VOL. XVI. NO. 36.}

## ROCHESTER N. Y. - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 816.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

LIQUID MANURE.

NEXT in importance to the making and saving of manure, is the proper time and way of applying it to the crops. If we fully understood the methods by which the food deposited in the earth is brought to the proper condition to be absorbed and enter into the material of the plants, we could by the aid of Capital and Science furnish it to better advantage, and with greater profit. When we put raw and solid manure into the ground, it must manifestly undergo great changes before it enriches the soil. It is decomposed, and its component parts, to a certain extent, separated. Gases are are fed to leaves. The solid portions that remain are absorbed and dissolved by water, and in connection with great quantities of that fluid, are taken up by the rocts. Undoubtedly while these processes are going on great waste takes place. Part is carried too far down by the rains into porous subsoils, and some of it may throw off much of its richness into the air.

And again, it is possible that chemical action may fix a portion in an insoluble state, so that posits all manure on the surface, and the rain sorps its fertilizing qualities, and carries them. largely diluted, downward to the roots. We should take a hint from this. Art may assist and extend, as it were, the operations of Nature, but as far as she carries her working she never makes a mistake. Nature carries manure to plants in a liquid form. She only mulches the surface with it in its solid state. If thus we go so far as to convert all of our fertilizers into liquid form, and largely dilute them with water and apply it "as the rain falls," have we not the most perfect and economical method of enriching our land that experience and science can devise? In China and Japan, where the land subsists more people to the square mile than any other country, and where from necessity it generally adopted. In England, also, systems have, to some extent, been devised and put in practice by which manure in its liquid state is exclusively used. And it is mainly for the purpose of introducing some instances of success with such systems that this article is written. Not everywhere, at present, do we suppose it would pay to incur the expense necessary to apply liquid manure, but there are numerous localities, near large towns, where, for market gardening and raising small fruits, we think it would pay. We quote from the Report of the American Institute, 1863-4:

"Sir Joseph Paxton collects, at Chatsworth, the manure water from water closets, horse dung and other sources, into large covered cisterns. The waste also of a small bath is emptied into one of these, by which means the solution becomes thin. The liquid so collected passes almost immediately into a state of incipient decomposition, and becomes well fitted for the pabulum of vegetation. When drawn off for use, it is greatly diluted with water, and never

active growth. At any other time, he thinks the effect would be prejudicial. It is used by Sir Joseph liberally on vine borders, melons, cucumbers, pines, peaches, and various other fruits, with the most powerful and satisfactory effects. In fact, the use of plant-food in a liquid state, if properly prepared and administered, supercedes the necessity for manure in the solid form; and the produce in favor of the liquid richer in color, larger in quantity, greater in weight, and of superior flavor.

"JOHN MITCHELL, Lord ELLESMORE'S gardener, states that he has never seen any manure produce so good a crop of berries as the liquid. Solid manure, he says, often causes a crop of strawberries to be lost, by forcing the growth of leaves. He applies the liquid just when the plants are forming their flower buds, and the strength of the manure is spent in forming fruit instead of leaves. When the plants were bearing it could be seen to a plant how far the irrigation extended."

Where it is intended to apply liquid manure regularly, and on a large scale, some permanent fixtures would be wanted. Tanks, for holding water and making the manure, should be constructed, if possible, on ground higher than the land to be manured. A spring for supplying water would be convenient. This arrangement would be greatly economical, as it would save employing a steam engine or some other power to force the liquid along the pipes and hose. From these tanks iron pipes - gas pipe would be cheap and handy-would lead to the fields where hydrants should be attached. Any length of hose could be used. It is estimated that fifteen hundred and fifty yards of three-inch pipe, seven hydrants and two hundred yards of hose, would convey the liquid to every part of a hundred acre farm.

"Mr. ROMILLY has a farm near Bristol Channel, on which he has completed the following works for systematically applying liquid manure to about one hundred acres of land. There is first an open fresh-water tank, supplied by land drainage, and holding about 56,000 gallons; evolved which are retained by the earth, or there are three collecting tanks and one mixing. escape and mingle with the air, whence they There is no steam engine on the farm; the present application is entirely by gravitation. Sluices are put down in the tanks, and when these are drawn in the fresh-water tank and one of the collecting tanks, the stream flows into a mixing tank, and thence through iron pipes to the fields to be irrigated. In these fields hydrants are put down at distances of one hundred and twenty yards, and the distribution is by sixty feet of gutta percha hose and a jet pipe with a flattened orifice to discharge the stream it may remain a long time inert. Nature de in a thin sheet. The whole apparatus, including tanks, pipes for fifty acres, cost \$1,500. By reference to the aggregate capacity of the tanks they will be found capable of fertilizing five hundred acres instead of one. The stock on this farm producing manure, is on the average, thirty-six dry and feeding cattle, two hundred and ten sheep, nine working horses, one hack, four or five young horses, and thirty hogs. No houses contribute to the liquid manure, but all the cattle sheddings, piggeries, stables and other farm buildings, and the percolations of the solid manure heaps, goes into the tanks. One man, whose wages are fifty cents per day, can empty the mixing tank twice in a day, and in so doing will go over four acres."

As yet the manure is applied chiefly to grass, and with such uniform success that the producis forced to produce, likewise, more, this way is | tion of eleven feet of grass during the season is hardly considered a good crop. The meadows below Edinburg, that are watered by the sewage of the town-the very best of liquid manure -are cut four times in a season. When we consider that an apparatus for applying manure in the liquid form, when once made is permanent, that it saves heavy carting of manure, and that it can be put on the crop at various times during its growth, stimulating it at periods when a vigorous growth would be productive of most fruit, that it is saving of manure by furnishing it in the right state for immediate use, it seems to be a valuable improvement on the present method. If not practical and large scale on farms, at least it would be for gardens, and for permanent meadows that are situated handily.

This subject should receive attention and investigation from American farmers. Though the use of liquid manure may never become common in this country, there is no doubt many of our soil cultivators could save and apply it very advantageously. Experiments on a limited scale will soon enable any one to decide as to supplied except when the plants are in a state of the practibility and profit of liquid manuring.

### THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF AGRI-CULTURE.

THE late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in an address before the Agricultural Society of the State of New York, after speaking of the claims of the other pursuits of life, says: - "With greater reason it might be claimed for Agriculture, that it supplies the first wants of our predominates in a wonderful degree - being nature - the daily call of the great family of man for his daily bread-the call that must be answered before the work of life, high or low, can begin.

I must confess that there has always seemed to me something approaching the sublime in this view of Agriculture, which (such is the effect of familiarity) does not produce an impression on our minds in proportion to the grandeur of the idea. We seem, on the contrary, to take for granted, that we live by a kind of mechanical necessity, and that our frames are like watches, made, if such a thing were possible, to go without winding up, in virtue of some innate principle of subsistence independent of our wills, which is, indeed, in other respects, true. But it is not less true that our existence, as individuals or communities, must be kept up by a daily supply of food, directly or indirectly furnished by Agriculture; and that, if this supply should wholly fail for ten days, all this multitudinous, striving, ambitious humanity, these nations and kindred and tribes of men, would perish from the face of the earth, by the most ghastly form of dissolution. Strike out of existence, at once, ten days' supply of eight or ten articles, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, the banana, and the bread fruit, with half a dozen others, which serve as the forage of the domestic animals, and the human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monuments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases for ages but our own frames - the stout limbs, the skillful hands that build the houses, and set up the monuments, and plant the trees - have to be built up, re-created, every day; and this must be done from the fruits of the earth, gathered by Agriculture. Everything else is luxury, convenience, comfort; food is indispensable.

Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse, mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at about one thousand millions of individuals. If the sustenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than agriculture, this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural produce raised in excess of the total demands for food. Let then the thoughtful husbandman who desires to form just idea of the importance of his pursuit reflect when he gathers his little flock about him to partake the morning's meal, that one thousand millions of fellow-men have awakened from sleep that morning, craving their daily dread, with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by a superior power, they could be gathered together, at the same hour for the same meal, they would fill both sides of five tables reaching all around the globe where it is broadest, seated side by side. and allowing eighteen inches to each individual, and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partners of man's toil — the lower animals — is to be provided in dike manner. These all wait upon agriculture, as the agent of that Providence which giveth them their meat in due season; and they probably consume in the aggregate an equal amount of produce; and finally, let him add in imagination to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast, the various articles which are furnished, directly or indirectly from the soil, for building material, furniture, clothing and fuel.

The grand total will illustrate the primary importance of Agriculture, considered as the steward, the commissary—charged with supplying this almost inconceivable daily demand of the human race, and the subject animals for their daily bread; a want so imperative and uncompromising, that death in its most agonizing form is the penalty of a failure in the supply."

- The above is worthy of being read and pondered by the million, and especially by farmers who do not appreciate the paramount importance of a calling which feeds and clothes all. Farmers' sons who seek occupations they consider nobler than agriculture, should weigh the subject carefully before deciding.

# Sheep Kusbandry.

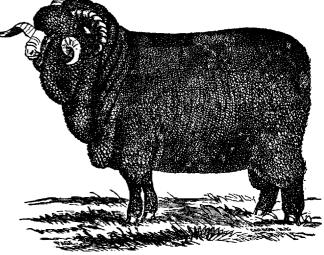
EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MR. POTTLE'S SHEEP.

Hon. E. B. Pottle, Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y.. writes to us: — "The seven - year old ram 'Frank,' now owned by myself and I. S. GOODhis ram 'Seville,' he by Wm. R. Sanford's rich of Lima, N. Y., was bought by me when a 'Comet,' he by Wright's 'California,' he by

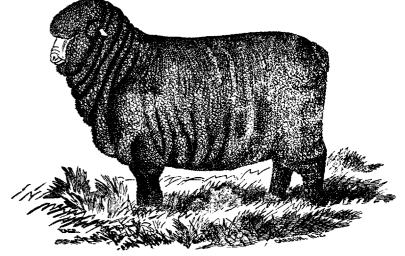
the first prize at the Ontario Co. Fair last fall, and was one of a pen of five that received the highest prize, and also the sweepstakes prize, at the N. Y. State Fair in May. She was shorn at the latter, and her fleece weighed 14 pounds and 2 ounces. She is a pure Infantado, and bids fair to take rank among the best American Merinos."

"My ram 'Ontario,' one year old last spring, was also bred by Mr. JONES. He was got by

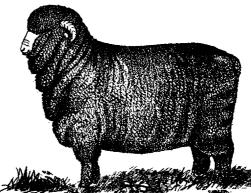


lamb, and was bred by Edgar Sanford of West | Hammond's 'Long Wool,' Ontario's dam was Cornwall, Vt. He was out of one of his best a pure Infantado ewe got by the 'Cross Ram.' by Edwin Hammond. The last named ram was State Fair, and also at the U.S. Fair. For his got by Mr. Hammond's 'Wrinkly.' Frank is pedigree, see pedigree's of Wm. R. Sanford's

ewes by the 'Treadway and Sanford ram,' bred | The last won the first prize at the Vermont compactly built, very short in the leg, and sheep in Rural New-Yorker last year. 'Onweighs, when in condition, 155 pounds. His tario' received the first prize in his class at the wool is exceedingly well set on, his highest N. Y. State Sheep Fair in May. The cut shows weight of fleece of twelve months' growth being him as he appeared a teg last February."



25 pounds -- average weight of four consecutive | AMERICAN PRIZE SHEEP AT HAMBURG. fleeces, 221/2 pounds. He is well known in Western New York as a stock ram. In his prime he was, taking all his points together, entitled to rank among the best specimens of American Merinos in New York."



ONTARIO.

She was got, I learn from Mr. Jones, by a ram | proposing a sweepstakes open to all the previowned by Simon Rockwell, purchased by him, of WILLIAM R. SANFORD, and got by Sanford's 'Comet.' Belle's dam was a pure BEN P. HALL and C. B. COOK. She received ately entered his sheep, but that his was the

In the Practical Shepherd, page 488, we stated that GEORGE CAMPBELL of Westminister, Vt., took American Merino sheep to exhibit at the International Exhibition at Hamburg, in July, "Belle, owned by me, now two years old, | 1863; that "Mr. Campbell found 1,761 sheep was bred by R. J. Jones, West Cornwall, Vt. competing in the same class with his own;"

that Mr. Campbell was awarded the first prize of fifty thalers for the best ram, the second prize of twenty-five thalers for the second best ram, and the first prize of fifty thalers for the hest ewes.

We also gave various particulars going to show under what a cloud of difficulties this great victory was won; that the German press and public murmured at the decision of the Judges; that thereupon Col. DANIEL NEEDHAM, who was Commissioner of the State of Vermont at the Exhibition, after conferring with the U. S. Commissioner (Governor WRIGHT) and Mr. CAMPBELL, published a card in the German tongue

ous competitors, the award to be made by a new Committee selected by the German association under whose direction the Hamburg Exhi-Atwood ewe, purchased by Mr. JONES of REU- bition took place; that Mr. CAMPBELL immedi-

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only entry; that this rendered the triumph of the American Merinos absolute and undeniable; that then the German press and public did ample justice to the Americans and the American sheep; that Mr. CAMPBELL sold his twelve prize sheep to a Prussian nobleman for \$5,000, while the highest price fetched by any of the foreign Merinos sold on the ground was about \$200; that the preceding facts were stated on the personal authority of Mr. CAMPBELL and Col. NEEDHAM. We made some other statements in regard to Mr. CAMPBELL's proceedings at Hamburg which do not require mention at this time, because they have no bearing on the particular subject which it is our present business to examine.

An eminent fine wool sheep breeder of the State of New York recently called upon us to correct the above statements, alledging that they are inaccurate, and that they are doing an injury to our National character in Germany by making it appear that we as a people, are ready to claim, or to tolerate our public writers in claiming, much greater victories than we ever won. He based his assertions on the official published record of the Hamburg Fair, a copy of which he stated he had received from Germany. We replied that we stood ready, of course, to correct any errors contained in our published statements, and would do so if the official record was submitted to our inspection, and proved us to be in error. Thereupon that record was forwarded to us, and it shows that Merinos were exhibited at the Hamburg Fair in four classes, as

- a. Stocks \* which have been bred with especial reference to fine, excellent wool
- b. Stocks which have been bred with especial reference to quantity of wood.
- c. Stocks which have been bred with especial reference to form of body and easy keeping.

  d. Stocks in which breeding with reference to fineness of wool, quantity of wool and weight of carcass have been combined.

The official record shows that Mr. CAMPBELL received prizes in but one of the above classes, viz., class B, (stocks which have been bred with especial reference to the quantity of wool,) and the following is a transcript of the awards:

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN.-RAMS.

- i. Prize, 50 thalers, W. von Wedemeyer, Schonrade umark, Prussia, (No. 397.)
- 1. Prize, 50 thalers, G. Campbell, Westminster, State of Vermont, United States of America, (No. 660,) assigned to this from division 112.†
- 2. Prize, 25 thalers, H. Muller, Gr. Bola Konigr Sachsen, (No. 273.)
- 2. Prize, 25 thalers, G. Campbell, Westminster, State of Vermont, United States of America. ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN. -- EWES.
- 1. Prize, 50 thalers, J. F. Hoffschlager, Weisin Mecklenburg, (No. 468-470.)
- 1. Prize, 50 thalers, G. Campbell, Westminster, State of Vermont, United States of America, (No. 568–565.) Prize, 25 thalers, Kammerrath von Veltheim, Destedt, Braunschweig, (No. 486-488.)
- 2. Prize, 25 thalers, J. F. Flugge, Werbelow, Pr. Brandeburg, Prussia, (No. 513-516.)

This mode of numbering two as first and two as second prizes, is carried out in all the other classes of Merinos, and in respect both to rams and ewes. We do not understand the meaning of it. It would seem to imply too remarkable a coincidence to suppose that there was in so many cases so perfect an equality between the two first and two second animals in each class that the judges could not decide between them, and therefore awarded the same premiums. It has been suggested to us that this ostensible duplication of first and second prizes is only another mode of saying first, second, third and fourth prizes. We are wholly unwilling to adopt this explanation, until those whose statements we leaned on, when we proclaimed the victory of the American sheep, have had an opportunity to be heard.

In making the statements which we did in the Practical Shepherd, we distinctly mentioned our authority. We were present when the Commissioner of Vermont made his first public oral report of the Hamburg proceedings to the Wool Growers' Association of his State. We understood him then to declare what we declared in the Practical Shepherd in regard to the victory of the American sheep. The owner of the sheep was present on the same occasion, and did not dissent from the declarations of the Com-

We have no copy of Col. NEEDHAM's remarks on the occasion referred to. It is but doing him justice to say that in a communication to the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture published in the report of that officer, 1863, (pp. 19-30,) Col. N. does declare that the whole number of sheep entered at Hamburg was 1771: that 913 of these were Merinos; that the American Merinos competed against but 350 others It is by no means impossible that contemporane ously published reports of Col. Needham's remarks before the Vermont Wool Growers Association will show that he also then stated the actual number of competitors against the American sheep. We trust this will prove so. But even then we shall not cease to regret that neither the Vermont Commissioner nor the owner of the sheep which obtained the alledged victory, called on us to correct our erroneous statements - avowedly made on their own au thority—while they were communicating with us in regard to the accuracy of another statement made in the next paragraph of the same

In other respects, besides the number of competitors and classification, † Col. NEEDHAM'S communication to the Commissioner of Agri-

- \*The German word Stamme is here used. It signifies stems, stocks, &c. It might properly be translated flocks, where that word is used to include families of
- † We infer from this that Mr. CAMPBRIL's ram which obtained this prize was orignally entered among rams of class C, they being in division 112.
- of class C, they being in division 112.

  #Mr. Needham does not in the paper alluded to, give the German classification. He merely says:—

  "The class in which the American sheep contested, was the Merino, and contained 350 entries. The American prize sheep called Vermont Merinos, took three premiums—two first and one second. One first premium was taken for length of staple; the other for weight of fieece. We do not observe any such test as "length of staple" in the prize list, but presume that Col. H. has authority for his declaration, and that he will state that authority.

culture substantially agrees with all the material statements made in the premises in the Practical Shepherd. Indeed, he estimates the real extent of the "triumph" of the American sheep more highly than we did. After stating the price for which they were sold, he adds: "Thus was public opinion confirmed that America not only had the most valuable Merinos on the exhibition grounds, but the most valuable in Europe." He hinks there is no doubt that the result of the exhibition will be "to give America a great trade in Vermont Merinos, and make her one of the leading sources of the world for fine-wooled sheep." He learns that "German Agricultural Societies" are "making inquiries relative to the cost of American Merinos," &c., &c.

We have received a communication from another correspondent attacking Col. NEED HAM's statements in another direction, but we propose to give that gentleman a fair hearing before proceeding further with this subject. While we mean to do full justice to the Germans, we do not intend to forget that we owe it also to our own people.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

MESSRS. HOLMES' AND STEVENS' SCOURED FLEECES -We have received the following certificates:—1. A. D. BLANCHARD of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. certifies that on the 9th of May, 1864, he sheared the ram "Black Diamond," owned by Messrs. Holmes & STEVENS of the same place, and that "he was not stubble-sheared on any part of him; he also saw him sheared May 13, 1865. 2. GEO. WESTINGHOUSE of same place, certifies that he sheared the same ram "in his usual manner," May 13, 1865. 3. Hill Miller, Dan-IEL W. MANDELL, IRA C. STEVENS and C. H. MOORES certify that they saw the ram sheared by WESTING HOUSE, May 13; that they saw the fleece weighed; that it weighed 19 lbs. 5 ozs.; that they saw it put in an empty sack, tied up immediately and taken to EDWIN ANDREWS, Chashier of Washington Co. Bank, sealed by him and left in his charge. EDWIN ANDREWS above named, certifies that he received the sack as stated, from above persons, sealed it and kept it in his charge until delivered to express. 5. EDWIN WIL-MARTH, notary public, certifies that the above named persons came before him personally and acknowledged they executed the foregoing instruments for the purposes therein mentioned. 6. The following letter from a highly capable and experienced manufacturer gives the weight of the fleece after scouring:

MARCELLUS, July 4th, 1865. Hon. H. S. RANDALL-Dear Sir: I rec'd the fleece of wool referred to in accompanying statements, and cleansed the same, and at request of Wm. M. Holmes, Esq., I give you the result. Weight of fleece, after clippping pitch marks and sweat balls, 18½ lbs., which rendered 6 lbs. cleansed wool—which is the greatest veight of clean wool I have ever known from a fleece of one year growth. I have cleased a 19 lb. fleece that gave but 4 lbs. I doubt if any ram fleece can be found to give more wool of one year growth. I give the belt to "Black Diamond." What say you?

Respectfully, CHESTER MOSES. This was written, it will be observed from the date, before the results of the scouring for the Moore prize vere made public.

THE PRICE OF SHEEP .-- An old Editor writes us: About fifty-three years ago a rural district in Massa chusetts, not far from Springfield, was much excited in consequence of a purchase of three sheep by a rural lawyer named LATHEOP. The farmers in that region, small ones by the way, asserted that "Squire La THEOP" was mad as "a March hare," lawyer though he was, and a good one too, else he would not have made such a foolish purchase of sheep as he had done. His sin, against the common sense of the surrounding farmers, consisted in having imported three sheep-s buck and two ewes-Merinos, for which he paid the sum of two thousand dollars! The buck cost one thousand, and the ewes five hundred dollars each. To men used to the raising of the common sheep worth from two and a half to five dollars per head, this purchase of the "Squire's" furnished a fruitful theme of comment. It was generally agreed that, smart as he was as a lawyer, he was anything but a good judge of the worth of sheep. In fact he bid fair to lose much of the reputation he had acquired as a legal practitioner and farmer. It is true those who questioned his judgment concerning sheep, conceded that his farm was the best managed one in that section, but to give a thousand dollars for a sheep was a piece of extravagance that no right-minded farmer ought to be guilty of. The "Squire" bore these comments upon his sheep operation with impartible good nature, ing that time we dom of the expenditure which his well-meaning friends considered so wild and extravagant. He was right. The change in public sentiment since that time in reference to sheep raising has been very great, though the progress of the mutation has been lesss rapid and pervading than was anticipated by the more sanguine of its early friends. Other varieties of sheep have been introduced for which high prices have been paid but which is the better is a debatable question-onnot likely to find a speedy solution. But this much has been gained in fifty years, at all events, to wit That a man can pay five hundred or a thousand dollars for a sheep without the hazard of being brought up by his neighbors on a writ de Lunatico Inquirendo

Polled Merino Ram.—R. G. Habt, Lapeer, Mich. writes us that he has a polled or hornless ram lamb out of an Infantado ewe he purchased in Vermont. and he wishes to know if this absence of horns is compatible with purity of blood, and whether a polled ram, other things being equal, is as valuable as a horned one. To the first question we answer yes. Hornless rams have always occasionally appeared among pure-blood Merinos. Their comparative value is a matter of fashion or fancy. It would seem on the naked question of utility, that the polled animal ought to be preferred.—but he is not preferred by breeders and buyers. To say however there is the same objec tion to his being hornless that there is to a Cotswold or South-Down ram being horned, among the breeders of those varieties, is not exactly true, because horns on the latter would indicate impurity of blood.

Do SHEEP DESTROY THE BORER ?- "A Subscriber," Washington Co., N. Y., writes:-"I have recently seen a statement in a N. H. journal, that pasturing sheep in orchards destroys the borer, caterpillars, etc. Is this true?" We have never noticed any effect of this kind, but we have noticed that pasturing sheep in orchards is very destructive to them-particularly if the trees are large enough or near enough together to shade nearly all the ground. In that case the grass is 'sour," innutritions, unfit to make good pasturage for any animal, and particularly so for sheep.

FLOCK OF THE HARLOW BRO'S .- H. M. BOARDMAN, Rushville, Ontario Co., N. Y., after a visit to the HARLOW BRO's., Darien, N. Y., gives an account of the wool clip of the latter. From 44 full-blood sheep they sheared 4351/2 lbs. of unwashed wool-it being an av erage of a little more than 11 lbs. per head. The wool was of superior quality. From 187 grade ewes, most of which raised lambs, they sheared 1,356 lbs. of "clean well washed wool"-averaging 71/4 lbs. per head. This flock formerly sheared 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. per head, until bred to their Infantado ram "Young Grimes," a cut and pedigree of which will be published before long in this paper. Eighty of the grade ewes are of his get

L. A. SWEET'S SHEEP.—SIDNEY SMITH, Thorne Hill, N. Y., gives us an account of attending, with other neighbors, the sheep shearing of L. A. Sweet, on the 15th of June. The flock numbers 180 and is described as one of great uniformity and excellence. "As a fair specimen of the whole flock," he gives the product of the yearling ewes, 44 in number, which he says pro duced an average of a little more than 8 lbs, per head of washed wool. They were April lambs, and were consequently 14 months old. Mr. Smith gives a very favorable account of Mr. Sweet's skill and success as

SCAB.-JAMES FILKINS, Adrian, Mich. Sheep some times contract scab in being put in cars in which scabby sheep have been transported. Your remedy was the usual one. No man should give up a "good flock of sheep" because they have either scab or hoof-rot.

NEW OXFORDSHIRE SHEEP.-JNO. J. BIGHAM. Scotch Bush, Montgomery Co., N. Y., asks where New Oxfordshire sheep are to be found for sale. We are unable to inform him.

## Bural Spirit of the Eress.

It takes a long time to effect some reforms. It is difficult to make mankind believe that there are ways better than they now walk in-methods more economical, and processes more speedy, than those now used. Some farmers still laugh to scorn agricultural machinery; and we know of one place where the proprietor of a shirt store displays the announcement, "no machines used," as if by so doing he could make the public believe that machine work was inferior. So it is with steam plowing in this country. There are those who are skeptical of its utility as well as economy, and who assert that while the machinery is being rigged up, the engine made ready, and the system in successful operation, a man could do as much with a team and a plow, By a parity of reasoning, we might say that while the team and plow were getting ready a man could spade up just as much, for it is in the increased amount of work that machines can accomplish over hand labor that the economy of it lies.

There may be some force in the views quoted, but it seems impossible to doubt but that steam cultivators can be introduced and successfully used here as elsewhere. In England they are standard machines; not merely to plow level turf and break up green sward, but to surmount reasonable acclivities; in short, on general rolling ground. Indeed we are told by witnesses that in Fowler's system, (English,) where the plows are drawn over the field by a stationary engine, that they are frequently used when they are out of sight behind a hill top. In fact, the greatest competition exists in England for superiority in steam plows. There are now in operation no less than six different styles and plans; probably more, but of this number we are assured from the business circulars of the proprietors. In this country, for the best reason in the world—a lack of interest in it by the class to be benefited, the farmers - very little advance has been made. There is no reason in the world why, in certain parts of the country, steam cultivation should not be employed. We are not in favor of the English system for this country, for it seems to us that it would take so long to get the apparatus ready - it is so cumbrous and unwieldy - without a great force of laborers, as to render it unprofitable among our people, who like to see a thing go ahead from the beginning to the close, without stops to adjust tackle or take up anchors, and similar duties.

ideal of a steam plow is one that march into the bowels of the land without impediment. Roper has shown us how a light traction engine can be built, if that is a desideratum, and it only remains to adapt it to cultivating the soil to render it useful. Whether it is best to draw the plows after the engine or to have them drawn over the field, is an open question. In England, however, the latter is the general plan. Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., of sewing-machine celebrity, has a steam plow which drives a row of cultivators similar in appearance to the arms of a pully widened at the end. These cultivators are placed beneath the engine and are driven by it as it progresses. There are several other systems which, for want of space, we cannot describe; but we suggest that the present fall, when the agricultural fairs take place, that the presiding officers consider the subject thoroughly. At that time a multitude of farmers-capitalists, and others interested in agricultural machines—are gathered together and concerted action, favorable to the scheme, might be had, if ever. - Scientific American.

## Haywards' Seed Farm - Onion Culture, &c.

THOSE who have kept run of exhibitors and awards at our State Fairs for several years past, will have noticed the name of Hayward on the premium list. He has been a successful competitor in grains and seeds, and so we had a natural desire to see where and how these were grown. The Haywards, father and son, have their farms in the immediate vicinity of Rochester. We called on the elder Hayward (the son being from home) and were politely shown over the farm.

A seed farm has its attractions and profits, the A seed farm has its attractions and profits, the latter of which are very considerable. The elder Hayward has 70 acres, the most of which is devoted to growing the seeds of vegetables Tompkins, Ithaca, Ulster, Kingston, Washington, Salem,

for seedsmen or dealers. He has an order for 1.200 pounds of onion seed, at \$2,25 per pound, and about three acres are devoted to this crop The average yield is about 300 pounds per acre. To grow onion seed, the land is marked out in the fall, three feet apart, and the onions set in the rows, close together. Then a small plow is run along the rows, throwing the earth upon the bulbs from either side. This protects the bulbs during winter, and in the spring a portion of the earth is removed, care being taken not to break the sprouts. All weeds are kept down by cultivation and hoeing, and the plants soon shoot up; and are crowned with the conical heads of seed. The stalks stood up heavy with seed, and it was one of the best fields we ever saw. Onions are extensively grown here from the black seed. They are sown thickly in drills, at the rate of three pounds of seed per acre. The rows are twenty inches apart, and the plants are not thinned out. Those on the outside grow large, and as there is a demand for the small ones at a good round price, it is found more profitable to manage the crop in this way. A large patch of potato onions had completed their growth, and would soon be ready to harvest. The seed is sold at \$5 per bushel, and we do not see why this variety is not more generally cultivated. They are very early, and give least trouble in obtaining a crop of all the varieties cultivated. Nearly all this land has been underdrained, and it is an interesting sight to see with what success the different seeds are grown. Cabbage seed is easily raised, and is sold at \$1 per pound. Mr. Hayward stated that recently, or for the past two years, much trouble had been experienced in growing parsnip seed. The plants are infested with a worm that strips the leaves and preys upon the seed, destroying it. So it seems we have the current, - and the parsnip worm, each one carrying destruction in their path. - X. A. WILLARD, in Utica Herald.

### Horses and Harnesses.

Horses.—Do not over-drive in hot weather. Never allow a horse to drink when warm, unless he is to be kept moving as usual. Where they are stabled during hot weather, clean the stables often, litter well, and allow each animal to have a breathing hole in the window or wall before him, if possible. Some horses gall very easily beneath the collar and harness, during hot weather, where the parts do not fit well. Wash the wounds with clean water and apply a paste made of white lead and linseed oil. Then provide a collar or harness that will not chafe. The comfort of working horses may be much promoted, while in the harness, by hanging strips of cloth to the harness so as to dangle about their fore legs. Long and narrow pieces of sheep skin or old buffalo robe, or two or three raccoons' tails sewed together, will keep the flies effectually from the fore legs. Many farmers in the country adopt the excellent practice of attaching a piece of white shirting to the bridle, to protect the entire under jaw and throat from the bot fly.

HARNESS.—During stormy days and leisure hours, clean, repair, oil and varnish harness. Always wet dry leather before oiling. Neat's foot oil is best for harness. An excellent black varnish for harness is half a pound of gum shellac dissolved in a pint of good alcohol, an ounce of good lamp black, and an ounce of gum camphor, corked tight in a bottle, shaken up frequently and applied with a swab or brush. Add more alcohol if too thick.—Amer. Agriculturist.

## To Make Good Cider.

THE apples should be ripe and sound. Don't press the cheese until the cider runs clear. After filling the barrels, remove them immediately to a cool cellar—let them stand with the bung open until the sediment begins to drop down; then close them, and pretty soon after give it the first racking. About three rackings will remove all the sediment. Bottle before the weather becomes warm enough for the trees to put out; fill the bottles one half inch from the corks; let them stand twenty-four hours after filling; then take a bowl of boiling water, dip the end of the cork to go in the bottle, in the water; hold the bottle in the left hand by the neck and drive the cork in with a piece of fence lath. The bottles are then buried in the sand in the cellar. By this process, our best Jersey apples will make cider that has often been drank by epicures for champagne wine, and will not change for years, only seeming to get more body. Let no water be used on the straw. In packing away, keep the corks up .- Cor. Co. Gent.

AGRICULTURAL	EXHIBITIONS FOR 1865.			
STATE,	PROVINCIAL, &C.			
American Institute, New York, Sept. 12 to Oct. 19 Canada, Upper, London. Sept. 18—28 Canada, Lower, Montreal, Sept. 26—29 Indiana, Fort Wayne, Oct. 2—7 Iowa, Burlington, Sept. 26—29 Kentacky, Louisville, Sept. 12—15 Michigan, Adrian, Sept. 19—22 New York, Utica, Sept. 12—15 Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 12—15 Pennsylvania, Williamsport, Sept. 26—29 Wisconsin, Janesville, Sept. 26—29 National Horse Show, Kalamazoo, Mich, Oct. 3—6				
COUNTY AND TOWN FAIRS - NEW YORK.				
Chenango, Norwich	alley, Sept. 26—28 Oct. 3—5 Sept. 18—20 Hollow. Sept. 26—28			

ivingston, Geneseo, Monroe, Rochester, Manlius and Pompey, Manlius Village, Moriah, Port Henry, Oneida, Rome, Oswego, Mexico, Otsego, Mexico,
Otsego, Cooperstiown,
Ontario, Canandaigus,
Orleans, Albion,
Oxford, Oxford,
Putnam, Carmel,
Dugens Queens, Flushing, Rushville, Rushville,

Delaware, Walton,... Essex, Elizabethtown,

enesce. Batavia...

## Rural Notes and Items.

THE DROUTH.—A severe drouth is prevailing in this egion. We have had no heavy rain for several weeks, -and less water fell in August than during any corresponding month for the last seven years. The earth is parched, and most crops are suffering. The universal aspiration is for rain, and we trust it may come

"SHEPHERDESS OF THE ALPS."-We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to this beautiful Romance, the conclusion of which will be found in this number of the Rural. It is a translation of one of the Contes Moraux of Jean Francois Marmentel, a celebrated French author who died at the close of the eighteenth century, and whose works, comprising History, Dramas, Poems and Romances, are almost entirely unknown to English readers. This translation of "The Shepherdess of the Alps," which was made expressly for the RURAL, and by the way is a very excellent one, was the work of a gentleman of this city, who is distinguished for his liberal culture and fine literary taste, and who, although placed by fortune far above the necessity of increasing his income by the labors of his pen, finds in such pursuits the most congenial occupation. By endeavoring not only to convey clearly the meaning, but also to reflect the style of the author, the translator has not hesitated to employ a French idiom, when it more completely expressed the sense than the corresponding English phrase was capable of doing, and by this means has preserved the pith and sentiment of the author in all its native genre and sprightliness. We take occasion to express our thanks to the translator, and to congratulate our readers upon what we do not hesitate to assume was to them a rich literary treat.

CROPS IN MINNESOTA.—Under date of August 16, Mr. Wm. P. TANNER writes from Goodhue Co., Minn., to the RURAL NEW-YORKER as follows : - "Minnesota will astonish you Eastern people this fall in the yield of wheat per acre. 'As stout as it can stand' is no term for it: a large proportion of it is so stout it cannot stand. A light piece of wheat is the exception this year, instead of the rule, as it has been fo years previous. Oats are so badly down that but a portion of them will be secured; if they could have remained standing so as to have been properly harvested, eighty bushels per acre would have been a common yield. Barley, of which there was considerable sown, is fine-the best ever produced in the State. Our corn was badly injured by the cut-worm, but what they did not destroy looks fine, though two weeks later than usual. If we do not have an unusually early frost it will mature and give a good return. The farmers have just commenced their wheat harvest (some two weeks later than usual.) The weather is splendid, and weather prophets say it will continue so during the harvest. We have had a great abundance of rain this season, a thing that had been devoutedly wished and prayed for for twenty months previous.'

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c., IN UTAH.—A letter just received from H. L. Southworth of Provo City, Utah, dated July 21st, thus speaks of the weather, crop prospects, etc., in that far-off land of Saints and Gentiles:-" The last week we have had very remarkable weather for this country. We have had some heavy showers, more than have been known before at this season of the year for the last ten years. There is a prospect for an abundant harvest of grain and fruits. The mountains on the north were covered with snow which fell a few days since, but has now nearly disappeared. Snow can be seen on the mountains in various directions. Vegetables of most every description are plentiful. Fruit of various kinds will be very abundant - such as the peach, apricot and apple. Grapes are scarce, so are pears. I gave fifty cents for about half a pint of cherries in Salt Lake City a week or ten days ago Fruit is scarce. Apples (Spitzenburghs) have sold all winter at \$20 per bushel, and retailed at 50 cents each. Laborers get \$3 per day, and are scarce at that price."

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY .- The Ithaca Journal and Observer says:-"We can speak now confidently of the future of this Institution. By the failure of the 'People's College" to make the deposit required by the act of last winter, the Congressional land grant is secured to our University. We anticipated no other result. So long as promises could retain the bounty of the General Government, our friends at Havana were sure of success. When it came to an actual performance, and the law required deeds instead of words we felt sure that the farce had reached its last scene, and that the curtain would soon fall. It has fallen.

Now our work begins. A meeting of the Trustees tember next. On that occasion the precise locality and the general plan of the University buildings will be determined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP.—At the suggestion of Gov. Curtin of Pa., a Convention of Commissioners of the various States interested in the College Land Scrip, recently assembled in New York city to agree upon a minimum price for the scrip. It was agreed that eighty cents should be the lowest price, and a committee appointed to correspond with those States not represented in the Convention, to obtain their agreement to this decision. It was reported that Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island had sold their scrip, and that Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas have located theirs within their own houndaries.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.-The N. E. Farmer states that the grounds for the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., are being laid out by a landscape gardener, and that the main Agricultural building is to be of stone, 150 feet long and 80 feet wide. No doubt the material will be got out this fall, so as to be hauled this winter, and be ready for the commencement of the work of building early next spring. The stone will be quarried in Pelham, about three or four miles from the college farm. It is a beautiful material, which splits out very easily, a stratified granite, or, more properly, gneiss.

GRAPE CULTURE-A WORTHY EXAMPLE.-We have just received, and tested with great satisfaction, some large and very perfect clusters of grapes—Hamburgh, Syrian, &c .- from E. B. WARD of Detroit, Mich. Mr. WARD has twelve green houses, in all fifteen hundred feet long, filled with sixty-four varieties, and a large quantity of Delawares, &c., outside, -all highly perfect and healthy. He is a business man, largely engaged in iron-making, railroads, steamboats, &c. Grape culture, in his garden, is not only a healthful recreation, but the success of his experiments, opening the way for success to others, make him a benefactor.

A CONTRACTOR

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## HORTICULTURAL.

### A TRIP EAST.

We have just returned from a brief sojourn among the Horticulturists in the Eastern part of this State. Our first stop was at Albany, where we were much interested in a survey of the grounds of J. DINGWALL, Esq. He is a good cultivator; doing everything thoroughly and well, and consequently everything he undertakes seems to prosper. Such a splendid growth of vines we have not seen elsewhere, and we think the climate of Albany most as well adapted to the vine as it is known to be for the plum. The new Japan Lily, Auratum, was exceedingly fine. Late in the evening we found time for a call at the office of the Country Gentleman, where we found friend Tucker, as usual, industriously at work, by gas-light, with the thermometer somewhere between eighty and ninety.

At Iona Island, we did not find Dr. GRANT at home, but was very kindly entertained by his gentlemanly assistants. The Doctor, we suppose has the most extensive and expensive arrangements for the culture of the grape to be found in the country—a host of fine glass houses, water-works, &c. The Island being two or three miles from the Peekskill landing, the Doctor and his assistants and workmen seem to form an independent colony—a kind of happy family - depending upon themselves alone for the pleasures of social life.

In the neighborhood of New York a few days can always be spent profitably, and pleasantly, provided the thermometer will be kind enough to keep any respectable distance below ninety, and the mosquitos are not too abundant and ravenous. PETER HENDERSON, the well known grower of Dahlias, Verbenas, &c., has removed since we last called, about two miles out of Jersey City. He has an excellent range of houses, and an exceedingly pleasant location. CHRISTOPHER and FRANCIS BRILL, we found on the "point," at Newark. Christopher is king among the growers of Japan Lilies. His auratums were splendid. CHRISTOPHER is unsurpassed as a seed grower, and an hour among his melons is a treat not soon forgotten.

At Yorkville, at the old "Hogg" place, so long celebrated in the Horticultural history of New York, but which is now almost destroyed by city improvements, we found JAMES Hogg, principally engaged in the culture of new Japan plants, sent home by his brother THOMAS, now in that country. Among other things we noticed about a quarter of an acre of corn with striped leaves, very ornamental, white and green. It seemed doubtful whether it would ripen its seed in this country.

At Astoria, we found our old and genial friend ISAAC BUCHANAN, "rattling among the pots," we judge mainly for his own amusement and comfort. His place is always beautiful, and nowhere can an hour be spent more pleasantly.

We had designed to make many more calls, but duty called us home.

## NEW FLOWERS.

EVERY season seeds of new varieties of flowers are offered by the dealers, under the general name of novelties. From these we obtain splendid additions to our list of good flowers, while many prove unworthy of culture, either from unsuitableness of climate, or some other cause. The Dianthus Heddewigii, and its varieties, the Double Zinnia, and many others we could name have proved great acquisitions, while scores of others have passed away, never known after the first season. Among the novelties of the present season which we have in flower, a few promise to be quite desirable. We copy the following remarks from our note book.

Agrostemna Ceolia Rosea, Dwarf Fringed. A very fine thing. Plant dwarf, of compact growth, some ten inches in height, vigorous, branching, and flowers most abundantly. The flowers are delicate rose, with a large white center or eye; edges of petals toothed or fringed. garden or yard. The best and safest way of de-An excellent plant for a summer border or edging, and very pretty in clumps.

Antirrhinum Major Tom Thumb, a very dwarf and pretty Anturtium. Plant, branching and globular, not more than four or five inches in height.

Chrysanthemums. Several annual Chrysthemums, highly praised, proved worthless. A double white variety that would have been splendid if perfectly double, proved semidouble, ragged and worthless. Perhaps it may do better another year. Godetia Lindleyana fixe-plena. This proves

only semi-double, but flowers most abundantly and endures our hot sun better than any Godetia we have ever tried. It has been covered with flowers for more than two months, although the season has been remarkably dry.

Phalacraea Coelestina Tom Thumb, a very pretty plant, of dwarf habit. Flowers like Ageratum Mexicanum, but having the fragrance of the White-thorn.

Phlox Drummondii Isabellina. This was sent from Europe to us as the first pure yellow Phlox ever produced. It is a light or primrose yellow, and we hope will become the parent of some bright yellow varieties.

Reseda Crystallina. This is a mignonette, from Africa, and sent to this country last winter. The seed capsules were said to be very peculiar, covered with small transparent grains like the ice plant. It is rather pretty and makes a good border, but as it lacks sweetness will never be popular. A mignonette without sweetness is hardly endurable—almost as bad as honey without sweet.

Tropeolum King of Tom Thumbs. This is the finest Tropeolum we have ever grown. Foliage nure. - A natural, deep, rich soil will need little, dark green, plant globular and compact, about except the addition of ashes or lime dug in deeply; a foot in height, and flowers brilliant scarlet.

Waitzia Corymbesa, a very fine Everlasting. a small scale, to dig out a hole three or four feet Plant of bushy compact habit, about a foot in height. Flowers white on inside, outer scales

purplish, dark yellow. The above are all of the novelties, that seem worthy of particular notice.

### THE PEAR VS. QUINCE BLIGHT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Your paper of July 29th and August 5th, present volume, contains articles on the subject of the pear blight, and a simple remedy or cure therefor. The remedy proposed by two correspondents was the cutting off of the diseased limbs or branches of the trees below the dead wood and slitting them open for three or four inches with a pruning or common jack knife. To one of the communications you append a note expressing your doubts as to the feasibility of the recommendation or mode of curing and remedying the blight by the process proposed. I have never tried the experiment upon pear trees, or seen it tried, but from my observation of the effects of this treatment on quince trees, I am more than convinced that it will also prove an effectual remedy against the pear blight.

A few days ago a neighbor of mine called my attention to several of his quince trees which had been nearly destroyed last year by the blight. He said he had made inquiries of almost every person whom he knew, who had any knowledge of trees, for a remedy, but could get no information satisfactorily to himself upon the subject. Several remedies were recommended, but none proved to be of the least benefit. He finally came to the conclusion that he would try the process of pruning or cutting off the dead branches and slitting up the live wood on each side, which has proved in his case a perfect success. His trees this year grow vigorously, and look as thrifty as any trees I have ever seen --all bearing finely. The process here practiced is, it will be observed, nearly identical with that recommended by your correspondents for the pear tree blight.

I would recommed the above treatment of all trees stricken with blight to the readers of the RURAL. Let them give it a thorough trial and report from time to time through the columns of the paper. Nothing certainly can be lost by trying the effects of this treatment upon all diseased trees, while valuable information may be obtained. If a tree is stricken with blight it will eventually die and the pruning and slitting process, if it does not save the tree, can do no more than kill it. But I am one of those of remarkably large faith, and from what I have seen, I am convinced that a perfect cure can be effected in pear blight as well as in quince blight, by the treatment proposed above.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug., 1865.

## GRAPE CULTURE.

THAT the grape may be successfully grown in a large portion of the United States is no longer problematical, but a fixed fact. The success met with by intelligent culturists has removed all doubts, and stimulated inquiry on the part of others, as to the various requisites necessary to the successful growth, etc., of the vine. This subject has been so fully and thoroughly discussed in the various Horticultural and other journals and publications that seemingly little if anything remains to be added. I shall, therefore, be mainly reiterating the experience of successful growers in the following: - It is with the vine as with all other fruit or vegetable productions, certain kinds are better adapted to one climate or zone than another; for instance, it would be useless to attempt to cultivate in the open air of the climate of New England or the Middle States, the noble Hamburgh, the delicious Chasselas and Muscats, but a variety that is adapted to withstand the severity of our seasons. The list of hardy grapes has, within a few years, been so greatly extended that for a novice it is difficult to decide upon what varieties to plant, when the number is to be limited to the grounds of the common fruit ciding is to plant only such as have been proved and recommended by those disinterested in disseminating new varieties; we have a sufficient variety of excellent kinds fully tested for the limited grounds of the amateur in general. I will mention three kinds which have given good satisfaction in a region of 100 or 200 miles around New York for general cultivation; these are, the Delaware, Concord and Hartford Prolific; there may be others of equal, or perhaps superior excellence, for special localities, and still others not so generally disseminated and proved, which may, when tested, supplant these; but one may be satisfied with the foregoing for a small collection: they are the hardiest varieties fully tested, and their fruit of good if not superior quality. In the opinion of many the Delaware is one of the finest table grapes, equaling the choice foreign grapes grown under glass; the fruit is small, but the bunches are abundant; the Concord is of good size and of known excellence as a table or wine grape; the Hartford is the earliest, ripening about the first of September, a good table grape of good size berry and clusters large. Soil, etc.—Any good soil for corn is suitable for grape; yet, when there is a choice, a moderately light soil is best. As the vine is to last a lifetime, whatever is done for the soil should be done before the roots take possession. The soil should be naturally or artificially free from stagnant water at all times; deep drainage, or artificial embankment, will effect the desired result. The East or South side of a building is a good place where only a vine or two is desired to be planted; they should be trained to a trellis a foot or more from the building, as they do better than trained against the wall or house. Preparing the ground .- Ma-

in diameter and two feet deep, throwing away the under soil; in the bottom a few stone or other rubbish will give drainage. Oyster shells and old plaster are especially good, as a limestone soil is a favorite with the grape. A few inches of black earth from the woods, and grass sods make a good filling for the lower half of the hole, the upper part may be filled with good surface soil which, if not rich enough, may have any well rotted manure, black earth, broken bones or ashes mixed with it. This careful preparation is not essential, as the vine will grow and produce fairly without all this trouble: but with it the vine will come forward earlier. and add a large per centage to the annual crop from the 5th to the 40th year after planting; with this object in view, will not a little extra care and labor at the outset pay? Setting out the Vines.—The best time for setting I conceive to be spring, although many succeed equally well in fall; one year old plants with good fibrous roots are the most desirable; they will yield more readily to any desired treatment. It is a maxim "that a thing that is worth doing is worth doing well." So in setting out a grape vine; they will grow if the roots are barely put in and covered with earth; but a few minutes extra time will suffice to do it as it should be done. Fill the hole as above with surface soil, raising it a little above the surrounding level. Make a hole three or four inches deep as wide as the roots will spread: set the vine down and spread the roots as they naturally grew, after having trimmed away any broken or bruised roots with a sharp knife; cover with good, fine soil, leaving the first good bud on the stem level with the top of the soil; press the soil gently in contact with all the roots. Set a stake by the side of the vine, and one or two around to protect it from accidents. A mulch of an inch or two of leaves. spent tan-bark or like will insure against drouth, etc. Further culture may be treated of in a future paper. W. H. WHITE. South Windsor, Conn., 1865.

## STRAWBERRIES.

THE rapidity with which the strawberry propagates itself by runners, makes the formation of new beds a matter of so little difficulty that there is no excuse for those who neglect making provision for a supply of these most delicious of berries. Many persons prefer setting the plants in the Spring, but if the runners are taken off now and carefully transplanted, either where they are to remain or into nursery beds to get well established for the next Spring's planting, they will do well. Fall setting has this advantage, that the plants will produce a good supply of berries the next season. Runners should be selected only from the most thrifty and best bearing vines. The soil to which they are transplanted should be well manured before the plants are set. We have no doubt that the best berries are produced where the plants are set in rows and runners cut off. but if this is thought too much work, they may be set in long, narrow beds and allowed to cover the ground.

In setting a bed of strawberries, attention will of course be paid to the variety, not only as to the quality and quantity of fruit it produces, but as to whether its blossoms are staminate (male) or pistillate (female.) If of the first, a few imperfect berries may be produced. If of the second class, some male plants must be set in the same bed, or no fruit will be set. Some of the best varieties now cultivated are hermaphrodite, and produce fruit when set alone. - Ex.

## FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK.

THE following is the list of prices for fruit, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Sept. 1st:

FRUITS.—The receipts of Apples are light, and prices are firm. Pears are scarce, Bartlett's being the only kind arriving in any quantity. Peaches are beginning to

nd upward the height of the season havin	g passe	ã.
Apples, Summer Pippins, # bbl \$4	00@2.6	00
Apples, Karly Western	1 00 a 7	nn
Pears, Bartlett	5 00@20	00
Do. Bell	<del>_</del> _@	
Do. Sickle	000015	90
Do. Louise Bon de Jersey	00000010	W
Peaches, Delaware, # basket	500 8	ΛŇ
Do. Jersey	രക്ക	žŎ.
Watermelons, W 100	( മാര്പ്പ	ΔÀ
MUSKINGTORS, & DDI	ുനനുകള	ະດ
Plums, Blue Gages, 19 Do. Green Gages 19	00@20	00
Grapes, Isabella, # b	າພູຜູຂວ	W
Do. Concord	1000	50
Do. Hot-House	40@s	75
VEGETABLES.—The receipts of Irish pota-	toes con	atina
arge, and prices remain low, notwithstand	ing the	mon

large, and prices remain low, notwithstanding the many reports of "potato rot" from different parts of the coun-try. Sweet potatoes are in good supply and lower.

MEW POTATOES.

Mercers, \$ bbl.

Jackson White, Red onions, # bbl ONIONS, ETC.
White onions.
Cabbages, new, # 100
Turnips, new white, # bbls.
Turnips, new Russian,
Tomatoes, N. J. # basket
Marrow squash, # bbl.
Creen Corn, # 100
Citton, # bbl. BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans have been in more active de nand and prices are higher. The stock of good, sound uality in the market is small, and such are held above

Kidney beans, per bushel,....

How to Preserve A Bouquet.—When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing soap suds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water—keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soap suds, and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap suds, need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules, a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last still longer in a very passable state; but the attention to the fair but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or "the last rose of summer" will not be "left blooming alone," but will speedily perish.—

American Artisan. How to PRESERVE A BOUQUET. - When you but with the generality of soils it will pay on American Artisan.

# Pomestic Gconomy.

## PIES, COOKIES, CAKE, BREAD, &c.

S. W. J. complains through the RURAL, July lst, of the extravagant recipes given to the paper. If she will allow me, I will give her a few good ones. I agree with her in asking, "Then what about the lemon pie recipe?" Here is my "lemon pie" and how to make it:

LEMON PIE.-Take a cup (coffee) of sifted flour, a small pinch of salt, 1/8 teaspoon of sods, tablespoon of lard; mix all well together in the flour; rub the lard in so there will be no lumps: then add a tablespoon and a half of cold water: never add flour after the lard is in if you want good crust. Line your pie plate; have the crust rather thick. Then take a large lemon, grate the rind off, cut the thick white skin away. chop the pulp fine, take out the seeds, put together in a dish your lemon and grated rind, 2 cups of sugar, 4 tablespoons grated cracker, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 2 eggs; beat well together. Then add 2 cups sweet milk, put into a moderately hot oven; when done, frost over with whites of two eggs beaten with a tea cup of frosting sugar; let it brown a little.

SODA BISCUIT-Good and Easily Made.-One quart of flour, teaspoon of sods, two of cream of tartar; mix dry through the flour half teaspoon of salt, teacup of lard mixed fine through the flour, wet with sweet milk. Bake in a quick

COOKIES.—One tea cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, one of cold water, haif a teaspoon of soda, two eggs, flour enough to roll out thin and no more; bake in a quick oven. Here is another recipe for Cookies:-5 cups of flour, 3 of sugar, 2 of butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour cream or milk, half-teaspoon of soda; spice to your

GINGER SNAPS .- Quarter pound of butter, same of lard, same of brown sugar, 1 pint molasses, 1 quart of flour, 2 tablespoons of ginger, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in two tablespoons of sweet milk. Caraway seed to taste. Roll very thin and bake in a quick oven.

GINGERBREAD.-Two cups of molasses, % cup of butter, 1 cup of milk, 2 teaspoons of soda, 1 tablespoon of ginger, 4 eggs. Make just stiff enough to pour out.

PLAIN CORN BREAD, but very good. One pint of sour milk, two eggs, 1 teaspoon of soda, half spoon of salt. Make soft enough to pour out.

Rusk.-One quart bread sponge, 2 cups of sugar, one-half cup of shortening; make into a soft dough. When very light, roll about an inch thick; cut with a biscuit cutter; let them rise again. Should not bake hard enough to form a crust top or bottom. When a little stale. split and toast slightly. If you hit it just right with regard to lightness and everything else, they will make a delicate and agreeable accompaniment to tea or coffee.

To FRY BREAD .- If you have slices of stale bread, save them by frying after my fashion. Beat an egg into a % pint of milk, a little salt; soak your bread while your lard is melting; fry slow, have a nice brown both sides.

DROP CARES. - Two cups sugar, 1 of butter, 4 of flour, 6 eggs; lemon to taste.

COTTAGE PUDDING .- Two cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter melted, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 egg; flavor with lemon. Bake half an hour. Try these recipes, and let me know through

the RURAL how you succeed. Cook Co., Ill.

RECIPE WANTED .- Will you, or some of your readers, please inform me through your RURAL, how to color cotton the following colors: Madder red, pink, scarlet? I want fast colors, such as we have in our calicoes. By furnishing the recipe you will oblige-A SUBSCRIBER.

## HOW TO MAKE CIDER VINEGAR.

M. KELLY, Fayette Co., Ind., writes to the Agriculturist:-"I have twenty-four barrels of cider, that has had sulphite of lime put into it to keep it sweet. It is now too sour to drink, and not sour enough for vinegar. Do tell me how to make vinegar of it." Procure a lot of cheap molasses, and mingle one gallon of molasses, or 12 to 14 pounds of sugar with ten gallons of water. First rack off the cider from the sediment, then add five gallons of such liquid to every barrel of the cider. Fill each barrel not more than three-fourths full, and place them by the side of some building, covering them with boards to prevent the sun warping the barrelstaves. Leave the bung hole open. A bung hole four inches square is better. Or put the cider, after adding the sweetening, into large open tubs under a shed, covered with loose boards. It will make excellent vinegar in a few weeks. Then fill the barrels and put them in the cellar until wanted for market.—Ex.

SALVE FOR FROST BITES.—The following is the recipe for Wahler's Frost Salve, so long known and valued in Germany, but the recipe for which has been kept a secret till recently purchased by the Government of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, and made public:—24 oz. mutton tallow, 24 oz. hog's lard, 4 oz. peroxide of iron, (red iron rust,) 4 oz. Venice turpentine, 2 oz. oil burgamot, 2 oz. bole Armenian, rubbed to a paste with olive oil. Heat together the tallow, lard and iron dust, in an iron kettle, stirring with an iron spoon constantly till the mass assumes apperfectly black color; then add gradually the other ingredients, stirring till well mixed. It is applied upon linen, daily, and its effect upon even the most painful frost sore is most extraordinary. In all probability, for other similar wounds it would also be an excellent application.—Ex.

## Horticultural Advertisements.

BUDDED APPLE TREES-Or worked on whole seedling stocks, (not root-grafted.) After 20 years practice and close observation in the Nursery, we disapprove root-grafting as such trees are not profitable to the planter. Also a general assortment of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. J. D. CONKLIN, Locke, Cayuga Co.. N.Y.

LINNÆAN NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y. DEPRINCE & CO., will forward Catalogues of five one. Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery, Small Fruits of all kinds, Grapes, Bulbous Flowers and Peonies, Great collection of Strawberries.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC VINES.—A large long stock of old wood layers and one year olds from long cuttings, all from fruit bearing vines. The fruit from our Hartford vineyard netted us, last year, over one thousand dollars per acre. Our Price List, post-paid, to applicants. Address C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

TREES,—A good variety of first class Ap-ple Trees, Dwarf and Standard Pear and Quince stocks for sale cheap. Also a good assorment of Apple trees rather too small for retail trade at \$6.50 \tilde{\text{0}}\$ 100, and Pear trees of the same class for \$6.00. Houghton seed-ling Gooseberries, large plants, \$5.00; small, \$1.50. Cur-rants, Raspberry, Asparagus, Osage Grange, Privet, &c., very cheap.

8.8.8AGE, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.

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This Annual is published for the information and benefit of my customers, and to them it will be sent free without application. To all others, 10 cents, including postage. Address JAMES VICK,

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1500,000 large, extra fine Pear Seedlings for sale, kaised on a strong clay loam, trenched to the depth of eighten inches, which gives them strong, stocky roots. These seedlings are free from blight; also very thrifty, and to all appearances will hold their leaves and grow until frost comes. For price list, and other information, address HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

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We have paid special attention to the cultivation of the NEW HARDY GRAPES, and offer strong, well-grown plants of Iona, Adirondac and Israella, by the 100 or 1000, at ions rates. Also, Diana, Concord, Delaware, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, Rogers' Hybrids, Creveling, and nearly all the valuable kinds. Also, a splendid lot of Delaware and Diana layers, many of them with 6 feet of bearing wood. Address, with stamp, for Price List. BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 814-10t Washington St., Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

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Attention is called to the superior merit of this new and valuable invention for grinding apples, peaches and other kinds of fruit. It possesses great advantages over the common wooden mill, giving an increase of from ten to thirty per cent. In the yield of cider, and is warranted to be as represented in every particular.

This machine has an iron cylender containing steel-grater knives, which are adjusted and secured in their places by means of setscrews so that when they need sharpening they can be taken out and reset in five minutes time. It has also a sectional iron concave held in position by independent steel springs adjustible to any desired pressure, and the whole arrangement is so combined that the machine cannot be injured by the stones. With an ordinary two-horse power this machine will grind fine and uniform, one hundred bushels and upwards, of apples per hour; needs very little if any repairs, and by the superior manner in which it does its work one months use will pay for the mill. Manufactured and for sale by R. BUTTERWORTH, Trenton, N. J. AGENTS.—D. R. BARTON, 84 Main St. Rochester, N. Y.; VOORHEES & CO., Trumansburg, N. Y. [814-8t]

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We offer for this Fall and coming Spring, a large stock of Standard Apple Trees, 8 to 5 years old; a good stock of Standard and Dwarf Pears; Standard and Dwarf Cherries; Standard Plum, Peach and Orange Quince. Also a splendid stock of Horse Chestnuts, and 500,000 Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Gooseberry, Currant and other stocks. 70,000 Grape Vines of the best kind, from 1 to 8 years old. All for sale cheap for cash.

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OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—First class Osage orange Plants may be procured at the Mound Nursery. Address OVERMAN & BUSHNELL, 812-tf Box 88 Canton, Fulton Co., Illinois.

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Keystone Cider and Wine Mill.

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

W. O. HICKOK,
Harrisburg, Pa.

DESERVED TO

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

### THE MUSIC OF CHILDHOOD.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

When I hear the waters fretting,
When I see the chestnut letting
All her lovely blossoms falter down, I think, "Alas,
the day!"

Once, with magical sweet singing,
Blackbirds set the woodland ringing
That awakes no more while April hours wear them
selves away.

In our hearts fair hope lay smiling, Sweet as air, and all beguiling; And there hung a mist of blue-bells on the slope and down the dell.

And we talked of joy and splendor
That the years unborn would render—
And the blackbirds helped us with the story, for they
knew it well.

Piping, fluting, "Bees are humming, April's here and Summer's coming; Don't forget us when you walk, a man with men, in pride and joy;

Think on us in alleys shady
When you step a graceful lady;
For no fairer days have we to hope for, little girl and
boy."

"Laugh and play, O lisping waters,
Lull our downy sons and daughters.

Come, O wind, and rock their leafy cradle in thy
wanderings coy;

When they wake we'll end the measure With a wild, sweet cry of pleasure, And a 'Hey down derry,' let's be merry, little girl and boy!"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MRS. SIGOURNEY,—HER LAST POEM.

BY CARRIE C. BAILEY.

TO-DAY I picked up a paper containing this obituary notice: — "Died in Hartford, Conn., June 10th, Lydia H. Sigourney, aged 74."

Mrs. SIGOURNEY was, in a peculiar sense one of America's best writers. She is "pure womanly," in the highest conception of that term, in all that she has written-not only in her selection of themes, but also in her treatment of them. A native delicacy and feminine propriety of expression and sentiment pervade everything that emanated from her pen. And the wonderful industry of the woman! She edited fifty volumes, it is said. But that fact fails to give one a complete idea of her industry and usefulness. She found a congenial task in teaching, and the value of her labors as a teacher can never be over-estimated. She was also foremost in all benevolent enterprises, whether designed to improve the condition of those immediately around her, or to benefit the race in general. Her private charities also were proportionately large and generous.

I wish to call the attention of your readers to the moral value of such a life. Mrs. Sigourner was not endowed with a high order of genius, but how nobly she used all her faculties to inspire a love for virtue and religion, and to promote the best interests of her fellow beings! I believe there are many women, with equal, if not superior talents and advantages, who dawdle away their lives through a guilty love of ease or foolish dissipation, who, if inspired by a high sense of moral responsibility, might, by persistent effort, make their lives and examples as great a blessing to their race as her's has been. Let them look to it.

I have recently been looking over the poems of Mrs. Sigourney. Who has ever read "Ulrrica," and not been touched with pity for the fair young bride, who had grown old, waiting for the bridegroom who never came, and whose mouldering skeleton—all that was left of the lost one—was found by some miners, many long years after, and recognized by her who had thought to pass life's journey with him. With what exquisite tenderness is the story told!

"Why do I live,' she sometimes sighed,
'Thus crushed beneath affliction's rod!'
But stern, reproving thought replied,
'Ask not such question of thy God,'"

Again, for richness of ideality and felicity of expression, what can exceed the "Coral Insect?" The "Indian Girl's Burial,"—how many hearts these simple lines have melted! In short, one might go through the whole catalogue of her poems, finding new beauties at every step, and discovering nothing unworthy of the hand that penned them. Truly the literary world has suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Sigourney. She has gone to her grave laden with the honors of a long and well-spent life, and her memory will be kept green and flourishing in the hearts of her countrymen, as long as America shall stand among the living nations of the earth.

I beg you will permit me to close these few, desultory remarks, with Mrs. SIGOURNEY's last poem, which, probably, few of your readers have seen:

# Colonel Huntley's Charge. "Comrades, I expect every man to do his duty. Come on! Up and at them!"—Col. William A. Huntley, at

Parker's Store, May 5, 1864.

To the drummer's call, like a flaming wall,
Our foeman's line is forming;
And the plunging corse and riderless horse

Respond to their cannon's storming.

Waving and bright like the forests of light,
Their masses of bayonets thicken;
And battle clouds, like heroic shrouds.

Bear aloft the souls of the stricken.

Our regiments reel 'neath the veteran steel
Of that phalanx steady and serried;
With corne-trampling feet, the confused retreat
Storms by us, bloody and hurried.

But the bugles blare thro' the thickening air, And our thunder-charge sweeps onward, O'er flame-lit path, like the demon wrath Of Etna bursting sun-ward. Through crimson blanks in those rebel ranks, Breaks the stormy light of our sabres: And the death-struck rows of Liberty's foes Are the harvest of our labors.

Like a scythe of fire, on their red retire, We hang till the streams are swollen With gory tides, and the courser's strides Plunge wearily over the fallen.

### ROSA BONHEUR

THE last official act of the Empress as Regent was the presentation of the Order of the Legion of Honor to Rosa Bonheur, of which Order the distinguished artist is made a "chevalier." This is the first time that any female in the civil ranks of life has received the decoration. The innovation is received by all classes of people with great favor. It may not impossibly, however, lead to no little aunoyance in the future. Many of the gay ladies who surround the court would undoubtedly be delighted to add to their titles and their wealth and their beauty this little red ribbon, the possession of which in his button-hole seems to make every Frenchman who wears it at least three inches taller; and her Majesty may not unlikely be considerably bored for her influence in procuring it for ladies who are not so deserving of it as the great artist to whom it has been so gracefully given as the acknowledgment of the genius of one woman by another, and that other the first lady in France. Speaking of Rosa Bonheur reminds me that a friend informed me a few days since that, wishing to get a picture from her pencil, he wrote to her, proposing that she should paint him something, choosing her own subject and demanding her own price. She replied to him that all her time for three years to come was taken up with orders, and that at present she could take no

### FEMININE GOSSIP.

In N. Y. city, so statistics state, there are fewer marriages, by one-third, than there were twentyfive years ago.

A CHEERFUL temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured.

WHEN a woman has ceased to be attractive by her simple symmetry of form, she may be fascinating by her sweet womanliness.

In marriage the heart of a widow is like a furnished apartment, where one is apt to find something left there by a former lodger.

A NEW paper is shortly to be issued in Paris entitled "Les Parisiennes," the price of which is to be one sou, and the contributors exclusively women.

SOCIAL Philosophers have long since developed the fact, which has become axiomatic, that "where the women are the most chaste, the men are most virtuous."

THE Home Journal states that Marie Antoinette's garter has been presented to Mr. Barnum, for his new Museum, by the Countess of Savigny, who is now residing in N. Y. city.

THERE are eight regular female physicians in

Philadelphia—all of whom are in good practice—and one of them is so overwhelmed with business that she keeps three horses in constant use.

A SINGULAR marriage has been celebrated at Yvetot, in Normandy. The united ages of the parties are one hundred and thirty-four years. It is described as a marriage of inclination doubtless of inclination toward the tomb.

THE prize for impudence, at the London Dramatic Show, was won by a young lady, who, after persuading the kindly manager of the palace to get her some flowers, stuck one in his button-hole and charged him two shillings and sixpence for it.

THE advocates of women's rights will be rejoiced to learn that the principle has achieved a decided trumph in an unexpectéd quarter. The Emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria, has submitted to his popular assembly a law giving the women of his Empire a right to vote.

THE wife of the President, from all accounts, is a lady very much like the late Mrs. Henry Clay, caring nothing for city life or gay society, but content in the calm, unobtrusive pleasures of the domestic life of her own family circle. Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, the wife of the new Senator from Tennessee, Judge Patterson, will, it is said, do the honors of the White House.

The latest fancy of the ladies is to increase the height of the forehead by artificial means—consequently the foreign papers have a plenteous supply of advertisements of waters for the purpose of destroying the hair on the forehead at once and forever. The less expert, or more economical, shave, and have a nasty blue mark, like the result of a razor over a rough beard.

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron is much more serviceable in life than petticoated pilosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and children happy, who reclaims the one from vice and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver, or their

The following is said to be a general rule, but there are some notable exceptions to it:—Man is strong; Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident; Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action; Woman in suffering. Man shines abroad; Woman at home. Man talks to convince; Woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart; Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery; Woman relieves it. Man has science; Woman taste. Man has judgment; Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice; Woman of mercy.

# Choice Miscellang.

### THE SONG OF LIGHT.

BY WM. PETTIT PALMER.

THE following exquisite poem has been pronounced by one of the most eminent European critics to be the finest production in our language:

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I penciled the heaven's matchless blue,

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers, And their leaves of living green, And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes Of Eden's virgin queen; But when the flend's art in the trustful heart Had fastened his mortal spell, In the silvery sphere of the first-born year.

And spangled it round with stars.

To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accurst
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few—tried and true—
Came forth among the dead;

With the wondrous gleams of my bridal dreams,
I bade their terror cease;
And I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
God's Covenant of Peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on Bethlehem plains,
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the herald bright
Of Heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born—
"Joy! Joy! to the outcast—man!"

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darknes
and tears.

Feel my smile the blest smile of a friend;
Nay, the flower of the waste by my smile is embraced
As the rose in the garden of kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear—
And lo! the butterfly wings.

From my sentinel steep by the night-brooded deep, I gaze with unslumbering eye,
White the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted out from the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though sped by the hurricane's wing,
His compassless, lone, dark weltering bark
To the haven home safely I bring.

I awaken the flowers in their star-spangled bowers,
The birds in their chambers of green,
And the mountain and plain glow with beauty again,
As they bask in their national sheen.
Oh! if such be the worth of my presence on earth—
Though fiful and fleeting the while—

Though fitful and fleeting the while—
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
Ever bright with the Deity's smile!

# Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. INTELLECTUAL MONSTERS.

Passing along the street a short time since, we chanced to meet what the doctors call a "lusus natura"—a man with the body and limbs of a child, climaxed with a head that would not have been disproportioned to an AJAX, or one of "the giants that were in those days." The sight was positively painful. When the head took a turn to right or left, all our pre-conceived notions about the center of gravity straightway took to flight; and when it leaned forward a little, we expected nothing but a fulfillment of the law of specific gravity, which settles the heaviest matter at the bottom, with a corresponding inversion of the other parts. The paradox soon passed around a corner, and uttering an involuntary sigh of relief, we fell to thinking.

After all, this is but a type of what we see every day in way of the mental overgrowth. Some "child of genius" early exhibits an aptitude for a particular art or profession; fond and not over-sensible parents cherish the propensity, and cultivate its peculiar powers with assiduity and hot-house care, and finally produce to the world a "finished artist," "finished" like a vicious tree that sends all its sap and life into one branch or twig, while the others wither and die.

blow; or, if they stake everything to force the blind goddess to smile on them at last, madly hazard their being reduced to instant beggary. The gambler but rarely dies a rich man. Those that have had the good fortune to realize some property in this miserable way, and continue playing, are guilty of a two-fold folly. Trust no person of that description, of whatever rank or character he may be.

A PLEASANT PARLOR PASTIME.—A favorite

We not long since had the honor (?) of conversing with a locally celebrated "American Prima Donna." Of course, music at once became the tonic, and we were really charmed by the freedom and truth with which she spoke of the subject in its moral and social bearings, and criticised certain other artists, their compositions and performances. We thought her the very type itself of high social and mental culture. A little quizzically, perhaps, on our part, the subject changed, when, to our astonishment, out of those ruby lips that had warbled the soul of melody to thousands, we heard: "Mr they used to tell me when I went to school that the earth and stars revolve around the sun; do you really believe it?" We found other company.

Far be it from us to discourage genius. If the youth of our day display talents that would eventually carve out for them a lofty position in the world, encourage them by all means. But let all those other important faculties, which so often rust with disuse, be cultivated as a balancing power. Genius will out. However much it may be hampered in childhood, curbed and restrained in youth, and fettered by circumstances in manhood, if it be the real gem, the attrition of the world will polish it and bring out its matchless luster. Many a noted man has given evidence to the fact that certain circumstances of his youthful training, which then seemed like an incubus on his aspirations, were the very elements that afterwards insured his success-developing the mind evenly and harmoniously.

Rochester, N. Y., 1865.

### POWER OF HUMBUG.

An individual who owned a small tavern near the field of Waterloo, the scene of the last great action of Napoleon, was frequently questioned as to whether he did not possess some relics of the battle and he invariably and honestly answered in the negative.

But he was very poor, and one day while lamenting to his neighbor not only his poverty, but the annoyance to which travelers subjected him, his friend cut him short with:

"Well make the one help the other. Make some relics."

"But what can I do?" inquired the poor man.

"Tell them that Napoleon or Wellington entered your shop during the battle, and sat down on that chair."

Not long after an English tourist entered the tavern and inquiring for relics, was told the chair story. The chair was bought at an incredible price. The next comer was informed that Wellington had taken a drink, and the "Wellington tumbler" was accordingly sold. The third arrival gazed with breathless wonder at the nail upon which Bonaparte had hung his hat. The fourth purchased the door posts between which he had entered; and the fifth became the happy purchaser of the floor upon which he had trodden.

At the last advices the fortunate tayern keeper had not a roof to cover his head, and was sitting on a bag of gold in the centre of a deep pit formed by selling the earth upon which the house stood.

### FATE OF FAST MEN.

THE vicious die early. They fall like shadows or tumble wrecks and ruins into the grave-often while quite young, almost always before forty. "The wicked liveth not half his days." The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason, by describing the dissolute life of "fast men;" that is, they live fast; they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping into the darkness while others are in the glory of light. "Then sun goeth down while it is day." And they might have helped it. Many a one dies before he need. Young men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal, and your obscure and nameless wandering stars, who waste their time in libertine indulgence-they cannot live, they must die early. They put on steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by rapid speed and reckless wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put to it; while the state of their minds is often such that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.

## GAMBLING.

No passion can lead to such extremities, nor involve a man in such a complicated train of crimes and vices and ruin whole famlies so completly as the baneful rage for gambling. It produces and nourishes all imaginable disgraceful sensations is the most fertile nursery of covetousness, envy, rage, malice, dissimulation, falsehood, and foolish reliance on blind fortune. It frequently leads to quarrels, murder, forgery, meanness, and despair; and robs us in the most unpardonable manner of the greatest and most irrevocable treasure, time. Those that are rich act foolishly in venturing their fortunes in uncertain specula tions; and those that have not much to risk must play with timidity, and cannot long continue the play unless the fortune of the game turns being obliged to quit the field at the first heavy blow; or, if they stake everything to force the blind goddess to smile on them at last, madly hazard their being reduced to instant beggary. no person of that description, of whatever rank or character he may be.

A PLEASANT PARLOR PASTIME. - A favorite play with Dr. Whatley was penciling a little tale on paper, and then making his right-hand neighbor read and repeat it in a whisper to the next man, and so on till every man round the room had done the same. But the last man was always required to write what he had heard and the matter was then compared with the original, retained by his grace. In many instances the matter was hardly recognizable, and Dr. Whately would draw an obvious moral. But the cream of the fun lay in his efforts to assertain when the alterations took place. His analytical powers of detection proved, as usual, accurate, and the interpolators were playfully pilloried. The play is called "Russian Scandal."

TRUTH AND FICTION. — The Archbishop of Canterbury said one day to Garrick:

"Pray inform me how it is that you gentlemen of the stage can affect your auditory with things imaginary as if they were real, while we of the church speak of things real, which many of

our congregation receive as things imaginary?"
"Why," replied Garrick, "the reason is
plain. We actors speak of things imaginary
as if they were real; while too many in the
pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary."

His Grace bowed to the reproof of the actor.

OUR passions never wholly die; but in the last cantos of life's romantic epos, they rise up again and do battle, like some of Aristo's heroes, who have already been quietly interred, and ought to be turned to dust.

# Sabbath Musings.

### "THE E'EN BRINGS A' HAME."

Upon the hills the wind is sharp and cold,
The sweet young grasses wither on the wold,
And we, O Lord! have wandered from thy fold;
But evening brings us home.

Among the mists we've stumbled, and the rocks Where the brown lichen whitens, and the fox Watches the straggler from the flocks; But evening brings us home.

The sharp thorn pricks us, and our tender feet Are cut and bleeding, and the lambs repeat Their pitiful complaints—oh, rest is sweet When evening brings us home!

We have been wounded by the hunter's darts, Our eyes are very heavy, and our hearts Search for Thy coming;—when the light departs At evening, bring us home.

The clouds are round us and the snow drifts thicken; O Thou, dear Shepherd! leave us not to sicken In the waste night, our tardy footsteps quicken, At evening bring us home.

[Harper's Weekly.

Written for Moore's Eural New-Yorker.

THE USES OF AFFLICTION.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord did lead him, (JACOR.) and there was no strange God found in him.—Deut. xxxx, 12.

THE eagle to induce her young to venture from the nest, flutters over it, and stirs it up, until it is so uncomfortable that they cannot well remain in it; then if she cannot induce them to leave it she takes them on her wings to accustom them to the motion through the air, and to teach them at the same time how to exert themselves.

Thus the LORD deals with His people, showing them the way wherein He would have them go, and then if they refuse to walk in it, He removes from them the desire of their hearts and the delight of their eyes, that there may be nothing to entice them to disobedience.

Afflictions have ever been found more favorable than prosperity to the growth of the Christian graces, and though it is humbling to confess that those who have experienced the goodness of God, should need such discipline to keep them in the right way, it is, nevertheless, sadly true. But this chastening, whereof all are partakers, is sent in mercy; for we have the assurance that "The LORD loveth whom He chasteneth," and though for the present the rod may be grievous, nevertheless, afterward it worketh the peaceable fruit of righteousness to them who are exercised thereby. "When He slew them, then they sought him; and they returned and inquired early after Gop." м. к.

## GRAVE THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

KEEPING PROMISES.—The Bible gives as a characteristic of a good man, that "he swore to his own hurt and changed not;" that is, that if he had made a promise he kept it, even if it put him to very much inconvenience to do it.

A wicked promise had better be broken than kept, but we have no right to make such promises, and, if we do so far forget what is right as to do it, we should not add to the evil by endeavoring to keep them. A good rule is, "Be slow to promise, but sure to perform." If we would adopt and adhere to it, we would save ourselves and others much trouble.

Our word once pledged should be as sacred as an oath.

A LITTLE hole in a ship sinks it; a small breach in a sea-bank carries all away before it; a little stab in the heart kills a man, and a little sin, as often improperly called, without a great deal of mercy, tends to his final destruction. Whatever sin the heart is most prone to, that the devil will help forward.

THE Christian who has drunk of the old wine of the grape, desires not the new; but abides fast by the teaching of Scripture, and allows all new doctrines and perversions of the old, to pass by unheeded.

He that prays out of custom, or gives alms for praise, or fasts to be accounted religious, is but a Pharisee in his devotion, and a beggar in his alms, and a hypocrite in his fasts.—Jeremy Taylor.

To dream gloriously, you must act gloriously while you are awake; and to bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day.

two thieves," one of which is its open enemies; the other its professed friends, who would conform it to the world.

The wounded heart still smiles, if religion

"Curistianity may be said to suffer between

THE wounded neart still smiles, if religion lights it — just as the ruin that the sun gilds; decay may be there, tut the gloom is dispelled.

THAT religion which does not govern the

tongue and make men beneficent and holy, is not the religion of Christ. It is a great matter when the mind dwells on any passage of Scripture just to think how true

it is.—Chalmers.

The world promises comforts and pays sor-

OWS.

THE humble heart is GOD'S second heaven.

EVERY flower that blows is a smile of God.

BE avaricious of time; do not give any moment without receiving it in value; only allow the hours to go from you with as much regret as you give to your gold; do not allow a single day to pass without increasing the treasure of your knowledge and virtue. The use of time is a debt we contract from birth, and it should only be paid with the interest that our life has accumulated.

TANK BENEFIT OF THE PARTY OF TH

AND AS COVERNO

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Educational Advertisement.

HINTS TO

## YOUNG & MIDDLE AGED MEN.

How to Get a Start in the World!

WHAT CAN BE GAINED IN THREE MONTHS WITH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE PLACE FOR OUR "FARMER BOYS' TO SPEND THE FALL AND WINTER.

A SUGGESTION TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE PROPER TRAINING TO MAKE USEFUL, SUCCESSFUL MEN.

The Great National Business College at

Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson. The Most Practical and Popular Institution of the Age, and the Recognized Head of all

Commercial or Business Schools. IMPORTANT COURSE OF STUDY FOR RE-TURNED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

A Western Institution of the College.

ESTABLISHED AT CHICAGO. LLINOIS, UNDER THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF

Prof. EDWARD P. EASTMAN. Interesting Inaugural Exercises.

HON. HORACE GREELEY OF THE N. Y TRIBUNE TO DELIVER THE ADDRESS.

Report from Geo. W. Bungay, Esq., Author of Sketches of Eminent Men:

During the past five years I have watched with the greatest interest, the growth and prosperity of that famous Institution of Learning, Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Having been a frequent visitor and lecturer there, I have been acquainted with not only the Course of Study and Mode of operation, but with many of the Professors and scores of the graduates who are now successful in the business world, and my thorough conviction of its great usefulness, and the need there is of just such instruction as is here imparted for Farmers and Mechanics as well as Merchants leads me to make this report, and commend it to the people as a National Institution, deserving the extended patronage it is receiving. Young men who can devote three months to study, men of middle age, who desire to enter upon a new course of life and succeed in the commercial world, and parents who have sons to educate, cannot make a better investment than the eighty-five or one hundred dollars necessary for board and tuition fees here for three months.

The school which a few years ago was embraced within the walls of a single room, has by its superior management and grand system of PRACTICAL TRAINING, become gigantic in proportions, occupying six large buildings, comprising four Banking Departments, two Retail and Wholesale Emporiums, two Rail Road, Insurance and Post Offices, several Telegraph Offices connecting the buildings, Special Penmanship and Mathematical Departments and other minor offices, with a large Study and Business Department in each building. These are all presided over by a faculty of more than fifty Professors and Teachers of experience and ability.

And in connection with the College there is also one of the finest Cornet and Orchestra Bands in the country which supplies the students with a source of entertainment that elevates and refines the taste.

Prof. Harvey G. Eastman, LL. D., President of the College, and author of this system of Business Training, is a man of great talent and of indomitable energy. In his first Prospectus of his College, he expressed a determination "to build up in that beautiful city on the Hudson, the largest and most popular institution of learning on the continent;" and this he has already done - nobly done - in the short space of six years, and that, too, without the aid of an endowment to the amount of a dollar, or a subscription to the extent of a penny. Truly, this is a great work, and he has not only won for himself an enviable reputation, but an ample fortune. But he has higher motives than those of a pecuniary nature. The highest object of his ambition is to make constant improvements in his College, sparing no cost to secure the best teachers, introduce new features in his course of training, and obtain the best situations and business positions for his graduates.

He has revolutionized the "Commercial College," and his Institution has long been emphatically the Business school of the land, attracting by its superior management and facilities, students from every section of our country and from foreign lands; and this patronage, and the preference shown for this Business College, will never cease so long as Prof. Eastman remains at its head the ever-working, faithful President, who superintends all the various departments, and manifests a personal interest in the progress of every student. The young men who are educated here partake of the same remarkable energy, a sort of invincible determination, that characterizes the entire Institution and braced up with that, together with the practical education they have received, their success in the business world is certain. Prof. Eastman is in every sense a leader and his Institution the acknowledged fountain of the Commercial and Business Colleges in this country, and it is right that his patent secures to him his great improvement in combining Theory and Practice. Few men possess greater executive and financial ability, and this is imparted to all under his influence in a wonderful degree. He infuses into the minds of his students a spirit of "go-a-headativeness," so essential to success, and that has been the only capital of hundreds of young men who are now fairly on the road to fortune and honor. Did his College possess no other merit than this, it is sufficient to commend it above others. This quality in ncient to commend it above others. This quality in an institution of learning is rightly understood by men of experience

nen of experience.

When the Student graduates from this College he is When the Student graduates from this College he is fully competent to take charge of any branch of business, and many who desire the assistance of the College in procuring situations, are placed at once into good positions. Indeed, so perfect is Prof. Eastmats system of instruction, that not a few merchants and other men of business, have taken a furlough and left their affairs temporarily in the hands of others to avail themselves of the advantages of this justly celebrated Institution.

orated Institution.
Graduates of this School are the best certificates of

avail themselves of the advantages of this justly celebrated Institution.

Graduates of this School are the best certificates of its superior merits, and they are found in all parts of the country, in banks, jobbing houses, insurance offices, railroad and steamboat and telegraph offices, and a large number have remunerative employment in the different departments of the government at Washington and elsewhere.

In point of numbers, it is the largest school in the United States, affording the student the advantages of association, and giving him an opportunity to study the phases of human character while he forms acquaintances that will be of no little value to him in after life. I have not space to speak of the comprehensive and original method of imparting instruction which combines Theony with practice, as though Wall street with its gold market, its exchange, its banks, its mercantile firms, and shipping and trade were transferred to the rural city on the Hudson. In a few months, for a few dollars cost, a young man can acquire that knowledge which would cost him years of business life to attain.

It is not expected that all who graduate here will become merchants or bankers, for it is equally essential that the farmer, mechanic and all others should have such knowledge as is here imparted.

In conclusion, I would suggest that young men who desire to succeed in life, whether they be merchants, farmers, professional men, or mechanics, cannot afford to lose the advantages of this school.

Parents and guardians should be interested in this great system of practical useful Education. Here your boys are taught "That which they will practice when they become men," and the whole course is so interesting, that the student never fails to apply himself with energy.

ing, that the student never table to apply and energy.

The Institution is receiving the support and confidence of the best men in the Nation, and as additional evidence of the great merit of the Eastman system of business training, I select from the large number of Reports the following strong endorsement from Rev. Sam'l D. Burchard, D.D., Chancellor of Ingham University, and Pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, New York.

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D.:

NEW YORK, April S, 1865.

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D.:

DEAR SIR:—Having returned from a visit to your Business College and made myself familiar, with its workings, I take great pleasure in expressing my convictions of its character and usefulness. In the first place, the conception of such an institution, including the Theory and the Practice of Business, qualifying Young Men in the shortest possible time for business in all its scopes and details, is honor enough for any man, and worthy the age in which we live. In the location of your College you have been peculiarly fortunate, in a quiet and beautiful city on the banks of the Hudson—a city of Schools and Churches—easily accessible from all parts of the land. Then your wisdom in the selection of Teachers of genius and scholarship, who are qualified to realize the highest ideal of a practical education; then your plan of instruction, so unique and comprehensive, so facile and free from the toil and drudgery of ordinary schools; and then your own genius inspiring all, and presiding over all, have contributed to make your institution what it is, the most successful of modern times—a monument of your relatent and industry, and a blessing to the land. I know of no institution, either in the old or in the new world, that receives or is worthy of a patronage so extended as this. Such, I am persuaded, must be the conclusion of all who will thoroughly examine your theory and practice of teaching, which, if not adapted to make scholars of the highest classical finish, yet men of executive ability, such as the age and the exigencies of our country imperiously demand.

The following from one of the Asseciations of Cred.

The following, from one of the Associations of Graduates, now formed in most of the large cities speaks for itself. The majority of these young men were furnished their situations through the influence of the

## The Washington City Association OF GRADUATES OF

Eastman National Business College.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

Graduates Holding the Highest Positions of Honor and Trust in Government Departments—The Insti-tution and Course of Study Indorsed by the Govern-ment Officials and Financiers of the Nation.

Copy of Resolutions Unanimously Adopted Dec. 19, '64.

ages here offered, knowing so well from personal experience, that the benefits to be derived therefrom cannot be over-estimated, and that the recipient, if bearing the indorsement of the Institution, is sure of success.

\*Resolved, That we extend to all graduates of our Alma Mater the right hand of fellowable, if necessary, assisting them, by all honorable means, to secure the positions they merit, and, in general, labor to promote their welfare under all circumstances requiring our honest endeavore.

\*Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily newspapers of this city, and a copy forwarded to the President of the College, Prof. H. G. Eastman.

E. I. BOORAEM, Treasury Department, President, W. W. WHITE, Paymaster-General's Office, and P. S. GARRITSON. Treasury Department, Vice-Presidents.

THOS. E. WOODS, Quartermaster-Generals Office, See'y, W. O. DOUGLAS, Treasury Department, Treasurer.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, WITH POWER TO ACT. FOR SUR

GENERAL COMMITTEE, WITH POWER TO ACT FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Rov. Dept. engaged in
Names. Washington City, C.D. Previous Residence.
R H Andrews, Treasury Department, Elizabethtown, Pa.
R H Andrews, Treasury Department, Elizabethtown, Pa.
R H M Brooks, Navy Department, Middletown, Ct.
R C Bessan, Post-Office Department, Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo B Broas, War Department, Columbus, O.
E I Boorson, Treasury Department, South River, N J.
Wm Behrens, Treasury Department, Washington, D C.
E I Boorson, Treasury Department, Washington, D C.
L H Bunnell. Treasury Department, Washington, D C.
L H Bunnell. Treasury Department, Washington, D C.
L H Cole, Treasury Department, Killingly, Ct.
Alfred Cloughly, Post-Office Department, Clinton Io.
A S Doughas, Q M General's Office, Richmond, Vt.
C C Douglas, Treasury Department, Richmond, Vt.
Leroy Dana, Navy Department, Hannibal, Mo.
F S Garretson, Treasury Department, Richmond, Vt.
Leroy Dana, Navy Department, Hannibal, Mo.
F S Garretson, Treasury Department, Recenton, N Y.
H Haywood, Paymaster's Department, Revelville, Pa.
A Hadley, Treasury Department, Washington, D C
F A Johnson, Treasury Department, Washington, D C
F A Johnson, Treasury Department, Newark, N J.
Lee Loverlige, Treasury Department, Newark, N J.
Lee Loverlige, Treasury Department, Richmond, Vt.
J W Peck, Treasury Department, Albany, N Y.
G Schermerhora, Treasury Department, Richmond, Vt.
J W Peck, Treasury Department, Richmond, Vt.
J W W Het, Treasury Department, Richmond, Vt.
J W W Het, Paymaster General's Office, Putnam, Ct.
Geo W Teabower, General's Office, Rest Windsor, Vt.
J W W Hite, Paymaster General's Office, Rest Windsor, Pa.
J S Slater, Ordnance Department, Numda, N Y.
Levi Croby W an Department, Numda, N Y.
Levi Croby W an Department, Numda, N Y.
Levi Croby W an Department, Noravia, N Y.
C W Harticy, War Department, Moravia, N Y.
C W Tambull.
G T Carpenter, Armory Square
B R Tracy, Treasury Department.
B R Tracy, Treasury Department.

M K Felton. S3 Seventh Street, Vt.
Washington City, D. C., 19th December, 1855. Gov. Dept. engaged in Washington City, C.D. Previous Residence

H Brown.
K Felton. 534 Seventh Street, Vt.
Washington City, D. C., 19th December, 1865.

THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES

FOR THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF

Eastman National Business College, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Will take place Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1865.

REV. SAMUEL BURCHARD, D.D., Chancellor of Ingham University, will deliver the Address.

Past and Present of the Institution-Important to those Desiring Situations - A Word to the "Boys in Blue."

### The Past Year

OF the Institution, has been one of unparalelled prosperity, and its influence for good has been felt in every part of the nation. Thousands of young men have been educated directly for active life, and their practical knowledge acquired here has been their passport to positions of honor and trust.

### Hundreds of their Number

Have been assisted to situations by the College in government departments and in the various cities of the Union, and thus started on the road to prosperity

Associations of the Graduates of this College, (bound by articles of association to extend the right hand of fellowship to all honorable members of the Institution) now exist in nearly all the important cities.

## The Coming Fall and Winter

Promise a more extended patronage than the Institution has ever enjoyed before. Its facilities are being largely increased. The great System of Actual Bustness Training (that has made it so superior to the Commercial or Mercantile Colleges,) is being revised, and every improvement made to meet the wants of the masses, who begin to understand that the age and exigencies of the times demand men who are PRAC-TICALLY, USEFULLY EDUCATED.

Farmers, Mechanics and Professional Men, Also see the importance of being EDUCATED for BUSI NESS: and in fact no Course of Study is so well adapt ed to the farmer's son as this. It is short, comprehensive, practical, and within the reach of all.

### Men of Middle Age, as well as Young Men, and Especially Returned Soldiers.

Also well understand that there never was such an onportunity for them to make their mark in the world as at present. The great rebellion is over; every stumbling-block to a glorious future is removed; and our country stands forth to-day the richest, proudest, most prosperous and inviting of any in the world. The North, South, East, and West are already gathering for the onward march of improvement and prosperity, and the avenues of Commerce, Agriculture, Trade and Finance are opening wider than ever before, and a thousand times more invitingly.

The vast South, abounding with a tropical wealth of clime and vegetation unknown to other countries, and possessing all the elements, in its geographical position and the resources of its mines and soil, to make a people great and wealthy, is thrown open to the industry and enterprise of the North. An emigration of fortune-seekers, of the true Yankee type, has already commenced with the return of our victorious armies; and the soldiers maintain their first and best claim to the wealth of that sunny land, by turning northward only to return there more permanently Many have been disabled in the service, and, as a necessity, must depend upon some lighter occupation for support. To all those, a three months' course in this College will be of the highest value. There is a general disposition among the business community to bestow positions of trust upon such of our country's brave defenders as are competent to fill them.

Let our young men, our artisans and clerks, men of business, and the graduates of our colleges, avail themselves of an opportunity which is seldom offered in the history of a nation to acquire a competence, hew out for themselves an honorable career, and do omething toward building up the South in freedom and wealth. Already many of our graduates have gone South, and others are following them; while young men, men of middle age, and the "the boys in blue," from the armies of the East and West, are daily entering the College to prepare themselves for different business pursuits, as salesmen, copyists, clerks, agents, superintendents of business houses and man ufactories, bankers and teachers, to supply the demand being made at the South for young men fitted for business

The chances are ample, and there is no fear of an over-supply. Those of our young men who allow the present to pass will probably wait in vain for a similar opportunity to present itself.

## Parents

Who desire to educate their sons in the best manner in the shortest time, and at the least expense, for useful uccessful men, are invited to investigate the claims of this Institution. References given to the best Educators and Business Men in the Country. Attention is asked to their letters and reports to be found on page 10 of the Illustrated Paper of the College.

### A Word to Parents. We have graduated this past year a large number of

young men, who have come hundreds and some thousands of miles even, from all of the far Western States and Territories, to receive the benefits of this Institution, and in some instances we learn that parents oppose their going so great a distance to school. They may oppose it at first, but there never has been an instance that they were not perfectly satisfied in the The truth is, that two-thirds of the young men of this country have no business qualifications, and are not fitted or qualified to meet with success in any undertaking. They have no practical knowledge. Now this is the class of young men that we propose to educate, so that they can be independent, fill honorable and lucrative situations, and rise to distinction: whereas, without this education, they would be drones all their lives. This is what these parents of shortsightedness oppose. It matters not how far a student may go for these advantages, or what they may cost him; he can't get them elsewhere, and it certainly pays in the end. Some parents make great fools of themselves

in the management of their sons. How many tie their boys and young men to a business which they heartily dislike and in which they never will excel; whereas, if pursuing some avocation suited to their tastes, they might rise to success. Thus tied to a dead carcass, their pride of character becomes humbled; their ambition blasted; their efforts paralyzed; and their prospects cut off for ever by the difficulties attendant on making the required change. This is all wrong. Give the boy a practical education—one with chone in it. Educate him for the times, and then let him follow some avocation to which he is by nature adapted, and he will come out all right. We have tried a good many hundreds, and know whereof we affirm. They are our finger-boards from California to

Parents at a distance can rely upon their sons being boarded in the best moral families, where every necessary attention will be given them. It is our aim to improve young men in their habits and appearance, as well as in the studies they come here to pursue.

## Special to Returned and Disabled Soldiers.

A good Business Education is your surest and readiest means of support. In this Institution you have not only the best advantages in the world offered you for acquiring it but you have the certainty of being assisted to such business positions at the time of graduating as you merit.

.The great system of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION introduced and carried out here will fit you in the shortest possible time for active successful business; and the noderate terms for tuition and board place the advantages within the reach of all. Hundreds of your number have already enjoyed its privileges, and are now in lucrative and honorable situations in Government Departments and the cities of the Union.

Special favors are granted those who have been disabled in the service. The expense of completing the course here is less than at any other institution.

### Situations for Graduates.

Assisting graduates to situations, if they desire and merit them at the time of graduating, has become a distinct department of the College. Through influence in Government Departments at Washington, and the College associations and agents in the different cities, we are able to satisfy quite every application for assistance on completing the course. We refer to the large number in the Government Departments at Washington, and to more than four hundred in banks and business houses in New York. See College Paper.

### Graduates in Business.

Thirty-eight of the present officers in the United States Treasury Department at Washington are graduates of this College, and the lowest salary paid any one of them is twelve hundred dollars per year. This is what this Institution is doing for the young men of the land.

Twenty-two late graduates are now employed in A T. Stewart's wholesale and retail stores in New York, and nearly the same number are engaged in the extensive mercantile establishments of Lord & Taylor.

### Applications for Membership

Are received every week-day during the year. If application is made by letter, please observe the following Rules, as far possible:

Give name of applicant; or, if club, name each member.

State at what time you desire to enter upon the course of study, to be given as near as possible. State what kind of boarding place is preferred—first class, ordinary, or room and board out. Price varies

according to accommodations. State your wishes in regard to the assistance of the College in procuring you a situation, on the completion of the course, and in what city or part of the

country you prefer it. It is not required that this rule be complied with, but it is better that it should be, as far as possible.

The Baggageman of the College is in attendance at all trains and the boats. Students enter every week lay in the year.

## TERMS OF TUITION

Scholarships, giving the student all the advantages of the prescribed Business Course, until graduation, with the privilege of reviewing at any time gratis, are ssued at the office of the Institution for thirty-five dollars, with a deduction of five on each scholarship when two or more enter from the same family or the same place at the same time, or when their scholarships are purchased at the same time. A greater deduction is made for club of three or more. A matriculation fee of \$5 is added to all scholarships, to be paid at the time of taking them out. There are no extras, but a small sum for stationery, and no other charge but for board. The terms of tuition are ten dollars less here than at most of the small Commercial and Business Colleges, which, with the difference in the expense for board and stationery, will make the total expense of the student here for three months, some thirty dollars less than at other institutions that have not a tenth of the facilities or advantages, and only a pretended Actual Business Course. This reduction enables students to come from a distance to enjoy these superior advantages, and places them within the reach of all.

## Board

Is \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4 and \$4.25, according to place, in private families, (under the superintendence of the Institution,) who receive as boarders only the students of the College.

## Time.

The length of time required to complete the prescribed course depends upon the previous education and ability of the student. The usual time is from ten to fourteen weeks.

## Total Expense.

The whole expense in completing the prescribed Bueiness Course is from \$85 to \$100. The College is open every week day in the year for

the reception of students and visitors. How to Get Here.

Passenger boats leave Albany and New York for Poughkeepsie every morning and evening. Ten passenger trains leave New York daily, on the Hudson River Railroad, for Poughkeepsie, and eight from Albany.

## NOTICE.

The Course of Study and great system of actual business training (combining practice and theory) of the College, is fully explained in the beautiful Illustrated Paper, ("Harper's Weekly" size,) which is mailed free of charge. It contains Views of the Six Buildings and their Interior Arrangements, of Banks, Offices, Stores, Emporiums, etc., etc., Letters from Students, Reports from Educators, and much valuable and interesting reading matter. Pamphlets of the Association of Graduates in the Government Departments at Washington and other cities, Specimens of Bank-Bills and Forms used in actual business, and also Specimens of Plain and Ornamental Writing from the Penmanship Department, will be sent to those desiring them. Persons interested in this great system of practical, useful education will be furnished papers and documents for distribution. Address all communications to

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Pres't, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Or for Western Institution, E. P. EASTMAN,

Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICE. TO FRIENDS AND PATRONS IN THE WEST. Important Educational Movement.

## A WESTERN INSTITUTION

OF

Eastman National Business College ESTABLISHED AT

CHICAGO, ILL.

Interesting Inaugural Exercises. Address by Hon. Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune.

It is known that we have built up in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the largest and most popular institution of learning on the American continent, and have suggested the best course of study for PRACTICAL USEFUL EDUCATION, and the best methods of teaching, (by a novel, original, and pre-eminent mode of actual business training,) ever adopted in this or any other country. The most eminent educators and business men of the land have become enthusiastic advocates of the College and course of study, (see reports,) and none more so than you of the West, and it is through your earnest solicitations and the advocacy of many of your leading men, that it is finally decided to establish a Western Institution of this College, to be located at Chicago, Ill., your greatest business centre, where this system of business training may be enjoyed.

The age and exigencies of our country imperiously demand, that our young men and boys be PRACTICALLY, USEFULLY EDUCATED:-ED-UCATED directly for active, successful life, and this Institution, in meeting that demand, is recognized as a national necessity, and as such we ask your influence in its behalf.

Arrangements for every department of this Institution are being made on the most liberal scale, and the Faculty will be composed of educators of great experience and business ability. In management, course of study, and plan of operation, it will not differ essentially from the Poughkeepsie College. It will be under the principalship of Professor EDWARD P. EASTMAN, (brother of the President of that Institution,) who has so long been at the head of the Theory Department at Poughkeepsie. He has been granted by law the privilege of introducing the system of actual business, which has given this College such wide-spread reputation and high standing in the business community.

While the Colleges will act in unison, and unite in their exertions to extend Practical Useful Education, they will be entirely distinct in management and professorship, and instead of the combination detracting from either it will add greatly to the power and influence of both.

THE CHICAGO COLLEGE will open for the reception of students on Wednesday, September 20, 1865, and applicants will be admitted every week day in the year after that date.

The Inaugural Exercises will take place the first week in October, and continue through the entire week.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who will take part in the exercises, are Hon. Horace GREELEY, of the New York Tribune; Rev. SAM-UEL D. BURCHARD, Chancellor of Ingham University; George W. Bungay, Esq., author of "Sketches of Eminent Men;" Col. Halpin, (Miles O'Riley;) HARVEY G. EASTMAN, LL. D., President of the Eastern Institution, will also address the College.

The splendid Cornet and Orchestra Band of the Institution will furnish the music for the occasion.

An invitation is extended to friends and patrons in the West to be present at these exercises, which will be unusually interesting and afford them an opportunity of examining the course of study and plan of operation of the Col-

Wednesday Eve'ng, October 4th, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of the New York Tribune, will deliver an address before the College on a National Topic.

GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., the Poet and Author, will read a poem written for the occasion.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 5, the Band will give one of their grand concerts before the Students and their friends. Programmes of the exercises will be sent to all desiring them.

## TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

A scholarship in this Institution will be good at the Poughkeepsie College. Our Graduates in the West who can devote a short time to study during the coming Fall or Winter, are invited to review at the Chicago College.

# Applicants from the following States will en-

ter the Chicago College, unless they prefer to go to Poughkeepsie: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa.

Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and all Western and Southwestern States and Territories.

## EASTERN INSTITUTION.

Applicants from the following States will enter the Poughkeepsie College, unless they prefer to go to Chicago:

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, N. Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the South.

Applications from Ohio and the Central States and also from the Canadas, will take the choice of the Institutions.

For pamphlets and papers giving full information of the Western Institution of Eastman National Business College, address

Prof. E. P. EASTMAN, Principal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN INSTITUTION, H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### List of New Advertisements.

Eastman National Business College—H G Eastman.
Sherman and his Campaigns—C B Richardson.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs—Jas Vick.
Dora Darling—J E Titon & Co.
Ives' Patent Lamp-Julius Ives & Co.
Jewelry and Watches—A H Rowen & Co.
Farm for Sale—Url Kelsey.
Low-Priced Plano-Forte Books—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Fruit Trees—S S Sage.
The American Sharp-Shooter—Daniel Wood.
Hartford Prolific Vines—C L Hoag & Co.
Budded Apple Trees—J D Conklin.
Linnæan Nurseries—Prince & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES,
Ayres' Medicines.

A VENT

# Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Flac 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., SEPT. 9, 1865

### NEWS OF THE WEEK,

#### Affairs at Washington.

ORDERS have been issued to muster out thirty more regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The temporary frame hospitals and other buildings in the city, which cost the government on an aggregate about one million dollars, (the occasion for their use having passed away in the termination of the war,) are being sold. Buildings which cost Government \$45,000, are now selling for \$5,000.

The Acting Second Comptroller has decided that hospital stewards of the regular army, discharged before the expiration of the period for which they enlisted, are not entitled to unaccrued installments of bounties.

The wife of Louis Washington of Blair, Va., is now importuning the Government for the restoration of their farm, which was confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of her husband. Louis Washington is a relative of the Father of his Country.

The Secretary of the Treasury represents that the Government is in an easy condition as to funds. The receipts of Internal Revenue have been fully equal to the calculations heretofore made.

The income receipts on the 31st ult., were larger than those of any previous day-\$2,411,-115,25.

Returns received at the Provost Marshal Gen eral's office show an increased activity in recruiting for the regurlar army. Regiments which a few months ago numbered only two or three hundred men now number five, six and seven hundred. Many volunteers who have spent a short time at home among their friends, are again entering the military service of the United States. The regular regiments are mostly to be employed at the West.

Among the many mail routes recently established by the Postmaster General, are the following:-From Nashville to Johnsonville and from Nashville and intermediate points to Chattaneoga, and from Montrose to Shelbyville-all daily service. From Columbia, S. C., to Greenville and all the intermediate offices-service three times a week.

Several courts - martial which have for months been in session in Washington, are gradually being dissolved. The one of which Gen. Switzer was President has just gone out of existence. The court-martial in session at the Old Capitol, has disposed of nineteen cases of swindling the Government in one week.

to be understood that he will not receive any contributions for Wirz, (his countryman,) the Andersonville prison-keeper, now on trial for starving our soldiers.

The force in the Post-office has been greatly reduced. The reduction of the armies rendering it necessary.

No less than seventy-five applicants for pardon visited the President on the morning of the 31st ult.

A contract has been signed between the United States, by the Postmaster General and the Brazil Mail Steamship Co., through its President, J. F. Navarro, to carry the mail between the two countries for the next ten years, by a monthly line of first-class steamers, the subsidy from this Government being \$150,000.

Letters and applications continue to multiply at the pension bureau, from people in the South whose pensions were interrupted by the outbreak of the rebellion,

They are anxious to know what must be done to secure a resumption of their pensions, and are impatient to prove their loyalty to the National Government.

The amount of coin now in the treasury is nearly \$45,500,000, or about ten millions more than a month ago.

In the statement of National finances just published, the total public debt is given at \$2,757,-689,571.43. Total interest, \$138,031,620.24.

## News Summary.

OUR Consul at Port Mahon, Spain, in a report to the State Department, dated August 12th says :- "Should the advance of the cholera continue for the next twenty days, it must be looked for in England."

Only 10,000 freedmen are now supported by

the Government in North Carolina, and in Tennessee only about 1.000.

The principal railroads in the South are being rapidly put in order, and in a few weeks rail communication with New Orleans will be com-

News from St. Domingo is to the effect that the revolution is still going on.

We learn from a correspondent of the Erie Dispatch, that Pithole, Penn., has become a town with a resident population of at least five thousand, and a floating population of not less than four thousand.

John Sheridan, a brother of General Phil., is running for State Senator in Iowa.

The receipts of coin at the port of New York this year up to the first of September has been \$60,185,538.

The undertaker of Newbern, N. C., reports only six deaths among the white population dur-

ing the month of August. Barnum announced last week that his new

Museum would open on the 4th inst. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior in Fillmore's Cabinet, has been nominated for Congress from Stanton's district, Penn.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday night, the 2d inst., at 1441/2.

### From South Carolina.

LATE advices from South Carolina represent that the question of suffrage may prove somewhat embarrassing to politicians in settling the basis of representation in that State.

A strong party (says a recent correspondent from South Carolina) will be in favor of fixing it on the white basis; while the low country interests have heretofore controlled the legislation of the State by the preponderance in slaves.

To insist now on the negro forming any portion of the basis of representation will be more or less compromising upon the question of negro suffrage.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent of the 26th, says: - There have been recently arrivals from the interior of large stocks of cotton and considerable numbers of planters, and the business of the city has experienced a very encouraging revival. The planters are loud in their complaints that since the colored people have been emancipated they have generally deserted the plantations, and cannot be induced to work except under the compulsion of the military. In consequence of the desertion of the negroes. the planters say that the cotton and corn crops of the State will give little more than half an ordinary yield.

It is estimated that through the havoc and repudiation consequent upon the rebellion and its failure, and from the emancipation of the slaves, the value of property in South Carolina, which was \$400,000,000 in 1860, has been reduced to \$50,000,000 at the present time.

The test oath required by the act of 1862 of all persons on entering upon the duties of a United States officer, has given rise to much discussion.

Gov. Perry, while at Washington, was given a list of the various Federal offices in South Carolina, and was requested to nominate suitable men to fill them. The Governor's appointments are, with one or two exceptions, ineligible in conse quence of having held office under Jeff. Davis.

The mustering out of troops continues. The interior of the State is being gradually stripped of its garrisons. The country people are somewhat alarmed for fear of trouble with the freedmen, the report being that all the troops in the State are to be withdrawn.

Considerable political excitement begins to be manifested in various parts of the State.

## From the Far West.

An exploring party consisting of Prof. Denton, Geologist, of Boston, Major Hitley and others, have reached here, (says a letter from Denver of Aug. 30,) returning from an expedition through Western Colorado, beyond the Rocky Mountains and Utah. They report that they have made important discoveries of coal, petroleum and shale on the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad. They also bring dispatches The Consul-General of Switzerland desires it | from Gen. Hughes' corps, constructing a new wagon road to Salt Lake, which will shorten the distance fully two hundred miles.

The people of Washoe and along the Placerville route, are greatly disappointed at the change, as it effects their interests unfavorably. Opinion gains ground that under the present

plan of building the Pacific railroad it must become, when completed, a very expensive monopoly, having the power to charge such rates for freight or passage as may necessarily retard the development of the country traversed.

Newspapers urge that as the Government furnishes means for constructing the road, it ought to induce its army engineers and soldiers to take entire charge of the work, and complete it speedily on Government account, thus retaining the road in the hands of the Government when completed, making it one of the cheapest roads in the country, which would result in making it an implement in the developement of the agricultural and mineral wealth.

## Texas Matters.

Texas advices report the frontier in a worse condition than ever before. The Austin of outrages by Indians and highway robberies. Steps have, however, been taken by the military to afford protection to the frontier settlers. The condition of the blacks, with but few exceptions, is represented as satisfactory.

The worm continues its ravages upon the cotton in the lower counties of Texas.

counties, resolutions were passed accepting the situation, and pledging support to the Government and Gov. Hamilton, acknowledging the abolishment of slavery and asking Gov. Hamilton to call a Convention.

The N. Y. Tribune's Brownsville correspondent | zil was, at last accounts, at Buenos Ayres.

of the 14th ult., says the line of the Rio Grande is growing dark with troops, and General Steele is said to be getting things in order. I will only give these two facts, and you can draw an inference.

Owing to bad water and want of vegetables and the heat, the mortality among the negro troops is serious. It is from 15 to 20 per cent. The men die mostly from heat, though some die from scurvy.

#### About Jeff. Davis.

THE Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent of Aug. 31, says there are no new developments regarding either Jeff. Davis, Clay or Mitchell. Each still lives on the expense of Uncle Sam, and lives well. Each occupy the same casemate alloted them on their entrance here. Each daily read the newspapers and other additions to his reading matter allowed him by recent orders, and smokes his pipe, and that with agreeable relish. Each takes his hours' daily walk, and while enjoying good health, lives in the expectancy and hope of soon being tried and learning his fate.

Seeing in the papers an extract from a letter from Jeff. Davis to Mr. Gillett, one of his counsel, may give some an impression that he is allowed freedom in writing letters, which is not the case. He was allowed to write the letter referred to, by the Secretary of War, and this was read, and is the only letter he was allowed to write. He has grumbled a good deal on this score, but the grumbling has done no good.

As to his trial, the impression prevails here that it will take place directly after investigation is concluded in the case of Capt. Wirz. Where he will be tried is less a settled question than

## Tennessee News Items.

THE N. Y. World has the following from Nashville, Tenn., dated the 31st ult.: — General Steadman has issued an order forbidding postmasters, express agents and letter carriers to deliver letters or packages to persons who have not taken the oath of allegiance in his Department of the State.

Col. Enos has been appointed Superintendent of the Chattanooga Railroad by the Company. Major Thomas Cowley has been appointed

President of the Western Tennessee Railroad, and Major H. H. Talmadge has been appointed Superintendent.

Captain Kirk, the notorious guerrilla, who was to have been tried by court-martial for the murder of General McCook in 1862, was shot in prison by the guards.

Major-General John H. King has been appointed commander of the "Department of Augusta."

### Advices from Mexico.

THE Tribune's Matamoras correspondent says the French are very touchy concerning a war with the United States, and brag greatly. They say in case of war with Mexico, so long as it was under French support, 50,000 men could be thrown on the line of the Rio Grand at once, which we could not hope to fight with success, even with two men to one. Also, they say a force of 26,000 French could be marched into the interior of the State.

The Estafette, the French organ, declares the Empire a failure, and advocates a French Protectorate, or the country must be absorbed by the United States. Mexican independence, it says, is impossible. There is continued fighting, with frequent Imperial disasters. The patriotism of the people is increasing; the prestige

of the French troops is gone. The breach between Maximilian and the French is daily widening.

The French expect a war with the United

States in a short time. The clergy generally are in open opposition

to the Empire. There are numerous bands of Confederates in the city of Mexico. What they are waiting for, and how they live, no one knows but themselves. Kirby Smith is near Matamoras on a plantation owned by a planter from New Orleans.

All, apparently, have lost confidence in the Emperor Maximilian.

## Foreign Items.

THE last mail from England brings the report that the Great Eastern will be at once dispatched from Sheerness to Newfoundland. The object of this trip is to fish up the cable.

The impression seems to gain ground that the failure of the cable was not entirely the result of accident. One malicious injury has already been discovered. Apprehensions of the approach of the cholera

were increasing in England. It had reached Marseilles, France.

The difficulties between Prussia and Austria have been adjusted.

Two ships of the Russian iron-clad navv had been wrecked on their way to Stockholm. The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th ult., and vessels laden with coal had passed from the

Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA. - Indications of petroleum have been discovered in the island of Cuba, and a company formed. The weather and San Antonio papers are filled with accounts | in Havana is remarkably warm and sunny, with but little rain in several weeks. The Stonewall is still at Havana. A company has been formed and have obtained a grant from the Queen, (of Spain,) to lay a sub-marine cable between Porto Rico, (Cuba,) and the United States.

PARAGUAY. -- Advices from South America to At a public meeting of the citizens of six July 14th, state that the Paraguayans had suffered a severe reverse near South Boria. A Brazilian force had attacked the rear guard of the Paraguayan army and driven it back with a loss of 700 men and 3,000 horses. The Brazilians lost 150 killed and wounded. The Emperor of Bra-

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE mother of Joe Coburn, the pugilist-a woman 61 years old-was found wandering insane in one of the streets of New York on Sunday last.

THE cotton crop, it is reported, will be almost an entire failure throughout West Tennessee. The midge is destroying it almost as fast as it

A COMPANY of Northern capitalists are going into coal mining on James river, Virginia, and propose to hire about one thousand freedmen at fair wages.

A STRAM street car with a dummy engine is in successful operation at St. Louis, making an average speed of fifteen miles an hour and running without noise or smoke.

GUERRILLAS continue to give the Government trouble in some parts of Mississippi. A party of them recently captured the steamer Pluto, robbing the officers and men.

GOVERNOR BROUGH of Ohio, who had been seriously ill for some time from mortification of his foot ensuing from a slight accident, died on the 28th ult., at his home in Cleveland.

A SAMPLE of the fall style of bonnets, which has arrived in New York from Paris, is described as an awkward, unattractive, coal-scuttle shaped affair, possessing no commendable feature what-

ONE of Dan Rice's elephants got furious in Indianapolis lately, broke into a grave-yard, and destroyed gravestones, monuments and shrubbery. He was finally secured without injuring

THE 258th anniversary of the landing of the first English colony on the New England coast, was observed the 29th ult., at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, with appropriate exercises.

A rew nights ago the structure covering the stairs leading under Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, was destroyed by fire. The work was that of an incendiary, and suspicion points to a rival stair-owner.

MR. MAURICE FITZGIBBONS of New York, formerly of Bridgeport, has invented a "pocketsewing machine," which will soon be placed in market, at a cost of \$5. The machine weighs but a few ounces.

THE National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, was robbed on the 28th ult., of from \$70,000 to \$100, 000 in Government bonds, on special deposit. The property of the bank was not touched. No arrests have been made.

THE steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived at New York on the 27th ult., from Liverpool, brought the large number of 1,088 passengers. This is believed to be the biggest crowd ever brought in one steamer.

THERE were 608 deaths in New York during the week ending August 26, a decrease of nine from the mortality of the previous week, and of forty-nine as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864.

THE coroner's jury in the case of the Oil Creek railroad accident have returned a verdict charging negligence on the part of the conductor and engineer of the freight train, and requesting the coroner to issue warrants for their arrest.

THE Emperor Maximilian has purchased and shipped from New York, for the Imperial printing office in the city of Mexico, a set of Hoe's celebrated printing presses. He has ordered two steam fire engines from the same place, and is to contract with New York ship builders for several steamships, plans for which are now on the way to him.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

## Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, Sept. 5, 1865.

WE have but few changes to note this week. The market remains firm. Mess Pork has advanced 50c; Butter 3c, and Eggs 1c. There are very few apples in market yet. Peaches are selling at \$1,50 per basket, and quite plenty. The dry weather still continues and is telling materially upon the crops.

### Wholesale Prices Current. FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, Str. Straw...... 8,00@ 9,00

1	Flour, w't wh't, \$11,50@12,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.
- 1	Do. red wheat, \$9,75@10,50	Apples, green,\$0,75@ 0,15
	Do. extra State, 6,00@ 7,00	Do. dried, # D. 00 0c
	The hackwheat, 8,000 8,25	Peaches Soc 50c
1	Milifeed, coarse, 20,00@00,00	Cherries 80@ 85c
;	1)	Plums 200 00c
	Meal.com.cwt 1.90@ 2.00	Potatoes. W bu 350a 62a
	Wheat, red 1,90@ 1,95	Onions 1,00@ 1.00
	Best white 1,80@ 2,12	Carrots 00@ 00c
	Corn, old, # bu 90@ 92c	
	Do. new, 75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd 6 @ 6c
	Rye, 80@ 85c	
,	Oats 45@ 46c	
. I	Barley 70@ 75c	Sheep pelts, each, \$1,25@2,25
		Lamb pelts 20@ 80c
	MEATS.	SEEDS.
1	Pork, old mess, \$26,00@31.00	Timothy, \$ bu\$4,50@ 5.50
. 1	Do. new mess 32,50@33,50	Clover, medium . 15,00@15,50
1	Do. clear, # b. 16@ 17c	Do. large 15,50@16.00
	Dresend hors owt 12 00@18 00	Peas 1,50@ 2,50
-	Beef 9,00@13,00	Flax 1.50@ 2.00
- 1	Spring lambs, 2,50@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.
	Mutton, Th. 8@ 10c	Wood, hard, \$8,00@10,00
•	Hams 23@ 25c	Do. soft 7,00@ 8,00
	Bhoulders 16@ 18c	Coal, lump, \$ tun 8,55@00.00
	Chickens 14@ 18c	Do. large egg. 8,65@00,00
L		
	Turkeys 20@ 20c Geese, % mair 0,00@ 0,90	Do. stove 9,10@00,00
-	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 8.30\(\alpha\)00.00
1	Butter, choice roll 32@ 35c	Do. soft 0,002 0.00
1	Do. packed 32@ 85c	
١,	Cheese, new, 126 14c	
1	Do. old 00@ 00c	Wool, ₩ D 45@ 55c
	Lard, tried 25@ 25c	Норв 202 82с
	Do. rough 00@ 00c	Whitefish, & bbl 7.75@ 8.25
	Tallow, tried 9@ 10c	
F	Do, rough 76 80	Codfish, # 100 hs. 8,50@ 9,75
•	Rggs.dozen 152a 190	Honey, box, W h. 27@ 28c
l	Eggs, dozen, 15@ 190	Candles, box 15@ 000
-	FORAGE.	Do. extra 17@ 00c
ľ	Hay # tun 8,00@14,00	Barrels 40@ 40c
	·	

## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PHOVISION MAKKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Cotton, 43,944c for middlings. FLOUR.—Superine State \$6,509.7,15; extra State, \$7,559.7,15; extra State, \$7,559.7,15; extra State, \$7,509.7,85; superine Western, \$6,500 to 50,000 to 5

Oats 57@5%.
PROVISIONS—Pork, \$23,75@29,62 for new mess; \$29,50@
90,00 for mess; \$23,62@24 for prime. Shoulders 14;@16;40.
Hams, 19@250. Lard, 19;@250. Butter, 21@250. for Ohio, and 81@39c for State. Cheese, 11@160. Hops 10@45 for common to prime. ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Flour, good to choice extra Western \$10,50@11: best family brands \$11.50@12. Corn meal, \$100 Ds. \$1.94@2.08. Wheat, no sales. Rye, 88c. Corn, 88@90c. Barley, \$1,25. Oats 56@62c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Flour, sales of Canada bakers at 8,25; do. XX white wheat \$9@9,50; white XX Western \$8,25; do. XX white wheat \$409,50; white XX Western \$9,2509,50; extra State \$7,25. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee \$1,436 1,44. Corn, 786,82c. Oats, 446,64c. Barley, @\$1. Rye, 85c. Peas \$1,00. Beans \$1,18. Provisions—Pork \$81,509,690,50 for mess and light.—Salt \$2,4002,45. Butter \$00,85c. Cheese 15@16c.

Salt \$2,40@2,48. Butter 30@35c Cheese 15@16c.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—Flour, \$4,50@6.00. Fall wheat. at \$1.00@1,12 \$\tilde\$ bushel; spring 60. \$0,95@1.00. Barley, 66@78c. Peas. 55@60c. Oats. 30@31c. Butter, 19@22c. Cheese, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) Eggs, 12@18c. Ham, 14@15c. Bacon, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) Eggs, 12@18c. Ham, 14@15c. Becon, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) Eggs, 12@18c. Ham, 14@15c. Green apples, \$2,22\(\frac{1}{2}\) del. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$2,22\(\frac{1}{2}\) del. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 76c. Onions, \$1.50. Beet, \$2,22\(\frac{1}{2}\) del. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 76c. Onions, \$1.50. Beet, \$2,22\(\frac{1}{2}\) del. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 76c. Onions, \$1.50. Beet, \$2,22\(\frac{1}{2}\) del. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 76c. Onions, \$1.50. Beet, \$2,22\(\frac{1}{2}\) del. Shoulders, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) diff. (Hass, trimmed, \$3.20.40 \$\frac{1}{2}\) 100 bs. Calfskins, 72@9. Sheepskins, \$120.50. Sheep pelts, 15@25c.—Lambskins 25@35c.—Globe.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Beeves received, 6,0% against 4,844 last week. Sales range at 9@17c. Cows, received 147 against 106 last week. Sales, at \$40@100 each. Yeal calves, received, 5478 against 150 last week. Sales range at 9@12c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 22,545 against 20,386 last week. Bales at \$3@74°C. Swine, received, 8,722 against 10,815 last week. Sales at \$12,79@13,75 % cwk.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Beeves range at \$4,50@9.12. Sheep, sales at 53,66%c. Lambs, 7%,68%c. Hogs, 12%@13c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 30.—Beeves, range at \$69.18%. Ozen, \$902.78 # pair. Milch Cows, \$50 &90. Handy Steers, \$55.250. Veal Caives, \$60.10 each.—Two-year olds \$27.40. Three-year olds. \$256.55. Sheep and Lambs, 4%70 # D. Shoats—Wholesale 11418 cents; retail 12414c; 1st hogs 12%,4316c, live weight. Hides 7686 # D. Tallow 628%c. Calibkins 16218c. Pelts \$121,12%.

TORONTO. Aug. 39.—First class cattle, from \$5,0035,50 \$100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,0004,50; inferior, \$2.50 \$63.50. Calves, small supply at \$44,67 each. Sheep \$8.50.—Gabe, \$20,00. Yearlings \$8,04,50.—Globs.

### WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Domestic fleece heavy, though no actual decline quoted. Prices remain as last quoted: 60,656c for Native and 1 Mertinos; 58,656c for 1 and 1 do; 76,67c for full-blood do; 75,67fc for 5x,000; 50,662c for No. 1 pulled; 63,667c for superfine; 65,67c for extra do; 26,27c for common unwashed california, and 40,642c for fine. Foreign.—Chilian unwashed 30,68c; Entre Rios washed 40,42c; Cordova 45,64fc; East India 38,445c; African 30,440c; Mexican 30,285c; Smyrna 25,645—N.Y. Post.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 80,885c; Saxony fleece, 75,678c; full-blood Merino, 72,675c; three-quarters do, 70,672; half do, 88,770c; common, 22,67; Western mixed, 80,685c; California, 80,680c; Canada, 80,680c; pniced extra, 75,680c; superine, 70,675c; No. 1, 55,685c.—Smyrna, 28,685c; Buenos Ayres, 80,640c; Cape Good Hope 37,64245c; Chilian, 26,682c; Peruvian, 35,688c; African, 20,650c; East India, 85,665c.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—Light supply and active; 40@40c to for good fleeces.—Globe.

WOOLIN CANADL—We take the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe of Aug. 30:—London, 40@43c. Hamilton, 45c. Galt, 41@42c. Chatham 40@41c. Coburg. 85@40c; Guelph, 88@40c. Belleville, 37@87c.

## New Advertisements.

EF ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

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Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1865.

S16-St

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"It will be a favorite."—Springfield Republican.

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"Very spirited, and graphically illustrated. No reader can help enjoying the book."—Salem Register.

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"A tale of the war, romantic and thrilling with stirring incidents that illustrate the power of human sympathy, woman's tenderness and Christian effort. It carries the reader through the battle field, among the sick, wounded and dying, and holds his attention with increasing force until the close."—New York Observer.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## The News Condenser.

- Chicago has 85 hotels.
- The harvest in Nebraska is good and plentiful.
- Great Britain now produces annually 93,000,000 tuns of coal.
- Horse railway cars first ran in Quebec Thursday the 17th ult.
- Silver five and ten cent pieces are re-appearing in
- Newark, N. J. - Emigrants are arriving at New York in large
- numbers weekly. - Population in Wisconsin foots up 885,000; gain in
- five years, 80,000. - Crinoline is said to have cost the deaths of 40,000
- women in fifteen years. - An artesian well has just been sunk in Chicago
- to the depth of 420 feet. - Col. Basil Duke, the notorious guerrilla, is pra-
- tising law in Nashville.
- There are sixty copper mining companies now is operation on Lake Superior.
- There are 682 Smiths in Baltimore, 72 of whon rejoice in the prefix of John.
- The school board of St. Paul, Minn., have voted to exclude negroes from school. - An observatory building is to be built for the Uni-
- versity of Michigan at Ann Arbor. - The army has now been reduced to a total of on
- hundred and forty-six thousand men. - The soldiers comprising the President's Guard
- are men selected from the 9th V. R. C. - Negroes have leased 10,000 acres of land in the
- vicinity of Vicksburg the present year. - A man in Michigan has nearly 200 acres of land
- planted with peppermint for distillation. - The Post-Office Department during last week re opened thirty offices in the Southern States.
- Baron von Humboldt's library was burned lately in London in the store-room of an auctioneer.
- Since the Harris trial in Washington unmarried men pay a higher premium for life insurance.
- -The total appropriations of the last Congress will amount to \$820,000,000 in round numbers.
- The Union papers in Wisconsin are nearly unanimous for negro suffrage there and at the South.
- The Oil City News gives the number of oil companies at 1,457, with a total capital of \$809,694,000.
- The Freemasons of Texas have issued an address counseling cheerful obedience to the U.S. authority.
- The sum of \$1,400,000 has been disbursed at Burlington to the recently mustered-out Vermont troops.
- There are over 150 applicants for a share of the reward offered for the capture of Boothe and his associates.
- Seventy tons of mail matter are daily handled and looked over by the clerks in the New York Post
- A daughter of Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, has married the richest merchant in Sheffield,
- England. - The courts in southwestern Missouri are steadily refusing to take the oaths of returned rebels in crimi-
- nal cases. - A milk company is to be formed in Boston, to supply pure milk at five cents a quart or sixteen cents per gallon.
- Cotton is arriving at Newbern, N. C., so rapidly that steamers plying to New York are unable to clear
- Capt. Dean, who escaped from a court-martial at Harrisburg Pa., and disguised himself as a negro, has been re-arrested.
- Benny Eyler, aged eighty-five, and Anna Gray aged seventy-five, married and set up house-keeping in Xenia, Ohio, last week.
- It is said that the culture of beets in France now furnishes more than a hundred million pounds of sugar for human consumption.

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Those who Suffer from nervous irritations itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows in enfeebled and disordered state of the system should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distempe that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

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ficial character of the work:

Lancaster, Ohlo, July 21, 1865.

C. B. Richardson, Esq...

Sir-Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1833, and more recently in the service of the U.S., has had access to my Order and Letter Books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1851-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my Life and Services, and no other persen has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic fact that can interest the general reader.

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

Each term continues fourteen weeks.

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PLECTION NOTICE. - SHERIFF'S OFFICE, I COUNTY OF MONROR.—NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes of this State, and the annexed not tice from the Secretary of State, that the General Election will be held in this County on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November, (7th.) 1865, a watch Election the Officers named in the annexed notice will be elected. will be elected. The Officers named in the annexed next of will be elected. A. CHAPMAN, Sheriff. Dated Rochester, August 1, 1865.

## STATE OF NEW YORK. Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 29th, 1885. To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe: Str. Notice to August 1885.

BIR-Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY ancocciding the first Monday of November next, the fullowing officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Chauncey M. De-

A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson;
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler;
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I.
Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

All whose terms of omce will expire on the last may of December next.

Also, a judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Seiden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the thirty-first day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Audicial District, in place of Thomas A. Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senstor for the Stit Senste District, composing the County of Monroe.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Three Members of Assembly; A District Attorney, in the place of William H. Bowman;
Iwo Justices of Sessions, in the place of Benjamin S.
Whitehead and Delos Wentworth;
Two Coroners, in the place of Tunis V. P. Pullis and
Ellery S. Treat.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of
December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-inve," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.

Chapter 325. As ACT to provide the means of paying bounties au-thorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the peo-ple the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Passed April 7, 1886; three-fiths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns, for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State, is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and retunding the said bounties.

9.2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

§ 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with compons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, per annum, half yearly on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the city of New York as shall seem meet to him, with compons thereto stached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, per annum, half yearly on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is p

bounties."
§ 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall, immediately and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given." Against the act to create writing, and in words at full length, the whole number or votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon sips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notitying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the Constitution and the provisions thereof.

8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine or the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby repealed.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Supervisor or one of the Assessors of each town or ward in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in all the newspapers printed in your county, once in each week until the election.

Yours respectfully.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

### THE ROSE AND THE RING.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

[THE story of "the Rose and the Ring" was written by Thackeray, in Rome, in the winter of 1854. At that time the little daughter of Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor, poet, etc., was recovering from severe illness, in the same city. Thackeray used to call on her and read his story, chapter by chapter, while it was in progress. At last, when finished and published, he sent her a copy of the work, embellished with a caricature of himself, in the act of presenting it to a beautiful child. The following poem, manifestly written after Thackeray's death, commemorates these incidents, and touchingly suggests the simplicity and tenderness of that great heart which is now stilled forever .- N. Y. Weekly Review.

She smiles-but her heart is as sable, And sad as her Christmas is chill; She reads, and her book is the fable He penned for her while she was ill. It is nine years ago since he wrought it, Where reedy old Tiber is King, And chapter by chapter he brought it And read her "the Rose and the Ring."

And when it was printed, and gaining Renown with all lovers of glee, He sent her this copy containing His comical little croquis, A sketch of rather a droll couple-She's pretty, he's quite t'other thing-He begs (with a spine vastly supple,) She will study "the Rose and the Ring."

It pleased the kind wizard to send her The last and the best of his toys; His heart had a sentiment tender For innocent women and boys: And, though he was great as a scorner, The guileless were safe from his sting: How sad is past mirth to the mourner |-A tear on "the Rose and the Ring."

She reads—I may vainly endeavor Her mirth-checkered grief to pursue; For she hears she has lost-and forever-The heart that was known by so few; But I wish on the shrine of his glory One fair little blossom to fling; And you see there's a nice little story Attached to "the Rose and the Ring."

# The Story Teller.

### SHEPHERDESS OF THE ALPS.

Translated from the French for the Rural New-Yorker By O. O. B.

[Concluded from page 284, last number.]

"You penetrate my heart," said FONROSE, overwhelmed by what he had heard, "and whatever' sensibility you may suppose me to be possessed of, you are very far from imagining the impression which the recital of your misfortunes has made upon me. Alas! why can I not respond with that confidence which you manifest in me, and of which you are so worthy! But I have told you - I foresaw it - that such is the nature of my troubles that an eternal silence must hide them in the deepest recesses of my heart. You are very unhappy," added he with a profound sigh, "I am more unhappy still; and that is all I can tell you. Be not offended by myisilence—it is frightful for me to be condemned to it. An assiduous companion of all your steps, I will soften your labors-I will share all your sorrows—I will see you weep over this tomb, and I will mingle my tears with yours. You will never repent having deposited your griefs in a heart, alas! only too sensitive."

"I do repent it already," said she in confusion-and the two with lowered eyes returned in silence. Adelaide, when leaving Fonrose, believed she could see the imprint of profound

"I have renewed," said she, "the sentiment from which he suffers—and how horrible it must be since he believes himself more unhappy

From that day, no more songs, no more conversations, followed between Fonrose and Ade-LAIDE. They neither sought nor avoided each other, and looks, in which consternation was picted, made up almost their only language. If he found her weeping over the tomb of her husband, he would contemplate her in silence, with his heart filled with pity, jealousy and sorrow, responding to her sobs by deep-drawn

Two months had rolled by in this painful situation, and ADELAIDE saw the youthfulness of Fonrose withering like a flower. The chagrin which consumed him afflicted her so much the more acutely because the cause of it was unknown to her. She was very far from suspecting that she herself was the object. However, as it is natural that two sentiments possessing the same heart will enfeeble each other, the regrets of ADELAIDE for the death of d'ORESTAN became less acute every day, just in proportion to the increasing pity with which FONROSE inspired her. She was very sure that this pity was the most innocent in the world, and the ides of defending herself from it never came to her; besides, the object of this generous sentiment being ever within her sight, constantly reawakened it. The languor into which the young man had fallen became such that ADE-LAIDE did not believe that she ought to leave him longer to himself.

"You perish," said she to him, "and you add to my sufferings that of seeing you consumed by grief before my eyes, without the power to bring you any remedy. If the story of the imprudences of my youth has not inspired you with contempt for me - if friendship of the purest and most tender character is dear to you-in short, if you do not wish to render me more unhappy than I was before I knew you, confide to me the cause of your sufferings. You have no one but me in the world to aid you to sustain them. Were your secret more important than mine, you need not fear that I would

spread it abroad. The death of my husband has placed an abyss between me and the world; and the confidence which I require will soon be buried in this tomb, where sorrow is conducting me slowly step by step."

"I hope to precede you," said FONROSE, bursting into tears. "Let me finish my deplorable life without leaving to you the reproach of having abridged its course."

"O, Heavens! what do I hear?" cried she distractedly. "What, I! - I have contributed to the ills that are crushing you? Go on, you pierce my heart. What have I done? What have I said? Alas, I tremble! O, GoD! have I only been placed in the world to create unhappiness? Speak, I tell you—it is no longer time to conceal from me who you are—you have said too much to dissimulate longer."

"Very well, then, I am, -I am Fonnose, the son of the travelers whom you have so filled with admiration and respect. What they told of your virtues and your charms inspired in me the fatal design of coming to see you under this disguise. I have left my family in desolation, believing they have lost me, and mourning my death. I have seen you. I know what attaches you to this place. I know that the only hope which remains to me is to die in adoring you. Spare me all useless counsels and unjust reproaches. My resolution is as firm and immovable as yours. If by betraying my secret you trouble the last moments of a life which is being extinguished, you will have uselessly wrought me a wrong which I would never have wrought you."

ADELAIDE was confounded, and endeavored to calm the despair into which the young man was plunged.

"Let us render to his parents," said she, "the service of recalling him to life-let us save their only hope. Heaven offers me this occasion to recognize their kindness to me."

And so, far from frightening him by misplaced rigor, all of pity which is most tender, and all of friendship which is most consoling, were brought into use to calm him.

"Angel of Heaven," cried Fonrose, "I appreciate the repugnance you have to making any one unhappy. Your heart belongs to him who rests in this tomb-I see that nothing can detach you - I see also how ingenious your virtue is to conceal from me my misfortune-I feel it in its whole extent. I am crushed, but I pardon you. Your duty is never to love me, and mine is to adore you forever."

Impatient to execute the design which she had conceived, ADELAIDE arrived at the cabin.

"My father," said she to her old master, "do you feel strong enough to make the journey to Turin? I have need of some one in whom I can place confidence, to convey to M. and Madame DE FONROSE the most interesting intelligence." The old man answered that his zeal to serve

them would inspire his courage.

"Go," replied ADELAIDE; "you will find them mourning the death of their only son. Tell them he is living; that he is here, and that I wish to restore him to them; but that it is an indispensable necessity that they come themselves to seek him."

He left - he reached Turin. He had himself announced as the "old man of the valley of Savoy "

"Ah!" cried Madame DE FONROSE, "perhaps some misfortune has reached our Shepherdess,"

"Let him come in," added the Marquis, "perhaps he will announce that she has consented to come and live with us."

"After the loss of my son," said the Marchioness, "it is the only consolation I can ever enjoy in this world."

The old man was introduced. He prostrated himself, but they quickly raised him up again.

"You mourn a son," said he, "I come to tell you that he is living. It is our dear child who has discovered him in the valley, and she has sent me to inform you; but you alone, she says, can bring him back."

taken away from Madame DE FONROSE the use appears to you the least painful; either to reof her senses. The Marquis, in wild disorder of nounce me, vanquish yourself, and forget me, mind, summoned aid to his wife, recalled her to | or to possess a wife who, with her heart filled by life, embraced the old man, and announced to all another object, can only accord to you sentihis household that the lest son was restored to ments too feeble to fill the wishes of a lover." them. The Marchioness soon regained her

"What shall we do?" said she, seizing the hands of the old man, and pressing them with tenderness. "What can we do to testify our gratitude for a benefit which restores life to us again?"

Everything was ordered for the departure, and they set out upon the journey with the good old man, traveling day and night until they reached the valley where their only joy awaited them. The Shepherdess is in the pastures-the old woman conducts them there—they approach. What is their surprise! Their son, their wellbeloved son is with her in the simple dress of a Shepherd. Their hearts, rather than their eyes, recognize him.

"Ah! cruel child!" cried his mother, throwing herself into his arms, "what chagrin you have given us. Why did you conceal yourself from our tenderness? And what have you come here to do?"

"To adore," said he, "what you have admired yourself."

"Pardon me, Madame," said ADELAIDE while Forrosz embraced the knees of his father, who raised him with gentleness; "pardon me for leaving you so long in sorrow. If I had known it sooner you would have been sooner

After the first movement of nature, Fonrose fell back again into the most profound affliction. "Come," said the Marquis, "let us go and repose ourselves in the cabin, and forget all the

chagrin that this young madcap has given us." "Yes, Monsieur, I have been mad," said Fon-

"It could have required nothing less than the wandering of my reason to suspend in my heart the promptings of nature—to make me forget the most sacred of duties-to detach myself in fact from all I held most dear in the world; but you have given birth to this folly, for which I am but too well punished. I love without hope that which is the most accomplished on earth. You see nothing, you know nothing of this incomparable woman. She is honesty, sensibility, and virtue themselves. I love her to idolatry. I cannot be happy without her, yet I know she can never be mine."

"Has she confided to you," demanded the Marquis, "the secret of her birth?"

"I have learned enough," said FONROSE, "to assure you that it is quite equal to mine. She has even renounced a considerable fortune to bury herself in this desert."

"And do you know what induced her to do 1t?"

"Yes, my father, but that is a secret which she alone may reveal to you."

"Perhaps she is married?"

"She is a widow, but her heart is none the more free; her bonds are made stronger still."

"My daughter," said the Marquis, entering the cabin, "you see that you turn the heads of all who bear the name of Fonrose. The extravagant passion of this young man can only be justified by so remarkable an object as yourself. All the wishes of my wife are limited to the desire of having you for a companion and friend—this child does not wish to live if he cannot obtain you for his wife-I desire none the less to have you for a daughter. See how much unhappiness you will cause by a refusal." "Ah! Monsieur," said she, "your goodness

confounds me—but listen and judge me." Then in the presence of the old man and his wife ADELAIDE recited to them the story of her deplorable adventures. She added the name of her family, which was not unknown to M. DE Fonrose, and finished by taking him to witness that she owed to her husband inviolable fidelity. At these words consternation spread over all their faces. The young Forrose, whose sobs were choking him, precipitated himself into a corner of the cabin to give them a free course. The father, much affected, flew to the aid of his

"See," said he, "my dear ADELAIDE, into what a state you have reduced him."

Madame DE FONROSE, who was close to ADE-LAIDE, pressed her in her arms, bathing her with

"What, my daughter," said she, "will you make us weep a second time the death of our dear child?"

The old man and his wife, with their eyes filled with tears and fixed upon ADELAIDE, were waiting for her to speak.

"Heaven is my witness," said ADELAIDE, rising to her feet, "that I would give my life in return for so many kindnesses. It would put the climax to my misfortunes to have to reproach myself with yours; but I would that FONROSE himself should be my judge. Leave me, for mercy's sake, to speak to him a moment."

Withdrawing with him till they were alone

"Listen, Fonrose. You know what sacred liens retain me here. If I could cease to cherish and weep for a husband who loved me but too well, I should be the most contemptible of women. Esteem, friendship, gratitude, are the sentiments which I owe to you, but none of these can take the place of love; and the more love you conceive for me, the more you have a right to expect from me; and it is the impossibility of fulfilling this duty which prevents me from imposing it upon myself. Still I see you in a situation which would soften the least sensitive heart; it is frightful to me to be the cause of it, and it would be more frightful still to hear your parents accuse me of being the cause of your loss to them. I would wish then to forget myself at this moment, and to leave you, so far as in me lies, the arbiter of our destinies. It is While he spoke thus, surprise and joy had for you to choose that of two situations which

"It is enough," cried Fonrose, "and with a heart like yours friendship must hold the place of love. I shall be jealous, no doubt, of the tears you will give to the memory of another husband, but the cause of that jealousy, in rendering you the more to be respected, will make you dearer in my eyes."

"She is mine," cried he, throwing himself into the arms of his parents; "it is to her respect for you, to your goodness that I owe her, and you must have a second life."

From this moment their arms formed chains which ADELAIDE could not disengage herself

Did she yield only to pity - to gratitude? should like to believe it, to admire her the more. ADELAIDE herself did believe it. Whatever it may have been, she wished before leaving to see again the tomb which she quitted with so much

"O, my dear D'ORESTAN." said she, "if from the midst of the dead, you can read to the bottom of my soul, your spirit cannot murmur at the sacrifice I make. I owe it to the generous sentiments of this virtuous family; but my heart will remain with you forever. I shall try to make others happy without any hope of ever

being so myself." They could not tear her from this place without a sort of violence, and she exacted the promise that a monument should be erected to the memory of her husband, and that the cabin of her old masters, who were to follow her to Turin, should be converted into a country house, as simple as solitary, where she proposed to herself to come sometimes to weep over the ROSE to his father, who led him by the hand. | mistakes and misfortunes of her youth. Time,

the assiduous cares of FONROSE, and the fruits of a second marriage, have since opened her heart to the impressions of a new tenderness; and she is quoted as un example of an affectionate wife and a tender parent.

A SHORT STORY, BUT INTERESTING .- No genuine European extract for the handkerchief could be afforded here, under the present tariff, at less than twice the price of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a more delicious, permanent and healthful perfume than any one of them. Sold

# Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 25 letters. My 1, 5, 13, 8 are common. My 2, 9, 21, 6, 20, 18 is a kind of fruit. My 10, 23, 11, 9, 20, 24 is a farming utensil. My 19, 16, 1, 21 is a musical instrument. My 8, 22, 23, 24, 14, 25, 2, 3 is a federal officer.

My 15, 5, 13 is a useful animal. My 12, 6, 17, 20, 4 is a verb in the past tense. My whole is a work every sheep man should have. Elkhorn, Wis. H. BRIGHT. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A man on being asked the ages of his two sons, nswered that if from the square of the age of John he subtracted eight times the product of his age by the square root of William's age, the remainder would be sixty-four. And that should you subtract from the age of John twice the product of the square root of his age by the square root of William's age, the remainder would be four. 'Required the respective ages of the two sons

Oneida, Mich. Answer in two weeks.

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

TUTHE spotos on ticvor's worne of reaw, Ehr kamr si rawdup rawdot eth kys; Standules hes lassi het rennu rai. Cloisrexe sashelf ormf ehr yee.

Reh robw hitw deafsels yeatub nishes, Dan ritvue moblos ganol ehr datre, Hewli vole hitw nancystoc sincombe Ot morf a loah nodur reh deah. NEGRE M R Knoxville, Pa. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 814.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - Florence Night-Answer to Anagram: Happiness despises state;

'Tis no sad experiment, Simply that the wise and great May have joy and merriment; Rank is not its spell refined-Money's not the test of it, But a calm, contented mind

That will make the best of it.

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

Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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