing, or GRANT in making war, or Morphy in playing chess; and then we want these professors to magnify their office, and talk and write about it, and give themselves to teach ing, while we honor them as we do PLATO and Dr. FRANKLIN.

Hurrah for somebody that can show us a better way to saw with a cross-cut saw, and the best possible posture and process in forking manure and pitching hay! We often use the wrong muscles, and our attitudes are universally bad. Parents, guardians and employers are negligent or utterly indifferent about giving instruction. The boy is turned into the field and told to go to work, the only concern being that he does as much or half as much as a man. It is a shame and a disgrace. Let him be put under competent teachers, and drilled as carefully and critically as any music teacher or dancing master drills his pupils, and if possible more so; and in the meantime let every worker bring his mind-his best judgment and most critical attention — to bear upon his business, under the belief that as great advances may be made in picking winter apples as BLONDIN made in walking the rope, or RARRY in breaking horses. - H. T. B.

TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Many people of good judgment in most things, evince a wonderful lack of this quality of mind when managing the brute creation. This was strikingly exemplified a few days since in one of the streets of this city. A man drove a span of horses up in front of a grocery store and left them there untied, and went in for the purpose of making sale of some farm produce. The sun fell scorchingly upon the horses, but as if this was not enough to properly test their patience, the flies added their bites to the measure of discomfort. The poor brutes, thus assailed by heat and flies, became restive and moved along. The owner, from the grocery door, called out crossly, "Whoa." The horses, obedient to the word, stopped as bidden to do. They are restive, kicking off a fly here and snapping at one there, and finally move along again. The owner observes them, and with an angry exclamation darts at the team, and commences belaboring the poor brutes most unmercifully. The result was the breaking of two traces or tugs, and the probable destruction of an eye of one of the horses. In this case the man exhibited far less of the quality of reason than the brutes he punished, and if either party needed an application of the birch it certainly was not the horses. Why did he leave them, untied, to the annoyance of of sun and flies? Because he was too indolent to fasten them, and too inconsiderate to make allowance for the provocation they had to move along. The scene was a sad exhibition of human weakness and passion, and must have caused uncomfortable reflections to the perpetrator of the cruelty.

The incident was a suggestive one as to the proper treatment of animals generally. These horses after the belaboring they received, quivered in every muscle with terror-were afraid to move lest a repetition of the beating should follow. They shuddered when their owner came near-them. Now, with proper treatment, these animals would have recognized the presence of their owner by tokens indicative of pleasure: would have obeyed his behests with alacrity, and have evinced in various ways their pleasure in being able to meet his wishes. It may be necessary sometimes, in managing beasts and men. to make use of the gad of conviction, but in most instances gentleness of manner and kind treatmedt will prove far more efficacious with the former, at least, than the harshness and cruelty too often exercised towards them. It is cruel and cowardly to ill-treat man or beast, but especially so with respect to the latter, whose condition of vassalage precludes the possibility of retaliation how well so ever it may be deserved. above given.

Sheep Musbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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THE TERM PAULAR AND INFANTADO.

[THIRD PAPER.]

HAVING previously brought down the pedigree of the American family of Paulars to the year 1844, we now resume their history from that date.

We have seen that in 1844 JOHN T. RICH declared, in a published statement, that he had preserved the Paular flock bought by his father and BEDELL of ANDREW COCK of Long Island, pure down to the time of writing, and that it then comprised more than five hundred sheep. He added: - "Some of the flock have been recently crossed by bucks of the importation of Consul JARVIS."

The ram with which this recent cross was made, was selected from Mr. JARVIS' flock in 1842, by Hon. M. W. C. WRIGHT, who acted for his friend RICH, then ill. This JARVIS ram served a portion of the flock in in 1842 and 1843.* Rams of his get were not used by Rich.

To give a precise account of Mr. Rich's Infantado cross, we must enter upon a series of details which will prove tedious to all but thoroughgoing "pedigree men;" but the facts are the more necessary in the present inquiry, as the same cross was made, and through the same animals, by most of the leading holders of Paulars in Vermont.

In 1844, Judge WRIGHT bought, at the N. Y. State Fair at Poughkeepsie, a ram bred and owned by STEPHEN ATWOOD of Conn., and of his pure HUMPHREYS or Infantado blood. Mr. HAMMOND and ourselves were present at the purchase. Judge W. sold the "Atwood ram." as this animal was called, to PROSPER ELITHARP of Bridport, and LOYAL C. REMELEE of Shoreham. The "Atwood ram" got the "Elitharp ram" out of a ewe bred by Mr. REMELEE, and sold by him to Mr. ELITHARP. This ewe was got by Judge WRIGHTS'S "Black Hawk" out of a pure Jarvis ewe purchased by Mr. REMELEE of Mr. JARVIS. "Black Hawk" was got by "Fortune" out of a pure Jarvis ewe purchased by Judge W. of Mr. Janvis. "Fortune" was bred by TYLER STICKNEY, and got by "Consul" out of a pure Paular (Rich) ewe. STICKNEY Of Mr. JARVIS. Mr. ELITHARP sold the "Elitharp ram," then a lamb, in the fall of 1845, to Erastus Robinson. The "Elitharp ram" got the "Old Robinson ram" out of a ewe bred by ELITHARP and sold by him to Rob-INSON in the spring of 1848. This ewe was got by the "Atwood ram" out of a pure Paular (Rich) ewe, bred by Robinson and sold by him to ELITHARP in 1843. †

We have confined ourselves to naked pedigrees as blood, not quality, in the subject under investigation. Those who wish to understand the objects of the crosses made by RICH and others, and the characteristics of the leading animals through which they were effected, will find that information, so far as we possess it, in the Practical Shepherd, pp. 32, 128, 416-418. RICH had fourteen ewes served by the "At-

wood ram." He used the "Old Robinson ram" to a few ewes, one year, but the Infantado blood contained in his flock was chiefly infused into it by sons and grandsms of that ram bred from Paular ewes.

To give a complete view of all the crosses taken by him, we must add that in 1851 or 1852, he sent a small number of ewes (we should say not to exceed half a dozen,) to the "Wooster

*We inadvertantly left the impression in the Practical Shepherd (p. 32) that this ram served all Rucur's ewes in those years. This was a manifest physical impossibility as rams were then managed in the coupling season.

impossion.

† We may perhaps as well say that all the pedigrees in this paragraph, except that of the "Atwood ram," were given in the Practical Shepherd on the distinct written recollections of Proorper Elleman; that they were confirmed at many points and contradicted nowhere by the written recollections of Judge Weiger, that L. C. Remelle har threesed to us, in conversation, his entire concurrence in them, so far as his own name and action are concerned; that all these witnesses are now living; and that, finally, we have in our own possession pedigrees of a number of the leading animals which are named above (all, we believe, but the "Elitharp" and "Old Robinson" rams, which said pedigrees we received from the breeders or owners of the animals from fifteen to twenty-one years ago, and they correspond at all points with those above given.

ram" bred by Mr. HAMMOND: but as none of the rams of this get were subsequently used by him, the cross produced no effect of any consequence on the body of the flock.

What, then, is the present blood of the Rich flock? Down to 1842 it was exclusively pure Paular. After that period, a limited proportion of its ewes were half of Paular and half of Jarvis blood -- but the Jarvis blood itself was half Paular, * so that these cross-bred ewes were three-quarter Paulars. The "Old Robinson ram" was, as will appear from the foregoing statement of his pedigree, exactly half Infantado (Atwood;) eighteen sixty-fourths Paular (Rich,) and fourteen sixty-fourths Jarvis, or crediting, as we should do, half of the Jarvis to the Paular blood, he was half Infantado, twenty-five sixtyfourths Paular, and seven sixty-fourths Jarvis blood other than Paular. Consequently his get on pure Paular ewes would be eighty nine one hundred and twenty-eighths Paular, thirty-twoone hundred and twenty-eighths Infantado, and seven one hundred and twenty-eighths Jarvis blood other than Paular. Putting a ram of this last cross (i. e. a son of the "Old Robinson ram" by a Paular ewe) also to a Paular ewe, the produce would be two hundred and seventeen two hundred and fifty-sixths Paular, thirty-two two hundred and fifty-sixths Infantado, and seven two hundred and fifty-sixths Jarvis other than Paular, or nearly seven-eighths Paular, one-eighth Infantado, and one thirty-second of those Merino families besides Paulars which Mr. JARVIS bred together.

These figures indicate less rather than more than the average proportion of Paular blood in the RICH flock, because its proprietors (the late JOHN T. RICH and his sons,) have bred more from grandsons (Paulars in the natural line,) than from sons of the "Old Robinson ram;" and moreover pure Paular rams were used in the flock, to a greater or less extent, contemporaneously with those containing the Infantado cross, for several generations after the introduction of the latter. In determining the average proportion of Paular blood, the two last named circumstances far outweigh the one, not attended to in the above computations, that J. T. RICH used a full-blood JARVIS ram in his flock in 1842 and 1843. But coupled with ewes in the mode practiced in those days, the produce of ewe lambs got by a single ram would have borne but a small proportion to a flock then numbering about 500. The rams of this JARVIS cross were not, as already stated, used in the flock; and the ewes were, to a considerable extent, weeded out, because, though they exhibited an improvement in respect to fineness and evenness "Consul" was a pure Jarvis ram purchased by of fleece, they did not (as we stated in Fine Wool Husbandry,) exhibit an improvement in other particulars. They were a little taller in proportion to weight, less compact, and lighter colored than Rich's old Paular stock, thus deviating from his standard in points which he considered important. The most exceptionable specimens were soon put away, and when it was subsequently found that the Infantado cross which we have described the origin of, improved the fleece about equally, without producing other disadvantageous effects, the weeding out of the Jarvis cross-breeds of 1842 and 1843 was carried to a much greater extent. This was done without any reference to blood - in many cases very possibly without any knowledge of the individual blood t-merely because these sheep did not come as near the standard arrived at in the flock as did others. This principle of selection is practiced by all flock-masters.

But, for the sake of the argument, let us suppose that all these half JARVIS ewes, say onefifth of the entire flock, remained in it when the Infantado cross took place. Their dams being Paulars, and their Janvis sire a half Paular, their own blood was three-quarters Paular, and one quarter of Jarvis blood other than Paular. Coupling such ewes with a son of the "Old-Robinson ram" by a Paular ewe - which we have stated would not possess more Paular

*In a letter addressed to us. Dec. 22, 1841, (published in Transactions of N. Y. State Agl. Society that year, pp. 820-828.) Mr. Jarvis speaking of his imported sheep says:—"Those I reserved for myself were composed of about half Paulars, a quarter Aquerries, and the other fourth of Escuriais, Negrettis and Montarcos, which I subsequently mixed together." In his letter to L. D. Gregory, Jan. 31, 1844, re-published in Albany) Cultivator 1844, p. 189, he makes the same statement with an additional detail or two, but leaves out the word "about" before the words "half Paulars." We have a copy of a certificate of pedigree lying before us, given by him in a sale of two ewes, Aug. 3, 1828, in which he describes his flock time:—
"A Paular, Muros or Aquerries, 3-16 Escurial and 1-16 Negretti, bred together."

+ We have already stated, that the preservation of individual pedigrees in Merian flocks, beyond those of a few favorite animals, is a new thing in this country.

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blood than the average of the rams of the Infantado cross used in the flock — what would be the result? We still should have 153-256 Paular, 71-256 JARVIS, and 32-256 Infantado blood in the get,- or, within a fraction of % Paular.

We have described the crosses and the general line of breeding in the Rich flock, without citing our authority in each particular case - and as if on our own personal authority. We have felt fully authorized to do so. We have received a full history of the flock from its present proprietors. We have a bundle of certificates of pedigrees furnished by different proprietors of it, with sheep sold by them at different and in some cases widely separate periods, each of which certificates travels over some portion of the history of the flock, and thus throws cross-lights over it, which would infallibly lead to the detection of errors in the present account, if any existed. And, lastly, we have been for more than twenty years in occasional correspondence. in respect to the flock, with persons intimately acquainted with its history.

.In the light of all the preceding facts, the perfect propriety of the RIGH flock retaining the designation of "Paulars," or "improved Pau-·lars," will not be questioned by any person who is familiar with the customs of breeders, or of the public, in such matters. The name does not, in all cases, imply that the animal bearing it is a pure blood descendant of the family which originally bore that name. For example, the best English writers on sheep, for a time, called Mr. BAREWELL's Leicester sheep, which he had improved with various crosses of other blood. New Leicesters; but as the old family gradually disappeared, it became customary, among the same class of writers, to style the improved family simply "Leicesters"—and they continue to bear that name to this day, though they have been generally, and in many cases repeatedly, again crossed with other blood, since Mr. BAKE-WELL'S death.* The English Cotswolds have been almost universally crossed with the Lei cesters † and yet who thinks of challenging the right of the former to bear their ancient name? Out of the numerous English families of sheep which retain their original designations, there are very few - certainly not one in five -which have not been crossed with other families which bear other designations.

It certainly would be disingenuous, not to sey fraudulent, to claim an ancient name, with-...out standing ready to avow all crosses made .. with other families-or, in other words, to show the facts on which the claim to that name is founded. Where this readiness exists - where the preponderance of blood is with the family whose name is claimed, and where the proprietors of the sheep choose to return the ancient name, it is perfectly fair, proper and in accordance with time honored custom, that they should be allowed to do so.

Before leaving the Rich flock we will add, to prevent future misapprehension, that in 1863 another cross was taken, by putting a portion of the ewes to Mr. Hammond's rams Sweepstakes and Gold Drop. But the ewe lambs were sold to Messrs. Burgess of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and none of the ram lambs are used by the Messrs. Rich as stock rams. In 1864 the previons line of breeding was resumed.

We have not space, nor do we deem it neces sary for the object of the present discussion, to follow out in detail the history of several other early flocks which were commenced chiefly or solely with pure Paular sheep, and which still. in the hands of their original proprietors or their successors, preserve a preponderance of that blood. We will briefly allude to a few.

ERASTUS ROBINSON commenced with Paulars purchased of CHARLES RICH, Jr., in 1836, and he "preserved them pure," as he himself certifies, until 1844. He next resorted to the Infantado, etc., cross, and by means of his "Old Robinson ram" originated that low, round, compact, short-bodied, well covered, dark colored, comparatively small and highly valuable sub-family .of Pauls's, which were sold so extensively thro' Sorthern States under the name of "Robinson Sheep" or "Robinson Merinos," No new family blood was introduced into the flock until 1863, when it was done by his son and successor, Darwin E. Robinson, by using a ram whose grand-dam, in the female line, was a full blood Infantado. Down to that date, at least, the Robinson flock possessed quite as great a proportion of the original Paular blood as the flock-of the Mesers. RICH.

TYLER STICKNEY also bought a small flock of Paulars of Charles Rich, Jr., in 1836, and we think he had a few before that date. He purchased a Jarvis ram in 1835. His cross with this stock was, we judge, more fortunate than Rich's subsequent one, t but his flock, like Rob-INSON'S, took its distinctive sub-family character from a later cross with the "Old Robinson rsm," which he used, and finally purchased in 1853.§ His sheep closely resembled Robinson's and rivalled them in excellence and popularity. They had a little more JARVIS blood than the preceding families, but retained a decided preponderance of Paular blood. Mr. S. is still alive and manages his sheep.

Judge WRIGHT started with fourteen Paular (RIOH) ewes, and ten % Paular (JARVIS) ewes; and he bred more towards the Janvis blood than -either of the preceding, but otherwise his general line of boundary was similar, down to 1859, when he again resorted to a fresh Infantado (ATWOOD) cross. PROSPER ELITHARP com menced with (RICH) Paulars in 1835, a few of them being dashed with JARVIS blood. He

*They have been thus crossed with Cotswolds, almost universally, to increase their bardiness, to give them better properties as breeders and nurses, and to improve them in the bind quarters.

† To improve them in early maturity and fattening properties.

† To improve claim.

† Stickney's Jarvis ram. "Consul," as already said, got. "Fortane," who sold for the highest price of any ram of his day. He also got. "Hero of Vermont." (out of a Paular ewe.) which Mr. S. sold to A. L. Bingham, in 1848, for \$200.

§ He gave \$250 for the old ram.

used more Infantado blood in his crosses than any of the preceding, but the preponderance of blood was Paular down to 1863, when he sold his sheep of this stock to his son, H. P. ELITHARP. LUICUS ROBINSON and LOYAL C. REMELEE had pure Paular (RICH) sheep at an early day. Ros-INSON, we think, bred about like his brother ERASTUS; and REMELEE took more JARVIS crosses. Each retained a few descendants of these sheep, having a preponderance of Paular blood, when we visited Vermont two or three years since. We have made no subsequent inquiries in respect to them.

A considerable part of S. W. JEWETT's large flock of Merinos in 1844 were Paulars, partly from Rich's and partly from BEDELL's old flock. He bred them from that date to his celebrated ram "Fortune," (of 1/4 Paular and 1/4 JARVIS blood other than Paular,) and to rams of his get on Paular ewes, down to the sale of the flock. This would make all the produce at least % Paular. Mr. J. sold great numbers of these valuable sheep, and there are now many flocks which originated from them which have retained an equal or not greatly reduced proportion of Paular blood by being bred in and in, or to RICH, ROBINSON, or STICKNEY rams, &c. And numerous later flocks have in like manner been founded on the other flocks above described.

Though we have contented ourselves with brief allusions to the history of the above flocks, except that of the Mesers. RICH, (which we have described more fully as the fountain head and type of all the others,) we wish it understood that in regard to most of them our information is as reliable, and, where nothing has been said to imply the contrary, almost as minute as in regard to the Rich flock. We have not assumed to pass judgment in respect to their present status of blood without what we deemed suffi-

* Bedell, infected by the mania of the times, bred for quality instead of quantity of wool towards the close of his life, and thus his sheep became comparatively light fleeced and naked underneath. This is the reason why we hear so little of their descendants compared with those of the Rion flock.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

Samples of Wool - Weights of Fleeces.-D. W. PERCEY, North Hoosic, N. Y., sends 5 samples. 1. Hwe, 5 years, suckled lamb; age of fleece, 1 year; It lbs., length 2% inches, quality and style beautiful. yolk pale and moderate in amount. The other 4 yearling ewes, all well charged with yellow yolk, quality and style good, lengths 3, 3, 2% and 2% inches. No. 2, age of fleece ly. 27d., weight, 12 lbs. No. 3, age of fleece 13 mo. 13d , weight 13 lbs. 8 ozs. No. 4, age of fleece 1y. 25d., weight 12 lbs. 8 ozs. No. 5, age of fleece 1y. 11d., weight 11 lbs.

C. D. TURNER, Viola, Wis., samples from 2 year old ram and two 2 year old ewes bred by HENRY S. RAN-DALL. Ram's wool 2% inches long, ewes 2%; quality and style good; medium quantity of yellow yolk. Ram's fleece 18 lbs. 2 ozs., ewes 1114, 814 lbs. The ewes were not housed until winter. Ram not housed until say middle of fall, and not housed this spring. Both ewes "shed wool-the last named a considerable

DANIEL C. HUFF, Chili, N. Y., sample from 2 year old grade Merino ram. Graded doubtless with long wool sheep. Wool 41/2 inches long; wt., 15 fbs. brook washed, and would cleanse, judging from the sample, 8 lbs. or more. Good coarseish delaine wool-and a strong proof, as far as one case goes, of the utility of such a cross for certain objects.

ENOCH LITTLE, Webster, N. H., also sends wool of a grade ram, got by a Hammond ram, dam % Atwood blood. First fleece 12 lbs. 12 ozs.; 2d, just one year's growth, 17 lbs. 12 ozs. Wool almost 3% inches long. medium amount of paleish yolk, style and quality as good as the average of very heavy fleeced Merino rame -excellent delaine wool.

D. D. DEUEL, South Windham, Vt., back and belly samples from his "Tag ram" got by a ram "from Mr. PERCEY's flock, Hoosic, N. Y." First nearly 3 inches and last 2% inches long, heavily charged with yellow yolk, quality and style medium, weight of fleece not

J. C. Short, Livonia, N. Y., sends us at our request four samples of wool taken from the fleece of his ram (noticed by ne July &) which yielded in his 3 first fleeces the unprecedented aggregate amount of 73 lbs. 4 ozs. The samples are from 1% to 2% inches long, quality medium, yolk yellow and (as all would know without being told) superabundant-about equaling the Messrs. Bays' "hie fleeced two year old." Old Abe, mentioned by us June 17th. If one was to step on a piece of the fleece of either, in the dark, he would imagine he had got his foot into --- something sticky! Mr. Short sends up 2 samples from a ram teg, got by preceding. which yielded 17% lbs., wool about 2% inches long, in other regards a chip of the old block. Two other ram tegs, he writes, yielded 17% and 18% lbs.

H. H McDonough, Vanceville, Washington Co., Pa., ends 7 samples. One from a 8 year ram bred by G. CAMPBELL, Vt., growth 11mo, 20d., weight 20 the : oze, 2 and 3 about a year old when shorn, weights 13 and 14 lbs. Other 4 from ewes, all of which, except No. 4, raised lambs; weight 10lbs. 2 ozs., 10lbs. 6 ozs 10 the Soza 9 the 12 oze, growth "not quite 11mo." Either samples 1 and 8 were not inclosed in letter, or we have mislaid them. The others, except 7, are of good fair style and quality, medium amount of yellow volk, and average about 2% inches in length. No. 7 shorter and of higher quality.

J. McD. GLENN & BRO., Noblestown, Alleghany Co. Pa . sent us a number of samples which, with the letter containing them, are lost. We therefore adopt the following description of the same samples from the Ohio Farmer:

"J. McD. Glenn & Bro. of Noblestown, Alleghany Co.. Pa., sends samples of the wool of eight ewes purchased of Hon. H. S. Randall last year, and added to their already fine flock. This wool has the high style which characterizes the flock of Mr. Randall, who has their already fine flock. This wool has the high style which characterizes the flock of Mr. Randall, who has had the range of the whole country from which to select and enrich the blood of his sheep, and the purchase shows the determined purpose of Meerra. Given to have just as good sheep as are going. These fleeces, of less than a year's growth, range from 10 to 12 lis, in weight, the latter being exceedingly fine and welly crimed. Three of these ewes have tambs by Hammond's Sweepstakes, and one by Gold Drop, which are trump cards in the hands of Meerra, Glenn. The ewes wer's two, years old the past spring, are tashionably built, and of course well bred. We have also samples of the fi-ecc of the rands Crape Definice. 3 yrs. old, and Gold Drop, 2 years old, the property of Meerra. Glenn, the former weighing 20 lbs. fleece to 110 lbs. of carcass, and the latter 18 lbs. to 14 lbs. carcass; both showing good style and great density. Meerra, Glenn may be said to be fairly launched in the royal line of wool growing."

Gen. HARRIS "lays it on" our sheep "rather streep,"

well as head, and feels a natural partiality for brethren of the editorial persuasion ?

A. HENDERSON, Beloit, Rock Co., Wis., sends us 6 samples, all from rams. No. 1, 3 yr. old, age of fleece 13mo., wt. 15 lbs., wt. of carcass 126 lbs.: 2, teg 14mo fleece 13 lbs.: 3, teg 15mo., fleece 141/2 lbs.; 4, teg 14 mo., fleece 11% lbs.: 5, teg 14mo., fleece 18% lbs.: 6, 2 yr. old, age of feece 13mo., wt. 11 lbs2 Nos. 1, 8, 4 and 5 of good fair etyle and quality. No. 2 not so good, and 6 inferior. All have medium amount of yellow yolk with considerable black end. The wool, even of the two older rams, ends too much in points; and Nos. 2 and 5 are short for teg wool, the longest fibers but little exceeding 2% inches. Mr. H. sheared 362 sheep this year, all washed but preceding six, and he obtained 2.421 lbs. of wool.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCOURED FLEECES. -A leading member of the Ohio State Board of Agri sulture thus writes us in regard to the Report of the Committee of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association on scoured fleeces:-"The Report of your Committee on the Moore Premium is indeed a valuable one. The results of that trial alone would amply repay all the trouble and expense of the entire exhibition. The Report clearly bears the imprint of Mesers. GEDDES and SWEET. The latter is unequalled as a compiler of statistics. His 'Table' seems perfection itself. Your Society may indeed feel proud of the manner in which the Committee disharged this important trust."

ABOUT SHEEP LABELS .- S. G. DECROW, New, Way, Licking Co., O., strongly combats the opinion put forth by Mr. Dana that bross labels will corrode and come poisonous to the ears of sheep. He cites everal examples to the contrary which have come under his observation; and he calls for proof. He says that Mr. WYETH has made an important improvement in his (brass) labels, by putting the numbers on both sides so they can be seen from the front as well as the rear of the sheep. The numbers are large enough to be seen readily at the distance of eight or

QUESTIONS TO US IN OTHER PAPERS.—"O. S. P. N. is informed that we cannot, under ordinary circum stances, undertake to answer questions put to us by correspondents in other journals, and the assumption in the case he points out, that our failure to do so implied a confession of inability to defend a frequently expressed opinion, is simply a harmless display of braggardism on the part of some very silly person, or one totally unacquainted with the prevailing custom of journalists in such matters.

Communications, Etc.

FARM NOTES.

WAR ON THE CANADA THISTLES. "I TELL you, JOHN, we must declare war, and pitch into them."

"Pitch into what, father?"

"Into these thistles. See how thick they are in that crop of oats, and along that wall, there is a perfect hedge of them. They seem to have grown very vigorous all over the country this year. I think they are increasing in that old pasture. Oats are so late that they go to seed in them before they can be cut, and it makes me nervous to see the white blossoms flying all over the country, though there is this consolation that not one in ten thousand ever grows. Still you will find in the new clearing there will be Canada thistles, and they, of course, come from the seed. It will take a good deal more time to secure these oats than it would if the prickers were out of them. It costs money to harbor these pests, and we might as well spend the money getting rid of them, besides it would save much fretting. We must declare war against them."

"Well, father, you shall be Major-General Commanding in this Department, to issue your orders, and we are ready to obey. Will you have them cut when the stem is hollow so that the water will kill them? Or will you summer fallow and plow six times, or salt them, or cut 'em off tour times in a season with a sharp spade? I've seen men that contend that any of these ways is a sure thing, but I notice that the thistles stick by them yet, and I guess they'll stick by us unless a proclamation kill's 'em."

The trouble with JOHN, who carried on the farm, was, that he planned only for the ordinary farm work - the getting in of crops, and securing them, &c. So his work was usually kent well up, but he had no time or help for extra jobs. If any thing unlooked for came up it threw him behind with his regular work. His calculation was for the present, and did not comprehend in what condition, under such management, the farm would be in years hence, contrasted with the state it ought to be in. But the old gentleman, who took his exercise in rambling about the premises, and his resting spells cogitating on a fence under a shade tree, saw the mistake, and its ultimate consequences. and from his long experience in farming evolved a plan for getting rid of the weed that had insidiously and rapidly gained a footbold on his

"Ah, John, we won't trust to any one of these methods, for though all of them have killed thistles in separate instances, yet no one of them will exterminate them from a farm. I have taken time (as such time is always well spent,) and planned, and our campaign shall be this:

"We will cut the thistles down to the ground on the whole farm right away. The field that we plant with corn next year must be kept perfectly clean. If the thistles grow in it after we get through cultivating we will go over the field and pull them up with tongs, such as PAT says they have in Ireland. I will have several pair made. We will go through the grain before it heads out and pull out every thistle. The meadows we will cut early, and on the pastures we will try the frequent cutting below the sod, and the salting. I estimate our expenses for this additional labor at one hundred dollars per year while the war lasts."

JOHN promised to raise the black flag and eommence the campaign. As he is great on execution I expect to hear of the enemy's being exterminated in three years - except, it may be, but then the General carries round a large heart as a few skulking guerrillas. CHIBL

HAY-LOADER

I HAVE many times thought: that if farmers would publish the facts of their experience in the use of agricultural machinery, those facts would form a very valuable fund of information. Of course, the record should be pure on the part of its authors. If a writer is interested in the sale of a machine, that fact should also appear.

Our young people have for years owned s mower, a horse-rake, and a horse-pitchfork. They have this year added a hay-loader to the list of their haying implements. The hay-loader is a machine easily attached to, or detached from the hay wagon in the meadow; and consists of a skeleton drum, or cylinder, revolving on an axle borne on two wheels, and armed with hooked teeth, which pick up the hay from winrow or swath, and, by means of an elevator or straw carrier, pours the hay in a continuous stream on to the wagon as fast as two active men can receive it. The elevator can be readily raised or depressed by a man on the load. One person drives the horses at a slow walk. Two men and boys can receive and take care of the hay. All three have full employ at the barn with the horse-fork.

I was invited to witness the performance of the Loader in a clover meadow adjoining the barn. The hay was in small winrows, which were speedily rolled on to the wagon by the loader, and the hay deposited in the barn at the rate of a two-horse load per half hour. After which the field was horse-raked and all leavings gathered up. At the second trial witnessed by me I was an assistant. A man, a boy 16 years old, and myself, aged 60, constituted our force for hauling hay. Not one of us was more than half a hand for the old practice. The hay was in a lowland meadow, distant half a mile from the barn, and was in the swath just as the mower left it, only dry. At ten o'clock A. M. we applied the wagon, with loader attached, to the swaths, without using the rake, and before sundown that evening we had seven large loads stored in the barn over the high beam. A horse was kept at the barn-door in readiness for the power fork. After picking up the swaths with the loader for 16 loads of hay, the horse-rake was applied, and gathered up less than half a load as the leavings of the loader.

I computed the time spent in mowing, gathering and storing this hay, and very nearly three loads per hand, per day, was the result. Thus the machinery used enabled three light hands to accomplish, with comparative ease, very large days' work, at a time when help was very scarce and dear, and not to be had by many seeking for it at even \$2.50 per day. PETER HATHAWAY. Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1865,

Bural Spirit of the Press.

Young Stock.

CALVES and lambs, well treated, will make better cows and sheep than if neglected and allowed to shirk for themselves. We know that sheep improve a good deal both in wool and mutton on good keeping. The same is especially the case with calves. What you want is not to fatten, but to keep up a strong, healthy growth. At this season, good, tender grass and a little milk, no matter if it is not all sweet, and a little oat meal mixed in, will pay for itself in the thrifty growth which it will induce. A little extra care at this period of growth, is sure to be rewarded at a later age. The treatment of calves which we have often seen, such as turning them out to grass before they are old enough, and requiring them to eat what they know little about, or die, is cruel and wasteful in the extreme. There is no economy in neglecting young stock. They may live through it, but nature will demand her reckoning.

The same may be said of colts. Sweet, pure pasture grass is the best, but if this is short, a little oat meal is excellent for them. Oats make muscle rapidly, and this gives strength and power, and growth, and this is what all young stock needs to thrive upon. It is a great mistake to keep any stock short of feed, but especially young growing stock.-Ploughman.

Farming in California.

THE San Jose Mercury gives the following ccount of a three thousand acre farm at that place, which is worked by a Professor Gates:

"One would suppose that the Professor would have his hands full to carry on a first-class educational institution, with nearly 200 students, and a three hundred acre farm at one and the same time; but with competent assistants, and his business thoroughly systematized, he manages the whole with the regularity of clock-work. He has on his ranch 2,500 acres of grain, besides several acres of hay. Some of his earlier sown grain stands now at least three and one-half feet high, and is as rank and thick as it can grow, One field of a thousand acres would astonish the optics of any New Eugland farmer. He estimates that his entire yield will not fall far short of 40,000 sacks of 100 pounds each. To prepare this immense tract for seeding required the services of about 85 men and 80 horses and mules for three months. It will require sixty men to do the harvesting. The work is all done with the most improved machinery. For instance, there are on the ranch no less than nine gangplows, twenty-five wagons, three headers, five mowers and reapers, one splendid steam thresher, and other farming implements without number. To form some idea of the expense attending the securing of this immense crop, we need only mention that the sacks alone will cost about \$20,000. We believe it is the largest tract in the State tilled by one man."

GLYCERINE is the best article for curing crackin cows' teats. It is healing and cooling, and should be applied twice a day after milking.

Rural Notes and Items.

Crops and Harvest at the West,-The unfavorable weather at the West, in July, retarded the harvest and injured the crops in some regions, which created alarm and caused excitement, speculation and an advance in prices in the Chicago and other markets. The fears which prevailed have not been realized, however, and late reports are favorable—quite different from those we received two weeks ago. The Chicago Republican of the 3d says the weather is propitions for the harvest - golden with sunshine warm," and adds:-"There can hardly be any question now, but what the wheat crops will be secured in good condition. The recent heavy rains unquestionably caused a good deal of damage to the crops in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and also in some parts of Missouri, but whatever this damage may have been, we feel confident it will be more than made up by the splendid crop prospects in northern Illinois, northern Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Speculators will now have to resort to some new sensation to advance their interest."

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The next An nual Fair of the American Institute, New York, will open Sept. 12, and hold until Oct. 16. The exhibition will consist of machinery, new inventions, manufactures, and agricultural and horticultural products. and will be held at the spacious armory on Fourteenth St., where was held the great New York Sanitary Fair. Exhibitors' machinery will be provided with steampower and other advantages will be offered to exhibitors in the different departments, on a most liberal scale. The premiums consist of gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas. There is every indication that the Fair will be the largest and finest in the history of the Institute. Articles intended for 'exhihition may be sent, freight prepaid, to "John W. CHAMBERS, armory of the 23d regiment, Fourteenth street, New York," and they will be returned to their owners, freight free.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—We are indebted to Hon. I. D. G. NELSON for a copy of the Premium List, Rules, Regulations, &c., of the Thirteenth Annual Fair of the Indiana State Apricultural Society, to be held in the city of Fort Wayne, Oct. 2d to 7th inclusive. The premiums are liberal, and the regulations and instructions to judges sensible and judicious. All Rural Hoosierdom ought to be represented at the Fair, and as Fort Wayne is one of the most important and interesting historical points in the State, many strangers will no doubt be there to see it and the fine exhibition

-The Indiana Horticultural Society, a live and progressive institution, is to hold a special meeting for purposes of exhibition and consultation at Fort Wayne, during the week of the State Fair. Mr. President NELSON has favored us with tickets, and a cordial invitation, and we shall endeavor to have the RURAL NEW-YOLKER represented on the occasion.

PROPER TIME TO CUT LOCUSTS, &c .- A correspondent inquires what is the proper period for cutting the locust, to prevent them from sprouting? As a general rule the true time for cutting sprouts, shrubbery and trees, is at so late a period in summer that there is not vitality enough left to resume the mid-summer growth, or again start the dormant buds, and yet so early that the hot sun will dry and destroy the life of the stubs. About the last ten days of August has been considered as the best time.

There are many trees, bushes, &c., of pestiferous growth that annoy the farmer that are not destroyed by this process—such as elders, briars, ailanthus, silver-leaved poplars, &c. - which nothing short of constant and early destruction of the leaves or lungs of the plant can overcome, but which, if thoroughly followed, is effected.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS, - Breeders and others are reminded that Hon. T. C. PETERS is to offer his valuable herd of Short-Horns at public sale at his residence in Darien on the 16th inst.-Wednesday next. It will be observed by reference to the advertisement that there will be no postponement on account of the weather. We have heretofore spoken of the character and value of Mr. P.'s herd. Breeders and farmers of Western New York wishing to purchase can probably do so on better terms, and certainly more conveniently, at this than other sales.

Another International Exhibition.-It is said that Altona, (a city of Schleswig-Holstein,) near Hamburg, has isssued a very attractive programme for a grand Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, to take place in June, 1866, and that an agent has been sent to this country to induce a display of American machines, manufactures, animals, etc. Mr. MARSH, American Consul at Altona, lends his aid and influence to promote the object. Particulars will be furnished by Austin, Baldwin & Co., 72 Broadway, N. Y.

How to KILL QUACK GRASS. - In your issue of July 29th, "CHIEL" asks if there is any way to kill quack grass. I have succeeded in exterminating it in my garden, where it was the principal crop when I purchased the place, by spading deep, and carfully raking out the roots, which I took to the river and drowned. Two years with this process has done the work effectnally. - GARDENER, Deposit, N. Y.

THE WOOL MARKET .- Our reports in regard to the price of Wool are quite encouraging for wool growers. The rates have advanced both Rast and West of late. and there seems no occasion for holders to be auxious to sell. See the remarks of the U. S. Economist in our Market Reports.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS. - Secretaries of the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in the Loyal States, Canada, &c., will please notify us of the times and places of holding their annual exhibitions for 1865, in order that we may perfect our list for publication.

TMACHINE WANTED TO MAKE DITCHES FOR TILE.—Will you be kind enough to inform me whether there is any machine invented for making ditches for tile? If so, where can information about them be obtained? Do you know any such machine that is a success? An early reply will much oblige—M. W. Montoumer, College Corner, Jay Co., Ind.

Various machines have been invented for the purpose above stated, but as to their comparative value, and continued success in operation, we are not at present advised. Some RURAL reader who is posted on the subject will please respond to the inquiry.

COME CRADLE WANTED.—Can you inform me, through the Runal, where I can obtain a corn cradle, and what is the price?—P. R., Williamsfield, Ohio.

We are unable to answer. Have heard of such an article, but never saw one. They are not used in this region, and our implement men can give us no inforno information on the subject.



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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE PHLOXES.

THE Phloxes are a class of flowers eminently worthy of attention. There is such an almost endless variety, from the early, native species, mublata, that adorns the river banks in spring, to the tall, superb varieties that are so charming during the Summer and Autumn.

The Annual Phloxes are peculiarly desirable for a brilliant and constant show-indeed a good bed of Phloxes is a dazzling sight. The Annual Phloxes commence flowering in June, and continue until frost. .The following are some of the best varieties, and they come remarkably true from seed.

Brilliant Scarlet.-This is the most brilliant and dazzling of all the Phloxes; and of every shade of scarlet,

Roses is the most delicate rose color, with a white eve.

Leopoldi, large flower, deep pink, with large clear white eye.

Blue.—This is not exactly blue, but as near blue as any of the Phloxes; a purplish color, very large and fine, with a white eye.

Radowitzii.—This is a striped class,—crimson, white and rose striped with white.

Mamois Rose-a very delicate color called Mamois in Europe, something between a very delicate rose and salmon.

Isabellina .- This was announced among the novelties this spring as "the first quite constant pure yellow Phlox." We have it now in flower, quite true every one, but not as bright a yellow as we had hoped for. It is a creamy yellow, quite an acquisition, and is destined, we have no doubt, to be the parent of some bright yellow Phloxes. These are a few of the best Annual Phloxes.

Among the Perennial Phloxes, are many splendid flowers that should be found in every collection.

Phlox Subutata is our little native Moss Pink, so fine in the spring. If set in the lawn in little tufts it makes a fine show.

Phlox Procumbens flowers a little later, of a deep rose color.

After these follow a long list of summer varieties, which, with the later sorts, keep up a good display until autumn. By reference to our note-book we find a few marked as especially fine.

Julia Roussel, about ten feet in height, white, with a large, bright crimson eye. The flower is very large, petals thick and firm. Habit good; one of the finest of its class. We give an engraving of a small branch containing a few flowers to show its form, &c.

Ne Plus Ultra, large flower, pearly white, rose eye, new and excellent.

Raphael, deep rose, bright red eye; fine large flowers and splendid truss.

Madam de Wendel, white, slightly mottled with lilac, carmine eye; fine truss.

Countess Rozdepont, pearly white, pink eye, very fine truss, and large flowers.

PROTECTION FOR GRAPES.

Mr. YEATMAN published a letter a few months ago detailing his experience and observations in grape growing in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The doctrine of the letter was new, and not altogether pleasing to those of us who have been cherishing the notion that the raising of an abundance of grapes was almost anywhere, and in almost any year, an easy and a sure thing. If grape growing cannot be made profitable in Cincinnati, or in any other locality, we ought to feel grateful to the man who makes us aware of the fact.

For one, I am not quite ready to admit Mr. YEATMAN'S conclusions, and yet I must in honesty confess that my experience here for the last twelve years has been too nearly like his to deny them. In every one of these years I have found it easy to raise an abundance of grapes, and to make a good deal of money from them in the way by which these things are often done, namely, by multiplying the number of vines which I have by the number of pounds which each ought to bear, and then multiplying again by the price which grapes are said to bring in some of the city markets. In this way the results of my grape growing, and I may say of my farming generally, are entirely satisfactory, and I fully concur with the doctrine that "ten acres are enough."

But if you inquire into actual grapes and greenbacks, the facts are that the business has furnished me with a very pleasant way of spending a very considerable sum of money in each year, while from some hundred of vines planted, I have in no year had a grape to sell, and but few for any use, except upon such vines as by their proximity to buildings I was able to protect. In more than half of the years referred to, vines in the open field here have needed winter protection - some kind of covering during the winter months. This, by taking the trouble, can be perfectly secured. A few inches of soil thrown upon the vines, carefully laid down after pruning in the fall, is all that is needed. But how to protect any large number of vines from the destructive effects of late spring frosts, which occur in more than half of the years, I do not yet see. Buildings, and in some cases trees, afford this protection. Vines trained upon my house, and even upon stakes and trellises several this year, protected and loaded with fruit, while those in the open grounds or vineyard were almost or entirely destroyed.

In short, the result of this twelve years' excan be, that a good supply of delicious grapes for family use can be grown almost anywhere in this region of country, by any one who has a



PHLOX - JULIA ROUSSEL.

profitably on a large scale here, twenty-five miles from the south shore of Lake Erie, except in a sheltered and otherwise favored position. Hudson, Ohio, 1865. н. н.

The above is worthy of attention. We know of no remedy for late spring frosts, except the one suggested, the protection of trees or buildings. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that even in unfavorable localities every man can sit under his own vine and have plenty of delicious grapes for family use.

MILDEW ON GRAPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -As there is much trouble and anxiety at this time in regard to mildew in grapes, can we not, through the RURAL, obtain some information in regard to its cause and remedy, if there is any?

The whole crop in some vineyards in this vicinity is entirely ruined, and the foliage and young wood almost destroyed. Mildew is almost as much of a mystery to me as pear blight. From the fact that mildew comes only in moist seasons, I think it must be caused by an excess of moisture in the atmosphere. I have made a few observations, and found the following facts: Vineyards that have not received good cultivation and are full of grass and weeds, are badly injured. Some vineyards which have received good cultivation, but are cropped with potatoes or other vegetables, are injured. Some vineyards which have been kept clean and have not been summer pruned, those in which there is a dense mass of foliage, are somewhat injured. Vineyards which have been kept entirely clean of all grass, weeds, or any crop which would gather moisture, and which have been properly pruned, are almost free from mildew. From these facts, I think it is caused by an excess of moisture. Cannot some of the practical and experienced grape growers give us some light in regard to the matter?

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1865.

Pruning and good culture, as suggested, are the best preventives of mildew. If after this it should attack the fruit, throw a good lump of lime in a barrel of water, add sulphur, and syringe the vines with the water after it has ome settled.

FRUIT GARDEN.

As soon as the fruit has been perfected on the Raspberry, the canes that have bore should be at once cut out. Some kinds throw up suckers very freely, and by this means rob one another, and cause a very poor crop to be produced the next season. No time should be lost in thinning out the weaker ones, and only enough canes left that will be required to produce a crop the next season. The Raspberry ought to be so treated in the summer that no pruning will be required in the spring but to shorten the ends of the canes. In rare kinds, where it is of more importance to get up a stock of young plants, than to get a crop of fruit, this advice will not of course apply.

Blackberries will, in the main, require very much the same treatment as the Raspberry. They are also very liable to sucker up more than is desirable, and much attention will be required to keep them within due bounds. Neither of these two kinds of fruit should be planted near a lawn, as the roots, if they once get into the grass, are very difficult of eradicat on, and as troublesome as the vilest weeds.

August and September are favorite months to plant out Strawberries, with those who desire a crop of fruit the next season. In making a Strawberry bed, a warm, dry spot of ground feet from it, have generally been, as they are should be chosen, with, if possible, a good loamy or clayey subsoil. A moist, wet situation is very unfavorable. It is best to subsoil at least two feet deep, and, if the soil is poor, let it be well enriched with well-decayed stable manure, perience is a conviction almost as strong as it In setting out, take eare that the plants do not become dry from the time they are taken up till they are re-planted, and see that they do not wither afterwards. Many persons cut off the house and home; and that they cannot be grown leaves, if they are afraid of their wilting under

hot suns; but a much better plan is to shade. Inverted 4-inch flower-pots are excellent for this purpose; they may be taken off at night. The dews will so invigorate them that the shade will only be required for a few days. Sometimes in September they may need a good watering; but this should never be attempted unless a thorough saturation of the bed is given; and in a few days after, the hoe and the rake should be employed to loosen and level the surface, which the heavy waterings will, in all probability, have caused to bake and become very crusty. Where time can be spared to layer a few plants into 3inch pots, they are very successfully transplanted afterwards, and much after labor in watering and shading avoided.

Strawberries are best grown in beds about four feet wide, for the convenience in gathering the fruit, and giving them the best of cultivation. About three rows in a bed, and the plants twelve inches apart in the row, will be a good arrangement.

The Grape-vine at this season will require attention, to see that the leaves are all retained healthy till thoroughly ripened. It is not a sign of healthiness for a vine to grow late; on the contrary, such late growth generally gets killed in the winter,-but the leaves should all stay on, to insure the greatest health to the vine, until the frost comes, when they should all be so matured as to fall together. Frequent heavy syringings are amongst the best ways to keep off insects from out door grapes, and so protect the foliage from their ravages. - Gardener's Monthly.

ORCHARD CATERPILLAR.

Tue vast numbers of these caterpillars in many parts of the country admonish orchardists to destroy them before they make such progress again as they have the present year. Some apple trees have been entirely stripped of leaves - not only rendering a crop impossible, but checking the growth of the tree at the most important period of the year, and rendering it liable to injury by winter, and retarding its vigor in future. It is not too soon now to commence the destruction of the eggs, which have been recently placed upon the young twigs. A they are usually on the projecting shoots, near the outside of the tree, the practiced eye will quickly detect their presence, and a single clip of a pair of orchard shears, placed on the end of a pole, and worked with a cord, will bring them to the ground. This is much easier than the more laborious and more uncertain process of brushing, swabbing, winding, thrashing, pounding and crushing, after the caterpillars are half or wholly grown, for no individual escapes when the little ring of eggs is taken off entire. In the autumn, after the leaves have fallen, pass around again and clip out the remainder. By going through the orchard at least two or three times, there is less chance for any accidentally hidden rings to escape. A cloudy day should be selected, so that the light may not dazzle or injure the eye; and after some practice, it is surprising with what quickness any one may detect these rings on the twigs, by a glance over the apple tree. Cherry, pear and other trees should be examined in the same way.

A careful attention to these instructions any time before the coming spring will completely clear orchards of this pest, and the owner will have the satisfaction, as he passes the trees, of seeing them full of healthy foliage, without the annoyance of witnessing these huge nests on denuded branches .- Country Gentleman.

THINNING OF FRUIT.

One lesson which experience has taught us, is the importance of thinning the fruit, especially of apples and pears. This branch of pomology has received comparatively but little attention. There is a limit to the capacity of all created things. If you tax the energies of an animal too severely for a long time, the result will be premature age and decay. Subject any vegetable or mineral substance to too great pressure, and

you destroy its powers of cohesion. So if you permit a tree to bear beyond its strength, you injure its fruit, retard its growth, and shorten its life. All have observed that superfecundity one year produces barrenness the next. Hence we hear among our farmers and gardeners what they term the bearing year. They invariably designate the Baldwin apple as a tree that bears on alternate years. But is not the cause of this alternation found in the fact that the abundant crop of the bearing year exhausts the energies of the tree and absorbs the pabulum so as not to leave sufficient aliment for the formation of fruit spurs for the second year? Many varieties have a tendency to overbearing, especially those which produce their fruit in clusters. Nature herself teaches us the remedy for this evil, and superabundance of blossoms is generally followed by a profuse falling of the embryo fruit. When and where this dropping is not sufficient to prevent overbearing, we should resort to the process of relieving the tree of some of its fruit.

The organism which carries on healthful development, in order to repeat its cycle of functions from year to year, cannot be overworked without time for recuperation. Whatever of nutrition goes to the support of useless branches, or a redundancy of fruit, abstracts that strength from the tree which would otherwise be appropriated to the perfection of the crop and the development of the spurs which would bear fruit the next year .- M. P. Wilder.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

As soon as your vegetable crops are past kitchen use, clear them out. Never suffer them to seed. In the first place, a seed crop exhausts the soil more than two crops taken off in an eatable condition; in the next place, the refuse of the kitchen is likely to produce degenerate stocks. Good seed-saving is a special art by itself, always claiming the earliest and best to ensure a perfect stock.

Celery will require earthing up as it grows, to get it to blanch well. It is not well, however, to commence too early, as earthing up tends, in a slight degree, to weaken the growth of the plants. Take care, also, not to let the soil get into the heart in earthing, or the crown is apt

As fast as endive is desired for salad, it should be blanched. Matting thrown over is the best for this purpose, as the plants are not so liable to rot as when pots or boards are employed.

In cold or mountainous regions, melons are hastened in the ripening process, and improved in flavor, by a piece of tile being placed under the fruit.

Keep weeds from your compost heaps, as they exhaust the soil, and bear seed for future browsweatings.

Sow Lettuce for fall crop, thinly, and in deep and very rich ground.

Early Valentine Beans may still be sown early in the month, - the soil for a late crop should be well trenched, or, if the fall be dry, they will be stringy and tough.

Cucumbers, squash, and other similar plants, often suffer from drougth at this season. Cold water does not help them much, but a mulching of half-rotten leaves strengthens them considerably.

Cut down straggling herbs, and they will make new heads for next season.

Towards the end of the month, a sowing of Spinach may be made in rich soil, which will come in for use before winter. That desired for winter and early spring use, is usually sown in September in this region. A few Turnips may also be sown for an early crop, but will be hot and stringy unless the soil is very rich.

Corn salad is often sowed at the end of this month. It does not do well in damp soil or low situations .- Gardener's Monthly for August.

PINCHING TO PROMOTE FRUITFULNESS.

Those who have never practiced this, or observed its results, may have seen, if experienced was broken, bruised or otherwise injured, during the growing season, frequently becomes a fruit branch either during the same or the following season; and this, especially if situated in the interior of the tree, or on the older and lower parts of the branches. The check given to the extension of the shoot concentrates the sap in the parts remaining; and, unless the check has been given very early in the season. or the growth very vigorous in the tree, so that the buds will break and form shoots, they are certain to prepare for the production of fruit. It is on this principle of checking the growth and concentrating the sap in the pinched shoots. that pinching to produce fruitfulness is performed; and its efficiency may be estimated from the fact that the trees on which it has been practiced have borne fruit for four or five, and perhaps seven years sooner than they would have done without it.—Barry's Fruit Garden.

BOUQUET MAKING.

THE modern way to make bouquets is to take the flowers separately from their stems, and fasten them to any slender and pliable stickspieces of old corn-brooms preferred. Camelias and heavier flowers have slender wires run thro' them to form stems. Fewer flowers are consumed by this plan, and the plants are not so much injured by cutting. They do not last quite as long as if every flower had full length quite as long as if every flower had full length natural stems; but with occasional sprinkling of the bouquets with water there is not much difference. Besides, these pliable stems allow of better forms for the bouquet. They are fixed round a central stick, with fine string, to form the bouquet; and as the flowers are being put in, a stuffing of cedar or ground plue tied in, to give the bouquet afull form. A five minute's lesson from a bouquet-maker, or pulling an old bouquet carefully to pieces, would do more to make all clear than an hour's reading.—Gardener's Mouthly.

Domestic Geonomy.

VARIOUS RECIPES.

Indian Pudding.—Take 2 quarts of milk; put t on and let it come to a scalding heat; then then stir in Indian meal until it is about as thick as molasses; then let it cool till lukewarm; beat 4 eggs and 1 cup of sugar together, stir in; grate 1/2 nutmeg in, and 1 spoon salt; put into a pan and bake slowly till done; then serve with sauce while hot.

CUP CARE. - One cup butter; 3 cups sugar; 3. cups flour; 4 eggs; 1 cup sweet milk, a little nutmeg; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; 1 of sods.

WEDDING CARE.—Break 10 eggs into a basin; put them near the fire to warm; 1 lb. fresh butter, work it with the hand to a cream; then mix 1 lb. of sifted loaf sugar; add 2 of the eggs beaten up in a basin at a time; when done add 1 h. of flour mixed gently in; then 21/2 hs. of currants; 1/2 lb. candied lemon peel; 1/2 lb. orange do; 1/16. citron do; 3 ozs. of blanched almonds; 1/2 oz. mixed spice; 2 nutmegs grated; 1 wine glass brandy. The candied peel must not be cut to fine. The almonds are to be sliced and the whole mixed together and baked in a papered tin and in a moderate oven. The icing should be given to the confectioner to perform. -M. A. K., Clinton, N. Y.

STEAMED DUMPLINGS .- Two cups sour milk, of cream, 1 tesspoon sods thoroughly dissolved; turn into flour and mix as you would biscuit; roll out and spread on whatever fruit you wish, then roll it together and put in a cloth and steam one hour. Serve with wine sauce or sweetened cream.

JOHNNY CARE. - One cup sour milk, 1 cup of cream, 1 of sweet milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1 do. of butter, 1 pint of meal, 1 cup of flour, I teaspoon sods, a little salt; stir well together, then add 1 lb. of fruit, and you have something worth eating. Add the fruit or not, as you choose ... J M f

APPLE PUDDINGS .- Pare and slice your apples, place them in a tin pie-plate, a few dried berries. with them, a very little water; then make acrust as you would for pancakes, only a little thicker, with flour; turn it all over the apples, and bake half an hour. To be eaten with sugar and cream or butter and vinegar—either is good.

APPLE PIES .- Make a nice pastry of lard, flour, a little salt; roll thin, put it on a pie-plate or tin; pare and slice your apples thin-a good sour apple is best-put on a layer of apples and of sugar; a little butter, (a little salt will answer,) a little water, cinnamon and nutmeg; cover with a thin crust, and bake till done.-EUGENIA, Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.

Indian Bread.—One quart of buttermilk, 1 tablespoon even full of saleratus, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of molasses, 1/2 rye or wheat flour, (rye is preferable,) % Indian meal. Don't stir it too stiff. Bake in one large loaf, in a moderate oven for three hours. You will have bread that will keep good one week. I took a premium on bread made from this recipe last fall, at the Columbia county Fair. The judges pronounced it superior to anything ever before offered the public, and recommended that the recipe should be published for the good of the community. -M., Brookside Farm.

How to FRY PORK.-Fried pork is not very good food, especially for dyspeptics; but to those who like it, or are compelled to use it for the want of other meat, the following mode of cooking is recommended as the least objectionable:-Cut the pork into thin slices, and take off the rind. Soak in cold water, to extract the salt; roll in dry flour, and fry very slowly until just cooked through—not browned in the least. Prepare a thin batter of beaten eggs and a little in tree growing, that a shoot, of which the point milk and flour, into which dip the pork and return to the frying-pan just long enough to the batter.—S. W. ARNOLD, Cortland, Ill.

> CANNING FRUIT.-I have discovered a very nice way to can fruit, especially strawberries, saving what I have always called the labor of canning. After putting sugar with them, let them stand six hours; then put them in a tin can (I use one coffee came in.) Set the can in a kettle of cold water; let the fruit boil fifteen minutes, putting the cover on the can, allowing the water to come to the top of it; then empty into your glass jars, they being first warmed by rolling in a pan of hot water.-F. L., Westfield, N. Y.

> To CURE CANCERS.-Take the white of three eggs, one teacup of fresh lard and a lump of borax the size of a small marble pulverized fine. mix all thoroughly together and apply a plaster twice or three times a day, washing off with castile soap before applying. Make and take some good bitters to keep your blood cleansed. It will take from one to two mouths to effect a cure. You that are afflicted, try it .- WM. BUR-LINGAME, Green Lake, Wis.

MAKING CIDER.—In a speech on cider making, before the Ohio Pom. Society, Mr, RAGAN said he considered it absolutely essential that the apples intended for cider should be sound. Cloths should be used in pressing, to prevent the accumulation of pommies, as this is a great cause of fermentation. The apples should stand about thirty-six hours before being pressed, and will be sweeter when made in this way. He considers it important that no air be allowed toget to the cider when being drawn off. A Mr. FIBHER thought it a bad plan to grind appleawith a cast iron mill. He would also have the apples pressed very soon after being ground, as otherwise the cider would become bitter.

A STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALONG THE SHORE.

RY LU LIGHT.

THE air is vocal with the breeze, Which sings among the forest trees, As if the Hamadryades, With tuneful lutes. And rustic flutes, Were mingling, with concordant notes, The melody which gently floats

In air, as sweet as songs from fairles' throats, The bird, his head beneath his wing, No longer makes the woodland ring With piercing notes, which echeing Among the trees,

With melodies, Long linger 'mid the forest shades. Till music all the wood pervades And rolls a sea of song upon the glades

The rays of Luna softly gleam On field and forest, lake and stream; The little stars with brightness beam, Like angel's eyes,

Which from the skies Look down upon the loved ones here: For angels often come to cheer The waiting souls of those on earth held dear.

The waves, and echoes from the shore, Whence sounds the wooman's axe no more: Nor song of bird. Nor low of herd

The boatman's song rings gaily o'er

Disturbs the quiet of the field. The unseen blossoms perfume yield, Like guardian spirits,—blessing unrevealed. Our little vessel skims the wave

In silence,—all is quiet, save The night-owl, mosning o'er the grave Where Nature lies, Her sparkling eyes Glazed over by the gloom of night, Her features, in the misty light, So pale, and coldly calm, and dimly white.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SUMMER MORNINGS.- No. 2.

HUCKLEBERRIES are not good canned; that is, they are not good, comparatively. THOREAU says, (in substance,) that frozen apples should be eaten where they are found, after a brisk walk in the frosty air after them. Bringing

them into the house destroys their flavor. So I think it is with huckleberries. To fix them up for company spoils them.

For the sake of others, who differ from me, I go to work this cool July morning—so cool that harvesters work with coats on, and in the house the fire is really comfortable. To preserve the berries whole, I steam them. While they are cooking I sit down, and sift, from the silver spoon, the white, glistening grains of sugar; and as they slowly fall, the sound of their falling, the crackling of the fire, and the bubbling of the water seem far away; and then I hear the rustle of the sugar-cane and the gurgling of sluggish waters, or

> "The chime of low, soft, southern waves, On some green, palmy shore."

I hear faint whispers of the wind among the orange blossoms, and detect the subtle perfumes of gorgeous tropic flowers; and through it all I seem to hear the sound of the lash and the cry of the slave. But no, "slavery is dead-slavery is dead!" It comes to my ear in a low, monotonous chant; but the understanding grasps it not. The past four years seems like the sad dreams which visit troubled slumbers, through which I hear the tramp, tramp, tramp, of armed hosts going down to the Valley of the Shadow; the wails and prayers of those who sit in darkness weeping over the dead; the dropping of tears, heard only in dreams, and -in Heaven; and still the chant, "slavery is dead!" Now. the Spirit of Truth, wandering over the kingdom of Thought, breathes life into the dead words, and they become a song of triumph, a pæan, with which blends the dropping of tears, as of waters that purify; and the prayers with | may make her sparkle. the smoke of incense, ascend up before God out of an angel's hand; and the Valley of the Shadow is illumined, as the innumerable company of martyrs pass through, up to the Temple opened in Heaven. As the last one, the nation's sacrifice, the martyr crowned above all, passes through, I hear how the wail from a nation's heart, and the tolling of bells all over the land blend with the strains of that sublime harmony which welcomed him to a kingdom where he reigns with CHRIST. I see how the nation is going up the Mount of Transfiguration, and other nations mounting by its side, say: - "It is good for us to be here."

The chastening has been sore, but it will be followed by blessings. Long years of toil and dabor may yet be required before the wilderness shall blossom as the rose, but we are working: and

"The spear is beaten to hooks of pruning, The share is the sword the soldier wore;

Then to Him who gives us beauty for ashes And the oil of joy for mourning long, Let the hills give thanks, and all the waters Break into jubilant waves of son g!"

The berries are canned, and through the glass they glow, a deep, intense purple. I put them away on the shelf, with just a thought of drifting snows and holiday greetings. ENOLA.

An amusing incident occurred recently, during the progress of one of those "Sabbath School Concerts," as interesting to adults as to children. The subject was the history of Samson, and the question, "What foolish thing did Samson once do?" Expectation was on tiptoe to ascertain his peculiar weakness, when from a front seat came the reply, given with solemn preciseness and an irresistibly ludicrous accent :- " He went down among the Philistines and got a wife."

A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES.

WE wish to say a word to you, young ladies, about your influence over the young men.

Did you ever think of it? Did you ever realize that you could have any influence over them?

We believe that a young lady, by her constant, consistent, Christian example, may exert an untold power. You do not know the respect, and almost worship, which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent lady, be she young or old. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the same house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the Christian religion.

Often the simple request of a young lady, will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case frequently, and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from swearing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it. A tract given, an invitation to go to Church, a request that your friend would read the Bible daily, will often be regarded when a more powerful appeal from other sources would fall unheeded upon his heart.

Many of the gentlemen whom you meet in society, are away from the influence of parents and sisters, and they will respond to any interest taken in their welfare.

We all speak of a young man's danger from evil associates, and the very bad influence which his dissipated gentleman associates have over him. We believe it is all true that a gentleman's character is formed to a great extent by the ladies that he associates with before he becomes a complete man of the world. We think, in other words, that a young man is pretty much what his slaters and young lady friends choose to make him.

We once knew a family where the sisters en couraged the younger brothers to smoke, thinking it was manly, and to mingle with gay, dissipated fellows, because they thought it "smart." and they did mingle with them body and soul. and abused the same sisters most shamefully. The influence begun further back than with their gentlemen companions. It begun with their sisters, and was carried on through the forming years of their character. On the other hand, if the sisters are watchful and affectionate, they may in various ways-by entering into any little plan with interest, by introducing their younger brothers into good ladies' society—lead them along until their character is formed, and then a high-toned respect for ladies, and a manly selfrespect, will keep him from mingling with low society.

If a young man sees that the religion which in youth he was taught to venerate is lightly thought of, and perhaps sneezed at by the young ladies with whom he associates, we can hardly expect him to think that it is the thing for him.

Let none say that they have no influence at all. This is not possible. You cannot live without having some sort of influence, any more than you can live without breathing. One thing is just as unavoidable as the other. Beware then what kind of influence it is that you are constantly exerting. An invitation to take a glass of wine, or to play a game of cards, may kindle the fires of intemperance or gambling, which will burn forever.

A jest given at the expense of religion, a light, trifling manner in the house of God, or any of the numerous ways in which you may show your disregard for the souls of others, may be the means of ruining many for time and eternity.-Home Journal.

FEMININE TOPICS.

THERE is many a good wife that can't sing and dance well.

BEAUTY, like lightning, appears and strikes at the same instant.

THE rich widow cries with one eye and reioices with the other.

When a young lady is dull and stupid, a spark

A young lady's first love kiss has the same effect on her as being electrified. Its a great shock, but soon over.

SOFT words butter no parsnips, but a new bonnet presented to a wife will cover a multitude of her husband's sins.

Some say the quickest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow. It is no doubt a very agreeable species of husbandry.

THE Turks think that women have no souls. But we have seen some women that had several souls apiece. Each feature was a soul of itself.

It has been said that it is a greater misfortune for a man to be blind than for a woman to be so, as in him it involves a deprivation of the greatest of all enjoyments, the sight of woman. But the reverse is true as to deafness.

THE Baptist Chronicle says :- "At an examin ation of girls for the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal church, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply of a bright little theologlan was, "The baby, sir."

A POOR woman told her minister who was collecting for a benevolent object, that she could not give a guinea a vear as the great folks did. but would give sixpence a week!" Her heart was better than her arithmetic, for out of her poverty she was giving more than the rich.

SIDNEY SMITH Was once looking through the hot-house of a lady who was proud of her flowers and used, not very accurately, a profusion of botanical names. "Madam," said he, have you the Septennie psoriasis?" "No," said she, "I had it last winter, and I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it came out beautifully in the spring." Septennis psoriasis is the medical name of the seven year itch.

Miscellany. Thoice

THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

On the homes we give the poor! In the alleys damp and grim, Where all noisome vapors swim, In the cellar-caves that drink Poison from the sewer and sink, Are the homes we give the poor.

See the homes we give the poor: Toiled to weary, dangerous heights, Toward heaven's cold and pittless lights, Chilled above by wind and snow, While the fire-fiend lurks below-See the homes we give the poor.

Are they homes we give the poor? Danger sits by every gate, Pain and misery round them wait, Ghostly tenants put we in, Death, disease, and shame and sin-Homes they are not for the poor.

Have we no homes for the poor? Hold we earth so cramped and bound Place for these can not be found? De our homes so wide expand That they cover all the land? Leave we no homes for the poor

Near us ever are the poor: They are nearer than we think: We but stand upon the brink Whence we push them; and their fall Shakes the mansion and the hall: We are very near the poor.

Ask we how to bless the poor? Build them houses not unmeet To be trod by human feet-Give them homes; and blessings thus Shall run swift from them to us-From the homes we give the poor.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker "THE PLEASURES OF INTOLERANCE."

BY B. S.

IT is a common notion that toleration is a sign of weak convictions. You can make very few people believe that a man may have a firm and independent mind, and yet entertain a respect for those whose opinions differ from his own. We proscribe each other every day for little differences in politics and religion, and would he ashamed of our manhood if we did not do it. With a generous toleration for our own faults and remissnesses, we make straight the way and narrow the path in which our neighbor is to tread. We wear our colors upon our sleeve, and challenge comparisons with all men. Nay, we seek occasions to quarrel,-like the pugnacious Irishman at a Donnybrook fair, who purposely wears a coat which trails along the ground, inviting the heedless step of some unlucky wight. Independence and toleration? Sir, the two things are incompatible. Independence, like the bully of a public school, expands its chest, and stalks around with a chip on its shoulder, intimating by its demeanor that it would just like to see somebody knock it off.

A thoroughly opinionative man is the most disagreeable object in the world. He will sit at your board, partake of your viands, and when your tongue, loosened by good cheer, exposes your pet theories, he will smile decision at you across your own mahogany. And this habit, to a certain extent, is common with all of us. As we are nothing nowadays unless intellectual, we tolerate everything but a difference of opinion. Our neighbor may wear a blouse and lunch on lentils and black bread, while we put on a dress coat and dine on soup, fish, et cetera; and if we agree in politics and religion, we may graciously admit his right to live, and to secure all the blessings which his position will afford. But if we do not agree upon these vital points, there is no good in him. We may be too indolent to abuse him ourselves, but we read with approval an article in our morning paper which calls him "a liar, a swindler, a thief," and a host of other rrent in the new

All this rambling talk, my dear Editor, is merely incidental to introducing to the attention of your readers the following exquisite bit of irony on the "Pleasures of Intolerance." from the London Saturday Review:

"The people in whom nature or education has implanted an easy and tolerant temper, scarcely know of how much and what peculiarly intense delight they are depriving themselves. They hear hostile opinions, and witness conduct of which they do not wholly approve, without any burning anxiety to punish or convert the offender. They can endure without impatience any amount of difference of sentiment on the part of those around them as to all imaginable subjects. They are unwilling to believe that truth has never any other aspect than that which is presented to themselves, and is never to be found out of the track in which they are content to seek their own portion of it. There is a mild comfort in such a state of mind, it must be confessed. It makes the world go a little easier with us. Philosophy has taught that truth can only come out of the conflict of antagonistic opinions. Religion, too, enjoins upon us the practice of charity as the chief of virtues. And it is rather soothing to find oneself living in harmony with the conclusions of philosophy, and in obedience to the precepts of religion. But what are these tepid delights compared with the fiery joys of intolerance and persecution? An ox browsing in a meadow is comfortable enough, but his pleasures of life are unspeakably tame and mean when compared with the fierce energetic delights of a panther or a hyæna. The sweets of brotherly love are all very well in their way, but they are unendurably insipid to those who have accustomed their palates to the sweets of hatred and malice and an enemy may satisfy a mild and lukewarm i not degenerate into servitude.

nature. The pleasure of hunting him down, and reviling him, and calumniating his name, and surrounding him with all manner of torments, is much more gratifying to men and women of high spirit. No conviction is worth the name unless it is strong enough to make a man go through fire and water to punish all who do not share it with him. To take as much trouble as possible to form your own opinions aright, and then to leave others alone to go through the same process on their own account, is poor work indeed. There is no excitement in this-no room for that animosity and spitefulness and bad language which make the profession of the fervent proselytiser or the intolerant partisan so genuinely pleasurable."

GRIT.

A PECULIAR kind of grit, not falling under any of the special expressions I have noted, yet partaking in some degree of all, is illustrated in the character of Lieutenant-General Grant. Without an atom of pretension or rhetoric, with none of the external signs of energy and intrepidity, making no parade of the immovable purpose, iron nerve, and silent, penetrating intelligence God has put into him, his tranquil greatness is hidden from superficial scrutiny behind a cigar, as President Lincoln's is behind a joke. When anybody tries to coax, cajole, overawe, browbeat, or deceive Lincoln, the President nurses his leg, and is reminded of a story; when anybody tries the same game with Grant, the General listens and—smokes. If you try to wheedle out of him his plans for a campaign, he stolidly smokes; if you call him an imbecile and a blunderer, he blandly lights another cigar; if you praise him as the greatest General living, he placidly returns the puff from his cigar; and if you tell him he should run for the Presidency, it does not disturb the equanimity with which he inhales and exhales the unsubstantial vapor which typifies the politician's promises. While you are wondering what kind of man this creature without a tongue is, you are suddenly electrified with the news of some splendid victory, proving that behind the eigar, and behind the face discharged of all tell-tale expression, is the best brain to plan and the strongest heart to dare among the Generals of the Republic.-Atlantic for April.

OUR OWN FAULTS.

LET us not be over curious about the failings of others, but take account of our own; let us bear in mind the excellences of other men, while we reckon up our own faults, for then shall we be well-pleasing to God. For he who looks at the faults of others, and at his own excellences, is injured in two ways; by the latter he is carried up to arrogance, through the former he falls into listlessness. For when he perceives that such an one has sinned, very easily he will sin himself; when he perceives he hath in ought excelled, very easily he becometh arrogant. He who consigns to oblivion his own excellences, and looks at his failings only, while he is a curious engineer of the excellences, not the sins of others, is profitable in many ways. And how? I will tell you. When he sees that such an one has done excellently, he is raised to emulate the same; when he sees that he himself hath sinned, he is rendered humble and modest. If we act thus, if we thus regulate ourselves, we shall be able to obtain the good things which we are promised through the loving kindness of our Lord Jesus Christ .- St. Chrysostom.

CHANCE CHIPS.

LIBERALITY consists less in giving profusely than in giving judiciously.

WHOEVER makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred in the company.

Titus complained that he had "lost a day." A chess-player often loses a knight.

It is easier to set a man against all the world than to make him fight with himself.

"I AM a broken man," said a poor poet. "So I should think," was the reply; "for I have seen your pieces."

To reprove small faults with undue vehemence, is as absurd as if a man should take a hammer because he saw a fly on his friends fore-

WHEN Buckinham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces. and asked William of Orange whether he did not see that the Commonwealth was ruined :-There is one certain means," replied the Prince, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin; I will die in the last ditch."

A New York writer says the chief pleasure derived by the Bostonians at a musical entertainment is criticism; and he ventures the statement that "when they go to heaven they will declare that some of the harps are out of tune, that one of the angels takes liberties with the composer's text, and another sings flat. They will deplore the absence of the Boston organ.

CIVILITY is a fortune in itself, for a courteous man often succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability fail. The history of our country is full of examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed individuals of all pursuits.

To be yourself, strictly yourself, is one-half the battle. Differ, rather than always subscribe. On the corner-stone of that fabric which we entitle manhood is engraved the monosyllable-No. He who early learns the use of that invaluable word, has already learned the way to peace, comfort and safety. An easy compliance all uncharitableness. The pleasure of forgiving | frustrates everything. Respect for others need

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HOME BEYOND.

Tourne along the dusty path of life, With downcast eyes and heavy feet we go, Forgetting how from Heaven descends the rain, And cheering dew.

Earthward we gaze, and mourn our weary lot, Looking for rest amid the scenes of time, With Heaven and its unfading flowers forgot In this dull clime,

Here we are travelers: let the way he drear-Home is beyond, where all the weary rest: Come, every grief which God sees fit to send Is for the best.

O Home beyond! O Bower of endless neace! I love to think how soon thy gates I'll see. There, parting words forevermore shall cease, And sorrow flee.

Rutland, Vt.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHANGE.

MUTABILITY, or the liability to change, is indelibly stamped upon everything around us. Nothing seems durable and unchanged. We look with pleasure on the beauties of Nature, but that pleasure is greatly modified by the knowledge that they are of short duration. They are changing-ever changing. We turn from them and their unsatisfying splendors, to the pleasures of Friendship. Here, at least, we hope to find an exception to the general rule. Our dear friends! Their love and kind offices are the delight of our youth, and to them do we look for the solace of our declining years. But can we be sure of their undying affection? Alas! no. Circumstances may arise in which they think themselves justifiable in withdrawing that confidence of which we thought ourselves so secure: and when obliged to test the strength of their affection, we too often find their professed regard like ropes of sand.

"All that is bright must fade; The brightest, ever fleetest. All that is sweet was made But to decay, when sweetest."

This earth is not, cannot be our "only abiding place." We would not wish to think that we were designed for no higher existence, and capable of no loftier attainments, than the unsatisfying honors, the delusive hopes which seem to be the only rewards we receive here. We are perpetually baffled in our dearest plans. High and glorious aspirations are forever wandering about, unsatisfied, in the temple of our hearts. Visions of beauty impress us with their unearthly grandeur, and pass away, leaving us to muse on their faded loveliness. The grand mysteries of the kingdom of Nature are above the grasp of our limited faculties, or are only partially revealed, making us experience all the miseries of TANTALUS.

There is something within us, however, which still urges us on, and is never satisfied; and it is cheering to know that there is a land where change is unknown. There, friends are ever fond and true. There, the rainbow never fades. Tuere, all those beautiful forms which are but dimly seen here, or which elude our grasp, will be always with us. There, we shall be filled with the fullness of knowledge, and be satisfied, contented and happy forever. MACIE MORTON. Oakland Moor, 1865.

GEMS FROM MATTHEW HENRY.

No marvel if they who can make anything serve for a God, make anything serve for a priest.

The ministry is the best calling, but the worst trade in the world.

Many deceive themselves into a good opinion think they are as good as they should be, because in some particular instances they are not so bad as they have been; as if the correcting of one fault would atone for persisting in all the rest.

We may have sunbeams if the sun is capped in clouds, and the rain drizzling around us; sweet tempers, contented minds, and smiling faces fill the house with light and comfort when the sun does refuse his glories. Who ever gained anything from fretting but unhappiness? And the worst of all is, that when we are miserable we fret and torment all about us. O look up to Jesus, the sinner's friend, and be of good cheer.

In striving to new-make some people we spoil their ability for good. It is true, some unpleasant peculiarities may be checked in youth; but when habit is formed you may root wheat and tares together. If the Master is willing to put up with us, making the most of our good, we surely can bear with one another.

PRAYER is a haven to the shipwrecked mariner, an anchor unto them that are sinking in the waves, a staff to the limbs that totter, a mine of jewels to the poor, a security to the rich, a healer of disease, and a guardian of health. Prayer at once secures the continuance of our blessings, and dissipates the cloud of our calamities. O Prayer! O blessed Prayer! thou art the unwearied conqueror of human wees, the firm foundation of human happiness, the source of ever during joy.

You may derive thoughts from others, but your way of thinking, the mould in which your thoughts are cast, must be your own. Intellect may be imparted, but not each man's intellect-

Every day is a little life; and our whole life is but a day repeated.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PEAT: ITS PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

AT the present time, when the subject of peat and peat-beds is agitating the minds of such a large number of persons, a few remarks concerning the development and working of these beds may not be out of place.

I had the pleasure, a few days since, of visit ing an extensive peat-bed near Watkins, Schuyler Co. It is being most systematically and successfully worked, under the management of Mr. E. K. MANDEVILLE. It lies about a mile and a half west of the village, on an elevated table-land, four hundred feet above Seneca Lake. The bed is deposited in a kind of natural basin, the bottom of which is formed by a stratum of hard blue clay resting upon quicksand, and the sides of fine gravel and sand, having the character and formation of a lake beach. It appears to have been left in its present position during the terrace period of geological history.

Peat is deposited by the gradual decay of a kind of swamp moss. This moss consists for the most part of two species, known to botanists as sphagnum squarrosum, and sphagnum acutifolium. These mosses, unlike most other vegetable forms, possess the peculiar characteristic of dying at the roots only, the plant constantly shooting up anew from the top. Thus the peat is forming all the time, and the beds continually increasing in depth. Mr. MANDEVILLE declares it to be his opinion, that about four years elapse between the decay of the plant and its final conversion into peat.

When the land is drained by natural or artificial means, and the moss becomes extinct or its place supplied by sedges or grasses, the formation ceases. The moss and the peat itself are largely saturated with water. It has been estimated that from 1/4 to 2-5 of the entire weight of the peat is water. The water of the peat bogs is of a very peculiar nature and is always of a dark color. In some places the color is a dark claret, and again it is as black as ink, and possesses powerful antiseptic qualities.

The first object to be attained, in working a peat bed, is a thorough drainage. This has here been accomplished by digging deep trenches around and outside the bed, leading to a well or pit in one corner. Of course more or less vegetable matter, leaves, sticks and sand, are carried into this well. Therefore the draining pipe does not lead from the bottom of the well, as it would soon clog up and become useless; but it rises up in the centre of the pit about four feet, is closed at the top and, near the top, is perforated with a number of small holes. The refuse settles to the bottom of the well and is cleared out as occasion requires. The drainage is thirtytwo feet below the surface, and the pipe which carries off the water is laid at such an angle as

to insure a rapid flow. The peat in the lecality mentioned above varies from four to fourteen feet in thickness. This is rather more than

an average thickness in this country, although some beds are reported to be twenty feet deep, and in Great Britain and upon the European Continent there are several which are still deeper. The surface of moss having been taken off, the peat is removed by means of an implement known as a Slane. It is a tool very simple in its construction, can be made by any blacksmith, and is very perfect in its operation. It has a handle like a spade; the blade is about 18 inches long, and bent down through the middle at right angles; the main blade is six inches wide, and the side blade or flange is about the same width, but with the outer point projecting about an inch below the main blade, so as to cut a little beyond it and guard breaking the block of

A little skill is required to cut the blocks of peat out, and turn them over, with out breaking them, but this is soon acquired with care.

The peat is cut out, with the slane, into blocks or bricks of any desired size, and these blocks are then laid upon the turf in rows, where they can have a free circulation of air and an exposure to the sun. After lying in this manner a few days - the time varying according to the state of the weather -it is stacked up, still preserving a free circulation of air, and when thoroughly dry is ready for market. The peat from this bed is of a dark color, is quite elastic, and very compact, hard and free from impurities and foreign substances. Some specimens are susceptible of a fine polish. The fragments and waste pieces are saved, by putting them through aclay grinding machine, such as is used in the manufacture of brick. It is then moulded, after the manner of brick, and dried as above.

The employment of this substance as fuel, both for domestic purposes and in the mechanical arts, is a subject that now claims much attention, and is growing in importance every day. Though peat has been long known to exist in large quantities in the United States, yet its use, to any extent, is of comparatively recent date, and it is being constantly discovered in localities where it was hitherto unknown. It may now be regarded as a new and important

source of National wealth. For smelting and working metals, it is invaluable, as it gives an intense heat and is free from the impurities that render coal objectionable. In a recent trial, at Watkins, of peat, for the purpose of generating steam in a large stationary engine, the heat was so intense that the engineer was obliged to leave the furnace door open nearly all the time. As a fuel for houses. it produces a cheerful and pleasant fire.

In many localities, in the Eastern and Middle States, peat can be procured at less than half the labor and expense of wood or coal. Hundreds of farmers have deposits of this valuable substance upon their farms, and by giving the subject a little attention, can, with very little labor and in a short time, readily prepare their fuel for the year, and thus preserve their groves and timber lands, which are disappearing with lamentable rapidity in thickly settled districts. It is evident that the extensive introduction of this article into the market would revolutionize the fuel trade.

A NEW CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Buisson, of Paris, was lately called in to treat a woman who had been seized with hydrophobia, and in whom the disease had reached its final crisis. Having bled the patient, he wiped his hands with a cloth moistened by the saliva of the dying person. On the fore-finger of the left hand he had a trifling wound with the skin broken. He at once perceived his imprudence, but trusting to the method of cure lately discovered by him, he was satisfied with washing in water. "Thinking," says M. Bulsson, "that the malady would not declare itself before the fortleth day, and having many patients to visit, I put off taking my remedy of vapor baths from one day to another. On the ninth day, being in my closet, I felt all at once a pain in my throat, and one yet more keen in my eyes; my body felt so light that I thought if I jumped I could rise to a prodigious height, or that if I threw myself from the window I should be able to float in the air; the hairs of my head where so so sensitive that it seemed to me as if without seeing them I could have counted them; saliva rose continually in my mouth; contact with the external air caused me frightful pain, and I shunned looking at anything bright; I had an incessant longing to run after and bite, not men, but animals and even objects about me. I drank with difficulty, and I may mention that the sight of water tried me more than the pain in my throat; I believe that by shutting the eyes every one with dydrophobia may always drink. An attack came on every five minutes, and I observed that the pain began in the forefingers and stretched along the nerves of the shoulder. Thinking that my system was only preservative, not curative in its nature, I took a vapor bath, with the intention, not of healing, but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of 52 degrees centrigrade, all the symptoms disappeared as if by enchantment, and I have felt nothing of them since. I have treated more than eighty persons who have been bitten by animals in a state of madness, and all have been saved by this method."

When a person has been bitten by a mad-dog, he should be made to take seven of the so-called Russian vapor baths, from 57 degrees to 63 degrees centrigrade hot, one every day, by way of preventive. In case of the malady having distinctly shown itself, the vapor bath should be heated rapidly to 37 degrees centrigrade, then slowly to 63 degrees. The patient should strictly confine himself to his room until he is quite well. Dr. Buisson mentions some other curious facts. A man in America was bitten by a rattlesnake, about sixteen miles from home .-Wishing to die in the bosom of his family, he ran home, went to bed, perspired plentifully, and the wound healed like any simple sore. The bite of the tarantula is cured by dancing, the virus being dissipated by perspiration. If an infant who has been vaccinated is made to take a vapor bath, the vaccination is of no effect. —L' International.

A NEW DETERGENT.

A NEW natural product of California possess ing detersive properties is thus described: "A few months ago, some persons engaged in

making turpentine, in Plumas county, tapped some pine trees of a species new to them. The fluid flowed abundantly, but it had a peculiar odor, and when taken to the turpentine stills in alabhashaad nathing could be it. At last it fell into the hands of a man who managed to distil the liquid, which proved to be a new discovery. Instead of the disagreeable odor of turpentine, it has a fragrance like citron and is free from all resinous matter. Ten gallons of it weighs as much as six gallons and three-quarters of pure water. It dissolves all animal and vegetable oils, and leaves no stain of its own, nor does it affect any of the colors used in dving, and thus it is an excellent substitute for benzine, without the odor which makes the latter substance so offensive. It is also much cheaper than benzine. The new liquid is called Erasine, because of its value for cleansing. It evaporates rapidly, and burns well, but is more expensive than coal oil. This novel product of California is now in market."

NEW MEASUREMENT OF SEA-DEPTHS.

VARIOUS sea soundings, made by the new telegraph company in England, in preparation for the laying of the Atlantic submarine cable this summer, reveal the following results:-The Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic and Trieste 130. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet. whilst to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of the Nautucket (south of Gape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena 27,000 feet. Dr. Young intimates the average depth of the Atlantic is 26,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 22,000.



VIEW AT THE HEAD OF SKANEATELES LAKE.

more delightful than the Lake District of Central New York. The surpassing attractions of these little bodies of fresh water—the largest of them not more than forty miles in length-are yearly receiving more attention; and they need only to become generally known, to entice the footsteps of the tourist away from more fashionable resorts to their own quiet and lovely retreats. Cayuga county alone claims a chain of three of these lakes, of which Skaneateles, lying between Cayuga and Oneida counties, and represented in the engraving above, is perhaps | ties of fresh water fish.

THERE is no region in the Atlantic States | the least known. It is only five miles from the city of Auburn, is sixteen miles long and from half to three-fourths of a mile in width. It will be found a cool and pleasant retreat during these dog-days, while its advantages of scenery, varying from the beautiful to the picturesque, will charm every beholder. Its waters are 770 feet above tide, and are remarkably sweet and pellucid. Its eastern shores are bluffy and precipitous, while the western slope gradually to the water's edge, in a succession of low, verdurous hills. Skaneateles abounds in the smaller varie-

Various Topics.

STEWART, THE MERCHANT MILLION-

HE has many partners, but they are only partners in profits. He is the sole master of all that is bought and sold. He knows every article that comes in or goes out of the store. No bundle leaves without a check. He selected a shawl for his wife one day, and neglecting to check it, it could not leave the building. No merchant in New York works so many hours or gives such undivided attention to his business. His rooms are in his down-town store. He comes down early, takes his dinner about five o'clock, returns and remains at his work till late at night. He finds his pleasure in business. He is as difficult to approach as the Grand Lama. Go to the store, and you will be met at the door by a courteous gentleman, once an affluent merchant who kept his own establishment. To your question if Mr. Stewart is in, a response comes, "What is your business?" "I want to see Mr. Stewart." "You can't see him unless I know your business; I must know what you want, sir." It is private, you say. "Mr. Stewart has no private business." If your statement is satisfactory, you are allowed to pass up atairs.

Here you are met by another bland, portly gentleman, once a Judge of our Courts, now the confidential business agent and companion of Mr. Stewart, to whem he devotes all his time. He subjects you to a series of cross questions as vigorous as if you were on a stand at Court. He keeps you from Stewart if he can. If he can't, when your turn comes, he ushers you into a little box, 10 by 20, where sits the autocrat of the New York merchants. He receives you with a blank countenance and a cold eye. His voice is suppressed, his face insuimate, and his air impatient. You hurry through your business, and need a strong temptation to induce you to run the gauntlet again.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

SALA, in a late number of "Temple Bar," thus speaks of our reverence for the flag: - "Although some opticians declare the primary colors to amount to seven, there are no hues in the American rainbow deemed worthy of mention, save the red, white and blue. Big flags and little flaunting standards, trailing pennons, stiff guidons, you may select them as you please; but there must be a star-spangled banner of some kind about the premises. In Boston I have seen the American flags made up into window-blinds. On the fourth of July all the omnibus and hack neycoach horses carry the stars and stripes in their ears. I am glad to say that the stripes do not extend to their backs; for the Americans very seldom whip their horses. Ladies frequently wear the beloved banner, enameled in gold, as brooches; and, after the first shot fired at Fort Sumter, almost every matter-of-fact merchant or broker you met down town wore a tiny representation of the flag in his buttonhole Bootmakers work leathern arabesques of the flag on the fronts of their patent leathers; eatinghouse keepers and pastry cooks stick lilliputian flags into rounds of beef and plum-cake; you can get the flag in colored candy; and, more than once, I have seen its infinitesimal configurement among the pounded ice which crowns sherry-cobbler glass."

REMARKABLE OLD OIL WELL.

[FROM the Louisville (Ky.) Advocate, of March 28, 1829, copied into Nile's Register, Vol. 36, page 117, April 1829:]

We have just conversed with a gentleman from Cumberland county, who informs us that in boring through rocks for salt water, a fountain of petroleum or volatile off, was struck, at tim of alcoholic stimulants, imparted by infected the depth of about 180 feet. When the auger pigeon meat.

was withdrawn, the oil rushed up twelve or fourteen feet above the surface of the earth, and it was believed that about seventy-five gallons were discharged per minute, performing quite a bold stream from the place to the Cumberland river, into which it discharged itself. The fountain or stream was struck four or five days previous to the departure of our informant, at which time the quantity of petroleum discharged had not perceptibly diminished. Falling into the Cumberland river, the volatile oil covered a considerable portion of the surface of the stream for many miles below. If ignited it would present a magnificent, if not an appalling spectacle. We have seen a specimen of this oil-it ignites freely, and produces a flame as brilliant as gas light.

Our informat states that in the same neighborhood, where this immense fountain of petroleum has been discovered, Dr. John Croghan has succeeded, by boring, in obtaining an abundant supply of salt water at a depth of not more than two hundred feet, which now rises about twentyfive feet above the ordinary level of the Cumberland river.

A CONVENIENT FISH.

I HAVE never seen any fish half as fat and as good for Arctic winter food as these little lamp fish. It is next to impossible to broil or fry them, for they melt completely into oil. Some idea of their marvelous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the natives use them as lamps for the lighting of their lodges. The fish, when dried, has a piece of rush pith, or a strip from the inner bark of the cypress-tree, drawn through it, a long, round needle made of hard wood being used for the purpose; it is then lighted, and burns steadily until consumed. I have often read comfortably by its light. The candlestick (literally a stick for the candle) consists of a bit of wood split at one end, with the lamp fish inserted in the clett. These ready-made sea candles-little dips wanting only a wick that can be added in a minute-are easily transformed by heat and pressure into liquid. If the Indian drinks instead of burning them, he gets a fuel in the shape of oil that keeps up the combustion within himself, burnt and consumed in the lungs, just as it was by the wick, but giving only heat. It is by no mere chance that myriads of small fish, in obedience to a wondrous instinct, annually visit the northern seas, containing within themselves all the elements necessary for supplying light, and heat, and life to the poor savages, who but for this supply must perish in the bitter cold of the long dreary winter.

A FLOCK OF DRUNKEN PIGEONS.

A San Francisco paper has a curious story about a flock of inebriated pigeons. A farmer, living in the vicinity of that city, was recently surprised to see a large flock of pigeons, after flying around his barn-yard a few moments, suddenly fall to the ground. Wondering at the phenomenon, he concluded to watch them. An antiquated Thomas-cat, perambulating the yard, seized one of the young pigeons and made a hearty meal of it. Soon after the Thomas-cat commenced staggering like intoxicated, and falling over gave up the ghost with a dismal vowl.

The farmer's wife who had picked up a number of the pigeons for the purpose of making pies of them, on learning of poor grimalkin's fate, thought the birds were poisoned and threw them down. The farmer gathered up two hundred of them and threw them into an old outhouse. In the morning they were alive and roost ing on a wood-pile. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that a near neighbor, having been troubled by frequent visits of pigeons, had soaked some grain in whisky and scattered it about his premises, so that the pigeons became intoxicated, in fact dead drunk. They recovered, however, but poor puss became a vic-

Beading for the Young.

A BETTER SON.

An old man to our hearth had come, One evening in the time of snow, He told us of his childhood's home, And of his parents long ago; How much for him they worked and prayed: How long their toils and prayers were done; And then the old man sighing said; "If I had been a better son."

We never knew what early sin Called forth that aged traveler's sigh. But often have I thought since then, My parents must grow old and die: And mine must be a grief as keen For harsh words said, or follies done; Therefore my daily prayer has been That I might be a better son.

THE NEW SCHOLAR.

A new scholar came to Rackford school at the beginning of the half year. He was a welldressed, fine-looking lad, whose appearance all the boys liked.

There was a set of lads at this school who immediately invited him to join their "larks," and I suppose boys know pretty well what that means. They used to spend their money in eating and drinking, and often ran up large bills, which their friends sometimes found it hard to pay. They wanted the new scholar to join them, and then always contrived, by laughing at him, or repreaching him, to get almost any boy they wanted into their meshes. The new boys were afraid not to yield to them. This new scholar refused their invitations. They called him mean and stingy-a charge which always makes boys very sore.

"Mean!" he answered; —"and where is the meanness in not spending money which is net my own? and where is the stinginess in not choosing to beg money of my friends in order to spend it in a way which they would not approve? for, after all, our money must have come from our friends, as we have nt it, nor can we earn it. No, boys, I do not mean to spend one penny that I should be ashamed to give account of to my father and mother, if they asked me."

"Eh! not out of your leading strings, then? Afraid of your father; afraid of his whipping you? Afraid of your mother? wo'nt she give you a sugar-plum? What a precious baby!" they cried in mocking tones.

"And yet you are trying to make me afraid of you," said the new scholar, boldly. "You want me to be afraid of not doing as you say. But which, I should like to know, is the best sort of fear-the fear of my school-fellows, which would lead me into what is low; or fear of my parents, which will inspire me to things noble and manly? Which fear is the best? It is a very poor service you are doing me, to try to set me against my parents, and teach me to be ashamed of their authority."

The boys felt there was no headway to be made against such a new scholar. All they said hurt themselves more than him, and they liked better to be out of his way than in it—all bad boys, I mean. The others gathered around him, and never did they work or play with greater relish than while he was their champion and friend. "That new scholar is a choice fellow," said

the principal, "and carries more influence than any boy in school. They study better and play better where he is. You can't pull him down. Everything mean and bad sneaks out of his way!"-Children's Prize.

KEEPING THE GOLDEN RULE.

"PLEASE, sir, will you ring the bell for me?" said a short, fat girl to a tall gentleman who was passing a house before which she stood vainly trying to reach the bell-handle. The tall gentleman was either too proud or busy with his own thoughts to give much attention to Miss Annie's request. He merely glanced at her as he brushed past, and said:—"Go away! I have nothing for you."

Poor Annie felt pained, for she was a nice little girl, and did not like to be mistaken for a beggar. So she sighed, looked at the door in despair, and said half aloud :- "O dear! what shall

Just then a stout boy, with a big basket filled with groceries, came walking towards her.
"I won't ask him," said Annie to herself I

don't believe he would help me, and he might make fun of me," But the boy stopped at the door and put down

his basket. He had seen her trouble as he came up the street, and pitied her. His face was full of sunshine as he smiled on Annie and said : -"Can't you reach the bell? Let me ring it for you.'

"Oh, I shall be so glad," replied Annie, "I've been waiting here ever so long, and I'm so tired." The boy rang the bell, the door was opened and Annie's trouble was ended.

Now, the golden rule, given by Jesus, says Whatsover ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." Did that proud gentleman keep this rule when he gave little Annie that rude answer?-The New Covenant.

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE.-Never attempt to strike the guilty, where by a misdirected or too hasty blow, the innocent, the gallant and the good may suffer. Never attempt to expose a villain, if your efforts in doing so are likely to injure those who have been the unsuspecting dupes of his artifice. Never wager a larger sum than you carry in your pocket. Never shake hands with a man if you are not really glad to see him. Never forget when you meet, to recognize your stellations to those that are poor. Never quarrel without a sufficient cause, but if it be necessary to take up a quarrel, then see it firmly put to an end.

TO SEE MAN TO VOICE YOU

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
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Grape Vines for Sale—Eyder & Co.
Valuable Recipes - J W Knapp.
Great Agriculturist Strawberry—J Keech.
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To Farmers and Grain Dealers—Geo M Elwood.
Eaton's Extension Ladder—A Todd, Jr.
100 Pnotographs—C Seymour.
Look! Look!—M Jagger.
Female Medical College—E H Cleveland,
An Important Discovery—Hall & Reed,
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Agents Wanted—E E Lockwood.
Grape Bexcs—C S Brace.
Agriculturist Strawberry Plants—O J Weeks.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Flag of our Country, gently wave e'er us. On every hill-top, from Texas to Maine; Encircle our Union with friendly devotion Let Peace and Contentment surround us again.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 12, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summery.

From thirty to forty car loads of peaches are carried to New York daily. They bring from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per basket. The yield is not at its height yet, and better qualities are to come.

The U.S. Military School in Philadelphia has been closed, in consequence of the cessation of the war. The school has furnished 500 officers for colored troops, free of expense to the Government, under the superintendence of Col. John H. Taggart.

MAJOR-GENERAL RUGER, commanding at Newbern, N. C. has suspended the Daily Union Banner, of that city, for disloyalty. Several other incendiary sheets are likely to share the same fate. Cleveland shows a population of 59,566, an increase of 16,000 in five years.

The Central Railroad is in complete running order from Sacramento to Clipper Gap or New England Mills, having one hundred and sixtyseven cars and eight locomotives. There are 2,-500 men employed as laborers, including a num ber of Chinamen, who are said to be industrious operatives.

The Oil Creek Railroad Company are to commence the extension of their road to Pithole immediately, and they say it will be finished in the next ninety days.

The military court which has been sitting in Syracuse for the trial of Maj. John A. Haddock, adjourned on the 4th inst. The finding must be acted upon by the President before it can be made public.

A Herald correspondent says "there is considerable opposition among the Virginia aristocracy to Northern emigration thither." They tell the negroes they are not free, and oppress the freedmen.

Over 1,000 cords of wood belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company was burned in Troy Friday afternoon. For a long time the southern portion of the city was in danger. Loss \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The net gain of the Liberal party in the recent Parliamentary elections in England, was twentyfour members.

Telegraphic communication is now open to Galveston, Texas, from the Northern States.

Several showers occurred in this vicinity on the 5th and 6th inst., which gave renewed hope to people who had begun to tremble for the crops. Potatoes, corn, and vines of all sorts, had been suffering for some days, and the rain was greatly needed.

A terrible accident occured July 14th to a party of English tourists at Monte Croni, in the Alps. They mounted a peak never before climbed by man, and were descending by a rope fastened at the top, when one of them fell with such force as to break the rope in the centre, and four-Lord Francis Douglas, Charles Hudson, Edward Whimper and Michael Cruz-members of the London Alpine Club, were hurled over a precipice, bounding four thousand feet from rock to rock. They were crushed of course into undistinguishable shapes.

Charles F. Browne, better known as Artemus Ward, has bought the snug cottage in the village of Yonkers, which was formerly the property of

Chanfrau, the actor, The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is completed from Columbus, Ky., to Trenton, Tenn. Cars will be running through to Mobile in a few weeks.

We have very encouraging reports from Missouri respecting the relations between the white and black people. There seems to be no antagonism of races among them. The negroes are harmoniously and energetically at work for fair wages, and the crops promise to be larger than for many years past.

The treaty between the South American States is published. It is binding for fifteen years, and provides for common defence against foreign intervention in the affairs of either, and each binding itself to non-intercourse with any nation attacking either. It is to counteract the aggression of Napoleon and Maxamilian. The States included are Salvador, Bolivia, Columbia, Chili, Equador, Peru and Venezuela.

THE RESERVE

The Steamer Lotta, from New Orleans, was burned on the Mississippi river the first inst., with 700 bales of cotton.

The population of the city of Albany, according to the census just taken, is 61,375, a decrease since 1860 of 992.

Gold closed on Saturday, the 5th, at 143%.

Affairs at Washington.

IT is published that the national debt is \$2,757,253,275.

The returns of the national revenue receipts on the 4th inst. footed up \$1,086,407,15.; on the 5th, \$1,716,756.71.

It appears from official data that the receipts of the internal revenue for July approximate to

Gen. Fiske, Commissioner of Freedmen and Refugees, after personal inspection, reports that the Government is being immensely swindled in issuing rations, and is really "fostering institutions for the promotion of useless vagrancy, pauperism and crime." He is endeavoring to sift out the worthy from the unworthy, and has already cut off the supply from some thousands of lazy rebels who will never work so long as the Government feeds them.

The rebel General B. G. Hill was picked up drunk in Washington on Saturday, and for lack of money to pay the fine, was sent to the work house for twenty days.

President Johnson, who for some days had been unable to meet his Cabinet on account of poor health, was much better on Saturday last. and able to receive visitors. He has pardoned Bishop Lynch of South Carolina, who is now in Rome. Col. Harrison, aid to Jeff. Davis, has been released from imprisonment.

One hundred thousand applications for pensions by widows have been filed in the pension office at Washington.

An order has been issued to Gen. Sheridan to cause to be mustered out of service all volunteer troops serving in the Department of Texas that he thinks he can dispense with. Preference is to be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve.

The State Department has been officially advised by our Consul at Port Mahon, Spain, that the cholera, which prevails in Egypt, is slowly advancing. He adds: - "From the reported violence of the disease, there is considerable apprehension here, this being a quarantine station, that it may again spread over the country."

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the renewal ot mail service on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., including Macon and other important points.

The State Department has been officially informed of the discovery of a very valuable deposit of guano on the Island of Radinda, West Indies. Capt. Percival Dayton, Chief of the Bureau of

Navigation, died on the 4th inst., at Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, are exempt from taxation by State and municipal authorities.

From Alabama.

GOV. PARSONS, in his Proclamation to the People of Alabama, says:-" There is no longer a slave in Alabama. It is thus made manifest to the world that the right of secession for the purpose of establishing a separate confederacy, based on the idea of African slavery, has been fully and effectually tried, and is a failure. Yet, amid all the ruin, suffering and death which have resulted from it, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution is here to-day, with the single exception relating to Slavery. There are no slaves now in Alabama. The slave code is a dead letter. They who were once slaves are now free, and must be governed by the laws of Alabama as free men. It is the dictate of wisdom, and we owe it to ourselves and them to produce the best possible results for both races, from the new order of things."

The New Orleans Picayune has intelligence from Alabama that a much larger breadth of ground has been planted to cotton than generlly supposed. The plant is everyv and vigorous, and no destructive insects have yet made their appearance among it. Corn is splendid, immense fields wave rich with it, and the harvest will be much larger than ever gathered before. New flour and wheat were long since in market, and the people will have plenty wherewith to drive the wolf from the door, and a surplus for market.

Loss of the British Steamer Glasgow.

THE British steamer Glasgow left New York at four o'clock on Sunday morning, July 30th, for Liverpool, with a full freight load of cotton and cheese, and some two hundred and fifty passengers and seamen on board. Everything went well until about ten o'clock A. M. of the 31st, when the cry was sounded of a man overboard. A boat was lowered and efforts made to save him, but they were unavailing. He had come on board in a state delirium tremens, and had been put in a straight jacket by the surgeon, and in this condition he threw himself overboard.

The excitement caused by this accident subsided about one P. M., when the alarm of fire was sounded. All hands rushed on deck, and as the fire was in the fore part of the vessel, all the second class passengers flocked aft amid the wildest excitement.

Orders were given by the captain and officers that no person should get into the boats without permission, and that the first man who attempted to force his way into a boat before all the women and children had been taken off, would be shot. The order was cheerfully acquiesced in by all the gentlemen in the first cabin. A vessel was soon discovered at a distance of eight miles, and the Glasgow was at once put under full head of steam towards her, firing minute guns and displaying the signal flag, saying, "I am on fire."

The vessel changed her course and made for the Glasgow.

In the meantime the captain ordered the boats to be lowered so as to prevent confusion when the time came to occupy them. Capt. Manning then ordered the ladder lowered and commenced transferring the passengers to the boats. The ladies and children were all first transferred.

The friendly bark proved to be the Rossmond. Capt. Wallis, of and for New York. He received the passengers and crew with the utmost kindness, and bid them welcome to all he had on board. His officers and crew were also very kind.

After all the passengers had been transferred. the removal of baggage took place, and the Glasgow officers and men left the steamer. Capt. W. remained by her until ten P. M .. when the ship's hull was wrapped in flames.

The steamer Erin came in sight on the morning of Aug. 2, just at daylight, and it was considered prudent to transfer the passengers to her, which was done, the captain of the Erin receiving them in the most hospitable manner. On reaching the deck of the Erin some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship Wm. Nelson were met, who were exceedingly anxious to render assistance to the unfortunates.

The Glasgow's carge consisted of 76 tierces of bacon and hams, 2,000 boxes of cheese, 200 bales of hops and 775 bales of cotton.

The Assassination Prisoners.

THE President, some time since, changed the place of imprisonment for O'Loughlin, Mudd, Arnold and Spangler, from Albany, N. Y., to the Dry Tortugas, Florida, and they are now serving the Government "at hard labor."

The N. Y. Times' special says: - Brig.-General Dodge, who had charge of the prisoners, reports that on the trip Dr. Mudd acknowledged to Capt. Budd, Gen. Dodge and others, that he knew Booth when he came to his house with Harold on the morning after the assassination, but was afraid to tell of his having been there, fearing that the life of himself and family would be endangered thereby. He knew that Booth would never be taken alive.

He also acknowledged that he had been ac quainted with Booth for some time, and that he was with Booth at the National Hotel on the evening referred to by Weichman; that he met Booth in the street, and Booth said he wanted him (Mndd) to introduce him to John Surratt; that they started up Seventh street on their way to Mrs. Surratt's house, and on their way they met John Surratt and Weichman, and returned to Booth's room at the National, where he and Booth had some conversation of a private character. He said that the military commission in his case had done their duty so far as he was concerned. The sentence in his case was just, but some of the witnessed had sworn false and maliciously.

Arnold said he was a party to the plot to capture the President only, and that he believed the assassination plot was gotten up by Booth only a few hours before it was executed.

Spangler insisted that he had nothing to do with any plot; that his expression that he would help Booth all he could was entirely false.

Texas Matters.

THE New Orleans Times' Galveston correspondent says seven railroads are in running order in Texas, comprising an aggregate of over four hundred miles. New rolling and other stock is much wanted, however.

Before the war there were 85 newspapers published in that State. There are now but 33. Federal troops have bagged about thirty of

the miscreants who have created so much terror in the interior by their robberies. There are in Texas, including that en route

for Mexico, not over 50,000 bales of cotton, instead of 500,000, as has been stated. The trial of the rebel Colonel Lowry at Hous-

ton, for pulling down the national flag, is still progressing.

The Houston Telegraph says over 3,000 oaths of amnesty have been taken there.

A great many robbers and jayhawkers have en arrested recently in We much property restored.

The Times' Brownsville correspondent says that accounts from some parts of the interior of Texas represent a sad state of affairs. Rebei returned soldiers, in a spirit of revenge, turn upon those who staid at home and murder and rob them.

The Times of the 26th nlt. says: -We learn that the Fremont House and a large portion of Galveston was recently destroyed by fire.

News from the Great Eastern.

THE shore end of the Atlantic cable having been successfully submerged on the night of the 22d ult., (at Valencia, Ireland,) the splice with the main cable was completed about half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 23d, and the Great Eastern immediately commenced paying out. The whole length was perfect, and the weather very fine. On the 24th, defective insulation was discovered, and the Great Eastern hove to in lat. 52 deg., lon. 10 deg., about eighty miles from shore. Dispatches between the vessel and shore had been sent every few hours. The trouble referred to was soon corrected, and paying out re-commenced. The latest intelligence from the Great Eastern was on the literance from the great Eastern had been sent every few hours. gence from the Great Eastern was on the morning of the 27th ult. She was then three hundred miles at sea, and everything working successfully. The weather was fine.

Fire at an Oil Well.

From Pithole, Penn., of the 2d inst., we learn that well No. 19, United States Farm, on Pithole Creek, was destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock that evening. The well was finished the day before, and was flowing about 200 bbls., and no tanks being up the oil was allowed to flow on the ground. Some twenty persons were standing in and around the derrick, some of whom it is leared, were upsle to escape for the ground. is leared, were unable to escape, for the ground for 40 feet around was one sheet of flame in a moment. Three men are known to be seriously burned, and only saved their lives by jumping into the creek. The well is still flowing and

The News Condenser.

- Meriden, Ct., now has 694 grogshops.
- Boston has a population of about 200,000.
- The State tax of Maine foots up \$2,400,000.
- The river at St. Louis rose 4 feet Monday week. - Ladies patronize the faro banks at Saratoga this
- summer. - There are now in Connecticut 285 Congretional
- The grand jury of Andrew Co., Mo., have indicted 309 rebels.
- A vein of silver has been discovered at Bayfield, Wiconsin.
- The daily product of oil at Pithole is estimated at 2.750 barrels.
- The Pennsylvania Union Party's Convention will he held August 19.
- President Jaurez is in undisturbed possession of Chihuahua, Mexico.
- Ground has been broken for a railroad to Titus-
- ville via. Centreville. - The city of Chicago now consumes about 3,000,000
- gallons of water daily. - England is now paying for guano at the rate of \$6.250.000 per annum.
- There were 1,151,148 mules and asses in the States and Territories in 1860.
- The question of female suffrage is being agitated in Newburyport, Mass.
- -- Chicago has sent 100 prisoners to Illinois State
- prison since January 1st. - There are 74 divorce cases on the docket of the La
- Crosse (Wis.) Circuit Court. - There will be three Roman Catholic members of
- the new British parliament. - Peaches are selling in Delaware, ready for trans-
- portation, at \$1 per basket. - A man with three wives forged a note to buy a
- piano in Boston last week. - A woman horsewhipped her husband in the streets
- of Warren, R. I., last week. - The colored people of Richmond are going to
- nave a newspaper of their own. -Out of 529 graduates from Yale College who
- fought in the war, 98 were killed. - The cost of feeding dogs in the United States is
- estimated at \$10,000,000 annually. - The net receipts of the Soldiers' Home Fair at
- Milwankee will be about \$100,000. - The Siamese twins are soon to appear on exhi-
- bition again in the Northern cities. - Work on the Chenango Canal extension was com-
- menced near Binghamton last week. - For twenty-five years there has been a rain storm
- in Portland, Me., on the 25th of July. - \$50 notes on the National Bank of Iowa city, altered from 5s, are extensively circulated.
- The construction of the Indianapolis and Chicago Air Line Railroad, has been commenced.
- Philadelphia furnished 98,823 men to put down the rebellion, at an expense of \$8,000,000.
- A family trying to get away from Mormondom was recently murdered by the "Avengers."
- Cedar Falls will probably be selected as the site of the proposed Iowa soldiers' orphan home. - A suspected party has just been arrested for rob-
- bing the Carrollton (Ky.) Bank of \$100,000 in 1863.
- The largest Indian tribe now in this country is the Camanches. They number twenty thousand.
- An Alderman of Troy has caused the arrest of a policeman of that city for calling him a "blower." - The citizens of Seneca Falls are agitating the
- subject of a monument to the fallen soldiers of their county. -Since the close of the war the Quartermaster General has sold 17,890 mules and 14,670 horses at
- Several spouting whales were seen off Marshfield. Mass., on Wednesday week, one of them one hundred
- feet long. - The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association
- will hold its annual meeting at Meadville on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst. - The eleventh National Horse Show will be held at Springfield, Ill., for six days, commencing August
- 21st and ending with the 26th. - The Secretary of the Navy has ordered 51 steamers of the Mississippi squadron to be sold at auction at Mound City, Ill., the 17th inst.

Special Antices.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

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, ed to. 810-tf MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED.

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

scribing treatment sent free of charge.

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

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

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

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH. 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 WHERS & POTTER, 178 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, AUGUST 8, 1865.

THE market is looking up somewhat this week. Butter is up 2c. New mess pork has advanced \$3. Barley is 5@ ?5c lower. Seeds are down slightly owing to the approaching crop of new seed. Eggs are down 4c. Lard is very scarce and has advanced 2½c. Old potatoes continue at same prices; new potatoes are bringing 60@62c. Coal of all grades has advanced considerable per tun .-Hay has declined; old hay is out of market. Wool is quiet and firm.

Wholesale Prices Current.

. 1	W MOTOSCHO II	ACCS CHIICHES
	FLOUE, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	Straw 0.00@100.06
1	Flour, w't wheat, \$9,50@11,00	FRUITS VEGETABLES, Etc.
, I	Do. red wheat, \$7,00a 8,001	Apples, green \$0.00@ 0,00
1	DO. extra State, 6,00@ 7.001	Do. darted, 30 to . 000 00
1	Do. buckwheat, 8,00@ 8,25	Peaches
ı.	Millfeed.coarse20.00@00.00	Cherries Som Sic
١,	100. #IDe	Pinms 5420 Min
	Meal.com.cwt 1,90@ 2,001	Potatoes, Sa. b
. 1	Wheat, red 1,35@ 1.40	Oniona n.naa n.na
ч	Reat white 1.500 1.90	Carrota (xi/a filla
	Corn, old, # bu 75@ 80c	HIDES AND SKINS. Green bides trim'd 6 @ 66
	Do. new, 75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd 6 @ 66
,	RVA SUKAR SOC	l DO. Untrimmed & & &
٠,	Oata 60@ 65c	UTCCN Calfakine 11 🙈 19a
- 1	Barley	Cheen Delta, each, at 25/29.98
- 1	Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 20@ 80c
٠,	M same	Reprint
- 1	Pork, old mess\$29,00@88,00	Timothy, W bu \$5.50@ 6.50
- 1	Pork, old mess, \$28,00@83.00 Do. new mess \$4,00@35.60	Clover, medium. 15.00@15.50
ы	Do. clear. w m. 1004 LC	1 LUC. LBTEE15.50@16.00
' !	Dressed hogs, cwt 12,00@18,00	Peas 1.50@ 2.50
- 1	Beef 9,00@18,00	Flax 2.50@ 8.00
,	Spring lambs, 2,50@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.
.]	Mutton, # 15 9@ 11c	
- 1	Hams 28@ 24c	Do. soft 7,00@ 8,00
- 1	Shoulders 16@ 18c	Coal, lump, # tun 8,05@00,09
3	Chickens 14@ 18c	Do. large egg. 8,15@00,00
٠,	Turkeys 20@ 20c	
- 1	Geese, 1 pair 0,00@ 0,00	Do. stove 8,00000,00
ì	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestaut 7,80@00,00
•	Butter, choice roll 22@ 25c	Do. soft 0,00@ 0,00
	Do. packed 18@ 200	
	Cheese, new, 14@ 16c	Salt, W bbl 2,35@ 2,60
8	Do. old 00@ 00c	Wool, \$ 10 42@ 52c
	Lard, tried 22@ 24%	Норв 20@ 82с
	Do. rough 00@ 00c	Whitefish, % bbl 8,00@ 8,50
9.	Tallow, tried 9@ 10c	Codfish, # 100 ps. 7,50@ 8,50
•	Do. rough 76 80	Honey, box, W b. 27@ 28c
	Eggs, dozen, 202 200	Oandles, box 15@ 00c
	FORAGE.	Do. extra 17@ 00c
f	Hay 7 ton 8,00@18,00	Barrels 40@ 40c
	5	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.—Cotton, 469476 for middings.
FLOUR.—Superfine State \$5.706.15: extra State, \$5.306.70: choice State, \$7.327.00: superfine Western, \$5.736.20: common to medium extra do, \$6.406.675: common or good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$7.736.25: trade brands, \$8.1028.65. Canadian flour is dull, at 6.509.00.

8.25. Trade brands, \$8.10@8.55. Canadian nour is dun, as \$6.50@9.00. Wheat, Chicsgo winter and red Western, \$1.25.; amber Milwaukee, \$1.50@1.40; amber Michigan, \$1.00. Rye and Barley duil and nominal. Corn, sales at \$5@85c for mixed Western. Oats 60@54c. Provisions—Fort, \$34.50@35.00 for new mess; \$29.00@ 39.00 for mess; \$24.50@27,75 for prime. Shoulders lb@17c.—Hams, 20@23/c. Lard, 19@21c. Butter, 23@28c. for Ohio, and \$0@35c for State. Cheese, 10@15c. Hops 10@35 for common to prime.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Flour, city brands \$369,75. Corn meal, \$100 ms, \$1,7561,87. Wheat, no sales. Bye quiet. Corn, 87c. Oats 60c. Mess and clear pork, \$38642. Hams 24625c. Lard, 25626c. Butter 2 632c. Cheese 14616 for new.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Flour, sales of XX Indiana white at \$8,50@9,25; amber Michigan \$7,50; Canada white at \$8

\$2,862,25. Butter 28,37c. Cheese 14,610c.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—Flour, \$4,50\(\pi_6\),00,6.00. Fall wheat: at \$1,00\(\pi_1\),10 \(\phi\) bushel; spring do. \$1,00\(\pi_1\),05. Barley, 75\(\pi_6\)30c. Peas, 50\(\phi_6\)80c. Oats, 42\(\phi_6\)45c. Butter, 14\(\phi_6\)15c. Cheese, 11 all14; Eggs, 12\(\phi_1\)15c. Ham, 14\(\phi_6\)15c. Bascou, 11\(\phi_6\)21\(\phi_6\)22 c. Lard, 14\(\phi_6\)15c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$4,50\(\phi_6\)
6; dried do, 7\(\phi_6\)8 b. P. Potatoces, 70\(\phi_6\)90c bush. Carrots, 50c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 75c. Onions, \$1,50. Beef, 8\(\phi_6\)
10 tts. Mutton, 6\(\phi_6\)8c. Dressed bogs, 5\(\phi_6\)9\(\phi_6\)6c. Hees pork, \$22; prime, \$18. Shoulders, 10\(\phi_6\)60; 11\(\phi_6\)6c. Hay \$7\(\phi_6\)8. Straw, \$10,50. Hides, trimmed, \$23\(\phi_6\)60; 09 to be. Cairskins, 7\(\phi_6\)6c. Sheepskins, \$1\(\phi_6\)15c.—Lambskins 25\(\phi_6\)35c.—Globs.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug 1.— Beeves received, 6,182 against 5,129 last week. Sales range at 9,210. Cows, received 125 against 131 last week. Bales, at \$25,2010 each. Yeal calves, received, 2,290 against 1,655 last week. Sales range at 7,9110. Sheep and Lambs, received, 17,273 against 16,666 last week. Sales at \$4,000. Ewine, received, 16,850 against 10,631 last week. Sales at \$11,502,12,25 9 cwt.

against 10,631 last week. Sales at allowallow wew.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 2 — Beeves. range at \$6613. Oren, \$1563500 \$\tilde{\text{P}}\text{ pair.} Milch Cows, \$28 &100. Handy Steers, \$40620. Veal Calves, \$3630 each.— Two-year olds \$33630. Three-year olds \$33644. Sheep and Lambs, \$460 e \$\tilde{\text{P}}\text{ is Shoste-Wholesale 13615 center, retail 12614c; suckers, 20625c; large, coarse shosts 126 12c; fat hogs 126125c, five weight. Hides 7686 \$\tilde{\text{P}}\text{ b. Tallow 668c. Caliskins 18618c. Pelta 5766\$1.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Beeves range at \$4.75@9.00. Sheep, sales at 5@6c.; Lambs, 7%@8%c. Hogs, sales at 12%c.

Sates as a spec; Lambs, 17,607.1. Rogs, sates at 1230.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—First class cattle, from \$5,002,5.00

\$100 Bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,0024.50; inferior, \$5,00

28,50. Calves, fair supply at \$467 each, Sheep \$5.5024
each per car load. Lambs, \$223,00. Yearlings \$324,50.—

Globe.

WOOL MARKETS.

WOOL MARKET.-The U. S. Economist of July 29th, shows how decidedly favorable the prospects of the holders of wool are. It says:

shows how decidedly favorable the prospects of the holders of wool are. It says:

"The inquiry for wool during the past week has been quite active, but the amount of business done has been rather small, from the fact that there is but a small amount of wool in the market. The oldest wool dealers are agreed that there never was so small a stock on hand within their recollection. Old wool is held at high figures, which buyers consider beyond their reach, and which dealers are confident will be reached before many days, as a very little choice wool has found its way to the market. Some good but rather heavy State wool has been received and sold. The new wool that comes in in in very small lots, and is sold as quick as it is put on the market. Some good but rather heavy state which have arrived from places West of this State are rather low, and have been bought at figures corresponding, while good lots, we are informed, cannot be bought in Michigan for less than 60c., while 65c. is asked for the best lots, and is merers are quite indifferent about selling even at that price. The prospects are encouraging for a good fall trade, and the manner in which gold keeps up makes imported goods stand at a high figure. This sells our home production at a good price, and were it not for fear of running the price of wool up, we have no doubt but manufacturers would purchase largely at present rates. Still the uncertainty of the currency will check speculations, and we expect wool will arrive in small lots and will be so bought, such a condition of things being demanded by the circumstances which control all our commercial relations.

so bought, such a condition of things being demanded by the circumstances which control all our commercial. Tellstions.

"In Pennsylvania and Ohlo the farmers are quite candent of obtaining 70&75c., while some are tanguine enough to look for 80c, for their best lots. The prospect is indeed bright, and we expect that wool will continue to advance slowly, but steadily. New factories are just about commencing operations, and the old ones are doing all they possibly cost, under the extreme pressure of a short supply of labor. It was generally supposed that the close of the war and the return of our solders to the peaceful avocations of civilians would have produced an abundant supply of labor. Such is not the case with factory help. The cotton factories resuming operations, and new woolen factories commencing, absorb help as fast as its arrives without supplying the demand.

"The transactions in foreign have been similar to those in domestic, yet prices are upward, and the supply is limited.

"Old Ohio fleeces of mixed grades are held as high as 75c; old Michigan mixed grades are held as high as 75c; old Michigan mixed grades are held as high as 75c; old Ohio, the prices are upward, and the supply is limited.

"Old Ohio fleeces of, blood do, 65c; Michigan full-blood, 75c; blood do, 70c; blood do, 65c; blood do, 75c; blood do, 65c; state full-blood, light, 70c; heavy do, 65c; blood do, 60c; blood light do, 65c; heavy do, 65c; blood do, 60c; b

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75@30c; 8axony fleece, 72@75c; full-blood Merino, 86@70c; three-quarters do, 64@71; half do, 60@62c; common, 55@60; Western mixed, 55@60c; California, 20@50c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled extra, 75@80c; superfine, 70@75c; No. 1, 55@60c; Smyrna, 28@75c; Buenos Ayres, 25@40c; Cape Good Hope 37#42/\$c; Chillian, 26@20c; Feruvian, 35@33c; African, 20 @50c; East India, 35@65c.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—Light supply and active; 41@44c to for good fleeces.—Globe.

DIED.

In Fairfax, Linn county, Iows, on Friday, July 21, 1868, Mr. JEREMIAH MEDGES in the 68d year of his age. He was for many years a resident of Kane Co., Illinois.

ENVENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

It is in evidence that the Commercial National Bank of New York is short \$368,000. The paying teller is known to be in default \$160,000.

. COTTON is now coming into Charleston, S. C., from the interior more freely than heretofore, as the result of additional repairs to the rail-

NORTHERN enterprise is making a large city of Newbern, N. C. Before the war, it had about 6,000 inhabitants. Its population now numbers

THE census just taken gives the population of New York city at 1,003,250, an increase of 189,-581 since 1860, when the whole number was 813,669.

A PARTY of Kickapoo Indians recently made a raid upon the Texas frontier, killing and wounding a number of persons and stealing many horses.

GREAT preparations are being made at Bennington for a mammoth celebration of the battle fought there in the revolution. It takes place on the 16th. THE first ocean steamer flying the American

flag which has crossed the Atlantic for over four years, will sail from New York about the 15th of this month. In one district of Boston, the amount of silver plate returned is 17,000 pounds. The lar-

gest amount returned by any single individual was 2,020 ounces. Seven railroads are in running order in Texas,

comprising an aggregate of over four hundred miles. New rolling and other stock is much wanted, however. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, United States Senator from Michigan, has the largest income in Detroit,

-\$82,272. Lewis Fargo has \$62,038, and Lewis Cass has \$20,747. THE rebel guerrilla Mosby, is at present in

Richmond, looking after some tobacco which the Government officers are not disposed to surrender on his claim. SUPERINTENDENT CONWAY reports less than

thirty-five freedmen maintained by Government in Louisiana. No rations were issued except to the sick and helpless. THE aggregrate population of this State, as

nearly as can be ascertained, is 4,350,000, an increase of about half a million since 1860, when the total of the State was 3,880,735. GENERAL GREGG, at Lynchburg, Virginia, has

issued an order announcing that the parole to Lee's soldiers holds only during good behavior, and may be suspended at any time for misconduct.

MRS. MOWATT RITCHIE has been engaged by the manager of the Boston Theater to appear there next season in the series of characters in which she won so much reputation ten years age. Her return to the profession will be warmly welcomed.

In Southern Kansas the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down thieving. Not long since, six thieves were hung in Franklin county without the least manifestation of sympathy.

FATHER TAYLOR, well known as the sailorpreacher of Boston, died in Brooklyn a few days since, aged sixty three years. He was a school mate of William Wirt, and the oldest chaplain in the navy.

THE General Land Office records show that in June, 1865, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven acres were taken up for actual settlement at Traverse City, Mich., under the Homestead Law.

ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS estimates that there are 100,000 colored troops in the service. Previous to the close of the rebellion there were 110,000, which was reduced by the mustering out of State organizations.

THE Alumni of Dartmonth College have voted to raise fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a monument to the sons of Dartmouth who fell the battle-field, commodious Alumni Hall.

FRIDAY, the 28th ult., was the eighty-seventh birth-day of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart. His original entry into the navy was on the 9th of March, 1798, so that he has been over sixtyseven years in the service. He is still active and

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the applications now being made to the Pension Bureau for pensions for widows, mothers, &c., state exposure, starvation, or shooting by the guards at the prison pens of the South, as the cause of death.

In a number of counties of Norta Carolina, delegates to the State Convention have been instructed to take the position that slavery must be left where it was before the war, and that the State would stultify itself by accepting the Constitutional Amendment.

THE great race between the Yale and Harvard College boat clubs for the championship, came off the 27th ult., and resulted in the victory of the former. The time was 17 minutes 421/4 seconds; Harvard18 minutes 10 seconds; the distance rowed was three miles.

On Thursday afternoon, the 27th ult., on a steamer going from La Crosse to St. Paul, Minn., an insane man approached a group of passengers on deck, and fired three shots. He killed a man named S. Roberts of Syracuse, and wounded several others. He was then secured.

By a census just taken, it appears that the poppulation of Boston is 192,264, an increase of 14,-362 since 1860, when the population was 177,902. If the cities of Roxbury, Cambridge and Charlestown, and the adjacent towns, which really form part of the city, were counted in, the population would exceed 300,000.

The state of the s

of Albany, made an excursion to Hudson. A lot of roughs who accompanied them made an indiscriminate attack on peaceful citizens of the latter place, for a long time without opposition. At length some of the citizens rallied and pursued them to the boat with stones and pistol shots. Many persons were badly hurt-none fatally.

The "Monroe Doctrine."

As much has been said and published of late about the "Monroe Doctrine," we give the following extract from President Monror's Message to Congress of Dec. 2, 1823, which originated the "Doctrine" still believed to be the proper one by many prominent statesmen:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any Euro pean power, in any other light than as a manitestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST .- Consul-General Hale at Alexandria, Egypt, in an official dispatch to the State Department, gives vivid picture of the ravages of Cholers in that city.

There were 1,785 deaths from the 27th of June to the 17th of July. It is estimated that more than 30,000 persons have left Alexandria since the malady appeared on the 11th of June up to the 17th ult. The most distressing reports are received from the interior.

New Advertisements.

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

A GRICULTURIST STRAWBERRY Plants for sale. Address O. J. WEAKS, West Webster, N.Y.

DAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.
For particulars see illustrated advertisement in th RURAL of July 8, page 219.

LEWIS C. TOWER.

To A MONTH.—Agents wanted that can earn to of the form \$55 to \$100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with *tamp.

812-4t E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

OSAGE OBANGE PLANTS.—First class Osage Orange Plants may be p ocured at the Mound Nursery. Address OVERMAN & BUSHNEL. Box 88 Canton, Fulton Co., Illinois.

To Machines. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses or give large commissions. Address 812-4t

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

SHEEP WANTED.—I wish to purchase 2,000 head of Sheep to stock an Illinois tarm. Will be taken in lots of 200 and nowards. Persons wishing to sell will lots of 200 and nowards. Persons wishing to seil wi give fall description with price. L. F. ROSS, Lewistown, Illinois.

LOOK: LOOK: Full instructions by which any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism in a few hours. Sent by mail for Fifty Cents, or three for two dollars Address M. A. JAGGER, Calboun, Illinois.

TLLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE. —I have for sale three improved farms in Fulton Co., Ill., and a large list of unimproved lands in the counties of Fulton and Mason—none better in the State. L. F. ROSS, Lewistown, Illinois.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELI

OOD BOOKS.—The Complete Farrier, a guide
I for the treatment of Horses in all diseases. The best
book on the subject ever printed; 64 pages fine type.—
Only 15 cts, post-paid. Address
H. HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

TO FARMERS AND GRAIN DEALERS.—
Elwood's Grain Tables, giving the price of any number of bushels and pounds of all kinds of grain at any price per bushel from 10cts, to \$2. Neatly bound. Price post-paid, \$1.25. Address GEO. M. ELWOOD, Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

LATON'S EXTENSION LADDER.—The not tice of the above in the Rural of July 2cd should have read, "one Ladder extended, the other partity extended." A few agents who can come well recommended are wanted to travel. Send for Circular. Address A. TOD D, JE., Ontario, "ayne Co., N. Y.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION General sent, post-paid, for 25 cts. En Photo 1 VV General sent, post-paid for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Statesmen and Generals for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y Address

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Pennsylvania, North College Avenus, Philadelphia. The Sitteenth Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, October 18th, and continue five montas. For an nonnegenet, address 48 above. ent, address as above. E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D., Sec'y.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—In making Mine from Apples No lamily used be without it.—Information free. An enterprising man, where apples are plenty, can make \$5,000 for Christinas, and remain at home. Address, for Circular, Hall. & REED, No. 53 Liberty Street, New York.

PMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A returned soldier is destrous of obtaining employment - writes a fair hand and is not afraid to work —can bring go d references. Are there no readers of the RURAL in want of such a hand? Please address J. H., Box 1.95, Post-Office Rochester, N. Y.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST

STRAWBERRY: Great Reduction in Price of Plants -From the Arino f August, J. Kreoz, of waterloo, N. Y., will sell the Agriculturist plants, of the very best quality and warranted genuine, it for \$1, postage paid and well packed, 100 for \$4. acked, 100 for \$4.

Russell's and Buffaloes at \$2 \times 100 or \$6 \times 1,000.
fow is the time—send in your orders with the cash.
812 tf

J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS. Great Inducements Offered to Dealers and Planters in Trees.

We offer for this Fall and coming Spring, a large stock of Standard Apple Trees, 8 to 6 years old; a good stock of Standard and Dwarf Pears. Standare and Dwarf Cherries; Standard Plum, Peach and Orange Quince. Also a splendid stock of Horse Chestuits, and 500,000 Strawberry and haspberry Plants. Gooseberry, Currant and other stocks. 70,000 Grape Vines of the best kind, from it of Nears old. All for sale cheap for cash.

JAYNE & PLATMAN, Beston, Va'es Co., N. Y.

FIVE VALUABLE Recipes for 50 cts. On Tuesday of last week the Emmett Guard for 50 cents, or 30 cents sech. Address

J. W. KNAPP, Le Claire, Scott Co., Iowa.

PREAMARE IONA 1 DIROND A 15.

BLAWARE IONA 1 DIROND A 15.

RAZLIA, and other Grspe 1 thes. (f unequaled que lin), grown by RYDER & Co., and J F. DELIOT and RYDER. This year we offer our stock of vines with increased confidence, and our prices are comparatively low. In addition to our stock we also offer the one-half of the stock grown by J. F. Deliot and Ryder, which have always ranked at least one No. superior to those of any other propagation. In consequence of the expiration of the Cr-nartnership between Deliot & Ryder, the husliness will hereafter be conducted by Ryder & Co. The great development of fact is, that the facilities we possess for producing superior vines at little cost, is unequaled by any We solicit those parchasing largely, to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Samples to the amount of 12 sent, post-paid, at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent ou receipt of stamp

Address

NYDER & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

NEW AND PIEASING PIANO SONGS. WE ARE COMING HOME TO-MORROW.

HOME THE BOYS ARE MARCHING, or, The Morry Bells are Riuging. F. Wilmarth. COMING HOME, or, 'The Cruel War is Over.' MY MOTHER'S SWEET GOOD-BYE.
BALLAD, M. Keller.

ELA, THE PRIDE OF MY HEART.

MOVE MY ARM CHAIR, DEAREST
MOTHER. F. Wilmarth.

Price of each of the above, 30 cts., on receipt of which copies will be mailed post-paid.

OLIVER DIISON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushels Mazzard Cherry Pits for sale. E. P. CLARK. Dansville, N. Y., July 24, 1865.

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

A GENTS WANTED - Male or female, who can,
A on the investment of from \$2 to \$40, clear \$3 \$4 day.
Address, inclosing three red stamps for particulars,
D. B. STRONG, Lock Box 497, Mill ankee Wis.

MAZZARD CHERRY PITS.—A few bushels for sale by O.B. MAXWELL & CO., B. MAXWELL & CO., E11:St Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. TALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, N. Y., for the term which opens August 17th, 1855, offers board, washing, fuel and room furnished. except sheets and pillow cases, for \$48,00. Gommon English \$8,00.— other solid branches from \$1 to \$2 each, higher. For Catalogues or Circulars, address \$1.5t J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

VERY SUPERIOR FARM. - For sale, a A farm on the East Henrietta road, four miles from the city, containing 59 acres. The soil is of the very best quality, and in the highest state of cultivation, being now tilled for the raising of garden seeds.

It has good buildings, a good orchard, and is thoroughly underdrained. The failing health of the owner in-

y underdrained. The failing 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. [811-16]

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A WHITE WHEAT, as early as the Red Mediteranean, has been—since the wheat midge, or weevil, made it appearance—the great want with wheat growers. The "DIERL SELEOT 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 further information, send six cents in stamps to the subscribers, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by A. M. HALSTED, 88 Pearl Street, New York: F. BISSKIL, Toledo, Ohio, and by HUGHES, DAVIS & ROCKEFELLER, or ourselves in this city.

Cleveland, Ohio, July, 1885.

Cieveiand, Onto, July, 1885.

TOR SALE, -The residence of the late
John Ranking Esq. Canandaigua, Outarlo Co. N.
N. This very desirable erroperty is attacted in the beautiful Village of Canandaigua, and contains sixty-three
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House, which is large and commandious, stands on rising
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station, and commands a delightful view of the Lake and
part of the village. The Ga den and Orchards are well
stocked with choice fruit, and adjoining the immediate
surroundings of the house is a fine Grove of shout is
acres. The land is admirably adapted to Nurrery purposes, as shown by several acres at present under nur
sery outlivation. For terms and particulars apply, personally or by letter, to

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

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ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT Laburndale, Mass. ter miles west from Roston. For be net, health, &c., leration not excelled. Superior fa cilities for Music, French and Painting. Can accommodate but fifty. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

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further particulars address, for Circular, Rev. B. B.
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Expenses.—Board, per term of 14 weeks 281. December 1985. AND ALFRED ACADEMY

Expenses.—Board, per term of 14 weeks, \$31; Room, for gentleman \$4, ladies \$6 Washing, \$2; Puel \$3, winter \$6; Tuition, \$7; Incidentals, \$8. Music Penciling, Painting, &c., extra. Whole expense from \$50 to \$35 The recently organized "Normal Department" ower peculiar advantages to those wishing to prepare them selves for the profession of Teaching. For more full information send for a Catalogue. Address Prof. T. WILLIAMS, Alired Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. 8098t

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WALKER'S PATENT VEGETABLE SLICER, for alloing Cacumbers, Potstoes, Apples &c. Patented June 6th 1955, and just being introduced. Good agents can make \$5 to \$10 per day without trouble. "Ample sent, p st paid, for 50 cents. Circulars free. JAS EDGAR, ole Manufacturer, 35 Maiden : ane, (P. O. Box 5549) N Y

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.

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

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HOCHESTER, N. Y. HICOK'S PATENT PORTABLE

> Keystone Cider and Wine Mill. This admirable Machine is now ready for the frust harvest of 1885, and is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a Machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. I also make two sizes of a superior press for Beries, &c. &c. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you or write for one yourself to the manufacturer.
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> W. O. HICKOK.
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> 805-18t

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Maple wood, Pittafield, Mass., will commence its 25th aca wood, Pittafield, Mass., will commence its 25th academic year Sept. 21, 1863. The excellence, permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical salture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location are widely known. For Circulars address 810-8t C. D. SPEAR, Principal.

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It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.
It is designed for covering RAIL WAY CARS, STEAM-BOATS, DWE: LINGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be said down by any sensible working man. It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability.
It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company.

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OF VINELAD, RIGH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PRACHES, &c., to be seen. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia -delightful climate —20 acre tracts at from 25 to \$35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are setting, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vinsland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, Report of Solon Robinson and Vinel and Hural sent free.

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Encouraged by the large and increasing demand for their Cabinet Organs, Mason & Harlin have introduced several new styles, some of which are in very elegant cases. Frices \$110 to \$1,200 each. Send for a Catalogue with illustrations, and much useful information to any one having any idea of purchasing any instrument, which will be sent to any saferage are recomes in New York city removed to No. 586 Broadway.

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Address L. T. MOORE, Seneca Falle, N. Y

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A debility, after many years of misery, desires to make knows to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS M. MERKITP. P.O. Box 368, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail. LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to

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STOCKS FOR NURSERYMEN. - Plum Cherry and Quince stocks. Cherry and Quince stocks; also 2 years old Pear stocks transplanted. 1.500 2 vear old Plum trees; 3,000 to 4,000 1 year old Dwarf Pear trees. Btrawberry plants of the following varieties:—Great Agriculturist, Russell Buffale, Hocker, Trollopp's Victoria, and Wilson's Albany. Asparagus roots, I and 2 years old, a few 100. Hor et Raspberry plants. Mazzard Cherry pits, in good or det, now in sand. The above stock will be sold on reasonable terms. Circulars sent free on application. Ad dress JOHN MURPHY, Agt., Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

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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. 23 Sent, post-paid, to any address in United States or Canada, on receipt of price, \$3.00.

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

From A. B. Allen, former Editor American Agrica It strikes me as much the best work yet putilished 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. G. Dewey, D. D., LL. D.

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

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

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is a most complete work on Sheep Husbandry for the practical wood grower, and dves 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 of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. from the New York Tribune.

In this voiume the auth: has exhausted the subject and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know anout selecting, hreeding, and general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartly commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry. From the Canadian Agriculturist. From the Canadian Agriculturist.

As Sheep Husbandry is daily acquiring more importance in Canada, we can safely recommend to our farmers "The Practical Shepherd," as the most comprehensive and valuable treatise on this subject that has yet emanated from the American press. Every farmer having a flock of sheep, "of whatever breed and however small, would do well to procure a copy.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First

PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

The undersigned Executors of the estate of JOSEPH LLL, deceased, will continue the manufacture the cele-

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

Collins' and Shattuck's Combined
Olover Machine,
the easiest running machine made, capable of thrashing,
hulling and cleaning at one operation.
For information apply by letter or otherwise.
F. W. GLEN,
M. E. HOLTON,

Rochester, N. Y., June 26, 1835.
806-tf.

HERD OF SHORT-HORNS

AT AUCTION. J. R. PAGE, AUCTIONEER.

On the 16th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., I shall sell my Entire Herd of Short-Horn Cattle at Auction.

Entire Herd of Short-Rorn Cattle at Audion.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. FAME.

THE MAN TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR

BY ANNIE ROSE.

You have seen the highest homage. That a flattering world could pay, Twined around the brow of Genius. Gaily strewn along his way. And you've seen the glowing record. Written in the book of fame, Telling you the deeds of honor That were wreathed around his name

And you've thought you could be happy, If your name could be arrayed With the living flowers of glory, Set in wreaths that could not fade; And, receive the adoration That a wondering world bestows On a daring heart that triumphs, As it upward, onward goes.

But you have not seen the sorrows Which that noble heart hath known: You have only seen the splendor Of its laurels, fully blown. Far beneath that shining surface, Which the wondering world admires, Beats a heart of many sorrows, Throbbing with tumultuous fires.

Though that heart's in full possession Of the homage earth can give; Though the budding of its power, Has but just begun to live; Yet that heart is sad and lonely. And it longs for love and light: For beneath its ontward blooming There is oft a dreary blight.

Fame seems but a mocking echo To its "weary, sad unrest;" It has won her sounding honors. But they seem a vain bequest. Why then do we strive and labor, For the homage of the world? Why do we, for Fame, press onward. Where her banner is unfurled?

Rather let us toil for Virtue, If for happiness we strive; If we tread the paths of goodness We will at her shrine arrive: Then, we shall rejoice in knowing That we've shaped our course aright-Let the world approve, or censure, We will live in Virtue's light. Burton, Ohio.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT,

BY AMILIE PETTIT.

No! CARRIE, "not even a bud" can I spare from my peerless rose. No doubt it seems selfish to keep them all, when you so much desire a single one. You have been very kind to me, darling, since my illness, brightening by your presence and sympathy many dark hours of suffering. The rose-tree shall be yours, when my nights have become days in that other land. Since little Eva was in, prattling of your two lovers, I have had a story to tell you; if you have leisure to remain, I think I feel strong enough to relate it now. Raise my head a little, please; that will do nicely - thank you.

It will be twelve years to-morrow, since my twentieth birthday. Your mother was one day past eighteen, but we always celebrated the festivals together. Upon this occasion, uncle gave us a grand party. I dressed early, for my betrothed, LAWRENCE ELMORE, had promised to come before the company arrived, and bring me flowers. I anticipated something beautiful, for his taste was exquisite. He came, bringing a bouquet of half-opened rose-buds, and blue violets; besides this, a branch from a rose-tree, bearing three fragrant white buds, just ready to expand into full flower. The buds he insisted upon twining with his own hands among my braids and ringlets; which he accomplished with wonderful skill, making the green leaves and snowy buds gleam here and there among my dark curls, in a way that won praise and admiration from all. 'My taste' was commended. egain, and again, and I laughed the compliments off as best I could; for to no one, not even your mother, had I told the secret of my engagement. LAWRENCE was a clerk, industrious and economical. Still, he deemed it not prudent to marry in less than two years, and I insisted that if we waited so long, the engagement should not be public. My only motive was to avoid the comments and discussions of acquaintances.

Our party passed pleasantly; the refreshments, music, flowers, everything were admirable; the company were in fine spirits, and nothing occurred to mark it as a dark hour in any life. Among the guests was Mr. HUETON, just returned from a lengthened tour in South America.

Early in the evening he was introduced to me, and entertained me greatly with accounts of wild adventures and descriptions of tropical scenery. Several times, during the evening, we were thrown together, and that subtle something, which tells a maiden when she has won a new admirer, told me that LEWIS HUETON would pursue the acquaintance. Months of gayety followed, and people began to notice the attentions Mr. HUETON paid me. LAWRENCE was seldom present; books and study occupied his time, save when he spent a quiet evening with me. These evenings became less frequent, for I went out constantly. There was a new charm in the devotion of the wealthiest, best educated man of the set. I never stopped to think whither I was drifting. One day, some six months after our party, a beautiful bouquet was sent me, with a note. I had not seen my betrothed for two weeks, and said to myself, he has sent this to say he is coming to-night. I opened and read:

"CLARA: - With the flowers, accept the devotion of one who would be more than your friend.

LEWIS HUETON."

The paper fell from my startled fingers, and for the first time in months I was obliged to think. Stooping to raise the note, I brushed against the rose, which, with infinite care and patience, I had reared from the branch worn upon my birth-night. The gentle touch of the leaves upon my cheek smote me like a blow.

All the day was spent in thought. LAWRENCE. I argued, does not really love me, or he would be more attentive. I have scarcely seen him for two months, and he is becoming so quiet and abstracted that his visits are not as pleasant as formerly. Why should my youth and beauty be wasted in planning little economies, as a clerk's wife, when as Mrs. HUETON, every wish would be gratified! At evening, having stifled love and conscience, I dressed to meet Mr. HUETON. He came-told me how I had grown into his affections, and offered heart and hand for my acceptance. I did not then accept his proposal though I gave him reason to expect my answer would be favorable, if my relatives were pleased.

Before sleeping, I wrote to LAWRENCE, saying as gently as possible, that I could not happily share his lot; that, brought up in luxury, though having no fortune of my own, I could not cheerfully labor, as I ought, to make his salary suffice for us; therefore I asked freedom from my engagement. Three days later a reply came, in the following words:

"CLARA:—My best beloved —you are free. I have nothing of yours to return, save a bit of blue ribbon that once tied your curls. I retain that.

LAWRENCE."

I felt, instinctively, that my freedom had been purchased at the price of mortal anguish to another, and would gladly have undone my work. Shutting myself from every eye, that day, I did not weep, but suffered none the less that tears were denied me. The evening brought Mr. HUETON, and with the hearty approval of my uncle and aunt, I was again betrothed. LEWIS urged an early day for the marriage, but aunt insisted that four months was the least possible time in which my outfit could be prepared. The next three months were passed in a whirl of silks, laces and muslins, which wearied me. Mr. HUETON often remarked my silent ways and thoughtful looks, which he attributed to shyness and over-exertion. With his grand faith in me he never imagined my love was half vanity.

At length, but eight days were to pass before our marriage. The rose-tree was full of opening buds, and I anticipated wearing them at my bridal. Two buds were half-opened, and I brought the plant down, to show Lewis, when he came in to spend the evening.

"Do you know, darling," said he, "that the charming taste with which the roses were twined in your hair, the first time of our meeting, was what attracted me to you?"

I bent over the tree to hide my glowing face. He continued:

"But I have not told you - I can remain no longer this evening, having promised to spend the night with a sick friend. By the way, he is passionately fond of flowers - give me those two, for they will fade before the day and others will come out."

I cut the flowers and he left me. The day following, a messenger brought a request from LAWRENCE ELMORE, that I would lend him, for one day, my rose-tree; he was ill, had heard of its wondrous beauty, and knew how I had reared it. I could but send it, with every caution for its safety. Instead of calling that evening, Mr. HUETON wrote, saying he was staying with a dying friend. The thought that this friend was my discarded lover did not cross my mind.

The next morning Mr. HUETON brought the rose-tree shorn of every bud and blossom. He placed it upon the table, saying:

"My friend, LAWRENCE ELMORE, cut them off, and started upon a long journey with them

in his hand!" O, pity me! I cried, and fell senseless upon the floor. When consciousness returned, he was holding me against his heart; but with such a desolate, broken-hearted look in his face, that I was fain to turn away my eyes.

"Pity you? CLARA," said he, "pity me! I have lost my best loved friend, and my beloved wife. LAWRENCE did not willingly betray your fault; it was only in the delirium of his dying moments, that I learned what had caused his illness and death."

Gently placing me upon the sofa, he left the house.

The wedding invitations had not been given out, and were now delayed by my sudden illness. From a servant I learned when LAWRENCE'S funeral would take place and, in spite of remonstrance, attended, dressed plainly and wearing a heavy vail to avoid recognition. He was buried in Greenwood, and, alone in the carriage which my unclesent. I went to the grave. Mr. Hugton stood by my side, as the last solemn words were said, though I fancied he did not recognize me, until, as we turned away, he offered his arm, conducted me to the carriage and left me without one word.

May my darling CARRIE never know such agony of remorse as I suffered that day and for many years, feeling that I had murdered the man I loved, and destroyed the happiness of one so worthy of respect and affection as Mr. Huz-TON. At evening a package containing the few notes I had written him and my miniature, was handed me by a servant. I looked in vain for one written word of his. He was too noble to add one reproach to those he knew I suffered, yet too truthful to attempt palliation of my fault. It then became necessary to tell my uncle there would be no marriage, and that the fault of the broken enjoyment was mine; yet I could not bring his contempt upon me by telling him all. I have related this to you, CARRIE, as a warning. Your affections are given to one man, do not tride with the holiest feelings of another. Sometimes, when I am gone, and you come to

THE STAMMERING WIFE.

BY JOHN G. SAKE.

WEEN deeply in love with Miss Emily Pryne I vowed if the maiden would only be mine I would always endeavor to please her-She blushed her consent, though the stuttering lass Said never a word except, "You're an ass-An ass—an ass-iduous teaser !"

II. But when we were married, I found to my ruth, The stammering lady had spoken the truth; For often, in obvious dudgeon, She'd say-if I ventured to give her a jog In the way of reproof-"You're a dog-dog dog-A dog-a dog-matic curmudgeon!"

And once when I said, "We can hardly afford This extravagant style with our moderate hoard," And hinted we ought to be wiser, She looked, I assure you, exceedingly blue, And fretfully cried, "You're a Jew-Jew-Jew-A very ju-dictous adviser !"

Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk Some rather unpleasant and arduous work. I begged her to go to a neighbor, She wanted to know why I made such a fuss, And saucily said. "You're a cus-cus-cus-You were always ac-cus-tomed to labor!"

Ont of temper at last with the insolent dame. And feeling the woman was greatly to blame. To scold me instead of caressing-I mimicked her speech-like a churl as I am-And angrily said, "You're a dam-dam-dam-A dam-age instead of a blessing!"

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

Mr. Evererr and Judge Story were at a public dinner. The ordinary toasts were given, when Judge Story arose and said :- " Fame follows fortune wherever it (Everett) goes." Everett replied :-- "Here's to the legal profession. It never gets above the first story." (Story.)

"HEAVEN bless the wives! they fill our hives with little bees and boney. They ease life's shocks, they mend our socks, but don't they spend the money? When we are sick they heal us quick-that is, if they do love us; if not we die, and yet they cry, and raise tombstones above us."

A FELLow who had ought to know better has just perpetrated the following piece of uncalledfor-impertinence: - Life is short, and women are many. Men have no time for a close examination of each one, and to her who crowds her best goods into a show case is often awarded the

"WHY, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman; "I'm like a sixpence among six copper pennies, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them.'

In the midst of a stormy discussion, a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hands majestically over the excited disputants, he began, "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense—" "Exactly," Jerrold interrupted, "that is precisely what you do want." The discussion was lost in a burst of laughter.

"WHY, Bridget," said a lady who wished to rally her servant girl, for the amusement of the company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "did you do this? You're quite an artist. Pray, how did you do it?" "Indade, mum, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty? I did it with your old false teeth, mum."

THE following complacent Scottish remark upon Bannockburn was made to a splenetic Englishman, who had said to a Scottish countryman that no man of taste would think of remain ing any time in such a country as Scotland. To which the canny Scot replied, "Tastes differ; Ise tak' ye to a place no far frae Stirling, whaus thretty thousand o' yer countremen ha' been for five hunder years, an' they've nae thocht o' leavin' yet.''

MRS. PARTINGTON ON ORGANS.—And so, Isaac you've been to see Lincoln and Hamlin's Cabinet Organ? They say it has an armatic smell that's not like anybody else's, and is even better'n the night blowing serious. I hope you didn' hear the one that has the penal base. It's strange good people can patronize these baser sort o' things. And you heard the sympathy of A. Miner, did you? For my part I should ralev like to hear that. He was our next door neighbor, and my Paul used to say that Adolphus Miner hadn't a morsel of sympathy for anybody, and people generally didn't think he had; but, la me! times change, and now it seems he's got some, and had it set into music. - Boston Post.

"OUR LANDLADY."-A landlady, who exhib ited an inordinate love for the vulgar fluid gin would order her servant to get the supplies after the following fashion:--"Betty, go and get a quartern loaf and half a quartern of gin." Off started Betty. She was speedily recalled. "Betty, make it half a quartern loaf, and a quartern of gin." But Betty had never fairly got across the threshhold on the mission ere the voice was again heard:-"Betty, on second thoughts, you may as well make it all gin."

The counterfeiters of unimportant foreign perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies, if they expect them to buy their stimulated "extracts." when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the finest article of its kind in any country, is ob-Greenwood, bring a rose for LAWRENCE ELMORE tainable everywhere.

Wit and Kumor. Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 32 letters.

Answer in two weeks.

My 15, 7, 12, 28, 27, 23, 29 is the name of a river in New York State. My 14, 8, 20, 22, 18, 24, 1 is the name of a county in

New York. My 25, 6, 7, 10, 21 is the name of a station on the N. Y. & Eric railroad.

My 29, 80, 81, 17, 19, 18, 2, 28 is the name of a town in Cattaraugus Co. My 4, 26, 11, 13, 12 is the name of a place in New York.

My 5, 25, 14, 15, 10 is an island in Polynesia. My 82, 28, 25, 11, 15, 8, 10 is the name of a State. My 8, 7, 29, 16, 82, 29 is the name of a county in Penn-

sylvania. My 28, 8, 25, 22, 18 is the name of a county in Penn-

svlvania. My whole is a true saying. Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 19 letters. My 3, 7, 18, 14, 15 is one of the elements. My 6, 4, 16, 8, 9 is one of the senses. My 5, 10, 16, 7, 11 is a girl's name. My 18, 12, 4 is by the way of. My 17, 2, 11, 1, 7 is a county town in Michigan My 8, 9, 15, 19 is the name of a Union General. My whole is an institution of learning. WILLE L. Lone Tree, Iowa. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

AVVOCRE unno flie's ess. Ot rouyless eb ruet, Adn twheree rouy tlo amy eb Deldap ovru wno eanco. Veern hohugt eth niwsd yma vare Teralf onr okol kacb; Utb uppo het straked vaew. Vaele a gihnani acktr.

Lawrence Mills, Penn. Answer in two weeks.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PUZZLE.

EMMA H.

S. P. S.

Uwneethune Posstseorm

Adouhiwtal Ndyostayve New York, June, 1865.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A QUESTION.

IF a fifth of twenty-three is three, what is a third of thirteen? the simple value of each digit not being changed; and upon what law does it rest?

Stone Church, N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 810.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-God bless our gallant boys in blue.

Answer to Classical Enigma:—A long life of ease. Answer to Charades of Counties: - Orange, Benton, Sunflower, Chesterfield, Greenville, Woodford, Warwick, Stewart, Portage, Richland, Clayton.

Answer to Anagram:

When the gloomy shades of sorrow Gather darkly round our way, And the star of hone no longer Cheers us with its blessed ray. When the light no longer shineth. And dark clouds obscure the sun. May we learn to say "O Father, Not my will, but thine be done.'

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