TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVI. NO. 37.}

ROCHESTER N. Y. — FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 817.

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

CONDUCTED PRY D. D. T. MOORE.

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THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes ms personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the Rugal, an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Fractical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is emi nently instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of ence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and New Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGBIOULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM ECONOMY.

OCCASIONALLY, perhaps once in ten years, we have a season that seems peculiarly adapted to the thriftless farmer - a kind of an agrarian summer, in which the blessings of Providence seem shed alike on the evil and the good. With occasional warm showers, and a "growing time," crops succeed well in a comparatively poor soil, and with but indifferent culture. The ground is constantly moist and soft, so that the roots can spread far and wide in search of needed food, and if there is anything in the soil suited to their wants it is sure to be appropriated. A wet season is a blessing to the poor farmer, for it is only then that he obtains anything like a paying crop. At such times he is always ready to exult over his more careful neighbor, and prepared to prove that manuring and clean culture are altogether unnecessary to secure good crops. Such a farmer, of course, depends upon "luck" for success, and wins only once in a great while. The business-like way is to strive for a paying crop every season, - use the necessary means - and even should failure be the result, once in a score of years, there is a satisfaction in duty well performed.

Some years since, through a little mismanagequite late in May. Our rule is to plant early. June and the first half of July were very dry; early planted potatoes suffered. August and the last half of July were wet, and early planted potatoes, as might be expected, were small in quantity and poor enough in quality. Our late planted succeeded admirably, as they had the rain at the right time. We were congratulated upon the crop, yet felt ashamed of it -- it was the result of mismanagement, and in nine cases out of ten would have resulted in failure.

The present season, in this section, has been just the reverse of the one favorable to the poor cultivator. While all practical men agree that crops have suffered from drouth more than in many years past, those who are informed tell us that less rain fell in the neighborhood of Rochester during June and July than during the same months in the last twenty-nine years. The farmer has had a constant struggle to keep his crops in good condition, and this has been accomplished only with the almost unceasing use of the cultivator and the hoe. In such a contest the poor farmer soon succumbs and resigns his crops to fate, resting satisfied that "luck" is against him.

In the spring we found ourselves short of manure, quite as unpleasant as being short of funds. A portion of a field of roots—the best part -was planted without manure. The result was so unsatisfactory, that an attempt was made to remedy it by manuring between the rows and cultivating. This would have answered a good purpose if the season had been favorable, but in consequence of the drouth the effect was hardly perceptible. This was a bad season for makeshift farming. As a general rule, the sooner will be on the first crop.

The great question is how to make crops at the

the wonderful performance be heralded throughout the land; yet this large crop cost more for seems to me. manure, labor, &c., than it would bring in the market, what was gained, and who could profit by such an example, except as a warning? The tions, is unequaled. Agricultural pursuits are farmer who raised twenty-five bushels, at a cost here held in much higher respect than with us, that would allow him a good profit, would be far more worthy of a premium - supposing, of first men in intellect and in social position. course, that he had not robbed his soil of its | Many men of high rank are good farmers and infertility, for in that case it might cost more to | telligent and successful breeders; and the genrepair the injury to the soil, than the profit ou the crop.

The farm is a manufactory where is made bread and meat, and all the real necessaries of life. He that can make corn and wheat at the lowest price, and cheaper than his neighbors, is the most skillful farmer. As a general rule, however, small crops never pay. The expense of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting, is so great, even when poorly done, that a small crop will not pay the cost. The difference in the expense, between good and bad culture is not so great as the difference between a good and a poor crop. One is the result of the other as sure and certain as cause and effect. To this, as to well as all rules, there may be exceptions.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 1865.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq. - Dear Sir: The question of supply and demand for food is so very nicely balanced in England that anything likely to seriously disturb the general equalibrium disturbs the public mind at once, and immediately attracts the attention of Government. You have probably of late seen frequent allusion in the papers to the mortality now prevailing here among cattle. It is not a month since I saw the first notice of this disease, and it is not more than six weeks since the first case occurred, and already more than 2,500 cattle have died. A similar complaint visited England 125 years since, introduced from Holland, from which in Nottinghamshire alone 40,000 cattle died in six months. It is supposed to be the same disease as that which has prevailed for several years in Eastern Europe. Official returns in Russia show that in 1864, of 159,476 cattle attacked, 104,114 died. The same disease also prevailed in Egypt in 1864: 1,700,000 cows are said to have perished; and the Nile at Damietta was so covered with their floating carcasses that dogs crossed it on the floating bodies. At this season of the year nearly one-third of the supply of beef cattle for the London market is imported from the Contient, we were unable to plant potatoes until nent — mostly from Holland and Germany, but Denmark, Spain and Portugal each send some. It is pretty generally conceded that the origin of the prevailing disease was from a lot of cattle from Holland taken to a fair and sold,—and thus spread the contagion to all the cattle there. Many of them being taken into various parts of the country, the disease thus soon become quite general in Southern England-many of the immense dairies that supply London became inoculated, and the disease raged with great fatality.

Most accounts agree that the disease can only be communicated by contact with diseased animals, their remains or their excrements, while a Norfolk farmer publishes that he has not 35 head of bullocks out of 88 that could have had no contact with any of the above mentioned exciting causes. The average mortality is from 70 to 80 per cent. At a meeting held at Norwich on Saturday last, Sir S. REED, M. P., presiding, a report was had from Mr. Smith, veterinary surgeon, stating that the disease was identical with the dreadful Russian "Steppe Murrain" or "Riuderpest," and that it seemed to him that it was spreading in all directions with great rapidity. It is a typhus of most virulent type, very rapid in its progress, and no medical treatment has thus far been of any avail.

The whole matter has been referred by the Lords of the Privy Council to Professor SIMOND of the Royal Veterinary College, with directions to make an elaborate report as soon as possible. In the meantime he has submitted to them a series of suggestions, a part of which I inclose. I will send you Professor Simond's report as soon as it is received. Much is said here relative to the small pox prevailing among sheep,—that it does exist to some extend, I do not doubt, but manure is on the ground the better the effect I think this as well as the cattle disease are both exaggerated. The fact is, "JOHN BULL" is least cost. This requires skill, care and experi- is, I think, somewhat given to exaggeration. I his walking papers to the land of poverty.

ence. The farmer may grow sixty or seventy It is very apparent that he hates us most heartbushels of wheat to the acre and obtain the lily; and in relation to us and our affairs, his first premium, for the best and largest crop, and facts are generally false, and his deductions erroneous - wickedly and maliciously so, it

> This is a beautiful country, and in the accuracy and perfection of all its agricultural operaand command the practical attention of their eral estimation and standing of the profession of Agriculture is far above our standard. There is a general cultivation of a taste for rural affairs, and of all the surroundings and adornments that make a country home attractive, - the close clipped hedges, the perfectly kept roads, the number and variety of climbing vincs, the general verdure of the country and the prettily chosen sites for dwellings, all these combine to give an attraction to English country life, and to educate the public taste.

> On the Continent, except in Belgium, the average arable husbandry is not conducted much better than with us. The absence of all inclosures makes soiling of cattle necessary. In agricultural implements they are far behind, many of them being very primitive. Labor being so very cheap there is not the inducement to make labor-saving machines that we

have.
I have seen as good cattle at home as any I have seen here; and the herds of Messrs. THORNE, CORNELL, or SHELDON will compare most favorably with the best. Novhere on the Continent have I seen cattle that would compare with the general average of Cortland Co., N. Y. In coarse wool sheep, England far excels us; but no fine wool sheep anywhere compare with our best, for general utility. And as for horses, I think that Europe does not know what a good horse is, according to our standard—the horse for all work—of general utility. The position you occupy among our agriculturists - the interest you have already shown, and the efforts you have made to benefit and improve our farmers—with the thought that as our State Fair approaches you might like to then communicate the facts I send you, induce me to address you at this time. Besides I think some action of our State Society should be had relative to the importation of cattle.

Yours, truly, I. S. HAWLEY.

SIGNS OF A PROSPEROUS FARMER.

WE clip from an exchange the following appropriate observations on the signs of a successful farmer, and we earnestly commend them t the consideration of every thoughtful reader:

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him drive his work instead of bis work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When you see in his house more lamps for burning lard or grease, than candlesticks for more expensive purposes, it shows that economy is lightening his way to happiness and plenty with that light which should enlighten every farmer in the world.

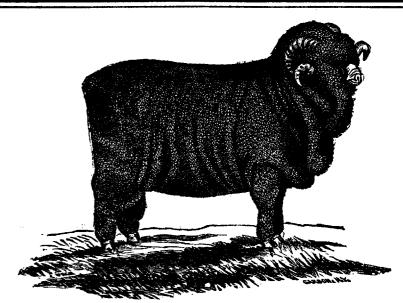
When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling for a funeral pile for his family, and perhaps himself.

When his hog-pen is boarded outside and in it shows that he is "going the whole hog or none" in keeping plenty inside his house and noverty out.

When his sled is safely housed in summer, and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life, and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter it evinces that he is acting according to Scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper and paying for it in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest movevery fond of making a fuss about something, and ments in agriculture, and that he will never get



MOUNTAINBEE

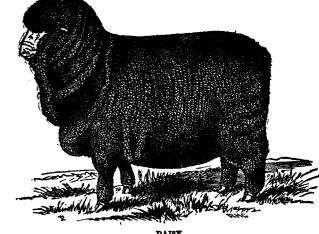
EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MESSRS, RICH'S PAULARS.

MESSES. J. T. & V. RICH'S Paular ram Mountaineer was dropped in April, 1863. He form of a first class Paular ewe.

was got by "Tottingham ram," by "Lute Robinson ram," by "Old Robinson ram," &c., &c. The dam of Mountaineer was a favorite ewe of the Messrs. Rick, bred by them from their old Paular stock. His first fleece weighed 17% ibs. Weight of carcass after shearing 101 lbs.

Daisr, three years old, bred and owned by the same gentlemen, exhibits the characteristic



THE PENINSULA OF VIRGINIA.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 8, 1865. MY DEAR DOCTOR: - In compliance with my promise, I give you my impressions of Eastern Virginia, as an Agricultural and Wool producing region. I may remark that I have but just returned from that locality, and that I had the pleasure of meeting there three intelligent gentlemen from Ohio - one a medical gentleman, one a Captain, and the other a Major, who have recently retired from the Federal Army. Upon comparing notes, I found that our conclusions with regard to Eastern Virginia corresponded.

Eastern Virginia is a peninsula bounded on the north by Maryland, on the east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Chesapeake Bay. The eastern shore is skirted by a chain of low, sandy islands, from six to ten miles distent, upon which breaks the broad Atlantic. Between the islands and main land there are vast salt marshes, intersected by navigable creeks and inlets. The climate is very fine.

During the summer the thermometer is much lower than in the portion of the State west of the Chesapeake. Snow generally melts within twenty-four hours after it has fallen: and ice seldom forms over three inches in thickness.

The soil is a light sandy loam, with a sandy clay subsoil through which rain rapidly percolates, and therefore animals and crops never suffer from excess of moisture. The soil must have been naturally productive, for a large portion has been under cultivation for nearly a century, and is to-day producing fair crops under a system of Agriculture which would ruin a northern farm within six years. The surface is merely currycombed; and manure is applied in homeopathic doses. The timber is pine, gum, oak, maple. chestnut, and poplar of large size and of supeplor quality.

with a large proportion cleared in a majority of antly, and I can testify to the quality of the

instances. The local mode of estimating the size of a farm is by the same standard that WATT estimated the power of the steam engine - as a one, two, or ten-horse farm. It is considered that one horse can cultivate thirty acres — hence the basis of calculation. The natural grasses of the peninsula differ materially from those of the Northern States: the leaves being broader, and the surface of verdure not so dense. But I am convinced they would produce good pasture if cared for. Along the sides of the road where cattle and hogs have commonage, the pasture was very good. The local grasses seemed to be very nutricious, and from all I could observe and ascertain withstood both heat and frost. Along the roadsides, and in yards near buildings, white clover appeared and seemed adapted to the climate. Running streams are plentiful, more especially north of Eastville. Good clear water can be obtained anywhere by sinking wells from ten to twentyfive feet.

With regard to the diseases of the region I questioned a number of old and intelligent medical practitioners, and found that disease is not severe in character, but of a milder type than in the Northern States. During the summer months cases of ague occur, but are readily cured. My own impression is that it is the healthiest portion of the Atlantic plateau south of New Jersey; and that a Northerner would enjoy as good health as in any portion of the North. I could not but notice the large number of aged and active persons I met with

everywhere. This region seems to be the home of corn and oats. Wheat proves a profitable crop, although although not so productive or the grain so fine as in some of the Western States. The peach succeeds better than in Delaware,—the trees attaining a great age, and bearing profusely. The farms vary in size from 120 to 1,000 acres, Fig trees attain a large size and produce abund-

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

fruit. Apples grow and bear, but the fruit does not attain the same perfection as farther north. The quince seems at home, and every bush was loaded with fruit. Wherever I found a pear tree it was covered with fruit; and on one place I found forty dwarf pear trees grafted on the quince. They were the picture of health and were loaded with beautiful fruit. The culture of the pear could be made a very profitable

The vine grows luxuriantly, and would bear and ripen large crops, but the flowers are yearly destroyed by the rose bug. All the smaller fruits can be grown to perfection. Irish potatoes succeed, and many of the farmers are still engaged planting them. The sweet potato is a very profitable crop, yielding abundance of large and fine tubers. In some few instances the sorghum has been tried and succeeds admirably. I examined one field of 118 acres of this plant, and have reason to believe that it will prove highly remenerative. Cotton has been largely planted and will favorably compare with that of Northern Georgia, or Western North Carolina.

I noticed many large fields, of red clover, but as it seems to be exclusively used as pasture and for the improvement of the land, I could not obtain any information as to the yield per acre. My impression was, that it is adapted to the climate; and if the land was properly tilled, that it would yield a large crop of hay. I had an interview with an intelligent physician, (who by the by has the prettiest place on the penin--sula,) and who has devoted a long life to the improvement of his homestead. He informed me that he had sown timothy on one of his fields, and that "it grew as high as his middle." He stated he had sown blue grass in front of his residence, and expressed his satisfaction with regard to its permanency and adaptability to the climate. From all I could ascertain no one else had attempted the cultivation of the artificial grasses. As it in unusual to feed stock during the winter months, except working animals, (they receiving corn fodder,) the attention of farmers has not been directed to the growth of artificial grasses. Again, Southerners dislike rinnovation. Their lands are productive, and they are disposed to live on in the good old

No attention whatever seems to have been paid to the improvement of stock. The cattle are the smallest and poorest I have ever seen; and my opportunities for observation have extended over a large portion of the United States. Well, you will say, "how about the porkers?" I can only say that it seems to have been "root mig or die." The head constitutes about onethird of the body, the balance being slab-sided and narrow-chested: as to their running or jumping capabilities they will excel the Australian Merinos which you think "could take a nine-rail fence." With regard to the horses, the less I say the better.

As sheep lands were what I was in search of, I made special inquiries with regard to them. I found a small flock of downs feeding in an old field, and they seemed to be healthy and in fine -condition. One gentleman, whose estate I visated, keeps a flock of from 100 to 140 head of native sheep. They obtain their living on the salt marsh surrounding his property, and appear to receive but little attention. This veer he raised about 100 per cent. of lambs, and sold 40 at \$4 per head. His clip of well washed wool averaged four pounds per head, which he sold for 62 cents per pound. Upon questioning him, I found that he clipped his sheep and then washed the wool. I inquired why he had not washed it on the sheeps' backs. In reply, he stated that "he had heard of such a thing, but that he could not conceive how it could be done." I examined samples of the wool; and although it was not fine or good in combing properties, it was very strong and soft. The only attention the sheep receive is to drive them into the barayard of a night; and this amount of care is aimply the result of the fact, that a new years since a portion of the flock took up lodgings for the night upon the salt marsh; an unusually high tide visited the locality and has been done with sheep in this region: a gentieman owned a small flock feeding upon useless land, receiving no food or care, which yielded a return of \$400. In this as in everything else appertaining to Agriculture, this portion of Virginia is half a century behind the times.

The price of land in East Virginia varies from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Owing to the present situation of things it will probably lower in price. As a general rule the buildings are very inferior. Aff any of your friends desire particular information with regard to farms for sale they have but to address Mr. Hennessee, real estate agent, Eastville, Virginia, who will forward his printed report. And if they visit this region they will find this gentleman reliable and obliging.

In a few days I expect to start for Georgia, and may possibly visit Florida; and it will afford me great pleasure to communicate my impressions of those States.

I have the honor to remain, Yours, truly.

WEIGHT OF SCOURED FLEECES-PROPER

SCOUBING TESTS.

Aw old and valued correspondent writes us :-"You say you have good reasons for supposing there were ten or fifteen rams on the Fair Grounds at Canandaigua, last May, only in good ordinary condition, which would have equalled BAKER & HARRIGAN'S in scoured product, viz., seven pounds. Will you be good enough to state those reasons? Why were not these rams sheared, and their fleeces entered for the Moore Premium ?

There were at Canandalgua a number of full blood and first class rams bred by the same person (Mr. HAMMOND) who bred B. & H.'s There

about equally heavy ficeces. Among all of these if carefully housed from rain and snow from one end were at least ten or fifteen which would have of the year to the other, will accumulate enough "gum were at least ten or fifteen which would have produced, and have since produced, as much unwashed wool each as did BAKER & HARRIGAN'S. without having any more than the usual amount of yolk for summer-housed sheep. We do not understand that Messrs. B. & H.'s ram had any less than the usual amount of yolk.

"Why were not these sheep sheared at Canan daigua?" Because they were mostly brought from a distance, and the weather was so cold and stormy that it was properly feared that if sheared they could not be get home safely, without a very extra amount of trouble. The heaviest fleeces which were sheared, were not entered for the Moore Premium. Why? Because their owners were intelligent men, and perfectly well knew that full grown and good sized animals cannot, other things being equal, compete in proportion of wool to weight of carcass with small animals. It is a well known law of physics that a small spherical body has more surface in proportion to diameter, and more weight where the component material is the same than a larger one. A round shot 2 inches in diameter has 11.50 inches of surface to one pound of weight, while one 3 inches in diameter has 7.69 inches of surface to the pound; one of 8 inches diameter has only 2:87 inches of surface to the pound. (For a table on this subject see Fine Wooled Husbandry, Van Benthuysen's edition. p. 64.) Hence a small sheep has in proportion to its weight more surface for wool to grow on.

An interesting corollary springs from this circumstance. Unless a principle of minimums is introduced in tests of this kind-that is, unless animals below what is considered proper size for age are ruled out; or unless some mode of classification is adopted by which additional tests are introduced which will obviate the inequality of requiring sheep of all ages and sizes to compete together, the mode adopted in awarding the MOORE Prize operates to encourage the breeding of undersized sheep.

We think the MOORE Prize commenced at the right starting point. The wool grower wants to know how much wool can be produced from a given amount of feed, and the weight of the animal approximately determines the amount of its consumption. And this, in our judgment, would be a far better permanent test than the one in the opposite extreme, viz., one which offers prizes for the heaviest scoured fleece irrespective of weight of carcass. This utterly divorces the relation of consumption to production, and thus ignores all reference to profitableness of production. Suppose two overgrown sheep would annually consume the grass and hay from an acre of land, and that four smallsheep would do the same. Now the large sheep might individually considerably excel the small ones in weight of fleece, while the four small ones might materially exsel the two large ones in aggregate production-so that the four would give a good deal the best profit from an acre of land.

The true test, in our opinion, would be one which combined both considerations; which would hold steadily in view the proportion of cost to wool production, but at the same time did not lose reference to reasonable size (or weight.) True, it might be a little troublesome to settle definitively what shall be held to constitute reasonable size, or weight, but the general grounds on which it ought to be settled are apparent to all. These would have reference to constitution, (hardiness and easy keep,) working capacity, adaptation to climatic circumstances and proportion of meat to offal-for though mutton is but a secondary object in wool growing, still it cannot properly be overlooked even in that pursuit.

A Society would not be called upon to decide exactly what was the best average weight for age. The object would be attained by saving that those shall not compete which are not in good fair condition, and which weigh not less than --- pounds for each year and month up to. say, three years; and that those three years old or over shall not weigh less than - pounds. We confess our views are not yet matured on drowned the lot. Here is an instance of what this subject. We invite a careful consideration of it, and an expression of opinions from those interested in every different branch of sheep husbandry.

> It will be perceived of course that in the preceding remarks we have had only in view the fine wooled sheep-by common consent the most profitable ones where wool growing is the primary object. If English sheep compete for scoured wool prémiums, it ought to be in a different class. No set of tests can be devised, so far as we can now see, which will enable them and Merinos to meet on equal grounds.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

THE STATE FAIR. This number went to press too early in the week to contain any account of the sheep at the State Fair.

CUTS IN THE RURAL. - We occasionally receive urgent requests to publish cuts of sheep without delay. The rule we intend to adhere to, generally, is to publish them in the order of priority in which they are received,-ihough we might depart from it occasionally to favor breeds not so often illustrated in these columns, or for other unusual reasons. We wish it distinctly understood by all who have sent drawings of sheep to be engraved by Mr. Carson, and others, that we have nothing to do in determining the order in which they are engraved, i. e. whose shall be first, whose second, and so on. We have left this matter to be arranged between owners and artists.

SUDDEN INCREASE IN WEIGHTS OF FLEECES,-"Sen tinel" "would like to know how it happens that so sudden and extraordinary an increase has taken place "Why," he exn the weights of Merino fleeces?" claims, "27 pound fleeces, so hard to swallow only two or three years since, are getting thicker ont in New York and Ohio, than blackberries!" To be sure they are, worthy "Sentinel!" The people out in were ethers, bred by other persons, having New York and Ohio have learned that "greasy" sheep

and grease" (yolk) to produce brag fleeces-and they, too, have gone to housing! And some of them (like some of the Vermonters) are running the sheep oil manufacture entirely into the ground. We have seen fleeces lately of which it is no vast exaggration to say that chunks taken from them looked like masses of viscid oil, or pasty gum, with wool scattered thro: it like the hair in rough-coat plaster! The ile mania may continue, where the article is obtained by boring into the earth; but it will not be found profitable to grow it in such disproportionate quantities on sheep.

D. E. ROBINSON'S SHEEP. - In our recent articles o "The Terms Paular and Infantado" we stated that no new family blood had been introduced into the flock of the late Erastus Robinson until 1863, when it was done by his son and successor, Darwin E. Ronmson, by using a ram whose grand-dam, in the female line, was a full-blood Infantado. We made this statement supposing that D. E. Robinson used, to some extent. in his flock his ram "Lincoln" which was exhibited at the N. Y. State Fair last year, and of which a cut and pedigree were published in this paper July 23d, 1864. In this we were mistaken. Mr. ROBINSON never used "Lincoln" in his flock. We are glad to learn this. All know that we think as much of Infantados as of Paulars, but unless there were far stronger reasons to the contrary than now exist, we should expect the son of ERASTUS ROBINSON to cling closely to that stock of which his father was so eminent a breeder and improver.

D. E. Robinson's stock ram "Gen. Grant" is pure ly of the old stock, and on both sides from animals of Mr. R.'s raising. He resembles the "Old Robinson ram," but is a much superior animal. He is three years old. His fleece weighed 22 lbs., his carcass 99 lbs., a remarkable proportion of wool to carcass. His yearling ewes averaged 121/2 lbs. The specimens of these exhibited at the N. Y. State Fair in 1864 will be remembered by many persons. They were low, compact, smallish, and as well covered with wool as any

BAKER & HARRIGAN'S RAM -- SCOURED WOOL -- It being published that this ram yielded seven pounds of scoured wool, we received a letter asking if it was sheared before witnesses, and if the wool was thoroughly scoured. We communicated this inquiry to I. V. BAKER, Jr., of Comstock's Landing, who sends us another certificate of the mode of cleansing which was employed, drawn up by Samuel Lamb & Co. of the Fort Ann Woolen Mills, N. Y., and also a sample of the cleansed wool. It was cleansed in the same way as the fleeces for the State Moore Prize. We believe the sample forwarded to be pure wool. The fleece was sheared and weighed in the presence of several witnesses. The proofs sent us satisfactorily establish these facts.

On the whole we are glad these proofs were called for. If called for from gentlemen of character and standing, as in this case, there will be no excuse for the scamps (for, helas! even the "sheep-business" has its scamps !) claiming the privilege of recording their marvellous statements, without furnishing good and spflicient proofs of them. Each one of these fellows can tell a bigger story than his predecessor-and the most moderate of them can outbrag men of veracity. The "sheep men" are scattered thousands of miles apart, and must in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred be strangers to each other. Let the best known be the first to set the example of shearing before witnesses; and when deansing is done privately let every step be proved, and let the manufacturer who does the cleansing be well enough known to place his certificate wholly above suspicion. The statement of Holmes & Stevens of Greenwich, Washington Co. N. Y., already noticed by us is a model in this par-

SUMMER HOUSING SHEEP .- "Uncle Simon of East Peabodyville." writes to know if we have really turned our coat on the housing question, and he, in his usual profoundly investigating spirit asks: "What good on earth does it do either to the sheep or the wool?" He presently adds: "If the 'rich contraband hue' is what you are arter, why don't you slap on the Cornwall finish and done with it: it don't cost s quarter as much, and is no more of a cheat than the other, for neither of them make nateral color." must look funny." Uncle S. facetiously exclaims. "to see a lot of fellers putting arter their sheep, in a hot July day, on a rain coming up; and they tell me these fellers will leave dry hay or wheat in the swath, to get their sheep under kiver.'

No. Uncle S., we have not turned our coat on the question. We consider summer housing an expensive, useless, absurd practice-productive of no good to sheep or wool-and a practice which is resorted to merely to give sheep an artificial color and appearance so they will sell better. If a part of the breeders alone ort to it. it gives a great ing over the others; if all were to resort to it, it would result in an enormous waste of time and money. We have consented to tolerate it, because the breeders of other animals are tolerated in fitting them up for sale; and because no deception is practiced where the sys tem of summer housing is avowed and generally understood-even though, with these avowals, it has a tendency to mislead the eye by making an animal ap pear better than it is, or at least better than an equally good animal, which has received no such fitting Were it not so, what would be the use of summe housing? But how can this tendency be avoided. without saying that no animal shall receive any prep aration for market? Your horse or your bull, fat and groomed and polished, looks better and sells better than he would in ordinary condition and in his rough coat. The difference between applying Cornwall finish (oil, burnt umber and lampblack,) and getting on the contraband hoe by housing, appears to us, Unck Stron, capable of being explained in about this wise When you gave your son Josu that big brown Mambrino gelding last fall, you expected him to do just wha he did, viz., feed him up plump as a barrel, put a shining coat on him, and then sell him for all he could get. But suppose Josa had painted (or colored) that unfor tunate white stocking on that gelding's off hind leg, s nice black to correspond with the color of the other three legs, and then sold him, without distinctly notifying the purchaser of his painting exploit? You approved of the fattening and grooming. Would you have approved of the painting? Is there or is there not a clear moral and legal distinction in the cases ! What say you, Uncle Simon?

"Culls."-" Obadiah" asks if it "would be advisable to start a flock with culls?" That depends upon circumstances. The culls of some flocks are worth more than the pick of other flocks! And then again, the principle on which the culling has been made, has much to do with the matter. If the farmer keeps all his largest and strongest lambs, and turns off all the little ones because he is afraid they will not winter well, his culis will often include, after they reach maturity, some of the very best animals of his flock. We can adduce some decided instances of this. The famous "Old Robinson ram" was so small and unpromising, the first season, that ERASTUS ROBINSON repeatedly offered him for \$25. The "Tottingham was so small when E. A. BIRCHARD (who had had the flock three years on shares) divided the Roninson flock with D. E. Robinson, in 1858, that ram was not counted as anything. ROBINSON gave his share of him to Birchard's son. And Robinson's "Gen. Grant," now held at \$3,000, was offered all the first fall for \$10. Our own "21 per cent." — who in the hands of another owner performed the largest achievement on record in increasing the fleeces of his get over the fleeces of their dams—is described in the days of his youth as having borne a close resemblance, in dimensions, to a "pint of cider." We could multiply such examples ad infinitum. So, culls may do to start flocks with. The sound rule, however, would generally be not to do this, except from necessity, or on the strength of the maxim that "half a loaf is better than no load"

Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Cost of Raising Corn in Illinois.

A WARREN County correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says :- "The great staple crop of this section is core, for which the soil is particularly well adapted. Corn, properly taken care of, does not generally cost over twelve cents per bushel cribbed. Last year I raised over four thousand bushels, at a cost of nine or ten cents per bushel when cribbed with the husks on. Any person doubting this can have the figures of every item charged in my farm account."

Corn Crop and Stock Hogs.

THE corn crop throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and this State promises such an extraordinary yield that many consider that the new product will not realize over 25 cents per bushel in the field; and in consequence the farmers, it is reported, are generally directing their attention to the raising of hogs, and considerable inquiry prevails for stock hogs throughout the country, which are very scarce. In view of this condition of things, the next hog crop may turn out much larger than has generally been anticipated. Many entertain the opinion that hogs will open at a high figure next fall, which is an additional incentive to the farmers for the adoption of this course; but time alone can decide as to its wisdom, as it is too early yet for any one to make any positive declaration as to the result, - Louisville Journal.

Do not Pasture the Mowing Lots.

AT least, do not allow your cattle to eat them down close, or you will have a poor yield of grass next year. Feed your cows cabbages, turnips, sowed corn, carrot-tops and carrots, if your pastures are short, or whether they are or not; but spare the meadows, or only permit the best of the aftermath to be eaten off. Just before a heavy rain, to dress the meadows with 300 pounds to the acre of superphosphate, mixed with four times its bulk of muck, peat, ditch-scrapings, charcoal dust or loam; this will make the grass grow, and repay you, "some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold," next mowing season. It is far better to mow only five acres, where you get three tuns of grass to the acre, than to mow fifteen acres, cutting but one tun of grass each, or thirty acres averaging but half a tun of hay to the acre. -- Ex.

Potato Tens.

As I have worked in the potato field for fifty years, I will give you my way of managing the tops. My method has given good satisfaction to others who have practiced it, as well as to myself. My plan is simply to drop them under my feet as I pull them up, and cover them with the dirt that I draw from the hill. Managed in this manner I never have any trouble with them at plowing time. I can learn a boy in fifteen minutes so that he can do it properly, but it is hard learning aged men, for they will cover a few hills, and then, forgetting, will throw them here and there in a slovenly manner. On speaking to them, they reply, "O, yes, I forgot." To carry off the tops, or to burn them, is loss of time and property. Farmers, try it his year, but don't "forget."-N. E. Far

Coloring Cheese.

WE understand a new preparation of anotta is being introduced among some of our dairies, composed of the following ingredients: - 18 ounces anotta, 1 pound sal soda, and 1 gallon of strong ley. This preparation for coloring cheese may not be more objectionable than where ley is only used to cut the anotta, but we should hesitate to use sal soda without knowing the effect it would produce in the color of cheese through the different stages of curing, and after having been shipped to a foreign market. The subject is alluded to at this time, because complaint has been made by shippers, respecting a new coloring material used for cheese, which, when exposed to the air "turns dark and dirty." The etter from an English cheese shipper, printed in last week's Herald, gives some of the facts in the case, and it would be well for those who have been using the above preparation of anotta, to thoroughly test this coloring material before any more is used. It is not improbable that the color complained of may have originated from this source. Dairymen, in preparing their anotta, should be well posted in regard to what every are doing, otherwise great losses are liable to be sustained on the sale of cheese. - Utica Herald.

Seed Corn.

Nor only should extra care be taken to have all corn designed for planting next spring thoroughly ripened and dried, but the best ears should be selected. Those ripening first are quite likely to produce the earliest ripening crop when planted again.

The largest ears should be taken, and these from the most prolific stalks. Those which are perfect, having the kernels well filled out at both ends, should in all cases be chosen.

These matters are quite too often overlooked. We have known many farmers who have expended five to ten dollars or more per acre in preparing and planting a piece of ground, from which they have gathered half a crop, simply for want of a shilling's worth of time in selecting and preparing the best seed, and this, in a greater or less degree, is too much the case generally. It is like that other piece of bad economy practised by multitudes, who send their children to the district school a year at an expense of thirty to fifty dollars for clothing, teachers, &c., and yet loose half the benefit to be derived, simply because they withhold one extra shilling for a suitable book.

We urge every farmer to go over his cornfields himself, as soon as the crop is ripened, and gather out the kind of ears we have indicated, and then either husk and store them away in a dry room, or go back to the old-fashioned plan of stripping down the husks, braiding them together so that the seed ears may be hung up in the attic or other safe, dry place.—Geo. Wood, in Ger. Telegraph.

Agriculture of California.

THE gold and silver of the mines do not now attract so much attention as the wonderful productive capacity of the Pacific State. Beyond all question, with its rare climate, its fertile soil, and its energetic population, it will soon take the front rank among the agricultural States. The great staple of the South will flourish well in some of the counties, and a bounty of \$3,000 is offered by the Legislature for the first one hundred bales of 300 pounds each. The wine product is growing every year more important, and it is said there are vines in prolific bearing which were planted over seventy years ago at the mission along the coast, and which have continued to flourish without the first dressing of manure since.

In 1860 the State produced nearly twelve million bushels of the cereals; had 2,885,824 domestic animals, swine and horses; raised 367,485 bales of cotton; and 494,516 gallons of wine. The large mining population will supply a market for most of the produce of this luxuriant soil for many years, and as there seems to be nothing that a community needs which California cannot supply, she ought in time to become a selfsustaining independent State. The elements of her prosperity will not be suffered to lie dormant, and the returns of the next agricultural census will be probably enormous. - Bz.

Rural Notes and Items.

PERSONAL.—The recent severe illness of Mr. Moore has prevented him from attending to editorial or other duties. Correspondents expecting personal replies must have patience yet awhile, for, though convalescing, he is still confined to his room and unable to

RAIN AT LAST .-- After having suffered for five or six weeks with an unprecedented drouth, that parched the earth and caused much injury to the crops, we have been blessed with copious showers. The "spell" was broken on the 6th inst., and rain has since been abundant, refreshing the earth, and rejoicing the hearts of all.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND .- On our first page will be found an interesting letter on this subject from London. Later accounts all agree that this pes tilence is alarmingly infectious and fatal. It is spreading in all directions through England, and is likely to cause an extent of loss which it is scarcely possible to estimate. The Scottish Farmer of the 9th ult. says-"Scarcely three weeks have elapsed since it was generally rumored that a disease of a dangerous though unknown character had broken out in London dairies, and already we have reports of its extension to the furthest confines of England, while day by day we are told of its appearance in new localities. In London, which may be looked upon as the center of the malady, and from which it appears to have originally spread-the latest accounts speak of it as in no way mitigated from its primary severity; whilst in nearly all the adjacent counties it has acquired a consierable prevalence."

DEATH OF JACOB STRAWN. - The Prairie Farmer chronicles the death of Jacob Strawn, the great landholder and "Cattle King" of the West, and gives the foilowing sketch of this truly remarkable man : - " Mr. STRAWN emigrated from Ohio to Morgan county, Ill., in 1850. He began life in the former State as a team-ster. Upon his arrival here he entered 500 acres of government land at \$1.25 per acre. To this he has, from time to time added largely, until he became one of the largest land-holders of the State, and from the gradual rise in the value of this property from government price to 40 or 50 or more dollars per acre, must have been worth some million and a half dollars. We believe at the time of his death he was the owner of something over thirty thousand acres of land, mostly in the fertile county of Morgan. Besides this, he was possessed of considerable property in the city of Jacksonville. The cash value of his farm stock was also immense. Mr. Strawn was a very eccentric man, and rather glorified in being considered so. He was remarkable for great force of character, great personal endurance and strict integrity. He was not illiberal, as his donation of \$10,000 to the State Sanitary Commission attests."

PROPORTION OF BUTTER TO YIELD OF MILK.—According to JOHNSTON, while a Holderness cow gave 29 querts producing 1 lb. of butter to the 12 querts, an Ayrahire cow gave 20 quarts, and 1 lb. of butter to the 9% quarte; an Aldernay cow gave 19 quarts and yielded 1 lb. of butter to the 12 quarts: a Devon cow gave 17 quarts, and butter at the rate of 1 lb. to the 9% qts.

Warts on Cows.—Will you or some of your numer-ous readers please inform an old veteran of the "RURAL Brigade" the means of removing warts on cows? I have a very nice helfer that has warts on her hag. Though I call them warts, they are not like the warts seen on cows' teats; these are on the bag and sides. One certainly is as large as a hen's egg, and keeps on growing.—A FARMER, Ithaca, N. Y.

Herace Greeker is to deliver the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair at Minneapolis, the last week in September.



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

HARDY BULBS.

In a few weeks it will be time to set out Hardy Bulbs. Most of our readers, no doubt, are aware of the fact, but it will do no harm and may be of some benefit to be reminded of it. Those who are in the business inform us that they are greatly annoyed, by receiving orders for Tulips, Crocuses, Hyacinths, &c., in the spring of the year-just about the time they are nicely in flower, when removal would be unsatisfactory to both buyer and seller. The only proper time to plant hardy bulbs is in the autumn-any time before winter sets in in earnest. Some think early planting, that is in October, is best; but we are satisfied if we get them in before winter. Last season we concluded planting the 16th of December. Of course, where convenient, the work is more pleasantly and expeditiously done during the fine weather of autumn, and there is great danger in delay, for sometimes winter sets in unexpectedly.

We design to give two or three articles on the culture of bulbs, in which we hope to give such information as will render success almost certain to all wholheed our suggestions.

The best soil for bulbs is a sandy loam, but they will grow well in any garden soil. The principal point is to secure good drainage. If water is allowed to lay on and near the surface, the fleshy bulbs will very likely rot, of at least receive such injury that they will not flower well. If the soil is poor, enrich it with rotted stable manure, or with surface earth from the woods. Bulbs seem to delight in cow manure for some reason. After planting, and before severe frosts, cover the beds with a coating of leaves, and over these throw some brush to prevent their blowing off. Coarse manure will answer instead of leaves, and in the spring rake off the coarsest and leave the remainder in the surface. The covering should be removed as soon as hard frosts are over.

In an article on Lilies a few weeks since, we described the new Gold-Banded Lily, Auratum. We now present our readers with an engraving offa flower, one-half the natural size, taken from albloom grown by James Vick of this city. In our next we will describe some of the most important of the hardy bulbs, with best method of treatment, &c.

GRAPE TRELLISES, &c.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER: -I should like to make a few inquiries concerning the method of training, recommended in an article upon "Grapes and Trellises," contained in the RURAL of the 2d inst.

Would not thorough pruning be very difficult, if not wholly impracticable, if horizontal trellises were elevated in the manner described? And would not this disadvantage counterbalance the good arising from the free circulation of air? Could not nearly the same advantages be secured and the obstacles mentioned overcome, by a trellise so constructed that it could be placed perpendicularly or horizontally, at will? Such a trellis is used in at least one vineyard in this County, and with a very great degree of success considering the little attention paid to the culture of the vines. It unites the following excellencies:-It can be placed at any angle so as to receive the oblique or vertical rays of the sun. When in the horizontal position the air has free passage over it, and, to a certain extent, under it. When raised to the perpendicular, (which can be done at any time,) the tying, pruning, or picking may be attended to.

It would please many interested, to see this subject thoroughly discussed in the columns of the RURAL.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1865.

FLOWER GARDEN IN SEPTEMBER.

This month is a busy month in the flower there will be the collecting of seeds, re-potting of such tender plants as have been plunged in the borders during the summer, the growth of cuttings of Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Heliotropes, etc., the preparation of beds for bulbous roots, and the sowing of some kinds of flower seeds, as Double Rocket Larkspur, which do better when started in the fall than when planted in the spring.

In collecting seeds, those from the finest flowers should be procured, put in small bags and carefully labelled. For want of this precaution, in the spring there will be an infinity of trouble in the difficulty of ascertaing the names of the seeds, and many it will be impossible to identify until the plants from them have flowered. Therefore, make your bags now, and label them before you wish to use them. It is amusing to watch the overhauling of an old cigar box or other receptacle for seeds in a family where order is unknown—packages of every size and shape, some of muslin, others of newspaper or wrapping paper, some tied up with a piece of yarn or thread, others with the ends twisted, and many with no security against the dropping out of seeds. On some of the packages there has been an attempt to label, by writing the name with a pencil, but of course it is impossible to decipher it after the friction it has undergone. In one package there are seeds which are either cucumber or melon seeds, which it is a great satisfaction to know, as you will be sure of either one or the other when they grow. At the bottom of the box there is a pint or more of miscellaneous seeds, which have escaped from the loosely fastened packages, and perhaps a score of labels, written on small pieces of paper or wood, and which, having been tucked under the strings, or into the ends of the pack.



trouble arising from this, might be avoided by ten minutes' labor in the beginning.

In preparing a bed for bulbs, due attention must be paid to digging and manuring the soil. This should be dug eighteen inches deep, and well enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure. The bulbs need not be planted until

Seeds of the Pansy may be sown in rich soll in a situation where they may receive protection in winter from a frame, as they will bloom much better for covering them.

Plants that have been in the border, and are taken up for house cultivation, should be carefully lifted and potted, that they may receive as little check as possible. They should be kept out of doors in the shade for a while, unless frosts are apprehended, when they must be protected in some manner or removed to the house. Heliotropes should be well cut back, and also any other plants which have been blooming during the summer season. After a season of rest they will start vigorously, and will bloom finely in the winter.

Chrysanthemums, which have been planted out, must be raised carefully before severe frosts, and potted with as little disturbance as possible. Those which have been kept in pots, and plunged in the border through the summer, will bloom a month earlier than those planted out. This is a good way of prolonging the bloom of that handsome plant, especially for beautifying the greenhouse or parlor at a time when there are very few flowers.

As flowers decay, remove them, unless wanted for seed, and all plants which have finished their bloom may be thrown away. Toward the last of this month, or during October, Sweet Williams, Hollyhock and other biennials, may be transplanted from the seed-bed to the borders, where they are to remain. - Country Gentleman.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A GREAT revolution has occurred in selecting fruit trees for planting. Bushy plants are now sought for. The shade which the side branches make is considered beneficial to the tree. As to The beneficial effects of continual digging about trees, which we oppose, all cultivators are not unanimous; but most of them now abandon it after some years: the only difference of opinion being how many years after planting shall this style of cultivating continue? With very low branched trees there is this advantage, that the plow or the spade cannot approach very near the trunk. Rich soil is, however, essential to good growth and good crops. This is the essence of "good cultivation."

In preparing for planting trees, the soil should be stirred up at least two feet in depth. Of course, the trees should be planted in the holes only so deep as they stood in the ground before, rather higher, if anything, as the soil will settle Good common soil may be filled in the holes i the natural soil is very bad; but anything applied as manure may be stirred in the surface soil after the trees are planted. Some object to making deep holes for planting trees, as if the seil is stiff they become wells, collecting water from surrounding soil, and rotting the roots. It is best to underdrain such soils before planting. If this cannot be done, it is best to plant such ground in the spring. The water objection is a fatal one for fall planting in such ground.

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns, or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound." That is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand—and the tree suffers much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of age, have fallen out. Nowall the confusion and | weak ley or lime water is very useful; indeed,

where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby destroyed.

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farm ers; but the great objection is its unsightly appearance—the result is otherwise good. The great opposition to washes formerly was, that the pores of the bark-were closed by them, -this was on the supposition that the bark was alive; but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and "the breathing," if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No mat ter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of a tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk to permit all the "breath ing" necessary.

Strawberry beds may now be made to advantage. Choose thrifty young runners, that have plenty of good white fibers, setting them no deeper in the soil than the plants were before removal. The best runners come from young plants of the previous year - old plants usually make feeble runners.—Gard. Monthly.

SAVE YOUR FLOWER SEEDS.

SAVE your flower seeds. We say now, because it is more especially at this period that the seeds of our principal annuals mature. The true system, however, is to watch the ripening of the seeds generally—take with you little paper bags or seed boxes, carefully labelled with the name of the seeds which they are to contain, and then select from the choicest specimens, one kind at a time, rejecting those not sufficiently matured as likely to mould and injure the rest.

In the matter of preserving both flower and vegetable seeds, there is much neglect, and the a great measure to be attributed to this neglect.

The ladies ought in all cases to take charge of the flowers-it is naturally their province, and should be their delight. It is a good method to exchange seeds with neighbors and friends; for though the distance may be short, yet a slight change of soil frequently has much influence in preserving the fine qualities of the flowers.

We think we can see, within the last few vears, a great increase in flowers around our homesteads: and we rejoice at it, as we always think more kindly of the in-dwellers. A few days ago we spent a short time with a valued friend in Montgomery County, and were struck with the variety and beauty of the flowers in the yard in front of the house. There were even a number of different kinds of green-house flowers, which never saw a green-house, but which were of as fine colors and as flourishing in appearance as those which are tenderly nursed under glass. We soon discovered that the fair hand of woman had the management of them, and were satisfied that she never lost a seed that was worth preserving, or failed to propagate from the slip when the season arrived. Pity that this fascinating recreation—for fascinating it ought to be to every properly educated young woman-is not more universally appreciated and indulged in .- Germantown Telegraph.

PACKING GRAPES FOR MARKET.-Mr. P. T. Quinn gives the following directions in the New York Tribune: - Grape packing is not sufficiently understood. The fruit should never bu touched by the hand, as grapes with the bloom off sell several cents a pound lower than those with it on. Although just as good, they look old and stale. At any rate, it gives the purchaser an idea of their having been dirtily handled. The bunches should be so placed in the box

that the stems will be all downward. The fruit then looks well and sells well. It should also be assorted into first, second and third quality; if not it will sell at second and third quality price. This is true of other fruits as well as

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. 8th:

The weather for the past week being so unfavorable for the fruit business, prices for all kinds ruled lew, and the market was fairly 'drugged. Our quotations are about the ruling rates for good sound fruit.

Apples, Golden Sweets, # bbl, Apples, Early Western Pears, Bartlett	8	00@, f 00@15	00
Do. Bell Do. Sickle Do. Duchess de Angouleme		00@12 00@15	00
Do. Louise Bon de Jerrey Peaches, Delaware, & hanket	. 8	00@15	00 75
Do. Jersey Watermelons, # 100 Musa melons, # bbl	18	75@ 1	60
Do. Green Gages	12 12	00@18 00@18	80
Grapes, Isabella, # b		10@	15 15
VEGETABLES.	,	40@	75

The market is overstocked with Potatoes and prices are drooping. Other vegetables are in full supply, and only sound qualities will bring our quotations.

NEW POTATORS.		
Mercers, # bbl	00@2	50
Jackson White, 1	25601	ŎŎ.
Buck Eyes, 1	25(2)	60
Dykemans 1	25@1	50
Sweet potatoes 4	0004	ĸĎ,
Red onlons, # bbl		44
Red onlong, w DDI	71/0/2	00.
White onlong	സമവ	OD
Cabbages, new, ₩ 100 8	₩@6	00
Turnips, new white, w bbls	50@1	οο.
Turnips, new Russian	50@L	00
Tomatoes, N. J. & basket	80@	
Marrow sonash, & bbl	75@1	00
Green Corn, # 100	75@1	
Citron. # bbl	000	
BEANS AND PRAS.		
Beans are in fair demand, and are held firm or higher prices. Canada Peas are dull.	and	stea

Beans are in fair demand, and are held firm for higher prices. Canada Peas are dull.	and stead
Kidney beans, per bushel, \$ Marrows . Mediums . Mixed parcels . Cauada peas .	80@2 00 50@1 75 10#1 25

Borticultural Notes and Queries.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. - The Fair of this Society for the present year is to be held at Williamsport. We are indebted to the Secretary for Premium List, &c. Every effort is being made by the officers to render this one of the most successful shows of the season.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK. -The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will be held at the Court House in the City of Rochester, on Thursday, the 21st of September. Session to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be an exhibition of fruits in season, to which all are invited to contribute.

JAMES VICE, Secretary.

SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING.—There are a few varieties of Flower Seeds that succeed much the best if sown in the Autumn. All the Annual Larkspurs we would advise to sow in September or October, and if good strong plants are secured before winter all the etter. You may then expect splendid blossoms early in the Summer. . The Nemophilas never do themselves justice unless sown in the Fall. Fall sown plants lower early, before the sun is exceedingly hot and the weather dry, and in this way only can they be grown in perfection in this country. The Calliopsis are the better for Autumn sowing.

Pomestic Gconomy.

TIMELY RECIPES.

FRENCH PICKLE. - A lady of unquestioned skill sends us the following recipe;—Take 1 peck of green tomatoes and cut in thin slices—take a layer of tomatoes and sprinkle salt upon it, and so alternately until the whole peck is disposed of-let them remain in this condition over night-in the morning squeeze them out dry. Then take two heads of slaugh cabbage, cut up fine; 1 dozen large green peppers, cut fine; 14 peck onions, cut up; then add 1/2 pound mustard, 1/2 pound white mustard seed, 1 pound sugar, 2 ounces allspice and cloves whole, and 2 ounces absence of flowers about many homesteads is in | celery seed - mix all together and cover with vinegar and boil two hours.

> To Pickle Musk Melons. - Musk melons make a very nice, sweet pickle, by taking them when ripe, and using the solid part next to the outer rind. Cut in slices, or any shape you choose, place in a preserve pan, and cook slowly half or three-quarters of an hour, in a sirup proportioned—one cup of sugar to one pint of vinegar, with a little cloves and cinnamon.

> To. Preserve Grapes.-Pick when in full bloom, fully ripe, in a dry, warm day; lay the clusters carefully in boxes holding 30 pounds, with layers of paper between each layer of grapes, cover, and put in a cool, dry cellar, and they will keep fresh until May.

> APPLE JELLY.-Take apples of good quality and flavor, cut them in slices or quarters and stew till soft, then strain out the juice, boil to the consistency of molasses; add a pound of crushed sugar to every pint, stir constantly till the sugar is dissolved, add essence of lemon. The pulp that is left may be rubbed through a seive; add half its weight of sugar, boil together a few moments, stirring constantly. This is a good marmalade.-Maryland Farmer.

TOMATORS.—Rosella writes the Ohio Farmer shout one way she uses tomatoes. She says:--Take nice ripe ones, not the over-ripe that are beginning to sour and spoil, but fresh good ones. wash them perfectly clean, and slice them down wash them perfectly clean, and since them down in large jars with layers of horse radish root bruised, or cut up in small pieces, and an occasional red pepper, or if you prefer, a sprinkling of unground pepper. Then pour over them good vinegar boiling hot. Look at them in a week or two, and if the vinegar is insipid, pour of and cover with cold vinegar. Green to week or two, and it the vinegar is insipid, pour it off, and cover with cold vinegar. Green to-matoes are nice kept the same way. The boil-ing vinegar makes them as tender as ripe encs. Keep in a cool dry place and they will last till tomatoes come again.

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8.8. SAGE, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.

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Directions for Planting and Culture IN THE GARDEN, AND IN GLASSES AND POTS FOR WIN-

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W. O. HICKOK!

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MY PEARL.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

A OHILL, gray night! and o'er you hill I see the pale moon rise, But her pale light's not half so sweet As that of your dear eyes-My Pearl, my Margarita!

II.

The frost-bound lawn has blossomed out In stars, this chill, gray night, But all their silver bloom is dark Before your eyes' dear light-My Pearl, my MARGARITA!

III.

A link of golden hours is mine! I feel within me stir Thoughts that are wild and passionate! Be their interpreter-My Pearl, my MARGARITA

17.

Your fair cheek crimsons with the glow Of love's own, despest hue; Oh! fall upon my breast, and let Your thoughts come throbbing through! My Pearl, my MARGARITA! Philadelphia, Pa.

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

--- street this morning. I RIDING down --counted more than fifty children at the windows and along the walks. Some were ragged and dirty, yet a few sweet faces were peeping out from tangled tresses. Others were neat and clean, with white aprons and smooth ringlets. Little brown houses were running over with their wealth of children:

" Heads and shoulders clear outside, And fair young faces all ablush: Perhaps you may have seen some day, Roses crowding the self-same way, Out of a wilding wayside bush."

Some had attained to the dignity of protectors, and wee, little things, with hands folded behind them, were toddling along by their side, while roguish eyes looked defiance at "big brothers."

As I watched them, a remark, which I heard a lady make a few days ago, came into my mind. In speaking of the method of training adopted by a certain family, she said: -- "If they wish to make machines of their children, they can do so; I shall not of mine."

No, but they will of themselves. We are all creatures of habit. The tendency of habit is toward machine-like action; and the action may better be right than wrong.

It is very pleasant to talk of the freedom of Nature, of allowing the natural powers to develep in their own way; and the practice would be well, if children fell naturally into pretty ways, and right methods of thought and action. We admire physical grace and beauty, but most of that we see is the result of education-of acquired habit. We admire mental power and vigor, but if the mental machinery be wrong, or not under control, we have the benefit of neither, even though the natural powers are great. We love noble souls, manifesting themselves in deeds of kindness and benevolence, but perhaps there never was one yet, whose useful action was not impaired by wrong habits of thought and feeling, acquired in youth.

We do not know the strength of habit until we try to break its bonds. In one year such a web may be woven around us that years will not suffice to extricate us from its meshes. We know how the manners of our youth may sometimes trouble us in the society in which we are afterward placed. We have all felt, in our pursuit of knowledge, the effect of our dreamy days and hours of surface-thought, before we realized, in any degree, the value of what we sought: and all who have risen to a higher life. know the sorrow and anguish of the struggle to keep the heart from its old desires and its old tendencies.

HENRY WARD BEECHER believes that there should be schools where may be taught love and patience and temperance,-all that makes our lives good and beautiful; and why not? Surely a child may be taught to restrain his temper, to be temperate in his daily living, to exercise charity; and then when the HOLY SPIRIT has changed the motives and intents of the heart. there will be no hindrance, no friction in the action. That school, however, should be home.

We, who are in part educated, need not despair! It is almost never too late to begin. If we, at twenty-one, may look back with inexpressible regret to see what we might have become by careful watching of every thought and deed, by control of our minds and hearts; we also can look forward hopefully to what we may become by beginning now. The work will be a long one, and it is not to be done by a heavy stroke here and there which we feel unable to make, but by the light touches of each moment; only requiring thought and patience, and an earnest seeking for help from above. We may take our education into our own hands, and being watchful masters, we may acquire ease and grace of manner, teach our confused thoughts, struggling for utterance, to flow forth clear and bright; and always with GoD's help, make our hearts pure and beautiful,-fit places for the indwelling of the HOLY SPIRIT.

We do not favor too much restraint and pruning. We like to hear the stream laugh and tinkle, and see it hide itself, now under one bank and now under the other, and leap over stones and fall into deep places; but we do not want it choked with debris, or divided and lost | tions, in a most remarkable manner. - Boston in the sand and clay, and dried by the heat. We | Transcript.

do not like to see all the fair growth of twig and stem cut and dwarfed like that of the Chinese gardens. But there must be training and pruning, or by-and-by there will be gnarled and barren branches. If ever the tree is fit for the garden above, the pruning time must come. And there is no mistaken tenderness with our Father. If the branch be unfruitful, He will cut it away, even though it be full of shining leaves, and glowing blossoms, and singing buds; but the fruitful branch, however, gnarled and unsightly, He will spare. ENOLA.

A WOMAN ON WATERFALLS.

MRS. L. MARIA CHILD writes a letter to the Independent, in the course of which she uses the following language in regard to the latest fashions in hair:

Thinking of the great and blessed work done during these last four years by women in the Sanitary Commissions, the hospitals, and the school-houses for the emancipated, I seemed to see a bright light dawning on our future career. But the vision receded in the distance, when I looked from my window and saw a bevy of damsels sailing by with hen coops in their skirts, and upon their heads a rimless pan of straw with a feather in it—utterly useless for defense against wind or sun.

To make this unbecoming head-gearstill more ungraceful, there descends from it something called by the flowing name of waterfall, but which in fact looks more like a cabbage in a net. tricked out with beads and wampum. If I had met them in Western forests. I should have taken them for Ojibbeway squaws, but their dress was a la mode Parisienne. This tyranny of France is, I suppose, one of the things which must be endured, because it cannot be helped, till our brains are better developed. In process of time. I trust the Empress Eugenie will sleep with her lliustrious ancestors, and that no other fantastic queen of fashion will come after her, to lead the civilized world such a fool's dance. What a set of monkeys we are, in feathers and furbelows, dancing to the tune of that imperial showwoman.

FEMININE TOPICS.

It is often a pretty good matrimonial firm that consists of three quarters wife and one quarter husband.

A FLOURISHING and estimable charitable society in a neighboring city, is called "The Widows' Wood Society." But is it possible that there are any widows in that city who wouldn't?

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that the favorite drive, in Hyde Park, London, is called "The Lady's Mile." This name Miss Braddon has chosen for the title of her next literary adventure, which, we understand, is to commence in an early number of the "St. James' Magazine," where it will succeed Miss Braddon's last and most successful work, "Only a Clod." The latter novel has reached its fifth edition.

THE Saratoga correspondent of the Boston Post writes as follows:-"I have unqualified pleasure in mentioning the fall of the waterfall -a monstrous "invention of the enemy" of beauty, which should have died at its birth. A rather pretty fashion of dressing the hair, which I venture to call the staple-and-ring style, is getting in vogue with the dames, while ringlets for the girls have quite superseded the ugly-plug abominations which wagged behind them, like a beaver's tail, a few weeks ago. Among the really fashionable women you might as well look for a cataract in the eyes as a waterfall at the back of the head.

THERE is a woman at Erie, Pennsylvania, whom an editor was recently astonished to find talked as "pertly" upon oil and oil-wells as any person of the opposite sex. She had sites for sale of any desirable promise — was quite indifferent about trading; asked a good royalty, ranging from three-sixteenths to one-quarter; had interests which she considered worth from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars; did not want to marry; expected to open an office in New York soon; had no agents employed, transacted all her own business, and was ready to negotiate for anything in the way of property, from a steam-engine to a state-house.

In several of the villages of the Pyrences the mountaineers are in the habit of training animals for the purpose of exhibition. The Prefect of Perpignan recently passed through one of them in company with an officer of the gens d'armes. The latter pointed out to the magistrate a woman, whose husband, a bear trainer. had been devoured by his pupil at a moment when instinct got the better of education. "I have nothing left," said the woman; "I am absolutely without a roof to shelter me and the poor animal." "Animal!" exclaimed the astonished prefect; "you don't mean to say that you keep the bear that devoured your husband!" "Alas!" she replied, "it is all that is left to me of the poor, dear man."

THE daughters of the F. F. V.'s., in Richmond, are now engaged in working on clothing, for the United States Government Bureau. Six hundred are thus employed, at their own residences, earning about five dollars per week. The clothing they make is intended for the colored troops in Texas. It would be a matter of some interest, to ascertain the opinion entertained of the National authorities by these feminine representatives of Virginia secession. They might be excused from indulging in a few petulant outbursts on reflecting that they earn their own raiment by manufacturing garments for men whom they had long trodden beneath their feet. The colored soldier and the white female seces sionist have, in many instances, changed posi-

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Torker UNREST.

BY MYRTA MAY.

How wearily we tread the paths of life! Though hand in hand, our souls are strangers yet! We spend Life's fleeting day in care and strife, Each toiling on, until the sun is set.

Our hopes, like summer roses, fade and die. And on the thorns our bleeding feet must press. We gaze adown the future with a sigh, And for the past seek but forgetfulness

We dimly yearn for good we ne'er have known: Ever for rest our weary spirits crave, Yet shrink with trembling dread, to pass alone Through the mysterious portals of the grave.

We cling to earth when all its joys are dead, When every hope has crumbled into dust: When from Life's sky the sunlight all has fled Cour treasures given o'er to "moth and rust"-

Remembering not, how beautiful and blest,

The "Better Home" beyond Death's swelling tide Where earth-worn pilgrims find eternal rest, With every weary longing satisfied.

Oh! pitying Father, let us clasp Thy hand! As blindly through these tangled paths we stray. Guide Thou our feet until we firmly stand In the calm sunlight of Thy Perfect Day. Attica, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. JUSTIFIABLE DECEPTION .- NO. II.

BY CAROLUS.

A FRIEND at my elbow insists that if I propose in this article, in accordance with a hint thrown out in my last, to treat somewhat of unjustifiable deception, my title is defective, by reason of not including the whole subject discussed. His point, I admit, is well taken, but I am like one of those moneyed institutions called banks, I never correct a mistake unless the correction will result in my own favor. Or do I not resemble, in this, people in general, who having once committed a blunder persist in the error all their days, because they are too indolent or wrongheaded to go back and rectify it?

Having cut short my last communication for fear of trespassing on your space, it would reasonably seem that I ought to hasten to the subject in hand; but unfortunately I feel very much in the humor of that honest Dutch tumbler whom DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER tells about; who, having taken a start of three miles in order to jump over a little hill, found himself out of breath when he reached the foot of it, and so sat down until he had recovered his wind and then walked slowly over it. If you find fault with the dilatory pace of this article, you must admire the agility with which I plunged in medias res, in my last.

Justifiable deception! Well, there is no deception which is justifiable - and so the discussion ends, and we are relieved from a task voluntarily imposed, to be sure, but begun when the mercury was not, as it is now, ninety degrees in the shade! But softly, my friend! I boldly assert that the harmony of society depends on indicious deception: and if you admit that social tranquility is a good and desirable thing, why there you have it - Q. E. D.!

The habit of deception is preëminently characteristic of a highly civilized and enlightened state of society. The savage, whose "untutored mind" has been bewailed in prose and celebrated in poetry, conceals nothing. His wretched hut, or wigwam, hardly shelters him from the dews and winds of heaven; he dips his hand for food into the same dish with a dozen swarthy companions, and hardly covers his person sufficiently to meet the requirements which regulate the feminine costume of a modern ball-room. The first settlers in our country, imitating the candor and simplicity of the savage, used to leave the latch-string hanging on the outside of the door. As their substance increased, they pulled in the string, not earing to invite too curious scrutiny of their ameliorated domestic economy. Then up went window-shades, and down went carpets and so on to the latest improvements in the modern dwelling, which consist of double doors all around, and an iron fence with a padlock.

You will at once see that I have pursued course somewhat similar to Cowper's, in his "Task," who follows carefully the sublime progress of civilization up from the three-legged stool to the modern sofa. I will not go into the question of our fashionable attire, by which it s generally known both sexes conceal certain physical defects or short-comings, but will glance for a moment at some of the enlightened uses of language.

"Language," says a certain witty Frenchman. was given to man in order that he might conceal his thoughts." Irony and Hyperbole are two very common and very much admired figures of speech. What is the former but a most unmitigated lie, and the latter a willful and perverse exaggeration?

Thus you see how deception, in the best human communities, colors every conscious act of existence. You live in a house elaborately stuccoed to represent stone; your wood-work is grained and your furniture veneered; you sit down in a padded dress-coat, and eat mockturtle soup with a silver-plated spoon.

The universality of these several species of deception pleads strongly in favor of their morality. They must at least be harmless, since they are practiced by so many of the really good and virtuous. Another point in their favor is that they "take in" 'very few people. And those who practice them know this very well. Rightly considered, they are only certain economical methods we have of veiling over the rough and unsightly facts of existence, and mak- - Von Knebel.

ing social intercourse comfortable and blessed, by banishing everything that might suggest the wolf at the door."

To return to the ladies of Weinsberg. Those estimable dames must have been possessed of muscles which would have put to shame the brawn of a Heenan or a Windship; for I assure you that the jolly burgher of those days was no light load to carry. He was a regular WOUTER VAN TWILLER. There is no case of a similar display of feminine muscle that I can recall just now, except that rather apocryphal story of the daughter of CHARLES XII., King of Sweden, who is said to have carried EICHARDT, the king's private secretary, on her shoulders through the court-yard of the palace to the gate, lest his tracks in the snow might be discovered and betray their fondness for each other. There was musele in those days!

But this is wandering again, and I have promised to deduce a moral principle from the two examples of subterfuge or deception given in my former article.

It is a very simple matter to do. Here, as in every other other quation of morals, the princi-ple hinges upon the motive. I do not believe that it is ever right to "do evil that good may come of it," which doctrine in religious matters CYRIL, Bishop of Alexandria, is said to have been the first to act upon; but I am sure that such an exercise of wit as will extricate one, by a harmless equivocation or deception, from the necessity of doing a great wrong, is not only justifiable but praiseworthy.

What an argument, by the way, against the happiness of the married state it would have furnished to sundry cynical celibates, if those Weinsberg frauein had betaken themselves to carrying off their household goods, and left their fat lords to perish! There is one incident of the story which, I must confess, somewhat staggers my own faith in its authenticity, and that is, that EVERY wife carried off her husband! Were there then no miserable or discontented wives in those days? O happy, happy age! the calm weather of whose domestic felicity was never ruffled by matrimonial squalls - what would your thrice-blessed people have thought of an Indiana Court of Divorce? But I pause - the subject is too painful!

We conclude then, that a certain kind and degree of deception is necessary in order to enable a man to get along in life with comfort to him self and without annoyance to others; and that cases often arise in which the interpretation of words materially modifies the moral character of a transaction.

We reserve for a future paper the discussion of Unjustifiable Deception.

"COME AND SEE ME."

Never take "come and see me," as a phrase meant in earnest. An invitation without circumstances is no invitation at all. Depend upon it if any man or woman wants your company, he or she will appoint a time for your visit. Eall upon me when you can make it convenient: drop in as you are passing; make us a visit whenever you have an hour or so to spare, are social indefinitisms by which the men of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of society should always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face or anything like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange for all that, and heavy debts of gratitude that ought to be requited in better coins are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly-plain, blunt, honest men sparingly, or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit on the strength of a mere come and see me," will be very likely to find the family circle as the Arctic circle, and to leave it with a chilly feeling about the heart that will prevent him from venturing again into the same high latitude. But when a wholesouled fellow whom you know to be your friend. grasps you by the hand, and says, "Come and dine with me to-day, be sure to come, we shall expect you," go if you can, and you will be all the better for it, both in mind and body.

CHANCE CHIPS.

Ride as we will on the swiftest billow of today, we are out of sight of yesterday. A coward may fight; a coward may even con-

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one. By education men become easy to lead, but

quer: but a coward can never forgive.

He who receives a good turn, should never forget it; he who forgets one, should never re-

In that black, unseemly engine, the press, lies the world's great strength, and time's most formidable foe. ALL authority flows from reason, and ought

from its source. THE earth is a tender and kind mother to the husbandman; and yet at one season he always harrows her bosom, and at another plucks her

to lose its force in proportion as it deviates

When we consider the great work of creation, the grand consummation toward which all things are contributing, the humblest life and existence

seems of an infinite worth and dignity. WHOEVER teaches us boldly to combat the manifold doubts and assaults of life, enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care ought therefore to be taken in education to teach what true courage is -- as well in social as in public affairs, and by what means it may be sustained.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. HOME IN THE STORM.

BY ANNIE HEBBERT.

THE storm is wild without. The rain Dashes in fitful fury on the pane, And through the night's thick curtain, closing fast, Rushes with shuddering mean the rising blast; Trembling the tall trees bow, then proudly rise, Tossing defiance to the angry skies, While gathering shadows hide the murky cloud, And robe the valley in a starless shroud.

It is a fearful night: And yet within the fire glows warm and bright, The lamps are lit, and kindly words are spoken; Hands clasp in faith that never shall be broken. Safe in the Ægis of a dear home life, We heed but little the wild tempest's strife. While silently, upon our spirits fall-Sweet peace and hope from GoD, who loveth all.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL.

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of CHRIST, for it is the power of GoD unto salvation to every one that believeth."—Rom. 1. 16.

The Gospel is the great remedial agent for all the ills of a sinful and fallen world. It redeems the soul and the body of those who receive it, from the evils to which actual transgression subjects them, and makes them new creatures in CHRIST. It restores the lost image in which they were created, and makes them "heirs of God, and joint heirs with JESUS CHRIST, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and which fadeth not away."

The Gospel has never yet been so fully, and generally received, that it could accomplish its full mission—hence has arisen the feeling with many who have not understood its import, that something more was needed; and they have organized secret and other societies, which like all man's work has proved very defective, while the Gospel of CHRIST will bear every test, until its entire adaptability to the wants of humanity is fully proved.

PRAYER

Every man's life is a continual state of prayer;

he is no moment free from it, nor can he possibly be so. For all our natural tempers, be they what they will,—ambition, covetousness, selfishness, worldly-mindedness, pride, envy, hatred, malice, or any other lust whatever, are all of them in reality, only so many different kinds and forms of a spirit of prayer, which is as inseparable from the heart as weight is from the body. For every natural temper is nothing else but a manifestation of the desire and prayer of the heart, and shows us how it works and wills; and as the heart worketh and willeth, such, and no other, is its prayer. All else is only form, and fiction. If, therefore, the working desire of the heart is not habitually turned towards God, if this is not our spirit of prayer, we are necessarily in a state of prayer towards something else, that carries us from God, and brings all kinds of evil into us. For this is the necessity of our nature; pray we must, as surely as our heart is alive; and, therefore, when the state of our heart is not a spirit of prayer to God, we pray without ceasing to some other, or part of the creation. The man whose heart habitually tends towards the riches, honors, powers, or pleasures, of this life, is in a continual state of prayer towards all these things. His spirit stands always bent towards them; they have his hope, his love, his faith, and are the many gods that he worships. And though when he is upon his knees, and uses forms of prayer, he directs them to the GoD of Heaven, yet these are in reality the gods of his heart, and in a sad sense of the words, he really worships them in spirit and in truth. Hence, there is so much praying, and yet so little of true piety amongst us. The bells are daily calling us to Church, our closets abound with manuals of devotion, yet how little fruit! It is all for this reason, our prayers are not our own; they are not the abundance of our own heart; are not found and felt within us, as we feel our own hunger and thirst; but are only so many borrowed forms of speech which we use at certain times and occasions. And, therefore, it is no wonder that little good comes of it.

What benefit could it have been to the Pharisee, if, with a heart inwardly full of its own pride and self-exaltation, he had outwardly hung down his head, smote upon his heart, and borrowed the Publican's words, "God be mercidifficult to drive; easy to govern, but difficult ful to me a sinner?" What greater good can be expected from our praying in the words of David, or singing his psalms seven times a day, if our heart has no more of the spirit of David in it than the heart of the Pharisee had of the spirit of the humble Publican ?- Wm. Lam.

> WE expect and hope and pray for a crown of glory, but we need not expect it without labor. God has scattered Christian duties, like grains of gold, all through the sands of life, and we must pick from the dust of the earth, one by one, the grains of gold from which to mould our own immortal disdem. The more abundant the grains we gather, the richer will be our crown. He who gathers not these golden grains will never be king.

If the arrow of prayer is to enter heaven it must be shot from a soul fell-bent. Prayer draws all the Christian graces into its focus. It draws Charity with her lovely train, Repentance with her holy sorrow, Faith with her elevated eyes, Hope with her grasped anchor, Benevolence with her open hands, Zeal looking far and wide to bless, and Humility looking at

home.

A CONTRACTOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Gaucational.

"THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH."

WE invite the attention of our readers to the following communication from "MAY," a fair and sprightly correspondent of ours, who dwells in Clinton County, Iowa:

"DEAR RURAL: - PLEASE do inform your readers whether it is a mark of refinement and gentility to ignore the sound of the letter 'R' in speaking. When I learned the Alphabet, I did not see but what that letter had as prominent a place as any or the rest; nor was I taught invariably to pronounce it 'Ah.' But I hear many people - especially those who were formerly from eastern cities - who in conversation sound it in that manner. I was formerly from New York State, and it is not at all pleasant for me to hear my native State called I the speaker from one word to another.

Neither do I like any better to hear you designated as Mistah Mooah, Mayah of Rochestah, and Editah of the Rooral Noo Yawkah. Yet I hear similar absurdities constantly, and when I venture to give my opinion on the subject, I am informed that all people of education and refinement speak in like 'mannah,' and I retire, 'convicted, but not convinced.'

A few days ago, I heard a New York City exquisite, singing:

'Faish, Faish, with golden haish, Under the willow she's sleeping.'

I thought it was an insult to the composer of the song. But if that is correct, do let us know it!"

We feel very grateful to our correspondent, who has so happily hit off this valgar and ridiculous affectation of speech, for thus commending the subject to our notice; for now that the matter of correct speaking has been started, we find that we have several things we would like to say.

Of course it is superfluous for us to assure our readers that such a style of enunciation is not correct, for if any of them had doubted it before, "Mar's" excellent illustrations must have convinced them of its absurdity.

The letter R, which is thus habitually muffled by some persons, is one whose proper use in speaking is indispensable to a distinct utterance and proper enunciation of English words. It should never be slurred over, nor on the other hand should it be dwelt upon too long. A slight rolling of the R imparts dignity and grace to grave discourse, and such a use of the letter is common with educated Englishmen, and with some of our best orators. "Ah" and 'aw,' for R, (the latter corruption of this letter we have heard only in some parts of the South. and suspect it was caught from the Negro,) are both vulgarisms of the worst order, and will be carefully avoided by all such as wish to acquire a correct and elegant use of the English lan-

A confirmed habit of vicious pronunciation very often grows out of careless enunciation. Many intelligent farmers, whose elementary education was necessarily deficient, will plead guilty to the use of "arter" for after, "holler" for hollow, "critter" or "cretur" for creature, "legislater" for legislature, "tatur" for potato, etc.; while we fear that some of their children who have graduated at the college or the academy, do not hesitate to put their superior advantages to blush, by calling chicken "chickn," and rising "risin."

— "Speak clearly if you speak at all;
Carve every word before you set it fall;
Don't, like a lecturer or a dramatic star,
Try over-hard to roll the British R;
Do put your accents in the proper spot;
Don't-let me beg you—don't say! "How!"
for "What!"
And, when you stick on conversation's burrs,
Tol't strew your pathway with those dreadful urs."

Early education has much to do both with the formation of an individual's vocabulary, and with his methods of utterance and pronunciation. We are acquainted with a person of libeture and great intellectual powers, who in conversation talks like a backwoodsman, never having been able to overcome the habits acquired early in life from intercourse with wholly uncultivated people. His written English, on the contrary, is faultless.

But this is an exceptional case, and we are sure that such tendencies can almost invariably be overcome by diligent care and watchfulness

In conclusion let us urge upon our readers to cultivate a feeling of responsibility in the matter of the use of their vernacular. The faculty of speech is Gon-given, and it is our religious duty to employ it conscientionaly. Speech, too, is the measure of a man, and by our conversa tion our intellectual powers and attainments are judged by the world. In familiar intercourse with our family and friends we should be as judicious in our speech as though some captious stranger stood near to take our mental calibre from the words that fell from our lips. Again, correct habits of speaking induce correct habits of thought, and by exercising a due degree of carefulness in this particular we will increase in mental force and directness. Above all, let us set our faces steroly against slang, the alarming prevalence of which, combined with the constant introduction into our language of alien words, incident to our foreign immigration, threaters at some future day to degrade the Anglo-American speech to a level with the Chinook of the Camsuche and Piute Indians.

WHEN Baculard d'Arnaud, the Nestor of French literature, at nearly ninety years of age, was projecting some new labor, an octogenarian friend and savan remarked to him, "It is time for us to think of repose; at our age we ought to rest from our labors." "Rest," ejaculated Arnaud, "shall we not have all eternity to rest

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MENTAL CONCENTRATION.

THOSE who seek the highest intellectual improvement must learn to think vigorously and rapidly. Effective study depends much more on intensity of thought than on the amount of time devoted to it. The great aim of the student should be to acquire the power of concentrating his thoughts on one subject to the exclusion of all others. In this power lies in a great measure the secret of success. A large amount of time spent over any single lesson has the tendency to induce revery or careless and morbid habits of thought, and the student's mind will soon become stupid and inert.

The Phonographer is obliged to think with vigor, rapidity and accuracy. When a Reporter "takes a speech," he must give full attention to each word uttered, that he may write its correct form. At the same time he must pass with

These facts were very forcibly illustrated in the case of Mr. WILLIAM N. OSGOODLY, Reporter at the Chicago Convention in '56. One of the speakers spoke very rapidly, tasking Mr. Osgoodly's powers to the utmost to keep up with him. His mind became so absorbed in the work before him that he forgot his own existence as much as if wrapped in the deepest slumber. When the speech was ended, the cheers of the audience, like a burst of thunder, roused him. At first he feared that he had been sleening. But on turning the leaves of his note book he found he had completed one of the best reports he ever made. ARTHUR J. BARNES.

MUSCULAR EDUCATION.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Those who witnessed the University regatts at Wordester last week could not fail to be impressed alike with the splendid physical condition of the competing crews from Yale and Harvard, and the absence of everything rough and rowdyish among the thousands of persons present, before, during and after the race. The regatta was a splendid success and shows the result of modern college training in a very strong and favorable light. The attention that our colleges are paying now to the bodies of their students is among the best features of modern collegiate education. There is no more certain way of fitting the mind, heart and soul for vigorous labor and the reception of careful culture than by putting the body in good trim. When the body is strong and hearty, well developed and full of energy and vivacity, with life enough to row a three mile race inside of 18 minutes and still be fresh and unwearied, there is a chance for vigorous mental action. No man of either of these two college crews looked like anything else than he was—an educated gentleman. They had muscle to be sure, but they had no roughness, and they were as quiet and gentlemanly in their rowing as in their recitations. And the spectators, too, were ladies and gentle-men, including men of all the learned professions and women of the rarest beauty and purest virtue. It was simply a contest of educated muscle, and educated people were there to witness the result. The whole affair was in striking and happy contrast with a recent regatta on the Hudson river, where there were fewer righteous men and women than Lot was able to muster in Sodom, and shows beyond a cavil, that a man can be a gentleman and yet have skill in rowing a boat or batting a ball.

The influence of the college and school gymnasiums is making itself felt in the physical and moral character of our educated men. Boating would never have reached its present position at Yale and Harvard but for the college gymnasiums and the gymnasium practice. Harvard and Williams would not have had such base ball clubs, the one now holding the championship of New England, and the other having beaten some of the finest clubs in the country, but for the gymnastic exercise that has been furnished their students. And everywhere in our New England colleges, and indeed in all others, we see that physical training is beginning to take its proper place and rank, and is receiving the attention it merits. In the colleges that are conveniently located, the most natural expression of an improved physical condition is in boating; elsewhere, as at Williams, Amherst and Dartmouth, it gives rise to base ball clubs, foot ball matches and games of wicket. Let this work of physical culture go on until every school in the country shall make it as much its business to educate the body as to train and cultivate the mind. And let us have university regattas. where all the colleges which aspire to excellence in boating shall contend in generous ardor for the championship, and base ball matches for those who by their location are excluded from boating. The men of different colleges will thus learn to respect each other, and by an annual comparison of the physical training of our several colleges we shall be enabled to determine which is the best and shall the sooner reach perfect system of physical development. The question of college championship is a small one compared with the greater and more important one of how the body can best be prepared for active physical service and for the hard requirements of mental work. We welcome the era of physical training, and rejoice that our collegians can cultivate their muscular development and still retain all the graces of gentlemanly conduct.

REMUNERATION OF LITERARY MEN.-A writer in the New York Weekly Review states that Washington Irving said to him one day:-"If a Dutchman gets rich by keeping a corner-grocery, nobody sees any thing out of the way in it; but if a literary man gets any beyond his bread and cheese, gad, sir, they put it into the newspapers; it's more wonderful than the great

Narious Topics.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

THE New York Tribune has occasional letters from Japan, which give the details of interest. The following paragraph from a recent letter is

Nothing in Japan will impress a stranger more forcibly than the exceeding stillness of its rural life, nor is it in the country alone that the tendency to quiet is apparent. There is little boisterousness in the every day life of the Japanese. The farmer swearing at his refractory ox or horse, the master or mistress loudly chiding a negligent or unwilling servant, to the edification of a neighborhood, are sights and sounds more germain to our cultivated ways than those of these rude people. Many is the time when, walking solitarily afield in some by-path, I have come suddenly on a farmer leading homeward his laden beast. The animal snuffs the stranger. and in affright lunges away, breaking his leading rope, and spilling his load. Patiently the peasant goes to work to soothe his frightened beast, not pounding him, gathers his spilled load, apologizes for the trouble he has made, and goes on again, leaving one to reflect on the lesson of patience and forbearance taught by the rude peasant. On the great thoroughfare of the Tokaida the daily throng passes by, sliding smoothly along in stocking feet or sandals of straw. A damio's train, with its hundreds of retainers, winds through the crooked thoroughfare, noiseless as a serpent's trail, save where the herald in advance calls out to citizen and wayfarer, 'Sta na iro.' "Down on your knees." The road-bed, beaten by the tread of generations of travelers, reverbates no sound from straw-shod feet of man and beast.

Only the norimon bearers move under their burden-poles to the chorus of their inharmonious grunt, or a traveling vender of quack medicine, or itinerant showman or pastry cook cries out the attractions of his trade, or some begging priest tinkles his bell, soliciting alms in sonorous voice at the open doorways, or it is some group of playing children, or hoyden lass on on her high wooden pattens who awakes the stillness as she goes clattering by to the bathhouse. But away from the kaido, among the fields and farms, the stillness of a universal Sabbath reigns. I see the rude plow driven through the field, the mattock sink into the yielding earth, but never a click of a stone gives back a sound. The burdened horses come filing through the winding pathways noisless in their straw shoes, and their masters as quietly walking along. There are laborers in the field at their noiseless work of pulling weeds. The groves are less vocal with bird songs than in our newer land. The very streams come gliding down between grassy banks and over stoneless beds with muffled sounds, to fall into the quiet sea. Many a time I have taken a walk of miles among alternate woods and cultivated fields of this populous neighborhood, meeting rarely a soul or hearing any sounds of animal life save the peasant calling to his mate, the whirr of the wood pigeons, the twitter of myriads of rice birds, or the piping of the frogs in the paddy fields, until I have wondered when, how, and by whom all the fields were tidily cultivated.

A CHINESE DINNER.

A TRAVELER recently arrived from Pekin gives the following description of a Chinese dinner: The first course consisted of a kind of square tower formed of slices of breast of goose and of fish, which the Chinese call "cow's head," with a large dish of hashed tripe and hard eggs of a dark color preserved in lime. Next came grains of pickled wheat and barley, shell-fish unknown in Europe, enormous prawns preserved in ginger, and fruits. All these are eaten with ivory chop sticks, which the guests bring with them. On grand occasions, the first dish is always bird's-nest soup, which gelatinous substance. Small cups are placed round the tureen, each containing a different kind of sauce. The second course was a ragout of sea snails. At Macao these are white, but at Ningpo they are green, viscous and slippery, by no means easy to pick up with small sticks. Their taste resembles that of the green fat of turtle. The snails were followed by a dish of the flesh covering the skull of sturgeons, which is very costly, as several heads are required to make even a small dish. Next a dish of sharks fins, mixed with slices of pork, and a crab salad; after these a stew of plums and other fruit, the acidity of which is considered a corrective for the viscous fat of the fish; then mushrooms, pulse and ducks' tongues, which last are considered the ne plus ultra of Chinese cookery; deers' tendons—a royal dish which the Emperor himself sends as a present to his favorites; and Venus' ears—a kind of unctuous shell-fish; lastly, boiled rice served in small cups, with acanthus seeds preserved in spirits, and other condiments. Last of all tea was served.

TRAINING UP MECHANICS.

MANY years ago a system of apprenticeship prevailed in this country, b ywhich youths were bound for a term of years to a master, who agreed to provide instruction in his trade, board, clothes and tution in return for their services, and for a portion of the time, pecuniary reward.

We have never heard of any legislation on the subject, but, for reasons which are quite apparent, the system exists no longer, and youths, instead of being bound, make a verbal agree ment to serve out a stipulated period, whatever that may be. To the credit of our young men, but few instances occur where they forfeit their

The old plan was open to many objections, so many that the evil wrought its own care, and our shops are purged of it forever. In many cases hard masters starved their apprentices, half clothed them, gave them no schooling and educated them only in such branches of the trade as they close lest the future they might become rivals, and so spoil the business by too great competition.

It was not in human nature to be so treated and not rebel, and if any reader is curious in these matters let him turn back to files of papers published twenty years ago, and he will find small cuts of a man with a bundle slung over his shoulder with a stick, and an advertisement reading—"One cent reward! Ran away from the subscriber, an indentured apprentice." What wonder that they ran away? The world does not stand still; and so flagrant where the wrongs alluded to that by common consent, the system has been abolished.

The time were out of joint. "The Idle Apprentice" is the subject of a series of the most celebrated cartoons of Hogarth, and the idle apand the idle apprentice of that time was the instead of food, and curses in lieu of instruction. There were few inventions in those days; not because mankind were more degenerate, but because there was no incentive to exertion, and it was much harder than it now is to introdce any labor-saving machine.—Scientific American.

BISHOP WHATELY'S BRAIN TONIC.

A HARD thinker, he required compensating sleep. Man from first to last is fighting a battle with death through the tissues. These are wasted by labor, but as long as they can be fully renewed by food, the man lives and is well. Otherwise he decays and dies. So with the brain; it weakens under continued, protracted labor; particularly at night. Sleeps restores it to strength, and fresh inclination and capacity for work. If sleep fails to do this, or if sufficient sleep be not allowed for the repose and invigoration of the brain, its powers decay, and even insanity may supervene through overwork. especially at undue times. No one knew this better than Whately, who may be said to have slept as fast as he could. Idle people are not to take this as a justification of their sluggishness. When Whately felt fatigue from overtaxing the brain in the day-time, he would close his books, and a quarter of an hour after von might have seen the following instructive spec-

tacle: The first occasion on which I ever saw Dr. Whately, (observes a correspondent,) was under curious circumstances. I accompanied my late friend Dr. Field, to visit professionally some members of the archbishop's household at Redesdale, Stillorgan. The ground was covered by two feet of snow, and the thermometer was down almost to zero. Knowing the archbishop's character for humanity, I expressed much surprise to see an old laboring man in his shirtsleeves felling a tree "after hours" in the demesne, while a heavy shower of sleet drifted pitilessly in his wrinkled face. "That laborer," replied Dr. Field, "whom you think the victim of prelatical despotism, is no other than the archbishop, curing himself of a headache. When his grace has been reading and writing more than ordinarily, and finds any pain or confusion about the cerebral organization, he puts both to flight by rushing out with an axe and slashing away at some ponderous trunk. As soon as he finds himself in a profuse perspiration he gets into bed, wraps himself in Limerick blankets, falls into a sound slumber, and gets up buoyant."-Life of Whately.

TRAVEL BENEFICIAL TO WORKMEN.

WE have always thought that our workmen might imitate one practice of their German brethren with advantage. On attaining his majority the German operative is obliged to travel through certain parts of the country and learn the different processes and methods of practicing his art before he can settle down and foldency of this rule, which is imperative, is to improve and enlarge the ideas of the mechanic. Working in one town continually, the artisan becomes familiar with the methods there practiced, and, whether good or bad, he is acquainted with these only. He is apt to become a man of one idea, and to think that the mechanical world is bounded by the limits of his own factory. It is unnecessary to remind the thinking reader that such a course is directly opposed to pro-

To become thoroughly imbued with a sense of importance of travel as a means of developing and educating the mechanic, one has only to observe the different modes of doing the same piece of work practiced in different places. For instance, one man has a bed plate to plane; he roughs it off; takes half a dozen cuts where one would suffice, and dallies with the work when an energetic business-like way of going at it would have done the same thing in half the time. New tools, new uses for old tools, new processes, material and designs are only found by traveling about among mechanics, and by getting acquainted with what is transpiring in the world of art outside of the sphere in which an individual may dwell.

Rolling stones gather no moss, says the adage, but we don't want any moss. Moss is a vegetable growth, the result of quiet seclusion, and a rooted adhesion to one spot. So are prejudices and notions; if by rolling, mechanical stones can get rid of moss they will be benefitted thereby. He who keeps his eyes open, and travels to learn, not to go from pillar to post, will see the value of these suggestions. - Scientific Amer.

DR. Johnson says, "Good actions are never lost or thrown away." That is probably the eason why one so seldom meets with them

Reading for the Young.

WE LOVE THE TRUTH.

WE are the boys who love the truth, And mean to speak it come what may; Falsehood is cowardly and base, And God condemns the liar's way. We'll strive to keep our conscience clear, As on we pass through age or youth; Where'er we are, whate'er we do, We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

We are the girls who won't deceive, Our faults we'll not deny or hide: Parents and teachers it would grieve, If we should choose the wicked side, No. no: we'll keep a conscience clear. As on we pass through age or youth; Whate'er we do, where'er we are, We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

A BAD BOY.

I have seen pieces entitled "The Good Boy," or "Good Girl." But now I am going to tell you of the "Bad Boy," that you may not imitate him in his badness, but that you may take warning, and "eschew evil."

'Twas back among the hills of Western Pennsylvania that there lived, many years ago, two boys—two brothers—we will call them William and James. Their father was wealthy, and they lived on a beautiful farm in a fine brick house, with a nice large orchard adjoining. Now William was a "rogue" of a boy-loved to tease his brother and play tricks upon him. And James, naturally sensitive, was growing more and more irritable every day. Often they would fight and squabble, but William being two years the elder and much the larger and stronger of the two, always came off the conqueror, yetwould sometimes take refuge in flight. So things went on for several years, until at last there came a "crisis." Now I presume you know what a "crisis" is? If not, ask Pa or Ma, and they will quickly inform you.

One day the boys' father requested them to go down through the meadow and carry some meal in a pail—or bucket, as they were went to call it—and feed some fine stock. he had just brought home. Well, the day wine, the sun shone out beautiful and war the trees were budding and getting ready to Blossom, the birds were already in the branches, singing merrily, and God seemed to be smiling upon that earth which cold winter had so long held in his icy grasp. Now these boys should have been very happy. But William was contemplating, James fearing, some outbreak that would spoil the pleasure of at least one of the party. However. all that William could do on the way down through the orchard was to let the pail-which was a little "mite" greasy—brush against his brother's new linsey-woolsey breeches: this was some annoyance, but nothing to what followed. After feeding the stock, William caught up

the pail and with a strong arm carried it some

little distance toward home, then set it down on the ground and ran for home. James caught up the pail, and, by exerting himself a little, carried it so as not to soil has pants, an equal distance. Now it was William's turn, but he declined, and ran still faster for home. All at once he seemed to change his mind, and he leaped a fence into an adjoining lot, to see his favorite sugar-maple tree, and examine its trough and see how much sap it contained. This gave James time to come up with him. And, bursting with indignation, he thought at one blow to put a stop to such scandalous conduct as his brother had been too often guilty of. So stooping to the earth, he caught up a stone, and threw it at his brother with such force and precision that he immediately brought him to the ground. But like Cain of old, no sooner was the deed done than he regretted it sorely, and immediately ran to his brother, exclaiming, "O brother! have I killed you?" But he was not dead, thank God; only stunned. He soon arose to his feet, but the wound, near the temple, was bleeding profusely. They went together to a to his feet, but the wound, near the temple, was bleeding profusely. They went together to a large trough of clear water that stood near by, and bathed the wound long and carefully. By and-by the blood ceased to flow so profusely, and they, two penitents, started for home. There was no further controversy about the pail. But what a scene met them at home! The father had gone out to seme other part of the farm. But the mother, stretched upon her death-bed had heard the cries of her boys, and in an agony of suspense awaited their return; and now her worst fears were confirmed—contentiens, bruises, and blood. Entirely overcome, she covered her face and wept. Oh my God! those tears; every drop was a drep of molten, fiery, red-hot lead upon my wounded and crushed and broken heart; fer, children, it is James that is writing this for you. Then I was put away and my ken heart; fer, children, it is James that is writing this for you. Then I was put away and my brother questioned concerning the matter. I believe he gave a truthful account of it all, for when my mother called for me she bade me kneel beside her bed, and, placing one hand upon my head, she only exclaimed, "My poor low."

And then her lips moved as if in prayer, and I knew the prayer was for me; and the tears trick-led down her pale emaciated cheeks. And I could see no more, for the tears then, as they do now, blinded my eyes.

Many long years have past. The mother died. We grew to be men. My brother went through college, married and was promoted to offices of honor and trust; but whenever you saw him, in the college-hall, at the alter, or in the legislature, he still carried that ugly scar on his cheek, and he will carry it to his grave. As for me, I have learned to govern my passions to a great extent, and by the grace of God hope always to restrain my passions and do some good in the world. But whenever I go, whether in the city or in the country; wherever I stand, whether on the river or lake-shore, or in the pulpit, surrounded by an attentive little band of listeners, still I can hear that gentle voice exclaiming, "My poor boy, my poor boy!" And that sorrowful face, I see it still; and that gentle hand I feel it still resting upon my head; and those tears, they still burn; and I want them to burn until all the dress and iniquity is burnt out of my heart, and nothing but love reigns there.

— N. Y. Independent.

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List of New Advertisements.

American Business College—Louis W Burnbam.
The People's Improved Farm Mill—R L Howard.
Grestest Convenience of the Age—K E Ashley.
\$10 to \$30 a Day—Blelock & Co.
Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
Fam for Sale—Mrs Rose Cassedy.
100 Piotographs of Union Generals—C Seymour.
\$25 a Day—Shaw & Clark.
The Model Magazine of America—W Jennings Demorest
Farm for Sale—J W & C J Chaddock.
\$90 a Month—O T Garey.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Metropolitan Gift Bookstore. Ayres' Medicines.

Kural Hew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Flae 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. 16, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police states, in an official report, that robberies and ourglaries are alarmingly on the increase in the District of Columbia. The disbanding and paying off the army has left large numbers of desperate characters, who make a business of robbing soldiers, stealing horses and committing depredations on property.

There is a class of rum shops in Washington whose entire income and support comes from thieves and desperate characters, who keep their dens open the entire night. The amount of debauchery, ery and murder that is perpetrated up community from these resorts, is truly friend.

The President sustains Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, in his call for the organization of the militia, and sets saide Gen. Slocum's order forbidding it. His reason is a desire to induce the people to come forward in defense of law and order, and he says the military will be on hand to suppress any move of an insurrectionary character which may be made.

The N. Y. Post's Washington special says it is confidently predicted that, President Johnson will soon issue a proclamation restoring the writ of habeas corpus in the Loyal States.

Several discharged soldiers have been appointed recently to clerkships in the Treasury Department.

An Association composed of soldiers who had been confined in Andersonville prison, has been organized in Washington. Its object is to assist the widows and orphans of those who died in that abominable pen.

Bishop Lay of North Carolina, who was arrested some time since, has been released.

The Tribune's special of the 8th inst., says the President, in conversing recently with a prominent New Orleans journalist, referred to his policy, and said that those who imagine him hostile to negro suffrage were mistaken. He urged this gentleman to advocate liberal views in Louisiana.

The trial of Wirz, the Andersonville prisonkeeper, has not yet terminated, and probably will not for some time to come, though the tes timony already taken is sufficient to hang him ten thousand times, had he that number of miserable lives to lose for the horrible crimes he committed upon our soldiers.

A Washington dispatch of the 9th inst., says the condition of Wirz is such that should his trial continue a month longer he will die.

An error having been made in the publication a section of the pension law Reard sets the matter right by publishing the following as corrected:

"And be it further enacted, that all persons now entitled to a less pension than haretofore specified, who shall have lost one foot and one hand in the military service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to \$20 per month."

It was published last week that Frederick-Seward would resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of State on Monday, the 11th inst.

A military commission has been assigned and will proceed to the trial, at St. Louis, of the burners of our steamers on the western rivers.

The number of troops now on the pay and muster rolls of the army is as follows: - Regulars, 18,000; colored troops, 90,000; white volunteers, 100,000. The number actually in the field is reported at 150,000.

News Summary.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at West Troy on the 8th inst. Loss \$100,000.

Nassau's occupation has returned; her merchants are running blockaders in for the Haytien revolutionists.

Private letters from Mexico represent that the place is under the strictest martial law. The State Department is informed that the American whale ship Plover, heretofore reported

lost, was saved, as well as a great part of her cargo, by another whale ship in her company. The oil excitement has reached Tennessee. Boring is being energetically prosecuted in varions localities among the mountains of the Cum-

berland. The National Association of Wool Manufacture turers, originating at Springfield, Mass., held its first annual meeting in Philadelphia at the Board of Trade rooms on the 6th.

are going to Brazil to reside and gather information for such of their brother rebels as may wish to emigrate thither.

The receipts for internal revenue on the 4th inst. reached the sum of \$4,200,600, being \$1, 798,882 greater than on any former day.

The emigration from the port of Cork alone of persons whose destination is the U.S. is at present fully 1,000 per week.

Sir John Richardson, the surgeon who accompanied Sir John Frankiin in two of his earlier Arctic expeditions, has recently died at the age of seventy-seven.

The Pacific Railroad has been completed to a point fifty-five miles westward of the Sacramento Canal. Four thousand laborers are employed on the road, and their number is being constantly increased

Gen. Seymour, one of the heroes of Fort Sum ter, and since distinguished in the events of the war, has been breveted a Brigadier in the regular armv.

Late letters from Arizona represent the ter ritory in improved condition. Governor Goodwin and General Mason were vigorously organizing military expeditions against the Apaches New mineral discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Prescott.

The Tribune special says:-It is now stated that the trial of Jeff. Davis will immediately follow on the final disposition Wirtz. The state ment is also received that he will be tried at Richmond.

The Naval School will re-open at Annapolis during the present month. It is now being removed from Newport, R. I.

Three million eight hundred thousand acres of land were entered for settlement under the Homestead Act at the land office in La Crosse, during the month of August.

During eight months of 1865 we received from Europe 21,360 fewer emigrants than during the corresponding period of the previous

The price of gold in New York on Saturday, the 9th, was 144%.

Southern Items.

THE steamer Meteor brings New Orleans dates of the 4th inst. The papers contain the following items:

Gov. Hamilton has ordered the necessary steps to call a convention.

Ex-Gov. Murrah, of Texas, died at Monterey August 4th.

Austin papers are filled with notices of robberies and burglaries. A band of desperadoes, under one Frazer, are operating extensively in Galiao county. One wagon train they captured contained merchandise valued at \$30,000. The goods were taken to Galiao, put in stores, and sold in open day by the robbers.

The Indians have come within thirty miles of Austin. Higher up they are murdering men, women and children indiscriminately.

The cotton crop is seriously injured by the

worm. Mr. Wigfall has gone into Mexico. The venerable Judge Burnett, the first President of the Republic of Texas, has consented to go to Washington and make an appeal in behalf of Jeff. Davis.

The request was made by men, nearly all of whom were giants when Texas struggled for independence.

A Houston letter to the True Delta says the opening of the port of Galveston has given vigor and life to every branch of trade. Cotton has been rolling through the streets to the cars, and the crowded cotton sheds have been emptied. Large quantities of fancy groceries have arrived and found ready sale.

All the troops, except a provost guard of 300, have left the city.

A year of unexampled prosperity of the State is looked for. Emigration from the North is solicited.

The richest lands in the State are in the market.

Freedmen are giving some trouble by violating their contracts, leaving the planters at the commencement of the picking.

The Eutaw (Ala.) Whig says General Longstreet passed through last week to visit a relative in Mississippi.

The Mobile Tribune says the beautiful little town of Marietta is still one mass of ruins, and the greater part of those who dwelt there in happiness are now homeless and almost hopeless. So it is with the entire section of the country from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

The Macon, Ga., correspondent of the Augusta Franscript says:—Judging from the number taking the amnesty oath in that county, nearly the usual vote will be polled at the coming election. Almost all the white troops have been removed from Macon.

The city has become comparatively quiet, with few offences against the laws.

The Charleston Courier of the 1st inst., says a daily mail was commenced that day on the North Eastern Railroad.

A new feature in trade has exhibited itself, (says the Augusta, Ga., Transcript of the 2d inst.,) which promises much good to the South. It is the resort of merchants to Louisville and Cincinnati for their supplies of new goods and Western products. Not more than half the time is consumed by the merchant in getting his supplies, compared with receiving them from New York. It also said goods can be purchased in Western cities as cheaply as in New York.

Numerous outrages occur in Macon, particularly at night, and citizens are much endangered in walking the streets by careless colored sentinels, who are quick to fire if one does not halt instantly upon being challenged.

A Newbern (N. C.) letter of the 2d inst., says: In extensive cotton fields, in sight of Newbern, the cotten pickers commenced gathering the vield of honey is anticipated.

A steamer which has just sailed for South | crop last week. The cotton worm had not America, took out a party of Southerners who made its appearance in this part of the State. The yield of cotton this year in Eastern North Carolina is good.

There is a great lack of hotels and boarding houses in Newbern.

Portable houses, brought from the North are bringing extravagant prices. It is impossible to rent a building or to obtain lumber here for less than its weight in silver. Real estate and city lots, strange to say, have not taken a flight upwards, owing to the fear of confiscation and the unsettled condition of this kind of prop-

The Raleigh Standard says Governor Holder has received a dispatch from President Johnson, saving if he visits Richmond he will extend his visit to Raleigh, his native city,

The Wilmington Herald prints a letter from the Hon. B. F. Moore on the situation and the duties of the approaching Convention on the question of slavery, negro suffrage, ratification of the civil contracts entered into during the war, repudiation of the rebel debt, &c. He stands squarely on Governor Holden's platform. at the same time he rather obscurely refers to the questions which should be left by the Convention to the action of the Legislature. The assumption of the rebel debt may be one of these, for he does not appear to be in favor of repudiation. Mr. Moore has the reputation of being one of the ablest jurists of that State.

A GREAT deal of natural alarm is felt in this country in view of the march of cholera westward, and the belief is expressed that this terrible disease will prevail here during the coming year, if indeed it does not reach our shores before the warm days of early autumn are passed.

The cholera which was long a familiar pestilence in the marshes of the Ganges, and which in 1764 destroyed 30,000 lives in Upper Hindostan, began its march around the world in 1817. when overleaping its customary limits, it appeared in Calcutta, extending thence to Nepaul in the North, and Ceylon and Madras in the South. In 1825 Bombay was invaded; 150,000 lives were taken. In 1821, the pestilence, following up the navigable rivers and the traveled roads, appeared in Persia and Asia Minor. Here it halted for a time. In 1829 it appeared in Southern Russia, and the next year at Moscow. In 1831 it broke out in Central Europe, and in January, 1832, it was in Great Britain. On the 8th of June, it appeared in Quebec, and thirteen days later in New York. Thence it spread over all the country, first appearing along the great lines of travel. In 1834, the cholera revisited the United States, and since that time it has often made its appearance here. In 1849, the disease came to this country, as part of a grand tour of the world, similar to that noted above. Its ravages were less fearful than in 1832, and the disease was everywhere more manageable. For several successive years the cholera appeared here and there in the country, becoming in some places almost an acclimated disease.

Explosion on the Cars.

A-DISPATCH from Nashville, Tenn., the 8th inst., says an explosion occurred on the Northwestern Railroad the day previous, which was a terrible affair. The train consisted of eight cars and passenger coaches, and there were nearly two hundred persons on board. The two foremost contained powder, shot and shell; and it is supposed that sparks from the locomotive communicated with the powder through cracks in the car, causing the explosion. Seven persons were killed outright, and nearly all received more or less injury. The fireman was killed; the engineer badly, and the conductor slightly injured. Among the slightly injured was Mr. Van Valkenberg, Assistant Superintendant of the Telegraph. All the cars were shattered except the two in the rear. The engine was totally wrecked. The concussion was terriffic and sheek the buildings in town like an earthquake.

Democratic State Nominations.

THE following ticket was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Albany on the 6th inst: - For Secretary of State - Gen, Henry W. Slocum of Onondaga Co. Comptroller-Luclus Robinson of Chemung. Attorney-General-John Van Buren of New York. Treasurer-Gen. M. R. Patrick of Ontario. State Engineer and Surveyor-S. H. Sweet of Oneida. Canal Commissioner-C. W. Armstrong, Albany. Inspector of State Prisons-Col. A. J. M'Nett, Erie. Judges of the Court of Appeals-J. W. Brown (full term) of Orange; Martin Grover (vacancy) of Allegany. Clerk of the Court of Appeals-E. O. Perrin of Queens.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.—Returns to the Agricultural Bureau for August from all parts of the country, though not entirely complete. show that the corn crop will be enormously large, and is maturing in excellent order. Its excess over past years more than compensates for deficiencies in wheat. The potato crop is unusually large and promises well. In some localities the rot has appeared. Buckwheat a good crop, and onions promise an unprecedented yield. The cereal exportations will probably be larger than ever before.

THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The Toronto Globe says that all accounts concur in giving the most favorable view of the products of the season. Instances are given of a yield of 30 to 361/4 bushels of wheat per acre. Oats are an average crop. Barley and peas were never better. The flax culture of the season has been highly successful. The yield of fruit is better than usual. The season has also been excellent for bees, and a large

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

SHERIFF KEARNEY of the Algoma District, took an Indian to Barrie, U. C., on Thursday last, charged with killing, rossting and eating his own

TESTIMONY has already been furnished to show that Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla at Nashville, killed with his own hands no less than sixty men.

THE Republican Convention of Massachusetts will convene at Worcester on the 14th inst. Gov. Andrew positively declines to be a candidate for re-election.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, who commanded the Alabama, when she was sunk by the Kearsarge and who owes his escape to a meddling Englishman, is in New Orleans.

COL. SAMUEL THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen in the State of Mississippi, reports from Vicksburg, under date of August 15th, that out of 346,600 Freedmen in the State, only 3,000 are subsisted by the Government.

Gov. SHARKEY of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation calling on the people to form two companies in each county, one of cavalry, and one of infantry, for the purpose of preserving order and putting a stop to murders and robberies.

THE Assistant Superintendent of the Central Railroad has given orders to arrest, and impose a fine of five dollars, on every boy found hanging around the depot, or caught jumping on passing trains or engines. So says the Schenectady Star.

Young Ketchum's gold checks in New York have entirely disappeared. They have all been bought up by some unknown person to prevent his conviction, if tried, by removing the evidence. It is very doubtful if he will receive any punishment whatever.

A NEW YORK firm have made, as a present for Mrs. General Grant, a set of jewelry of gold. worked in with wood taken from the apple tree under which her husband and officers met Gen. Lee on the morning of the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

THE latest advices from China are to June 22d. A new rebellion was spreading rapidly, and the rebels had advanced within a hundred miles of Pekin, where they occupied a strong position. The authorities of Pekin had applied for British military officers to come to their relief.

A Convention between the United States and the Republic of Columbia supplimental to that of Sept. 10th, 1857, has just been proclaimed. It extends for nine months the joint commission heretofore appointed for the adjustment of such claims as were presented but not heretofore

A MAD bull broke loose the other day, in St. Louis, dashed down one of the main streets goring several people as he passed, and at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, charged on Gen. Sherman and his Adjutant. The General made a successful flank movement and escaped, while the Adjutant retired behind strong fortifications, narrowly escaping.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, Sept. 12, 1965.

THE market is dull this week. The best grade of white wheat ranges a few cents higher. The butter market is very stiff and has advanced 5c. Eggs are 20 higher.— Peaches are very plenty at \$1.50; choice lots are bringing \$3, and some fancy varieties still higher. Apples are scarce. Hay is rasing. Coal is again running up towards last winter's figures.

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

Flour, w't wh't, \$11,50@12,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.
Do. red wheat, \$9,75@10,50	Apples, green\$1.00a 1.25
i Do. extra state. 6.0002 7.00	LUO LOCTIECI. BETEL NA NA
Do. buckwheat, 8,00@ 8,25 Millfeed, coarse, 20,00@00,00	Peaches 852 500
Milliced, coarse, 20,00@00,00	Cherries 80@ 850
LO. 12126	Pitims 200 a no
Meal.com.cwt 1.90@ 2.00	Potatoes, Who 85% 824
Wheat, red 1,90@ 1,95	Onions 0,75@ 1.00
Best white 1.90@ 2.25	Carrota noa no
Corn, old, # bu 90@ 92c	HIDES AND SKINS.
_Do. new, 75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd 6 @ 60
Rye, 80@ 85c	Bo. untrimmed. 5 & 5c
Oats 45@ 46c	Green calfskins 11 @ 120
Barley 700 75c	Sheen pelts each \$1 95@9 98
Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Sheep pelts, each, \$1,25@2,28 Lamb pelts
MEATS.	SEEDS.
Pork, old mess,\$26,00@81.00	Timothy, 22 hr \$4 500 5 50
Do. new mess 82.50@88.50	Clover, medium. 15,00@15.50
Do. clear. # D. 16@ 17c	_ Do. large 15,50@16,00
Dressed hogs, owt 12,00@18.00	Peas
Beef 9,00@13,00	Flax 1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs 2,50@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.
Mutton # 10 8@ 10c	Wood, hard, \$8,00@10,00
Hams. 28@ 25c	Do. soft 7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders 162 18c	Coal, lump. 7 tun 9.05@00.00
Chickens 146 18c	
Turkeys 200 20c	Do. small egg., 9,40@00,00
Geese, W pair 0,00@ 0,00	Do. stove 9,50@00,00
DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 8,55@00,00
Butter, choice roll 85@ 40c	Do. soft 0,00@ 0,00
Do. packed 35@ 40c	Do. Char # bu. 200 20c
Cheese, new, 12@ 14c	Salt, W bbl 2.60@ 2.90
Do. old 00@ 00c	Wool, # 1b 45@ 55c
Lard, tried 25@ 26c	Hops 200 82c
Do. rough 00@ 00c	Whitefish, 1 bbl 7,750 8,25
Tallow, tried 9@ 10c	Whitefish, % bbl 7,75@ 8,25 Codfish, \$ 100 ps. 8,50@ 9,75
Do. rough 76 8c	
	Candles, box 15@ 000
FORAGE.	Do. extra 176 00c
Hay # tun 8,00@16,00	
TOT A MITTING CANONICALITY	Barrels 40@ 40c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton, 44644/4 for middlings.

FLOUR.—Superfine State \$7,002/5.5; extra State, \$7,902
8.00; choice State, \$2,002/5.15; extra State, \$7,902
8.00; choice State, \$2,002/5.15; extra State, \$7,902
8.00; choice State, \$2,002/5.15; superfine Western, \$7,102
7.51; common to medium extra 60, \$8,002/8.01; endough of the property o

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Flour, sales of Canada at \$9,20; XX Indiana \$9,20; @\$0. X\$ indiana \$9,20; @\$0. X\$ indiana \$9,20; @\$0. Corn. 77@ 80c. Oats, 42@44c. Barley, @\$1. Rye,85c. Peas \$1,00@1,00. Beans \$1,15. FROVIEIONS—Pork, \$31,00@32,00 for light and mess.—Lard 24,625. Butter 38@49c. Oheese 15@16c. Eggs 19c. Salt \$2,80@2,55.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Flour, \$7,50@12,50; Wheat \$1,20@ 1,70; Corn 64@55c; Oats 27@554c; Ryc 74@75c; Barley 75c @\$1; Pork, mess \$30,50@31; prime \$24,50@25. Lard 23% @25c; Butter 25@25c; Cheese Laglic; Eggs 17@15c.

TOHONTO, Sept. 6.—Flour, \$5,006.6.50. Fall wheat, at \$1,106,1.25 \ \times bushel; spring do. \$1,006,1.60. Fall wheat, at \$1,106,1.25 \ \times bushel; spring do. \$1,006,1.60. Barley, 656,75c. Peas, 656,25c. Oats, \$36,86c. Butter, 18,22c. Cheese, 10%, 211%. Eggs, 18,0180. Ham, 14,615c. Bacon, 11%,012%c. Lard, 14,615c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$2,25e. \$2, dried do, 788 \times B. Potatoes, 20,30c \times bushel. Carrots, 46c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 78c. Onlons, \$1,50. Beef, 56. 10 cts. Mutton, \$2,02c. Dressed hors, 5%,66%d. Meas pofs, \$24; prime, \$21. Shoulders, 114,15c. Hay \$7,60.50. Straw, \$2,69. Hides, trimmed, \$3,64.00 \times 100 ms. Calf-skins, 769c. Sheepskins, \$161,190. Sheep pelts, 15,625c.—Lambskins 25,685c.—Globe.

ALBANY, Sept. 9—Flour, good to choice extra Western \$11,50@12; best family brands \$11,50@12. Corn meal, \$1000 ms, \$1.9462.05. Wheat, amber \$1 ate \$2,05; white Genesee \$2,20; white Michigan \$2,28@2.26. Kye, \$5@06c. Corn, \$0c. Barley, \$1,25@1,25%. Oats 54%@55c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sopt. 5.—Beeves received, 5.306 against 6.095 last week. Sales range at 921746. Cows, received 122 against 147 last week. Bales, at \$402100 each. Yeal calves, received, 1,315 against 3.43 last week. Sales range at %612c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 12,771 against 22,545 last week. Sales at 336240. Swins, received, 13,618 against 8,722 last week. Sales at \$12,00212,75 # cwt.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Beeves range at \$5,00@9.50. Speep, sales at 5%@6%c. Lambs, 7%@8%c. Hogs, 12%@136. BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 6.— Beeves, range at \$5.018%. Oxen, \$1206275 \$ pair. Milch Cows, \$50 at 0.00. Handy Steers, \$556150. Veal Chives, \$56616 each. Two-year olds \$25.065. Sheep and Lambs, \$20710 \$ b. Shoats—Wholesale —— cents; retail 11.6130; int hogs 1361380, live weight. Hides \$6.00 \$ b. Tallow \$699%c. Caliskins 186180. Petts \$161,50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$5,50@7 50 \$9.100 hs. for fair to good first class steers; light steers and good cows \$36,500; \$2,50@8,35 for common. Sheep \$3,50@5,50. Hogs, sales at \$1,00@1.100 \$1.00 hs.—Zep.

TORONTO. Sept. 6.—First class cattle, from \$5,0065.50 \$ 100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,0004.50; inferior, \$2.50 &5,50. Calves, small supply at \$4407 each, Sheep \$5,00.40,00. Yearlings \$5,044.00.—\$1005.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK Sept. 5.—The inquiry for both Domestic and Foreign fleeces has been only moderate since our less; prices, however, have undergone no important change. The following are the quotations:—500000 for Native and quarter Merines; 53050 for × and × do; 76272 for full-blood do; 76277 for Saxon; 50000 for No. 1 pulled; 500670 for superfine; 550670 for extra do; 70070 for common unwashed california, and 400420 for fine Foreign — Chilian unwashed 300000; Entre Rios washed 400420; Cordova 450670; East India 550450; African 5002400; Mexican 5002500; Smyrna 25045 — N. F. Post.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 80%35c; Saxony feece, 75%75c; three-quarters do, 70%2; half do, 86%70c; common, 62%7; western mized, 80%55c; California, 80%50c; Canada, 80%80c; pulled extra, 76%30c; superfine, 70%75c; No. 1, 55%65c; Chillian, 26%20c; Peruvian, 35%85c; African, 20%50c; East India, 85%65c.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—Light supply and active; 40@400

WOOL IN CANADA.—We take the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe of Sept. 6:—London, 4948c. Hamilton, 45c. Galt. 41@42c. Chatham 40@41c. Coburg. 80@40c; Gueiph, 88@40c. Belleville, 37@8740; Barrie, 88@87c.

DIED.

In the town of Ovid, August 80th, 1865, Mr. DAVID BOYCE, aged 66 years and 8 months.

New Advertisements.

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

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

490 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new Articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, [S17-13t]

\$25 A DAY!—Agents wanted to sell a new and wonderful SEWING MACHINE, the ONLY cheap one licensed. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. THE MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.
September No. of Demorrates Monthly, with Brillant and Spley Neveltles, out about the 20th. Single copies 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address W. Jennings Demorrat, No. 39 Beekman St., N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION
graphs of Rebel Officers for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Statesmen and Generals for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Photographs of Photographs of States for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actre

TARM FOR SALE—Containing 200 Acres
In Hillsdale Co., Mich., pleasantly located between
the vilages of Jonesville and Hillsdale, and one mile
from the former and three from the latter place. Good
orchard and good buildings. Has produced \$4,000 worth
annually, and is capable of producing an increased
amount hereafter. Apply by letter or otherwise to
J. W. & C. J. CHADDOCK, Jonesville, Mich.
Sept. \$, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 90 acres, 45 in cultivation, balance meadow and timberland with In cultivation, balance meadow and timberland with house, orchard and stable, situated 33 miles north-west of the city of Detroit, nine from Pontiac and five west of Drayton Flains station on Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and 80 rods west of the Webster School House, in White Lake Township. Title perfect. Price \$20 per acre. Apply to Mrs. ROSE CASEDY, on the farm, or address her at Drayton Plains, Oakland Co., Michigan.

\$10 TO \$20 A DAY, Can easily be made by Agents selling our ILLUSTRATED SOLDIER'S CERTIFICATE.

It gives a representation of a beautiful frame to contain the owner's Photograph - a Laural wreath endealing a space to be described with the names of battles in which he has participated, and a blank certificate of honorable service, which will render it in future years an invaluable memento of the terrible conflict of the past four years. Sent by mail free for \$1.50. Liberal terms to agents.

187-24

19 Reskuma Strate 19 R



CIREATEST CONVENIENCE OF THE AGE.

ASSLEY'S PATENT SCREW EGG BEATER.—The only one that can be used in a small vessel or that will beat from one egg to any required number. All other beaters must be attached to some place to be used; this needs only to be held in the hand. Will do the work throughly in less than a MINUTE. Durable, simple and cheap.—Warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by all house furnishing and histoware stores. Agents wanted. Sample, post-paid, for 80 cents. Circulars free. K. E. ASHLEY, Sole Manufacturer, Office & Maiden Lane, (Box 5,646 P. O.) New York.

THE "PEOPLE'S" IMPROVED FARM MILT.

PRICE OF MILL COMPLETE \$80.00.

The attention of all interested in the subject of stock feed is respectfully called to the

IMPROVED PEOPLE'S" FARM MILL.

The recent improvements made in this Mill make it the most desirable Mill for general use.

The peculiar operation of the Plates makes this mill self-sharpening.

Four movable and six istationary plates constitute the grinding surface, either of which can be replaced at an expense net to exceed 78 cents, so that this mill can be remawed at an expense of \$7.50.

The movable plates are operated by a double crank, with the power applied on them within one incof the center of the shart, giving them an Oscillating, Reciprocating and Longitudinal motion. Requires only

250 REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE,

and can be operated with any good two Horse power. It will grind Corn at the rate of

SIX TO EIGHT BUSHELS PER HOUR,

in the best manner for Stock Feed, at least one half being the best kind of Family Meal.

This Mill has been well tested and the best of reference can be given for its good working qualities.

They are simple and durable, take up but little room, and weigh less than 300 pounds, and can be operated by Water, Steam, Railroad or Sweep Horse-Power. Address 817-45.

R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEDGE SEED. Of the OSAGE ORANGE, from Texas, by OVERMAN, MANN & CO., Box 100, Normal, or 600 Bloomington, Ill.

A SEASON OF THE SEASON OF THE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The News Condenser.

- Gen. Grant talks of going to Europe.
- The grape crop in France is excellent.
- The harvest in Ireland is an average.
- There are 22,000 men in the naval service.
- Look out for \$50 counterfeit greenbacks!
- Dogs are taxed \$1 and sluts \$2 in Indiana.
- The grape crop about Cincinnati is a failure. - Amherst College Freshman class numbers 57.
- Beauregard wishes to enter the French army. - The Spiritualists have started a paper in Chicago
- A season in Saratoga is said to have cost one individual \$25,000.
- ... Jeff Davis has been granted the privilege of wri ting to his wife.
- The new city hall at Boston will cost, when comnleted, about \$500,000.
- Hartford, Ct., barbers get a fine of \$1 and costs
- for chaving on Sunday. - The last Maine Legislature incorporated \$5,341, 000 of manufacturing etock.
- The palm leaf hat factory at Amherst, Mass., turns out 960,000 hats yearly, worth \$185,000.
- Glerks in the Philadelphia markets took 125 lumps of butter from dishonest dealers last week.
- Whale oil in San Francisco has advanced 20 pe cent since the operations of the rebel pirate.
- The Girard estate in Philadelphia yields an annu al income of \$200,000, and it is still increasing.
- Thomas Purington of Starksboro, Vt., has a yoke of seven year old cattle that weigh 6,000 pounds. - By statistics it is announced that one man con
- sumes 3 000 pounds of solids and fluids in a year. - The price of gas is to be reduced in Philadelphis, on the 1st of October, to \$2 50 or \$2 75 per thousand
- feet. - The hand-holders of the rebel loan in London have called a meeting to see what can be saved from
- New Yorkers drink about 50,000,000 gallons of water per day, and a good many gallons of something
- stronger. - New York city has a fund of about \$60,000 to be appropriated to the support of families of murdered
- policemen. - Hole-in-the-Day, chief of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, has an income of \$3,000 a year, and is
- thoroughly loyal. - The losses of Chicago bankers by the failure of Ketchum, Son & Co., and Graham & Co., will proba-
- bly exceed \$150,000. - Gen. Sully's expedition has cost the government \$7,000,000, and has killed just two indians—three mil-
- lions and a half apiece. - Champ Ferguson, the guerrills, on trial at Nashville, is so weak from consumption that he cannot
- walk from prison to court. - The 89th anniversary of the sattle of Bennington
- was celebrated Wednesday week, under the anspices of the Vermont Historical Society.

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Dated Rochester, August 1, 1865.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State, } ALBANY, July 24th, 1865. To the Sherif of the County of Monroe:

SIR—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be head in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

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

A Secretary of State, in the place of Lucius Robinson;
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:

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. Tallunadge;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of All whose terms of office will expire on the last day 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 it. Seiden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the thirty. If the day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Thomas A. Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next. Also, a Senator for the 28th Senate 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;
Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of Benjamin S.
Whitshead 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 \$25 of Laws of 1885, 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 isw 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-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.

Chapter 325. AN ACT to provide the means of paying hounties 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, 1885; three-fiths being present.

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

Passed April 7, 1865; 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 towas, 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 reiunding the said bounties.

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, levted and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay much interest on the said debt, as such interest saiking inned for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levted and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twieve 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, is comproller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto artached 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, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New York city as the comptroller as a follows:—First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act, shall be discounteed to the same down the same money for the payment of the bonds to be issued by the comptroller, under the provisions

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RURAL BOOKS. The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other Books on RURAL AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely;—"For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the source of the ballot, and shall be endorsed, "Act in relation to 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 in relation to the proposed act in the same manner as they are by law required to 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 in relation to the proposed act in the same manner as they are by law required to 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 in relation to cleente a State debt," and they write a state debt," and they write a state debt, a

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

SEPTEMBER.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

SWEET is the voice that calls From babbling waterfalls In meadows where the downy seeds are flying; And soft the breezes blow And eddying come and go In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

Among the stubbled corn The blithe quail pipes at morn, The merry partridge drums in hidden places, And glittering insects gleam Above the reedy stream Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces.

At eye, cool shadows fall Across the garden wall, And on the clustered grapes to purple turning, And pearly vapors lie Along the eastern sky the broad harvest moon is redly burning.

Ah! soon on field and hill The winds shall whistle chill. And patriarch swallows call their flocks together To fly from frost and snow And seek for lands where blov The fairer blossoms of a balmier weather.

The pollen-dusted bees Search for the honey-less That linger in the last flowers of September, While plaintive mourning doves Coo sadly to their loves Of the dead Summer they so well remember.

The cricket chirps all day, "O, fairest Summer, stay !" The squirrel eves askance the chestnuts browning: The wild-fowl fly afar Above the foamy bar

And hasten Southward ere the skies are frowning.

Now comes a fragrant breeze Through the dark cedar trees and about my temples fondly lingers, In gentle playfulness Bestowed in happier days by loving fingers.

Yet, though a sense of grief Comes with the falling leaf, And memory makes the Summer doubly pleasant, In all my Autumn dreams A future summer gleams Passing the fairest glories of the present !

[Harper's Magazine for September.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker

The Story Teller.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

BY PROF. EDWARD WEBSTER.

"WHY thou silly gentleman! Let the doors Be closed upon him; that he may play The fool nowhere but in his own house.

WALKING along the street with a friend, not long ago, we were accosted by an individual. Now the circumstance of being accosted in the street by an individual is nothing remarkable in itself; nor is it very remarkable in this instance, taken apart from the history of the interlocutor. He requested us to step one side a little out of the crowd, and then, unrolling a map splendidly drawn and brilliantly colored, proceeded to expatiate with great volubility and evident knowledge of his subject, upon the surpassing merits as an investment of the "Inflatissimus Lunarian Gas and Coal Oil Company, Wild Cat Run, Venango County Pennsylvania.'

The canvasser, after announcing such a sonorous title took breath, and then went on to prove clear as noonday, that any man investing a thousand dollars in the Inflatissimus would certainly become a millionaire. The company had a working interest of one half the product, on a lease for twenty years of forty acres of land on Wild Cat Run, besides a reversion in fee to a cres more, when sixteen families with their lineal and collateral descendants should have become extinct. The whole thing had been purchased early, and before the speculations began, by the ten original stockholders at five hundred dollars; to which they had added in cash, as a working capital, five hundred dollars more, making the whole of the original investment exactly a thousand dollars. This they had stocked at five millions, putting in the land at four million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars, and the balance in working capital; issuing to each of the original stockholders fifty thousand shares at ten dollars each, which, the exhibitor declared, they had got dogged cheap, and could afford to let in a few friends (like us) at fifty per cent. below par. From this location, as an initial point, straight line could be run-provided one was taken at a time -right through the Empire, the Coquette, the United States, and all the other wells famous in past or present oleaginous history, and if the territory did not develop beyond all precedent then witch-hazel had lost its virtuous and gaseous exhalations were of no avail. The individual, whose name was SMITH, was extremely solicitous and interested in our behalf; expressing a willingness as a special favor to issue us the stock at the discount stated, but we must on no account mention it to any living soul. He exhibited to us a sample of the stock certificates beautifully lithographed, bearing upon its face a multitude of tanks and barrels, smoking engines and spouting tubes, over which loomed the lank skeletons of derriks, looking for the world like Granther Greybeards arrested in their course by mischievous school boys, and required to point out the locality of imaginary herds of kine on penalty of death.

Unfortunately for us, according to the logic of most probably forever the golden opportunity; | premium on gold increased. Twenty, thirty, | finger of God, the doom of the slaveholder and

and he departed to repeat the process of manipulation on the next man who should fall in his way; saying with prophetic warning as he left us,-"There is no such haunting friend in the wide universe, as the ghost of a lost opportunity !"

"Do you know that man?" I inquired of my companion.

"Yes well; intimately in times past when he was thoroughly truthful and reliable."

"I infer from your remark he is just now something wanting in these two important characteristics."

"Yes, I am sorry to say, utterly destitute of both. He is only a type of thousands, both in city and country, who have been ruined by wild and hazardous speculations. They take all shapes and exhibit all phases, from the six million defaulter and forger of Wall street, to the petty sponge in an alley grogshop; men capable of good, who by patient industry might have risen to any position of wealth and respectability, but who, in an evil hour, ventured into the suck of the whirlpool, that sooner or later engulfs them all."

He then went on to state the following facts. which as near as I can recollect are repeated in his own words.

Five years ago, Smith was book-keeper in a large establishment at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. He was an admirable accountant, in love with his business, and kept a set of books that, for faultless entries and beauty of chirography, were unsurpassed by any in the city. His salary was abundant for all his moderate wants, enabling him to support his family

bly, and give his children all the advantages of a thorough education. Unfortunately for him, one of the firm out of pure kindness of heart, offered him a chance in a promising stock venture he was about to make, and advanced his half of the capital. In less than two weeks the venture was closed out on a bull movement of the stock at a profit each of five thousand dollars. That venture was the turning point in the book-keeper's history. He had passed through his hands almost daily thousands of dollars for his employers in the course of business, with no more excitement than if it had been so much waste paper; but the possession of five thousand dollars in his own right, and gained so easily and unexpectedly, made him actually wild. Another and a shrewder member of the firm observing something extraordinary in the manner of the clerk asked his partner what it meant; and on learning the truth remarked with some degree of anger -

"You have ruined the man beyond the possibility of a doubt! If you had made him a clean present of a thousand dollars, or if you had bought a sung house and taken the title to his wife, I would not have said one word; but as it is, he will be good for nothing for us further, and we might as well first as last look for another book-keeper. He has got a taste for that kind of beverage that makes men mad; and fighting the tiger will be his only business from this time forward. No man in a fiduciary capacity, and holding the funds of other men in trust, has any right to be a stock gambler; and although up to this time I would have trusted SMITH with every dollar I had in the world, I would now just as soon put our business into the hands of a lunatic!"

The other partner laughed at the idea, but the result justified the prophesy. The book-keeper fell behind in his accounts; the posting was never done in season, the cash book frequently went over unbalanced, and occasionally grave mistakes occurred that it was found imposfible to rectify or explain. It is not believed the firm were actually defrauded, although what might have happened if the clerk had been continued in his place, it is impossible to say; he had imbibed a thorough distaste for his employment and what he once took the greatest delight in doing became an irksome and intolerable drudgery. The excitement of the stock exchange became a necessity of his existence; so abanding his employment in this provincial the worst, and the loss of a bridge or two will betook himself to the city of New York. Naturally keen and shrewd, and thoroughly versed in business matters, his good judgment in making ventures amounted almost to a premonition.

When the rebellion became a fact, and the Secretary of the Treasury called upon the banks for a loan of eighty millions in gold, although the moneyed institutions were plethoric with coin, and the whole country imagined that thirty days would end the strife, SMITH foreseen in the shadowy perspective a long and bloody contest; a suspension of specie payments, a cloud on governmental credit, a depreciation of paper currency, and a consequent premium on gold. So he managed to raise on credit, in connection with his own ready cash, the sum of twelve thousand dollars; and immediately purchased of the brokers, at a premium of two and one half per cent., ten thousand dollars in gold; with which as a security on special deposite in one of the banks, he borrowed ten thousand dollars in currency. Repeating the same operation again and again, using his extra two thousand for premiums and interest until that fund was exhausted, and then deducting the necessary amounts for that purpose from the successive loans, he found himself at the end of two days the owner of hypothecated gold to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, with a corresponding bank indebtedness secured upon the

Before the week was out gold leaped up fifteen per cent., and he could have sold out, repaid his bank indebtedness, and, after deducting the amount expended for premiums and interest, retired on a clear profit of twenty thousand dollars. But he chose to hold on; the country had not yet reached the climax of its distress, and as the load of debt, financial embarrassments the agent, we had no money, and thereby lost and disasters in the field accumulated, so the of the Confederacy, foretold as surely as the

fifty, one hundred per cent. was successively attained. Big Bethel was good to SMITH for five per cent.; Ball's Bluff for ten, and Bull Run full twenty per cent., or forty thousand dollars! Every Union defeat was a God-send to SMITH, and when his paper became due, the banks, not being compelled to redeem their currency in coin, were perfectly willing to inflate; and hence he found no difficulty not only in renewing his paper, but even succeeded in borrowing still larger sums on the margin of his premium. These he invested in stocks then rising rapidly in the market as a necessary result of paper inflation, and before the year was out he found himself promoted from a curb-stone broker, to a seat as an honored member of the Board. SMITH was a rising man; a golden calf before whose shrine idolatrous men fell down and worshipped. His family also from simple habits and an economical household were speedily reckoned among the leaders of the ton. It was amazing how many who had never known Mrs. Smith before, now hastened to make her acquaintance, declaring her to be the most accomplished and fascinating of her sex. Upper tendom par excellence opened its sacred portals to welcome the new comer, exclaiming to her former associates as the door slammed to behind "Procul! O procul! este profani!"

No wonder the poor woman's brain was turned, or that she did many foolish things in her new position. Naturally modest and kindhearted, but vain withal, and not overstocked with plain common sense, her husband's prosperity was more than she could hear. Silks and diamonds, costly equipage and a blazing mansion were called into speedy requisition; and from looking after her own household with the aid of a single domestic, she became the prey of a supernumerary establishment that clung around her like barnacles to the keel of an India ship. The young SMITHS, from regular attendants on a public school where with other plebian youths they were put through the ordinary paces of sprout and ferrule, became nominal members of Signior Succozinsco's (vulgarly pronounced suck-us-in-sos,) fashionable training school, and became amazing proficients in foppery and incipient moustache. The two Misses Smith flaunted out like butter flies in June, with their young heads filled with frivolity and folly; the envy of their former friends, and the special objects of attention to fops and fortune hunters.

SMPTH continued to prosper financially for all that; growing richer and richer on the misfortunes of his country. Human nature could not stand the pressure upon his patriotism, and hence a defeat to the National arms became to him a source of secret rejoicing. The failure of the Peninsular campaign, the second battle of Bull Run and the subsequent race between the contending armies for the fords of the Upper Potomac, the repulse at Fredericksburg, and the defeat at Chancellorsville all put money in his purse. The theory on which SMITH operated and for a long time successfully, was this; that as a general rule an invading army was in the end sure to be defeated on the soil of an enemy thoroughly embittered, and determined at all hazard to defend their homes; and hence he calculated for a Union defeat at all of the above named battles, and acted accordingly.

"Now," cogitated SMITH as the rebels crossed the Potomac into Maryland at their first invasion, "is the time to sell my gold. If they could defeat the North on the soil of Virginia, as a matter of course our folks will beat them in turn when the tide of invasion comes surging to our own doors. The people are frightened and gold is at its highest point. I'll sell out every double eagle I have in the world, and invest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It is a solid stock, the shareholders are in a panic for fear it will meet the fate of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the stock has gone down by the run. The rebels can't reach it, of course not; it is too far East to be struck by anything more than raiding parties at not affect its intrinsic value a single str

And he was right; Antietam told the story for

the rebel invasion, and SMITH had sold his gold and bought the stock just in the nick of time. The former went down thirty per cent., and the stock rose five dollars on the share the moment the rebel horde retired sullen and discomfitted across the river. The same operation was repeated of selling out after the repulse at Chancellorsville, and of buying in again after our own victory on the bloody field of Gettysburg. But the summer of 1861 and the spring of 1865 were alike fatal to him and to his natural allies the enemies of his country. The advance of SPERMAN on Atlanta, and the march of GRANT towards Richmond, offered a double opportunity to test his favorite theory; and he proceeded at once to stake not only all his own fortune, but all the credit he could command upon the single cast. Gold! Gold! GoLD! at any price and at any premium, filled his waking and his sleeping thoughts. Gold for currency - gold on timegold at sellers' option—gold any how and in any way, so that Smith on the turn of a golden die was a made or a lost man! Once indeed while a partial cloud obscured our coming triumphs, when Sherman was lost sight of in the midst of the enemy's country during his march to the sea, and Grant's forces had met a repulse before the defences of Petersburg, gold touched two hundred and ninety; and the gold gambler, if he had been contented with a good thing, might have come out triumphantly; but he was awaiting and anxiously expecting a crushing defeat to one or the other of our invading columns and in that — to him —happy event, he had even set his figures at five hundred per cent.; but the astounding despatch from SHERMAN before Savannah, announcing not only his safe, but almost unresisted march through the very heart

devil-leagued conspiracy. The sensitive nerve of finance felt the thrill, and premiums began to give way; SMITH waited for them to come up once more to two hundred and ninety-then to get his money back at the price he paid-then to close out without too great a sacrifice — and finally to save himself from absolute bankruptcy. Down went the scale lower and lower; he made fearful sacrifices to keep good the margin on his indebtedness to banks and brokers, and save his forfeitures, but it was all in vain. One stone after another slipped out from the foundation of his mushroom fortune, until at length, when gold touched its lowest point after the collapse of the Confederacy, the whole fabric tumbled into utter and irretrievable ruin. He made some hasty and ill-digested efforts to conceal a portion of his property, including house and furniture in his wife's name; but keen-scented lawyers picked flaws in the deeds on the ground of fraud, and the courts decreed it a trust in equity for the benefit of creditors. Habits of expensive living and ostentatious display, rapidly acquired, are not so rapidly and easily laid aside; and as Mrs. Smith and her daughters now sail along the streets in their shabby-genteel finery, the beau monde whisper together, and with look askance exclaimed: - "Poor Mrs. SMITH; we pity her from the bottom of our hearts!"-a bottom it is shrewdly suspected which could be sounded without any great expenditure of line.

There is a story told of a poor insane peasant who believed himself a king; and repaired daily to a hillock where he swayed the sceptre over his imaginary subjects. Being at length cured of his hallucination, he complained of the physician who, he said, had physicked him back again to poverty. So SMITH's feverish dream of wealth is over, but the habit of honest industry is gone forever; and he is fit for nothing now except to become an instrument in gulling the credulous public with just such baseless and fradulent adventures as the "Inflatissimus Lunarian Gas and Coal Oil Company, Wild Cat Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania; capital stock five millions!"

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Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 87 letters.

My 86, 14, 29, 87 is a fool.

My 22, 5, 9, 24 is what we all shun. My 81, 88, 8, 1, 32 are more or less rotten. My 10, 4, 85, 21, 82, 12 is what Jeff. Davis was when

put on rations. My 26, 19, 29, 6, 1, 19, 20 for a naval combat has no

equal. My 2, 28, 8, 20, 7, 27 is used on solemn occasions My 11, 14, 4, 19, 29 he went "courting." My 15, 16, 34, 34 is where the rebs are driven to.

My 18, 28, 13, 31 is what our young men are. My 30, 25, 17 is not seen in the night. My whole is a maxim for the indolent.

Jamestown, N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters. My 4, 18, 5, 13 was a priest and scribe. My 8, 12, 17, 18 was a King of Judah. My 6, 10, 5, 14, 7 is the only lady's age that is given in the Bible.

My 3, 2, 1 was a son of Noah. My 4, 11, 4, 18, 18, 10, 5 was a priest. My 16, 4, 9, 13 is the same as Zoar. My 16, 4, 11, 14, 12, 8, 18, 18, 17, 5 was a King.

My whole was the son of a prophet. DeRuyter, N. Y. ELLA A. RILIS. Answer in two weeks.

AN ANAGRAM.

I ma raews own, nad puno ym rowb A sowyhda sradkens salfi, Nda het taph smees irghtb ot teh dlus fo thigh Adn I twis litl eth alegn lascl.

Henw hte onom enhso tigbrh ni eht yek ahtt gihni, Hes adh egno ot eth ripsti anld, Dan byte idal ehr ot epels hewer eht losiwlw epew Yb hte evivirs maletrata'e dantar.

Westville, Conn. M. E. C. DEVERNON. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADE,

From a word that is spoken when silence is needed Just take three-fourths, you'll see if you read it. My second you'll find as the sounds do come near, And all of you wish that the answer was here. As sure as the post-boy the mail-bag has carried, My all 's what ladies get the moment they're married Fort Wayne, Ind. "PADDY."

Answer in two weeks

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Suppose that three circular pieces of land are so situated that lines extending from the center of one of them to each of the others, shall form an equilateral triangle, each side of which is 40 rods. Required the number of square rods between the three circles?

Answer in two weeks.

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Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - The Emanci-

Answer to Anagram:

Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud, A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

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