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MOORE'S RUPAL NEW-YORKER RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

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T. C. PETERS,

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRIGULTURAL.

UNPROFITABLE FARMING.

IF we were to leave off the first two letters of our title, we suppose it would be more attractive to the majority of our readers. We like best to read about and study operations that pay - that increase our possessions. But it cannot be denied that very many have a different result, Every man of middle age can find in the record of his business career some instances, in a pecuinary view, of unsuccessful operations. These instances, as well as those of successful efforts. form part of what we term experience, and are valuable teachers when we plan what we intend to accomplish in the future. It is pleasing to think on schemes that ended triumphantly, but it may be more profitable to heed the warning conveyed by those that terminated disastronaly. Especially beginners in farming, whether coming from other pursuits, lured by the charms of the Rural Art, and bringing age and capital as their aids, or young men, just choosing their avocation, should beware of engaging largely in unusual and untried methods of farming.

Experiment on a small scale should pioneer

the heavy investment of Capital and Labor. In a farming community, a disastrous venture in a fancy line taints the soundness of one's reputation for judgment and reliability, and the odor highest achievements of Science and Invention. can scarcely be dispelled by years of sober suc cess. In the widest sense it may be wise and profitable to indulge in a moderate amount of fancy farming. We may call it experiment, and count it worth the cost if it prove a failure. And that is true, if it does not absorb too much capital, or divert the farming from a well established and hitherto profitable course. But the majority of successful farmers are made so by the steady adherence to the system of raising the crops to which their land is best adapted, and for which there is the widest use. Their efforts are to increase the yield, improve the quality, and diminish the expense of their products. It is this principle that has brought the agriculture of England to its present high position. We saw it stated recently in an English journal, that the hop crop was the source of more ruin than success to its producers. Its profits, some years, are so extraordinary as to tempt the growers to its exclusive cultivation, and their increased expenses, followed by blight and failure, broke them. The journal characterized the culture as a sort of agricultural gambling. And this is true in the majority of cases where one agricultural product is solely grown and depended on for profit.

It is not easy to define profitable farming so exactly as mercantile or manufacturing pursuits. The merchant estimates the interest on his capital, the cost of his labor, his rent, &c., and knows to a cent his profits. If he breaks up his business, withdraws his capital, and discharges his clerks, there is still no property lost. The farmer may conduct his operations so that he will make equal profit on his capital and labor for the same term of years, and winding up his affairs, may have an equal amount of money. But perhaps he has abstracted it directly from the intrinsic value of his land. The farm may

be worth as much, from its decreased fertility, to the next occupant; as it has been to the previous one. Profitable farming, then, includes the proposition that the land tilled, and the improvements thereon, should increase in productive capability while they furnish a fair profit on the labor and capital already invested.

With this proposition in view, we will enumerate some of the practices that make farming unprofitable.

Letting the land get foul with weeds makes the cultivation more costly, and abstracts fertility that should go to the making of crops.

Neglecting the shelter of tools and timely repairs to buildings. They will thereby rot and make it necessary to employ more capital to replace them, and further dividing the profits.

Raising and feeding poor breeds of stock that consume as much food, require as much care as good ones, and sell finally for less money.

Selling coarse grains instead of feeding them with straw and hay, thereby decreasing the profit of feeding the latter, and diminishing surely the average fertility of the farm.

Raising tobacco or any special crop that requires on a small piece of ground all the manure that the whole farm makes.

Not having a well-matured system, or rotation, by which the farming may be conducted

for many years in advance. Timidity in expending money in valuable and paying improvements, especially underdraining where it will be of great benefit. When thoroughly done there is no permanent improve ment for the money it costs, that better satisfies

a man than this, when he sees its results. Neglecting to keep a complete book account of expenses and receipts, in short, of all the business of the farm. The United States Internal Revenue officers will teach us the value of such an account in a few years.

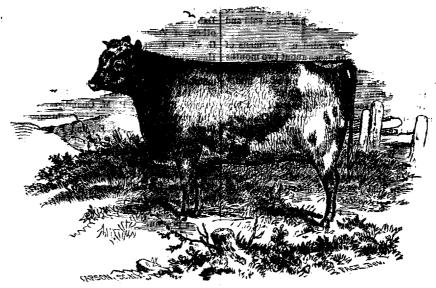
Briefly, there is full scope and play in successful or profitable farming, for all the energy, all the talent, all the business capacity that a man can possess. A better Future, we believe, is before the American farmer, than the Past has been. The dense population of our cities, and the vast manufacturing communities that are now likely to be steadily maintained in our country, will create ready and high priced markets for his products. Owning the soil the farmer has every incentive to improve it, and adorn the surroundings of his homestead. Machinery in infinite variety, dispenses with old-fashioned drudgery, and elevates the work to a more intellectual standard. The world has come to recognize, at last, the nobility of the farmer's vocation, and the best intellects of the age render it homage by bringing to its aid, the

SURFACE WASHING.

WHOEVER will inspect a plowed field with an uneven surface, after or during a hard rain, will be surprized at the amount of soil carried off by the water. Sometimes deep channels are cut, and always, when the ground is mellow, the finer parts are removed by flowing water. I witnessed a new phase of this washing and impoverishing process during a heavy shower which overtook me the other day in the woods. I was on a gentle slope that extended quite a distance. When the rain reached its height the leaves and some of the leaf mould began to move, and in the course of their descent the waters and the floating materials increased in volume and force, till they swept every light thing before them. I at once saw that if this forest should stand ten thousand years, and draw sustenance from the atmosphere to grow leaves and timber and drop them on the surface, they would be carried down to fertilize other soils, or be lost in some watery depth.

It occurred to me that if channels should be cut, say at intervals of twenty or thirty rods along the side of the slope, so as to descend gently and terminate in one large ditch, running up and down the hill, that the flow of water over the general surface would be greatly diminished, and the amount of soil and fertilizing material carried off very much lessened.

The larger the volume of water, and the greater the force of the current, the more valuable material is removed. By passing the water into channels, so constructed as to prevent the washing away of their sides, and so near together as to prevent any great accumulation of water on the surface, much of our hill land would be greatly increased in value. Even pastures on



MR. BROWN'S SHORT-HORN HEIFER "ARZIE."

Our engraving portrays a fine animal belong- | Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y. Got by Royal ing to the Short-Horn herd of GEO. H. BROWN, Esq., of Dutchess County. The pedigree of "Arzie," as furnished us by her owner, is an-

Red and white. Calved Jan. 10, 1864. Bred by GEO. H. Brown, Millbrook, Washington

animals, but they are frequently furrowed and the grass roots often laid bare by surface

In this country we are no longer at liberty to waste our fertilizing elements. Impoverishing processes have proceeded quite as far as a decent regard to our agricultural responsibilities should permit. A very material saving may be effected by cutting a channel half way down our hills and slopes which shall control whatever surface water may flow into it; in most cases this water could be conducted on to some comparatively level pasture or meadow where it could be detained for irrigating purposes.

Frequent channels would seriously impede plowing and cultivation, but steep hill-sides should seldom or never be plowed, and on gentle slopes it is better to be troubled with occasional open drains than to do worse. This washing of the surface makes about all the difference between our sterile hill-sides and our fertile plains. I must not omit to add that underdraining by passing much of the water through the soil and thence away under the surface operates beneficially in a very high degree. I go for underdraining for this, if for no other reason.—H. T. B.

MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after a meal.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the indoor family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary, so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm sell for as much as he paid for it, but it may not steep hill-sides, not only lose the droppings of life, and were ordained to go with it.— hix.

by Abraham, (2905)-g. g. g. g. d. by Simon, (5184)-g. g. g. g. g. d. by Young George, (3885) g. g. g. g. g. d. by George, (276.)

Oxford, (18774.) Dam, Agnes, by Lord Brawith,

(10465)-g. d. Alva, by Amateur, (3007)-g. g. d.

April Daisy, by Beltshazzar, (1703)—g. g. g. d.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

COTSWOLDS vs. MERINOS, FOR WOOL GROWING.

"B.," UTICA, N. Y., writes to us:

"I am disappointed at the result of the New York scouring test. The Merinos produce less scoured wool than I had been led to expect. And on the contrary, the Cotswolds produced more. Mr. GAZ-LHY's ewe produced considerably more scoured wool than any of the Merinos. The Cotswolds exceed the Merinos in mutton; why then are they not the best sheep for wool growing purposes?",

We cannot answer for what our correspondent has "been led to expect," but we had supposed that "the New York scouring test" had resulted very triumphantly for the Merinos! Will "B," cheaper grazing lands of New York and New turn back to our remarks and figures on this subject in an article headed "Weight of Cleansed Fleeces," published Sept. 2d. He will there see that the prime American Merinos of the present day vield one hundred per cent, more cleansed wool than did their ancestors at the time of their importation from Spain; 2, that they yield far more cleansed wool than did the best American Merinos of twenty years ago; 3, that the Merino fleeces, scoured under the direction of the New York Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, (which are the ones referred to by our correspondent.) were mostly taken from sheep that had not more than half attained their growth. Eight of the fifteen were yearlings, six two-year olds, and one four years old. And the last, the only mature sheep in the lot, was undersized.

If the Cotswolds "produced more" than "B." expected, it only shows that he is not acquainted with the breed. Mr. GAZLEY had those on the ground which would have far outshorn the ewe selected for the test. She, too, was but a yearling, and was selected, like the Merinos, not with any idea that she would produce an unusually heavy fleece, but simply an unusually heavy fleece in proportion to weight of carcass - that being the test established on this occasion. As we have again and again explained, a small sheep has more surface in proportion to weight, for wool to grow on, than a large sheep, and consequently if the length and density of the fleece are the same, the small sheep must always be victorious in such a contest.

In Ohio a different test was adopted-the prize being offered for the heaviest scoured fleece. irrespective (as we understand it) of weight of carcass. This must necessarily call out the largest fleeces. The Ohio scouring test, therefore, will show a very different result-and we shall learn what large, full grown Merinos produce. 02-94.

We predict that the figures will astonish the busy detractors of our American Merinos! We predict far larger scoured fleeces than those of New York.

It has been notorious, as long as wool has been manufactured into cloth, that coarse wool shrinks in washing and cleansing far less than fine. This is not peculiar to Cotswold wool. It is also true of the wool of the Leicester, the Lincoln, the Downs, and, indeed, of all the English varieties without exception. This, so far as it goes, is a great point in their favor. We are also ready to concede, the superiority of the Cotswold over the Merino for the profitable production of mutton-under circumstances favorable for that production.

But what does the "New York scouring test" show? It shows that a pound of Meripo woo can be grown from less feed than a pound of Cotswold wool, - for it is now universally conceded that, on the average, the consumption of food by sheep is in proportion to their weight. If the wool grower can convert the produce of his farm into more wool with small sheep than with large ones, of what possible consequence is it to him that the large ones will produce most wool per head? Nay, we shall presently show that the smaller size is an advantage for wool growing ригровев.

The Merino not only produces more scoured wool in proportion to its consumption, but the wool is worth more per pound. The causes which deranged the relative market prices of fine and coarse wools, during the recent war, are known to all who are in the least familiar with such subjects. But from 1827 to 1861 inclusive, the price of fine wool averaged in the Boston market 15 per centum higher than medium, and medium 14 per centum higher than coarse.* Here is an essential difference. And the market for Merino wools is immeasurably greater in the United States and throughout the world. than that for English long wools; and this must always continue to be the case.

While we avow ourselves warm admirers of English sheep in situations where mutton is the leading object and wool but the accessory-and while we would in every way foster their increase in such situations, we feel called upon to point out several other facts which disqualify them from competing with the Merino as a general wool producing sheep, in situations where wool is the primary object and mutton but the accessory.

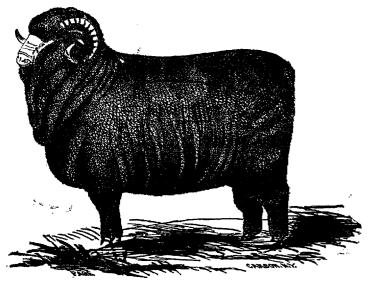
1. In order profitably to develop their mutton qualities, any of the large improved English breeds require an amount and quality of food which it is not profitable, nay, impossible, to give to sheep in many of the principal wool growing regions of the world. Even on the England the root or grain crops necessary to make fat English mutton, in large quantities. are not considered remunerative, when thus applied. Treated in the ordinary way in which sheep are treated in those regions, the large English breeds would lese their peculiar value as mutton sheep, and sink far lower in the scale than at present as wool producing sheep-se they would bear no comparison in value with Merinos.

2. The Cotswold is too large and too heavy for a good working sheep. In other words its pasturage must be profuse—and if required to travel far in quest of its food, it will not develop its fine fattening qualities. There are millions and millions of acres in our Eastern, Middle, Southern and South-western States where the Merino will flourish, but where the Cotswold, if attempted to be kept in large numbers, would dwindle and "run out."

2. None of the large improved English Long Wools herd well in large numbers. In Texas, and on our North-western prairies, a thousand Merinos are often kept, in the same flock, summer and winter, and they remain healthy and thrifty. We do not know but it has been done, but we never heard of three hundred Cotswolds being kept in the same flock winter and summer, and their remaining healthy and developing the good qualities of the breed. They require to be kept in small flocks.

4. In every particular, the large English breeds require more protection from vicisaitudes of weather, more labor of every kind, more care, more manipulation. They will well pay for all this extra expense, in proper situations; but have it they mast, in every situation, or lose their peculiar value. They cannot adapt themselves *For tables of quarterly wool prices on which this intercent is founded, see Practical Shephare, pp.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



MR. AVERY'S RAM "GOLD MINE."

to different circumstances like the Merino. They cannot so well "rough it" and endure hardships. They are nothing like as thrifty, hardy and free from disease as the latter under unfavorable circumstances — under exposure to severe storms, intense coh', rapid changes of temperature, insufficiency wie ood or water, poor food, cramped, unventilateu shelters, &c., &c. The English Long Wools are adapted to situations having rapid access to market, fertile soils, convertible husbandry, farming with capital and careful sheep management. They require the English taste for bestowing much capital and labor on a few objects, or in a limited scale of production. In a word, they require an English style of farming. All these wants and peculiarities unfit them measurably for common, rough, American farming, for our cheaper soils, and our un-English climate.

5. If the Merino will give most scoured wool for his food, other things being equal, what shall we say of his superiority for the special purposes of wool production, where the other circumstances are so very unequal, and all in his favor.

We are sensible that in these hasty remarks we have submitted nothing new to our experienced readers. But we must not forget that new laborers are constantly entering the field of sheep husbandry, and that every one, in turn, must learn the A, B, C, of the occupation!

MR, AVERY'S RAM "GOLD MINE."

REV. R. A. AVERY, Gloversville, N. Y., writes to us:-"'Gold Mine,' a cut of which is given above, was bred by R. J. Jones, West Cornwell, Vt. He was got by S. S. ROCKWELL's ram 'Eureka,' he by 'California,' by 'Long-Wool,' by 'Old Greasy,' by 'Wooster,' by *Old Black.' (See Practical Shepherd, p. 121.) His dam is a pure ATWOOD ewe by the 'Cross 'Gold Mine' was dropped in April, 1863. Weight of fleece May 10, 1864, 15 lbs. 14 ozs. Second fleece, May 16, 1865, 21 fbs.

"A part of my breeding ewes are descendants from the importation of Consul Jarvis, crossed for two or three generations with pure ATWOOD rams; and a part of them are pure ATWOOD ewes, purchased by me of S. J. MERRIAM of Brandon, Vt., in Jan., 1864. Mr. MERRIAM purchased the entire flock of JOHN A. CONANT who was in company with JESSEE HINDS in his purchase of STEPHEN ATWOOD in Oct., 1843, and Jan., 1844. My entire flock (not highly fed,) consisting of breeding ewes - brook washed and yearlings, gave an average of 7 lbs. 4 ozs. to the fleece. My yearling ram, which was awarded second premium in class "Delaine Merinos" at the State Sheep Show, at Canandaigua, in May last, was from one of my mixed JARVIS and ATwood ewes, and an Atwood ram. He gave a fleece on the 16th of May, when one year and fourteen days old, of 91/2 lbs. of wool."

"A BIG FLEECE OR A BIG STORY."

Under this heading, in our issue of Sept. 2d we published a letter from W. W. HIBBARD, Poultney, Vt., claiming that B. F. DEWRY of that place sheared a fleece of 281/2 lbs. from a ram weighing 101 lbs.—the fleece being of a little less than one year's growth. We expressed our incredulity, called for proofs, and for average samples of the fleece. On the 7th Sept. Mr. HIBBARD forwaded to us a certificate from B. F. Drwry declaring that the ram was shorn June 20, 1865; that he produced 281/4 lbs.; that the next morning at his request ELI RAY weighed the ram and found his weight to be 101 lbs. He says :- "Public notice was given of the shearing, but a trial of mowing machines that day called many of my neighbors away." JAMES M. Dewey affirms the same facts, says additionally that he weighed the fleece on the 21st. in the absence of B. F. DEWEY; - and that E. S. NEWELL and B. WILSON of Shoreham were present when the carcass was weighed by RAY. RAY certifies to the weighing of the carcaes on the 21st, and says that B. F. Dewey then requested him to weigh the fleece, which he declined to do, having full confidence in D.'s statement of its weight. BARNES FRIS-BIE, "Judge of Rutland Co. Court," M. CLARK "Cashier Bank, Poultney," HENRY CLARKE, "Secretary of Senate of Vt.," L. E. THOMPSON, "Constable of the town of Poultney," certify as follows: "The undersigned know personally B. F. DEWEY, J. M. DEWEY and ELIRAY; they are respectable citizens of Poultney, and are men well known for truth and veracity."

As these statements contained nothing in regard to the age of the fleece, we called Mr. HiB-BARD's attention to the omission, and asked several questions; whereupon he enclosed us another certificate from B. F. DEWBY, that the ram was heared on the same day of June, both in 1864

and 1865, and was "closely sheared at both shearings;" that no dung or other impurities were done up in the fleece, but that the "sweatbelle!' were included in it; that there is no standard for steel-yards in the town; that the ones used have been tested with others for several years and with FAIRBANK's scales, and found to to be correct; that the fleece has been sold and taken **away.**

Mr. HIBBARD has forwarded us specimens of the wool taken from the fleece about two months after shearing, and which, he remarks, "probably do not show as much oil now as at first." He has thus done all we asked of him, and so far as we can now see, relieved himself of all further responsibility in the premises. That now rests on the certificate makers, and more paticularly on the proprietor of the sheep, B. F. DEWEY. We know none of the parties making the certificates. Their testimony appears fair on its face; and though it is not drawn up in all respects in that exact and definite way which leaves no possible loop-holes for error or evasion; still it covers the ground sufficiently if the witnesses are straight-forward and strictly candid men, as we trust they are.

In commenting on this case, we feel that we have duties to discharge alike to the witnesses and the public. Nothing in our opinion is baser than for an editor wilfully or causelessly to trample on the rights or feelings of private individuals-but on the other hand, we think he is bound not to publish without protest statements which, whether made in good faith or not, are, in his deliberate judgment, calculated to deceive and mislead the public.

We have seen altogether too many Merino rams carrying as heavy fleeces as any on record, to believe, for a moment, that any one weighing (in fair ordinary condition and on its usual feed*) but 101 pounds, has produced, in a year, 281/2 pounds of wool, or wool mixed with any ordinary or reasonable amount of yolk. The samples from Mr. Dewey's ram sent to us, are remarkably yolky. But they range only from 2 to 21/8 inches in length. This is below the average length of rams' fleeces, at this time! We can only reconcile ourselves to the belief that such a fleece, yolk and all, weighed the amount stated, by supposing that the excessively yolky wool, especially that under the body, had caught up 2 very unusual amount of dirt, and that the "sweat balls," as they are called, put into the fleece, actually contained several pounds of earthy matter. We would fain | Implements was quite large. Besides the varibelieve this is the fact, for we would fain believe that the certificates of weight are accurate. These "sweat balls" are usually, we suppose, put up with the big fleeces we read of, though on such excessively yolky fleeces, they are wholly unmarketable, even as unwashed wool. And acting on this custom, a person might, without being conscious of the fact, put them up in a much dirtier condition than usual, and not consider himself doing up "impurities" in the

We regret, under the circumstances, that the fleece is sold and has gone away. We take it for granted that it was sold before this discussion commenced. If Mr. DEWEY can recover the fleece and will forward it to us by express, we will pay the express fare on it; will pay him what he originally sold it for; will cause it to be carefully examined by eminent and disinterested judges; † will publish their report on the condition of the fleece; will then, if Mr. D. chooses, cause it to be cleansed by a manufacturer of standing, ‡ and will publish the weight of the cleansed fleece. If Mr. DEWEY thinks we have done him any injustice in our remarks or conclusions, we hope he will make a strong effort to recover the fleece. And at all events we would snavest that next year he shear this ram and do up and weigh his fleece before a number of his neighbors who have been promiscuously invited, communicate the result to the public, and retain the fleece until all arising forbids an extended account of these discussions. questions are disposed of. If the fair man we trust he is, he will thus give an opportunity to all to do full justice to himself and his sheep.

*Nothing is said on either of these heads in the ertificates; and we forgot them in our inquiries to

Mr Hibbard.

+ We think we can venture to promise that it shall be examined by the same committee under whose supervision the scouring test of the N Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association took place, if that ores and wood growers Associated Room and State of the Course will be satisfactory to Mr. Dewey Or, if Mr. Dewest Or, Tell Or, Lavermore or Geo. Was Bond of Boston, Tell Kampp & Kirching of New York, or the heads of any of the other most eminent wood firms in either city and the course of the present of the course of the present of the course of th any of the other incomments are any select the per-troses who examine the fleece may select the per-son to cleanes it, or Mr. Dewey may name a list eminent manufacturers, either of whom would be sa-isfactory to him, and it shall be sent to some one of iding conveniently to those who examine th

To produce the most perfectly formed animal abundant nourishment is necessary from the carliest period of its existence until its growth is complete.

Communications, Etc.

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR.

THE Vermont State Fair was held at Whi'e River Junction, Sept. 12th to the 15th Inclusive. It was the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, and as a whole was a decided success. The weather was fair and warm-too warm to be comfortable, and the last two days were as dusty as they were warm. The first day was devoted principally to the show of cattle, and as an entry day for stock generally. There were 110 entries of cattleprincipally the Devon, the Durham and the native breeds.

The show of Cattle was very good, some of the specimens being superior animals. The farmers and stock-breeders of Vermont have not as a general rule given such care and attention to tirls particular branch of their business as have stock-raisers of some of her sister States, and as a consequence our State and County Fairs are apt to appear comparatively deficient in this department. Horses and sheep are the specialties of Vermont stock-men, and form the leading features in the Agricultural departments of all our Agricultural Fairs.

The exhibition of Horses exceeded that of former years, and was alike creditable to the State and the owners. Among the exhibitors of note-worthy animals, I will mention John Daily, L. Tucker, C. Joslin, J. Johnson, and others of Vermont; L. D. Harlow, C. Ballard. G. J. G. Freeman and J. Endicott of New Hampshire; G. W. Batchelder of Massachusetts, and Carlos Pierce of Canada East. Of fancy matched horses, A. B. Tinkham of Hartford, took the first premium; 2d and 3d do., L. T. Tucker, Royalton; R. M. Chambers, Newbury. Fine matched spans were also exhibited by C. Pierce of Stanstead, C. E., and I. Pompilly of Auburn, Me. This feature of the exhibition was especially interesting-exhibiting a desire to excel worthy of example.

The show of Sheep was unusually large. There were 320 entries principally of the Merino stock, though the long wools were creditably represented. Couch & Fuller of Pomfret, took the 1st premium on Spanish Merino rams, two years old and over; J. Cowles of New Haven, the 2d, and Cushing & Boynton of Woodstock, the 3d. The greatest interest was manifested among the sheep-men in this class, each competitor anxious to carry off the prize. Mr. Cowles, who received the 2d premium as above stated, took the 1st on the same animal at the New England Fair the week before. Long Wools were exhibited by J. A. Shedd of Burlington, Park Avery of Thetford, S. & W. S. Allen of Vergennes and others.

Swine and Poultry were among the weakest features of the Fair. There were a few lots of each worthy of mention-fair representatives of their kind. G. W. Pease, S. Taylor of Hartford, and Messrs. Alllen, Vergennes, were some of the exhibitors. Entries of swine, 7; poultry, 5

There was a fair show of Fruits and Vegetables. Apples and pears are unusually large as well as unusually scarce in Vermont this season, The largest show of apples was made by N. B. Hazen of Hartford, comprising 62 varieties. Garden vegetables were plentiful, and the show was large of large-sized specimens. The entries of fruit numbered 18; vegetables 43. Of butter and cheese there were some fine specimens. Sugar and honey was of good quality - only nine specimens were entered.

The show of Agricultural and Mechanical ous kinds of mowing machines, plows, barrows, cultivators, hay and root cutters, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs and other articles usually on exhibition, there were exhibited a hay and cotton press of considerable interest, and a monster tin vat said to hold ten hogsheads, from the cheese factory of East Berkshire, Vt. On mowing machines the Improved Buckeye manufactured at St. Albans, received the 1st premium.

Last out not least came the Ladies' or Floral Hall. This grand receptacle of the ladies' handiwork was one of the leading and loveliest fea tures of the Fair. Of the many rich and beautiful articles there exhibited it would be next to impossible to select or particularize the best or the most meritorious in this connection,-all were among "the best," and did much credit to the fair and ingenious fingers that gave them form and beauty.

The address by Hon. J. W. PATTERSON of Dartmouth, was spoken of as an able effort, replete with practical instruction conveyed with an elegance of diction rarely enjoyed on like occasions. Prof. Patterson was followed by Col. HARRIMAN of N. H., whose remarks were received with applause.

The evening discussions were a marked and nteresting feature of the Fair, - a profitable addition to our annual State Festivals. They were fully attended, and listened to by the audience with marked attention. Time and space The question considered the first evening, "Is it expedient to allow the race of Morgan horses to become extinct?" after considerable animated discussion by some of the leading horse characters of the State and New England, was unanimously decided by the large audience present in the negative.

The second question, "What is the best breed of cattle for Vermont?" was one on which the minds of the people were not so unanimous. The Devon, the Durham, the Ayrshire-all had their advocates-and even the old natives-the "milk-pail" breed-were not left forsaken and without their admirers. I think this, to a considcrable extent, may be regarded as a question of fancy, governed in a degree by situation and circumstance; a question which no amount of discussion, experiment or practical demonstra-I. W. SANBORN. tion will ever set at rest. Lyndon, Vt., 1865.

Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Hints on Harvesting Buckwheat.

The excellence of buckwheat flour depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grandisg. The common way of treating buckwheat effectually prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in the swath for several weeks, when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two, and it is decidedly better for the grain to rake it and set it on end, as fast as it is cradicd. Much less grain will be wasted by shelling out; the straw will cure and dry out sooner, and make better fodder; the crop will be ready for threshing and housing in less time; and the grain will yield a much better quality of tiour. It is especially injurious to the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set up, for dirt is spattered all over the grain by the falling of large rain drope. Wetting and drying the grain several times destroys the life of the flour. It will never be so white, nor make so good cakes, but will be sticky and the cakes clammy, like the flour of sprouted wheat. - American Agitst.

Cattle from Canada,

THE Clinton (Canada) New Era says: -" The purchase and exportation of cattle to the American market continues to be as brisk as ever, and the only wonder is, where do all the cattle come from, for few had any idea that the country was so well stocked, especially after so hard a Winter as we had last year. The price obtained is highly remunerative, and we would advise farmers to take advantage of the market before there is a decline in price, as there most generally is in the Fall of the year. The generality of the cattle passing through here are in good condition, giving evidence of having enjoyed good pasture, the result of the refreshing showers that we have had throughout the Summer. Five car loads of cattle were shipped from this place on Monday last, and every week there is more or less being shipped. The amount of money disbursed throughout the country for this one article is very large, and storekeepers are realizing an increase of business."

Eradication of Stumps.

When it is necessary to remove large stumps under circumstances which render it impracticable to avail one's self of the assistance of a "stump machine," the work may be successfully accomplished by burning. This is done by digging under them, filling the cavity with combustible materials, and covering the stump, after firing the materials, with turf, in the same manner that coal kilns are covered. The fire will in a short time effect the entire destruction of the stumps-even the long lateral roots, unless the soil is very humid, in which case the burning should be undertaken during the dry weather of summer. If the dirt is excavated a few weeks before the burning is undertaken, the operation will be more speedily effected. The ashes produced by the combustion will afford an excellent stimulus for the soil, and should be carefully applied as soon as the operation is completed. But in all cases where eradication by pulling is practicable, the stump machine should be used .- Germantown Telegraph.

PASTURES.—Where the ground is very dry and the grass short, it is better to give all stock one feeding of hay, daily, than to allow them to gnaw the grass close to the ground. Sheep, neat cattle and horses will subsist on hav in summer as well as in winter. Pastures must have more time to grow in hot and dry weather. than when vegetation does not suffer for rain. If pastures are short, let stock be fed on green corn stalks or sorghum, a portion of the time.-

Rural Notes and Items.

THE RECENT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS - Severe and attending several recent State and Local Fairs as we designed to do-and also from sending representatives of the Rural to them, or making arrangements for reports-hence the meagerness or absence of accounts of even our own State and County exhibitions. This has been a great disappointment to us, and perhaps the absence of reports in our pages has disappointed many readers, but we can only explain, and express our regrets for what was unavoidable But, though prevented from attending, or sending representatives of this journal (except to the N. Y State Fair,) we are truly rejoiced to learn that the Fairs thus far held have been comparatively successful-indeed that many, if not most, of the prominent ones have been such as to inly maintain or augment the reputations or the organizations under whose auspices they were neid. And we congratulate managers, members, and the industrial and progressive people in the numerous localities where exhibitions have taken place, upon the improvements manifested and results achieved. We subjoin brief notices of two or three Fairs.

* We are now, Oct. 2, confined to our room and suffering from a second attack, or relapse, of fever, and foar we shall be unable to attend any of the later Fairs of the

OHIO STATE FAIR.-The 16th Annual Exhibition of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture-held at Columbus. Sept 12-15-is reported by the Ohio Farmer and other journals to have been largely attended and exceedingly creditable in most departments. The show of Stock-especially of cattle, horses and sheep-was, as usual, a marked feature. The Horticultural display was also very fine, considering the unfavorable season and failure of the fruit crop in many portions of the State. The Farmer says the department of Implements, Machines, and of mechanical inventions generally, "was a complete and instructive exhibit of the skill, science and genius of our people, who are ever on the alert to conquer time, space, force and circumstance, transferring brain and muscle to wood, steel and steam-harnessing the elements to contrivances which can do nearly everything but talk, and even doing away with the necessity for a great deal of that" Financially the Fair was a comparative success, though our Buckeye friends could and should

have done better. The receipts for entries and admissions were shout \$11.100; for rents, &c., \$2,000; local subscription \$3,000-making a total in round numbers of \$16,000

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR .- We are glad to hear avorable accounts of the 17th Annual Fair of the Mich. State Ag. Society, held at Adrian week before last. The weather was fine throughout. It is said that in the number of entries, the number in attendance, and pecuniarily, the Fair was a marked success. The entries numbered 1.751. The receipts from sale of tickets and entries were \$12,545, and \$4.800 from Adrian subscription and rent of grounds-making the total receipts of the Society \$17,845. This is a noble result, alike creditable to the Society and the State, especially when we add that the exhibition corresponded in most departments—a fact quite as, and even more, praiseworthy than the amount of receipts. At the close of the Fair officers for the ensuing year were chosen as named below - the efficient President, Secretary and Treasurer being re-elected, as were most of the members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire this year:

President—W. G. BECKWITH, Cassopolis, Cass Co. Treasurer E. O. Humphrey, Kalamazoo, Kal. Co. Secretary—R. F. Johnstone, Detroit, Wayne Co. Executive Committee S. S. Bailey, Kent Co., J. A. Walter, Karamazan Co., K. C. Barker, Wayne Co., J. Gibbert, Washtenaw Co., Wm. Bort, Berrien Co., J. Baxter, Hilledale Co., Sanford Howard, Jugham Co., John Alten, Wayne Co., C. W. Greene, Oakland Co., A. S. B-rry, Leuawee Co., Geo. W. Philips, Macomb Co., A. G. Bates, Monroe Co., W. F. Manning, Van Buren Co., Marvin Dorrell, Jackson Co.

THE MONROE Co. FAIR-near this city, last weekwas not what it ought or might have been in many respects. The attendance was good, however, and the receipts will probably leave a balance in the Treasury after paying all expenses. The best feature of the Fair is said to have been the able, practical and truthful address by HUGH T. BROOKS, asq. of Wyoming, [H T. B of the RURAL.] As the Society voted that a copy be solicited for publication, we nope to give extracts, at least, in future numbers.

A TRIP TO CANADA.—In company with the Rochester city officials, members of the Press, etc., we last week enjoyed (though an invalid,) a two-days' excursion to Port Hope and Peterboro, C W Though iliness precludes us from now giving any particulars of what new things we saw and what pleasant, fraternal people we chanced to meet, we hope to transfer some of our notes to the pages of a future number of the RURAL

MAINE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees for this proposed institution it was decided not to locate the College at Orrington or at Topsham, and to further inquire as to what sites and pecuniary inducements could otherwise be had It was understood that the College should be located east of the Kennebec river.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MOWING-MACHINE TRIAL-The N Y Times states that the judges appointed at the great field trial of moming-machines, held at Hunt's Bridge, July 25 and 26, have awarded the gold medal of the society to the Buckeye Mower, built by ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co , Poughkeepsie, and No 165 Greenwich-street, New York-the many severe tests to which the various machines were subjected having developed so many points of excellence and superiority in the "Buckeye," as to fairly entitle it to this

THE HOT WEATHER & BLESSING .- A recent number of the Tribune argues that the late melting weather was a great blessing because of its good effect upon the corn crop which must be our chief dependence for food for the year ensuing. Wheat was nowhere heavy, and in some sections a complete failure; while corn was in good part planted late, and encountered cold, wet weather in June and July. An enormous area was seeded, and it is generally large, but still green. A sharp frost two or three weeks age would have done enormous damage; but this hot weather has done a great work. There will be more corn harvested, and probably more pork made, in this than in any former year; and both of these staples must be cheaper throughout '66 than they have been in '65. The Tribune might have added that the hot weather and drouth were heneficial also in enabling farmers to make drains and do other work which can only be performed in dry weather. "It's an ill wind," &c.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of this institution, on the 5th ult., the Board of Trustees was formally organized, and measures adopted to secure the municicent donation of Half a Million of Dollars from the Hon. EZRA CORNELL. A committee somewhat prolonged illness* has prevented us from reported that the gift would be in the form of a bond, with good securities - paying not less than sever cent, interest. The following is a list of the Board of Trustees and its officers:

Trustees and its officers:

Trustees.—His Excellency Gov. Renben E. Fenton, Lient. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. V. M. Rice, Supt. Public Instruction. Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, New York; Hon. Erastus Brooks, New York; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; J. Meredith Read, Albany; Hon. G. H. Andrews, Springfield, Otsego Co.: Hon. A. B. Weaver, Deerfield, Onetida Co.; Hon. A. D. White, Syracuse; Hon. Charles J. Folgor, Geneva; Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Aurora; Hon. John M. Parker, Owego; Hon. T. C. Peters, Darlen; Hiram Sibley, Rochester; Hon. G. G. Hoskins, Bennington; Non. Ezra Cornell, Hon. J. B. Williams, Hon. George W. Schuyler, William Andrus, John McGraw, Francis M. Finch, Alonzo B. Cornell, Linaran; Hon. Geo. W. Schuyler, Treasurer; Francis M. Finch, Secretary, Executive Committee.—William Andrus, Hon. Josiah B. Williams, Hon. Geo. W. Schuyler, Alonzo B. Cornell, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Erra Cornell, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. Hor. Styling Committee.—Won A. D. White Hon. Wm.

Roll, Hon. Exta Cornell, Roll. Homas C. Arbota, Hon. Sace Greeley, Building Committee.—Hon. A. D. White, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Hon. Exta Cornell, Hon. A. B. Weaver, Francis M. Finch.

Finance Committee.—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Hon. Josiah B. Williams, John McGraw, Hon. William Kelly, A. B. Cornell.

SUMMER FALLOW, FALLOW, &c. - The following definitions of these terms are given in WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary:

"Summer Fallow, n. [See Fallow.] A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds."

"Fallow, n. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. It is also called fallow when plowed without being sowed. The plowing of fallows is a benefit to lands.—Mortimer.

is a cenent to tands.—mortimer.

2. The plowing or tilling of land without sowing it, for a season. Summer fallow, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds. By a complete summer fallow land is rendered tender and meliow. The fallow gives it a better tilth than can be given it by a fallow crop.—Sinclair.

A green fallow in England is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some green crop, such as turnips, potatoes, &c.—Eng.

Fallow, v. t. To plow, harrow and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to fallow cold, strong, clayey land.

HORTICULTURAL.

HORTICULTURAL PRIZES AWARDED AT THE RECENT N. Y. STATE FAIR

PROFESSIONAL LIST-Cut Flowers.

Best Dieplay, James Vick, Rochester. \$10; 2d, Ell-wanger & Barry, Rochester, S. S. M.

Dahltas—Best collection, El wanger & Barry, 6.
Best 24 dissimiter blooms, (with names,) A. G. Howard Utica, 5; best 12 do, A. G. Howard, 8.

Roses.—Greatest number of newest and best varieties. Ellwanger & Berry, 6.
Newest and best 24 dist not varieties, (with names.)
Eilwanger & Barry, 5; do, do, 12 varieties, same, 3.

Phicose—Greatest number, newest and heat varieties, Eliwanger & Barry, 5; 2d, James Vick, 3.
Best 12 varieties with names, A. G. Howard, 3; 2d,
Eliwanger & Barry, 1.
Best new seedling, not before exhibited, Eliwanger
Rarry 1.

& Barry, 1.

Carnations—Best display monthly carnations, Jas. Vick, 3.

Verbenas—Greatest number of newest varieties, A. G. Howard, 5: newest and best 12 varieties, with names, A. G. Howard, 3.
Best collection, 3 varieties of American seedlings, not before exhibited, James Vick, 1.

German Asters—Best collection, James Vick, 8; 2d, Eilwanger & Barry, 1.

Pansies-Best collection, James Vick, 3. Discretionary-A. G. Howard, for good display of

J. Vick, for a new and beautiful variety of flowers, 8.

AMATEUR LIST-Cut Flowers. Best display, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, Tomhannock, 10; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, Fulton, 5.

Dahlias—Greateatnumber newest and best varieties,
Mrs. H. Lamb, 6; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 3.
Best 12 dissimilar blooms, (with names,) Mrs. John
Smith, Waterville, 3; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, 1.
Best 6 dissimilar blooms, Mrs. H. Lamb, 2; 2d, Mrs.
J. T. Van Namee, 1.

Ross-Greatest number of newest and best varieties, Morris R. Jones, Rome, 6; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, 8. Best 6 varieties, with names, Morris R. Jones, 2.

Verbenas - Greatest number of newest and best varieties, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 5; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, 8.
Best 12 distinct varieties, with names, Morris R.
Jones, 3; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 1.
Best 6 varieties, Morris R. Jones, 2; 2d, Mrs. J. T.
Van Namee 1. Van Namee, 1.

Best seeding not before exhibited, Mrs. J. T. Van

Phloase-Greatest number of newest and best varities, Mrs. H. Wier, Johnsonville, 5; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 2.

German Asters—Best collection, Mrs. H. Wier, 8; 2d, David Gray, Marcy, 1.

Pansies—Best collection, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 8; 3d, Mrs. H. Wier, 1.

Ten Week Stock—Best display, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 3; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, 1. Everlasting Flowers—Best display, Mrs. H. Wier, 2; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 1.

GENERAL LIST-Pot Plants.

Best collection of house plants, in pots, to consist of 90 different specimens, the variety of the plants, and the manner in which they are grown to be considered, J. W. Alexander, Utica, 10.
Best 10 plants, in pots, different species or varieties, J. W. Alexander, 5; 2d, J. W. Alexander, 3.

Floral Design or Ornament—Best, T. C. Maxwell & Bros., Geneva, 5; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 3.

Bouquets—Best pair hand, A. G. Howard, Utica, 5; 2d, Ellwanger & Barry, 3.
Best pair parlor, A. G. Howard, 5; 2d, Ellwanger & Best pair parlor, A. G. Mornary, S.
Best backet bouquet, J. W. Alexander, 5; 2d, Mornary, S.

Best display of newly introduced flowers (in pots or cut) not contained in foregoing list, Maxwell Bros., 5.

FRUITS-Professional List.

Apples—Best 40 varieties, and best specimens correctly named, at least 3 of each, Eliwanger & Barry, 15. Best 20 varieties, best grown and correctly named, E. W. Sylvester, Lyons, 10; 2d, Maxweil Bros., 5. Best 12 varieties, correctly named, six of each, T. C Maxweil & Bros., 5.

Plume—Best 12 varieties, and best grown specimens, correctly named, six of each, Eliwanger & Barry, 5.

B-st 1 variety, 12 specimens, Eliwanger & Barry, 2. Grapes—Greatest number of good native varieties, best grown specimens, three bunches of each, John Dingwall, Albany, 5; 2d, Pleasant Valley Wine Co.,

lammondsport, 3.
Best 1 variety, six bunches, Maxwell Bros., 2.
Greatest number of varieties Greatest humber of varieties, and best specimen for-eign grapes, under glass, two bunches of each, Bron-son, Graves & Belover, 5.
Best 1 variety, 3 bunches, Bronson, Graves & Selo-ver, 2; 2d, C. W. Grant, Iona, 1.

Amaleur List.

Apples—Best 20 varieties, and best specimens correctly named, at least three of each, Joseph Giatt, New Hartford, 12; 2d, James S. Foster, New Hartford, S. Best 16 varieties, best grown and correctly named, Jas. S. Foster, 10; 2d, Jas. H. Case, New Hartford, 5. Best 10 varieties, correctly named, six of each, Jas S. Foster, 5; 2d, H. G. Dickinson, Lyons, 3.

Pears—Best 15 varieties, and best specimens cor-ectly named, three of each, Wm. C. Watson, Rochesrectly named, three of each, Wm. C. ver, 12; 2d, O. B. Gridley, Marshall, 8
Best 10 varieties, best receimens of Best 16 varieties, best specimens correctly named, Edward Dagge, Ruchester, 10; 2d, Robert Bell, West Brighton, 5. Best 6 varieties, best specimens, six of each, cor-sectly named, E. Dagge, 8; 2d, Robert Bell, 4.

Plums—Best 10 varieties, and best grown speciment correctly named, six of each, Edward Dagge, 5.

Quinces-Best dozen apple or orange, Robert Bell, 3, Grapes—Greatest number of good native varieties, best grown spezimens, 3 bunches each, F. C. Brehm, waterloo, 5; 2d, D. S. Heffron, Utica, 3. Best one variety, 6 bunches, Ryckman & Dodge,

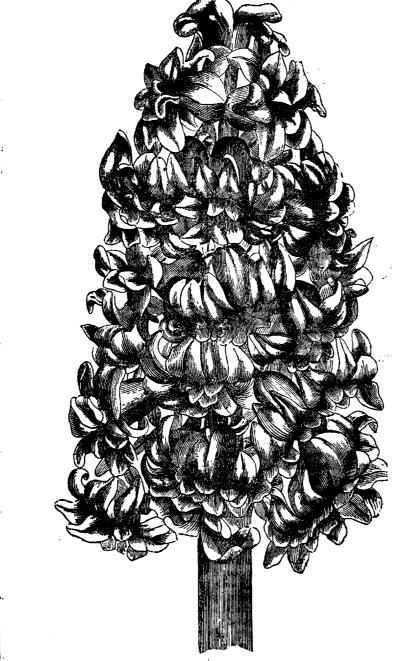
Greatest number of varieties, and best specimen foreign grapes, grown under glass, 2 bunches of each, Morris R. Jones, 6; 2d, S. D. Childs, 3.

Best one variety, 2 bunches, Morris R. Jones, 2; 2d, C. H. Doolittle, Utica, 1. Best 1 variety, 3 bunches, Bronson, Grayes & Selover, 2; 2d, C. W. Grant, 1.

Muskmelons - Greatest number of varieties, and best specimens, J. Vick, 2; 2d, C. Spratt, 2. Discretionary—Recommended, Bronson, Graves & Selover, greatest variety native grapes, 2.

TAKING UP TREES .- An enormous amount of money is annually lost to tree purchasers from rude and unskillful taking up. Trees are torn up by the roots, as if the trunk and branches were the only thing necessary, and the roots superfluous. The proper way, is to open a trench on each side of the tree with a common spade, keeping the edge towards the tree, so as not to cross a root. These trenches should be far enough from the tree to avoid the main roots, and deep enough to go below all except the tap root, which may be cut off. This being done, the tree may be pulled up with its roots entire. _ Ex.

ADAPT your crops to the soil, climate and locality. It is useless to plant sugar cane in a soil producing sorrel, or pine-apples in Vermont.



DOUBLE HYACINTH

THE HYACINTH.

THE Hyacinth is one of the most beautiful, delicate and fragrant of the Bulbons Flowers, and is therefore exceedingly popular. They should be planted in October and November. Make the soil deep, mellow and tolerably rich, and see that the water has a chance to drain off. The beds should be narrow, so that all parts can be reached from the alleys or walks. Set the bulbs about six inches apart, and four deep. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with straw from the manure heap, to help keep out the frost. This should be removed as soon as hard frosts are over—in this latitude, the middle of March.

.Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be removed in about three weeks after the flowers have faded. In this case, after removing all the flower stems, if this has not been done before, lay the bulbs on a dry bed in the garden, and cover them with a little earth. Here they can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting.

Many persons, not well acquainted with this flower, think that only the double varieties are desirable. This is not so. The value of the Hyacinth depends principally upon the form the spike and the arrangement of the flowers or bells upon the flower-stem. The truss or spike of bloom should be pyramidal and the flowers close enough together to nearly or quite conceal the stalk.

Hyacinths may be flowered in pots and glasses in the house, and they make the most beautiful winter flowers that can be imagined. Nothing can be more delightful, either for beauty or fragrance. From one to four bulbs may be planted in a pot, according to its size. Cover only the lower half of the bulbs with soil, press them down until they are nearly covered, then water until the soil is moistened thoroughly, and set the pots in a cool, dark cellar. The roots will there form, with but little growth of top. Here they may remain for several weeks, and a pot or two at a time can be taken into a warm, light room, for flowering, a week or ten days apart, and a succession of flowers obtained during most of the winter. If flowers are desir ed about the "holidays," plant the bulbs about the first of November.

When placed in glasses of water for flowering, only the base of the bulb should touch the water. Set them away for about two weeks in a dark room, until roots are formed; then remove to a light, warm room, and give plenty of light and air. Change the water occasionally, as it becomes discolored.

Only the choice named varieties should be grown in glasses and po ts, and single are much more reliable than double sorts for house-culture, while they are in every respect as desirable.

Hyacinths will usually commence flowering in this latitude the latter part of March, and by choosing the Early and Late varieties, a good show of blossoms can be secured for at least a month or six weeks. The Late varieties are mostly double, and are from two to three weeks later than the Early sorts. For the convenience

of customers, I have designated the Late as well as the Low and Tall flowering kinds. Those not noted as Late, are Early. This will be found a great help in planting. The Low sorts throw up a flower stem about six inches in height, and the trusses are usually globular and compact. The Tall sorts have a flower stem from six to ten inches or more in height, and the trusses are usually more loose. The colors are so classified that no description will be needed with each

TRAINING GRAPE VINES.

RESPECTING Grape Trellises, E. H. S. makes this inquiry:-"Would not thorough pruning be very difficult, if not wholly impracticable, it horizontal trellises were elevated in the manner described?" (referring to a previous article in the RURAL on "Grapes and Trellises.") In some respects pruning would be more difficult than on an upright trellis. It would be harder work to prune and tie the vines, but there would not be so much tying to do. But it would not be at all impracticable. Why would it? Can anybody give a reason? I have seen large vineyards trained on horizontal trellises. high enough for a man and horse to work under the vines, and there did not appear to be any difficulty in pruning. It is certainly easy to pick the grapes from such a trellis.

E. H. S. further inquires :- "Could not the same advantages be secured, and the obstacles mentioned overcome by a trellis so constructed that it could be placed perpendicularly or horizontally at will?" I presume he refers to a trellis hinged at the bottom, so that it can be leaned or maintained upright at will. Such an arrangement would not permit a freer circulation of air than the ordinary perpendicular one. or than the stake system. It would not permit free cultivation, and it would bring the grapes near the ground. It would be costly to make, and I should think clumsy to manage.

At any rate this is a timely subject, and let us hear what grape men think about it.

A VINEYARD AT NAPLES. SITUATION, MODE OF CULTURE, PRUNING, &C.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- Having taken occasion a few days since to vist the vineyard of Mr. J. W. CLARK, at Naples, I thought that a short sketch of his mode of culture, pruning,

&c., might not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered by those who attended the late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society in Rochester-or who read the report of the proceedings in the RURAL—that the finest Isabella and Catowba grapes on exhibition were grown in this vineyard. They were so large indeed, as to suggest in the minds of some persons unacquainted with Mr. CLARK, a suspicion that their unusual size was the result of "girdling." This suspicion, however, was no longer entertained by the gentlemen who, when the Society adjourned, had an opportunity of tasting these

grapes. The vineyard is situated upon a side hill, sloping eastward. The first thing noticeable upon walking through it, is the apparent poorness of gravelly loam," but I think a "stony loam'

In many places it appears as though it had once been the bed of a creek and no part of it would be called at all rich. The rows are fifteen feet apart, and the vines are planted at the same distance in the rows. In consequence they have an abundance of room, and the air has everywhere free circulation.

There is no mildew, nor any sign of it that we could discover. The practice of planting vines so close together as they are in many vineyards seems to us to be very poor policy, if not utter folly, when land is so cheap.

The pruning is attended to in the spring, when the young shoots have attained a growth of from four to six inches. What is deemed a sufficient number of the strongest is left—the rest are rubbed off. Very little summer pruning is done, as the bearing canes are so far apart that the sun has free access to all of them. It appears to be an axiom with Mr. CLARK that only strong and well-ripened canes can produce large and wellripened fruit.

After walking through this vineyard and carefully examining the fruit, I am fully persuaded that there is not a rod in it that does not contain quite as fine, if not finer, grapes than were exhibited in Rochester. If an abundance of large and well-ripened fruit can be taken as a criterion of success, Mr. CLARK has certainly achieved it. It would be worth any one's while who is interested in the culture of the vine, to pay a short visit to Naples. We can assure them of a gentlemanly and hospitable reception by Mr. CLARK.

Morticultural Autes and Queries.

FRUITS RECHIVED. - Pears and Grapes .- We are again indebted to Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY of the Mt. Hope Nurseries,—or rather to P. BARRY, Esq., in the absence of Mr. ELLWANGER in Europe,-for a beautiful assortment of choice Pears. The specimens are such as they are wont to distribute annually-and like unto those with which they regale friends who call at their headquarters about these days They are not only finely grown and rich-flavored, but are superior (in the opinion of our home tasting committee) to any of the many specimens before tested at our table this year.

- To Mr. J. KEROR of Waterloo, N. Y., for fine specimens of several varieties of Grapes - including the Delaware, Diana, Catawba, Rogers, and others.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S NURSERY - The Country Gentleman of last week contains this appreciative notice of the Mt Hope Nurseries, from the pen of J. J. THOMAS:-" On a recent visit to this celebrated establishment we found the same high finish and perfection in every department that has existed for several years. On entering the grounds one of the most striking features is the perfection of the broad lawn, interspersed with rare evergreen and deciduous trees. This lawn is kept constantly mowed with Swift's new lawn mower which cuts by horse power, with great rapidity, and with mathematical evenness, within half an inch of the surface of the ground, carrying off the cut grass. A grass walk about ten feet wide and nearly half a mile long, as smooth as a ribbon, is bordered on each side with the meet brilliant disp ay of bedded and other flowering plants. Their vast collection of dwarf and other specimen trees, although not bearing heavily, furnish many very perfect specimens. The nursery of fruit trees which continues to cover about 500 acres, affords a vast supply for planting, and the trees are of remarkably fine growth. Among them is half a million salable dwarf and stand-

SEEDLING Roses. - At a meeting of the American Institute Farmer Club, Mr. Wm. A. Burgess of Glen Cove, presented a bushel-basket full of different variaties of seedling roses, which were produced by himse'f from the seed: He remarked that the idea had prevailed that seedling roses could be produced only in France, but the truth was, they could be propagated from the seed here better than in France. He advised everybody to p'ant their rose seed. He had obtained blossoms in nine weeks from the time the

VICK'S CATALOGUE .- We have received JAS, VICK'S Annual Catalogue of Hardy Flowering Bulbs, compris-ing a very complete assortment of Bulbs, with instructions for cultivating the same. It is beautifully illus- ground trated. As this is the season, or soon will be, for fall planting, those intending to plant should send to J. VICE, Rochester, N. Y., for this catalogue, and make a selection. Mr. V. can be relied upon for the very best in that line, and an honorable man to deal with.

Pomestic Geonomy.

VARIOUS RECIPES. &c.

BROILING STRAK .- To those whose stoves. like ours, are fashioned in such a manner that they will not easily admit of the gridiron being placed over the coals. I would say that they had better try our way, which is to place the spider on the stove till it gets hot, (a little experience will enable you to get it just right,) then put in your steak and let it brown quickly on both sides, take it out and put on plenty of butter. If you wish for gravy, pour some water in the spider after you take the mest out, put in some butter, season with salt and pepper, and thicken it with flour wet with cold water. This is not quite equal to steak broiled over the coals, but is much superior to that fried in grease. Try it.

AN EXCELLENT DIARRHEA MEDICINE.-One teaspoonful rhubarb, one of ground cloves, one of ground spice, one of ginger, a piece of golden seal the size of a large pea. Steep them all together in half a pint of water, but do not let it boil much. Then put in two tablespoons cordial, if you have it. and enough loaf sugar to make a thick sirup, when you can bottle it and keep for future use. Dose, one teaspoonful for an adult.

INQUIRIES.—I would like to inquire if anybody knows why our butter refuses to gather? of the soil. It is what is technically called a After being churned two or three hours, the cream becomes full of specks of butter, and the

would perhaps convey a more correct idea of it. | top covered with a thick froth. If allowed to stand the specks fise, but do not adhere to each other, and if stirred will all mix with the buttermilk again.-

I would be much pleased if somebody, who knows, would enlighten us in regard to the house-fly, through the pages of the RURAL. Are they produced by the growth of there very -mall ones that we sometimes see, and if so, why do we so seldom see half grown ones?- R. J. P., Tanner, Ogle Co., Itl., 1865.

ELDERBERRY BUTTER. - Take eight quarts of berries, three pounds sugar, one piut boiled cider, one pint water, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, spice and cloves. Stir as for apple butter, and boil till strong enough to keep one vear.

STEAMED PUDDING .- One quart sweet milk, half cup cream, half teaspoontul soda; thicken with flour like griddle cakes; fill teacups half full and steam twenty minutes, and you will have a delicious dessert. If you are a farmer's wife use sweetened cream for pudding sauce, but if you are not, the following will answer:

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS. — Beat together two table-poonfuls flour, one of butter, two of sugar, one teacup of boiling water.

TOMATO CATSUP.-Two quarts strained tomatoes, one teacup molasses, one teaspoonful pepper, two of salt, two of ground cloves, four of: cinnamon, half teacup vineger. Simmer well and bottle.

SPONGE CAKE. - One teacup sugar, one of flour, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls cold water, half teaspoonful soda, one cream tartar.

INQUIRIES.—How can musk melons be pickled? How can wild grapes be made palatable for winter use?

Can any one give us a description or engraving of a plain, easily constructed, easily kept clean, apple-corer, that any common, handy mechanic can construct?

What is the best food for pigs three months old, besides milk?—L. K. A., Shakersville, 1865.

TIP-Top Cookies .- Two cups white sugar, two eggs, one cup butter, one half cup buttermilk, do. of cream, teaspoonful saleratus in half cup water, half nutmeg, flour to roll easy, but very soft. Bake quick; better after being kept. a week or so.-O. S. C.

Horticultural Advertisements.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS! APPLE TREES

In variety, FINE and THRIPTY, six to eight feet high, a \$10 per hundred, for sale by F. A. LORD, Syracuse, N. Y.

TO NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS 150,000 APPLE TREES,

Fine and thrifty, in varieties, for sale in quantities cheaper than to be had elsewhere. Must be sold! Come and Also Catawba and Isabella Grapes, very low F. A. LORD, Ag't, 20 North Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF DOOLITTLE'S Improved Black Raspberry Plants.

From my long experience with this plant I cangive satisfaction in quality of plants, packing, &c. For \$1.00 I will send by mail, postage paid and securely packed; &good plants, or 100 to \$1.00. Funited directions sent on receipt of order with the cash Address. r with the cash Address H. H. DUOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

300.000 APPLE SEEDLINGS Selected, for sale by
TUTTLE, 600 & CLARK, Baraboo, Wis.

TREES! TREES!-For Nurserymen and Tree Dealers.—We are prepared to furnish a general assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., packed in the best manner and delivered at Faisport Station, or Rochester, on the shortest notice.

MCCARTHY & FLOWER, G. Penfield, Monroe Co., N., Y.

THE KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY,
Having fully sustained its previous promises, litter four years' thorough trial under my own observation, in a variety of soils, is now offered the public, with full, confidence of its being the best Blackberry extant. nials, &c., send stamp to E. WILLIAMS, Mont Clair, New Jersey.

RAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES, Grown from single eyes of well matured wood, in the open ground. They have substantial woody roots full of three,

Such plants have given entire satisfaction wherever tried, and can therefore be recommended with confidence. PRICES.—No. 1, \$30 % 100; \$250 % 1,000. No. 2, \$20 % 100; \$1.0 % 1,000. No. 8, \$15 % 100; \$125 % 1,000. Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Allen's Hybrid, Concord an Rebecca Vines.

Appendix A few thousand 4 year old Dwarf and Standard Rar Trees, at low rates.

11. W. HELMER, Lockport, N. Y. HEDGE SEED of the OSAGE ORANGE, from Texas, by OVERMAN, AANN & CO., Box 100, Normal, or 500 Bloomington, Ill.

EXTRA FINE PEAR SEEDLINGS. 150,000 large, extra fine Fear Seedlings for sale, itsised on a strong clay loam, trenched to the depth of eighteen inches, which gives them strong, stocky roots. These seedlings are free from blight; also very thrifty, and to all appearances will hold their leaves and grow until frost comes. For price list, and other information, address HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

STANDARD PEARS. 2 to 4 years—very strong and fine—good asagninens

of varieties.

Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years, very stocky and strong APPLES, Standard and Dwarf, thrifty CHERRIES, 1 and 2 years.

CHERRIES, 1 and 2 years.

PEACHES, one year.

SMALL FRUITS—Agriculturist and other straw-estries.

EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES. We have paid special attention to the cultivation of the NEW HADY GRAPES, and offer strong, well-grown plants of ions. Adirondsc and Israells, by the 100 gr. 1000, at tow rates. Also, Diana, Concord, Delaware, Kreecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartiord Prolific, Rogers' lawleids, Creveling, and nearly all the valuable kinds. Also, eplendid lot of Delaware and Diana leyers, many estiment with 6 feet of bearing wood. Address, with signin, for Price List.

BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 84-10t Washington St., Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

O SAGE GRANGE PLANTS.—First chim change of the Monad Nursery. Address O VERMAN & BUSHNER! BOX 88 Canton, Fulton Co., Hilpois.

THE CHAMPION: HICOK'S PATENT PORTABLE Keystone Cider and Wine Mill.

This admirable Machine is now ready for the frust harvest of 1865, and is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy she attention of all persons wanting such a Machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only milt trait will preperly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable deal preperly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable deals preperly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable deals of the sale of the

Tadies' Department.

NEVER MORE NIGHT THAN DAY.

An! don't be sorrowful, darling, And don't be sorrowful, pray; Taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling, Time's waves they heavily run; But taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more cloud than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling, Our heads are growing gray; But taking the year all round, my dear, You will always find a May!

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses, long ago;
And the time of the year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night of snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day,
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

A God of the night, my darling, Of the night of death so grim; The gate that leads to life, good wife, Is the gate that leads to Him.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker EXTRACT FROM NELLIE ANDERSON'S JOURNAL.

APRIL 22, 1864.—Well, I am married at last!—I, NELLIE ANDERSON, who have declared scores of times that I never would marry.

"I cannot understand, Nellie," says my aristocratic mother, "what there is about Alfred Warden, that won you so readily, when you refused so many better offers."

Well, let me think a little about those "better offers," and see if I can remember my objections to them. Let me see-the first really attentive beau that I ever had, the first one that might be called a suitor, was the son of a retired merchant who had lately come to our beautiful village and erected a splendid mansion, in which himself and family were living in a style of almost princely magnificence. EDWARD had just come from College, was very handsome and agreeable, and possessed a degree of talent that might have made him a great man in the world if he had only had a little more energy. But he was not ambitious or strong-minded enough to suit me. He was one of those exceedingly amiable young gentlemen who will always agree with anybody, right or wrong. Mamma said that he "would be a very suitable match for me; for I was so proud and self-willed that I would get along better with a submissive husband." But, although my vanity was somewhat flattered in having a young, rich and handsome graduate entirely at my disposal, I knew that I could never love a man for whom I had not a particle of reverence.

The next was Dr. BENNINGTON, the principal physician of the village; a man who entertained a great respect for men in general, and a very great respect for himself; second cousin to -, and nephew to one of our exgovernors. He was too overbearing and dictatorial: and if he undertook to compliment me. he always did so in so repulsive a manner that he was sure to offend me. I recollect that one evening at a literary exhibition, he was so well pleased with an essay read by me, that he took occasion to inform me of the fact, hoping, however, "that it would not make me vain-for his regard for me might have led him to overrate my merits-but he really thought that I excelled the gentlemen!" Notwithstanding that I usually evaded him (he always took that kindly, attributing it to diffidence and proper maidenly reserve!) he one evening did me the honor to ask me or I should say he offered me an opportunity to share his house and fortune! And when I told him that "although I cherished for him a most profound respect, yet I did not think that we should be very happy together, that we were not Il suited to each other," he replied, in a ver dignified manner: "Do not give yourself any uneasiness, Miss Anderson. You are very young now, and have been so much petted and flattered that I do not wonder that you are gay and pleasure-loving. But when you have be come Mrs. BENNINGTON, and have assumed the responsibilities of house-keeping, of course you will lay aside these girlish fancies, and I am sure that I shall have no cause for complaint." Didn't he look amazed when he found that I expected to be the dissatisfied one!

The next one was a young merchant from New York who had come to our lovely little village to spend the summer months. Now I never liked merchants. It always seemed to me that if euch constant devotion to trade did not make them dishonest, it would so fetter their minds to earth that they would be incapable of rising to that lofty conception of what life should be which I entertained.

But mamma was in ecstacies, and immediately bought me a stylish bonnet and splendid silk dress, in which I was to appear at church the next Sabbath; and nothing would do but I must attend all the pic-nics and social gatherings where Mr. GRANT was expected to be. I soon became acquainted with him, and though I disliked his dandyish ways, yet I began to think, from the character of his conversation. that he was an exception to most merchants, when, one evening I overheard him saying to a friend that he "hoped to win Nellie Anderson; for, with her beauty and grace, she would be a splendid addition to his establishment." I gave him my miniature richly set in a costly frame, telling him that "that would retain its beauty longer than I should," and bade him

A short time after, mamma came to my room, saying "O, NELLIE! I have good news for ing thus repaired the wron you. That shrewd young lawyer through whose with a protound salutation.

means the Lawrons gained their suit, is coming to town to spend a month with his friend, Mr. Smrn. Now, dear, you know you always had quite a fancy for lawyers and stateamen; so here will be just the one for you."

"Perhaps not for me, mamma," I replied.
"You! seem to forget that he may be already engaged; or, if not, he may not care for me."

"Oh! of course you are not to have him unless he wants you; but you know, NELLE, that you are sheady twenty-one, and your beauty will soon begin to fade, and you; cannot expect to have many more such good chances as you have had; so if Mr. Morron should offer himself, I hope that you will not refuse him for such silly whims as you have some others."

I soon met the said gentleman, and as I was generally allowed to be the most beautiful and interesting young lady in the village, no wonder that the brilliant, dashing young lawyer devoted his attentions chiefly to me. But he prided himself so much upon his wit and brilliancy of repartee that, agreeable as he was to me at first, I soon tired of him. I like wit sometimes, just as I like the refreshing showers. When the glorious sun has shone out with a splendor too bright for this world of ours, we like a gentle rain to fall, and cool off a little the heat of his scorching rays; but are soon glad to have the rain cease, and to receive some more bright beams from the great fountain of light. So, when we have strained our feeble minds over great and lofty themes until we are perfectly bewildered in trying to contemplate them, we are glad of a little flow of mirth to hide for a few moments the dazzling splendor of GoD's truths. But at last came ALFRED WARDEN, a man

without beauty, or wealth, or fame; with nothing that he could call his own save youth strength, and a good education, which he had gained by his own energy and perseverance. He had loved mea long time, but was too proud to tell me so, fearing lest I might think that he sought my property instead of myself, until my father, by sudden reverses, lost that property, and then ALFRED came and laid at my feet all the wealth of his noble soul. He was offered a Professorship in - College, which would have brought him honor and emolument, but traitors had unfurled the black banner of treason against our glorious old flag, and he thought it his duty to lend a helping hand to our country in her hour of peril. Painful as was the thought to me, I sought not to detain him, for I knew that she needed the assistance of her best and bravest. So he went from me then, just three years ago, and enlisted in the glorious cause of liberty. He passed through many a fierce contest unharmed, until the terrible battle of Chickamanga, when he received a wound which insured for a time his exemption from military service. After four weary months of suffering he was able to return home, where he has since been slowly recovering. Last evening they arrayed me in bridal robes, and I gave my hand to my brave soldier, whom I would not exchange for all the doctors, and lawyers, and merchants in Christendom.

FEMININE TOPICS.

The old elm tree on Boston Common on which Mary Dyer was hung, two hundred and thirty years ago for preaching Quaker doctrines, is still standing. Some of its heavy branches are supported by iron chains, and every possible care is taken for its preservation.

Miss Doctor Mary E. Walker, who was a volunteer surgeon in the battle of Chickamauga, and who was afterward captured by the rebels, has presented claims to the War Department for an appointment as surgeon in the regular army, but meets with a decided rebuff from Secretary Stanton, who is unfavorable to the appearance of females in this new role on the

A FELLOW in the Arostook country, down east, is advertising for a wife. He gives his pedigree and property as follows:—"I am 16 years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson, the star spangled banner and the 4th of July. I have taken up a state lot, cleared up 18 acres last year, and seeded ten of it down. My buckwheat looks first rate, and the oats and potatoes are bully. I have got nine sheep, a two year old bull and two helfers, besides a nice house and barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread and butter, hoopskirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during my life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

RECENTLY a Chinaman carried from the flowery land to Australia his wife, accompanied by her maid-servant—two very fair specimens of the almond-eyed, small-footed feminine beauties of that country. The maid-servant having been purchased in China, the Chinese husband thought, on the arrival of the two ladies, that he might fairly as well as justly put her up at auction, and if our information is truthful, he realized £120 for what he had pald only about £10 in China. The happy purchaser, on receiving the delivery of his property added the marriage rites of the Chinese joss-house to his legal rights, and took home his newly bought

Paris has just lost an admirable wit and Bohemian in Alexander Bouchet. Here is one story about him:—Perceiving one day, after a heavy fall of rain, a well-dressed young woman standing at the edge of a sidewalk of a boulevard much perplexed as to the best method of crossing the sea of mud before her, he gallantly advanced, took her up in his arms and carried her across. On being set down the lady expressed her gratitude in the following words:— "You are an insolent fellow." Whereupon M. Bouchet took her uplagain, carried her back to the spot from whence he brought her, and having thus repaired the wrong, took leave of her

Choice Miscellany.

HOME AND FRIENDS AROUND US.

On! there's a power to make each hour As sweet as Heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For eye hath here no charm so dear,
As Home, and Friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes, and praise them;
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet
If we'd but stopp to raise them.
For things afar still sweeter are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us,
But soon we're taught that earth hath naught
Like Home and Friends around us.
The friends that speed in time of need

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reed is shaken,
To show us still, that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken;
Though all were night, if but the light
From Friendship's altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this;
Our Home, and Friends around us.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JUSTIFIABLE DECEPTION.— NO. III.

BY CAROLUS.

WHEN the writer first undertook to turnish

these papers, perhaps he imagined that he might be able to find some possible moral justification for certain kinds of deception; and hence the title above, which, you see, he still persistently adheres to, although he has already admitted that it is a misnomer. But; as he thought the matter over, he could not discover a single species of deception, even among those apparently trivial subterfuces which are current in the social world and winked at by people in general. that upon mature reflection did not seem to him at least undignified and belittling. He remembered the familiar aphorism that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and he could not conceive of that sublime creature as wearing a wig, or dyeing his beard, or in short as practicing any of those little deceptive arts which, in a former article, he was pleased to designate as "harmless." It was easily perceived that he labored under this difficulty, since he dodged the very point in dispute, when he stated that "such an innocent equivocation or deception, as would extricate one from the necessity of committing a heinous wrong, was not only justifiable but praiseworthy." The shrewd reader at once saw that that did not touch the matter at all, but was only another mode of stating that, "of two evils, one should choose the less." The unflinching moralist, on the other hand, would say, "of two evils choose neither." It is not sound morality to admit the propriety of choosing evil in any case. And let me here observe, that there are many aphorisms, and proverbs, so called, which pass from mouth to mouth, and are daily quoted by thousands of persons as embodying those general principles by which moral action can be safely guided, which are utterly unsound and untenable, when tested by the standard of true Christian morality.

The reader must have smiled, too, at the concluding paragraph of the last paper on this subject, in which the writer alluded to the jumble of fancies of which these articles have been composed, as a "discussion." The fact is that, as a people, we are very little given to discussion proper. We know little, and care less, about the rules of logic. Our arguments are a "baseless fabric," resting on no foundation whatever. We jump at principles, we do not evolve them. If a writer wishes to convince his readers, he goes at them, as though they do not possess the power of ratiocination, with a few bold assertions, strung on a slender thread of illustration. and clinches the matter with an appeal to their prejudices. Hence the majority of newspapers are filled with vulgar falsehood and misrepresen tation, and the whole science of politics consists in concealing your own principles, (if you have any,) and deriding those of your neighbor.

But some little moral advantage accrues to the public, let us hope, from having subjects of speculation started for them. If the writer does not present anything particularly valuable or profound, or if he falsifies, or fails to make out his case, the reader may work something out of it himself; he may at least discover the defects, and perhaps reach the right conclusion. The mere statement of an error is sometimes

sufficient to explode it. Keeping this latter fact in view, the writer has thus far only attempted, in a familiar way. to call the attention of the candid and thoughtful reader to certain conventional apecies of deception, which have become so common that they have almost ceased to excite remark, in order that a calm survey of them might determine whether they were altogether innocent. We are so apt to regard a practice as proper, because it is common, that the closest and most constant self-scrutiny is indispensable to strict individual integrity. When we are children we are whipped for telling lies; but as we grow older we hear so many falsehoods and see so many acted out, that we learn to feel with Josu BILLINGS, that "it requires a great deal of native talent to tell the truth."

If, then, a strictly honest man can hardly excuse to his conscience an indulgence in these trifling, conventional species of deception which are generally regarded as justifiable, and which are not practiced with a view either to our own material interests or to the injury of others, what shall we say of those who make deception a profession, and amass fortunes by appealing to the superstitions or playing on the credulity of men?

It has almost ceased to be a subject of speculation why so many impostors are tolerated in enlightened communities. The advertisements of quack nostrums with which our journals are filled, are scanned indifferently enough by the educated man, but he never seems to imagine that the stories of impossible cures are readily believed by the ignorant and unthinking. The scientific "Quidnunc" will attend the seance of a "spiritual medium," through mere curiosity; while the more unenlightened besiege his doors to catch from his lips responses which they believe to be the utterances of "one inspired." And yet there is no restrictive legislation on these matters, because the intelligent man is too prone to feel that it is no concern of his what methods are taken to gull the public. It makes no difference to him, forsooth, that in order to fill the pockets of a set of worthless adventurers, the health of thousands is undermined, and their moral and religions beliefs vitiated! So one man takes medicine which, if given to a dog, would subject the one who administered it to the penalties contained in the act "to prevent cruelty to animals," and another believes in spirits which, as THOREAU says, "the very bullfrogs in our meadows would black-ball."

What rich rewards are held out in this world to those who are mean enough to grasp them! A regular physician once asked a quack why

he resorted to mal-practice for a living.
"Come with me," says the quack, "to this window. You see that group of a dozen men in the street below—how many of them, do you suppose, are capable of drawing a strictly logical inference?"

"Perhaps one," replied the physician.

"Very well, that one if he becomes ill will apply to you for relief, but the other eleven will come to me."

Yes, the public is so willing to be gulled, it opens its arms so readily to embrace its dupes, that honest skill and labor would at times really seem to be at a serious discount.

It behooves all intelligent and honest men to think no imposition tolerable. We do not want agitation, but action in this matter. Let every man, who swells his income by quackery or juggles, be socially tabooed. Let us protect and encourage the legitimate professions, by enacting laws which will prevent the necessity of their competing with every unprincipled scamp who has learned the art of manufacturing a "sensation." Let us establish Piety in the Pulpit, Truth in the Press, Honor at the Bar, Justice on the Bench, Science over Medicine, and Learning over all. Every citizen should be a conservator of the public weal, and the very theory of Republicanism implies that he is. But before we strip dishonesty of its artifices, we should narrowly observe our own lives, lest we be detected in discerning the mote that is in our brother's eye and neglecting the beam that is in our own.

THE BEST WAY.

WHEN the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the stormy sea of life, the trying hour of married life has come. Between the parties there are no more illusions. The feverish desire of possession has gone, and all excitement receded. Then begins, or should, the business of adaptation. If they find they do not love each other as they thought they did, they should double their assiduous attention to each other, and be jealous of everything which tends in the slightest way to separate them. Life is too precious to be thrown away in secret regrets or open differences. And let me say to all those to whom the romance of life has fled, and who are discontented in the slightest degree with their conditions and relations, begin this reconcilia-

Renew the attention of earlier days. Draw your hearts close together. Talk the thing all over. Acknowledge your faults to each other, and determine that henceforth you will be all in all to each other; and, my word for it, you will find in your relation the sweetest joy earth has for you. There is no other way for you to do. If you are happy at home, you must be happy abroad; the man or woman who has settled down upon the conviction that he or she is attached for life to an uncongenial yoke fellow, and there is no way of escape, has lost life; there is no effort too costly to make which can restore to its setting upon the bosom the missing rear!

MANNERS.—"I make it a point of morality," says a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of 'good society,' as it is called to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of man ners, it is well founded on reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, is extemporaneous and not studied. I suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty-it may be the rough-grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and, when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—'How are you, my old friend?'"

JUST as the brain may be removed from a tortoise, and the animal will still live, so, too, without brains, will certain books live. The arts of the publisher and the circulating library keep them in motion. Their life, however, is purely mechanical, and consists in being lifted from shelf to shelf.

Sabbath Musings.

"EAKE USE OF ME."

Make use of me, my God!

Let me be not forgot;

A broken vessel cast aside,

One whom Thou needest not.

I am Thy creature, Lord, And made by hands Divine; And I am part, however mean, Of this great world of Thine.

Thou usest all Thy work,
The weakest things that be;
Each has a service of its own,
For all things wait on Thee.

Thou usest the high stars,

The tiny drops of dew,
The giant peak, and little hill;
My God, O use me too!
Thou usest tree and flower,

The rivers vast and small;
The eagle great, the little bird
That sings upon the wall.
Thou usest the wide sea,

The little hidden lake,
The pine upon the Alpine cliff,
The lily in the brake;
The barge rock in the vale,

The sand-grain by the sea,
The thunder of the rolling cloud,
The murmur of the bee.

All things do serve Thee here, All creatures, great and small; Make use of me, of me, my God, The weakest of them all.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker-SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

SY L. MCG.

The sorrow for the dead is the most bitter, and, at the same time, the most universal sorrow to which mankind is heir. It is the only kind of sorrow which is common to the experience of all people, and from which the human family will never be exempt.

A young man dies. He was the very picture of health. He had just begun to realize the bright anticipations which his talents warranted. The goal of his ambition was before him, and with all his youthful vigor he was jushing forward to reach it. He is suddenly arrested in his progress. His strong frame trembles and yields to the Destroyer. Death has seized him as its victim.

What a sad picture! It is not simply the sep-

aration of soul and body. It is more than the sundering of near and dear ties of blood and friendship. It is the blasting of fondly cherished hopes. It is the disappointment of lofty aims. It kindles a grief which the death of the old could not awaken. It causes a sorrow for which this world has no relief. "Pallid death enters alike the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor." So the wake of sorrow which death leaves behind ruffles every bosom whether it be king's or peasant's. DAVID, the King, cried in his anguish: "Would God that I had died for thee, O Assolom my son!" At the grave of LAZARUS, "JESUS wept;" but it was not because he whom JESUS loved was dead, that He "groaned in the spirit and was troubled." He was moved by sympathy with the weeping Mary and the Jews. Mary's tears were shed for LAZARUS, but JESUS wept because of Mary's tears. He knew this living death of sorrow was more terrible than the death of the body. He lent His mighty power to assuage the grief of MARY and her weeping friends. We may look to Him in such hours of anguish with this incident as evidence that He can sympathize with us; and we may come with the assurance that He will lighten our burden of

Let us then seek the sympathy of Christ, when we are weighed down with such suffering, not with murmuring, but in love, — not seeking that He will bring back the object of our love, but that He will strengthen us to endure the loss. No human sympathy can meet the wants of the heart that is dumb with such anguish. He who suffered in the garden of Gethsemene will not refuse to hear us when we are in agony; and with His great love and infinite power He will alleviate our woe.

GRAVE THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

Ir we would stand, Christ must be our foundation; if we would be safe, Christ must be our

LET the soul which God has breathed into us, breathe after him, and let it be for him since it is from him.

Sometimes there appears a scuffle between Satan and a carnal heart; but it is a mere cheat, like the fighting of two feacers on a stage.

He that thinks he hath no need of Christ, hath too high thought of himself; he that thinks Christ cannot save him, hath too low thoughts of Christ.

THERE should be a close connection between preaching and sunshine. Preaching like the sunshine should be clear and warm, and like the sun should reach all men.

WHEN worthy men fall out, only one of them may be faulty at first; but if such strifes continue long, commonly both become guilty. But thus God's diamonds often cut one another, and good men cause afflictions to good men.

The warmth of the spring draws out the sap of trees into a sprouting greeness, and the peace of God refresheth the soul into a flourishing obedience. Some who profess they enjoy an ocean of peace, express not a drop of obedience. Suppose their profession true, they defraud God; but it being false, they delude themselves.

HE MY WAY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker AN IDLE OBSERVER IN QUEBEC.

MR. EDITOR: -- I have thought of you frequently during my short sojourn in this foreign country, and I feel inclined to seek relief from the sobriety (?) which your absence induces, by giving you a brief account of what is passing

Canada, every year, grows more and more interesting to the people of the United States. One would think, to see the great number of Americans here this summer, that an immense committee of observation had come "to spy out, the land." I do not refer to those "sples" who have sought refuge here to evade the society of United States officers: but I am speaking of those who are here as I am, on a summer trip. and who may return to their native land without fear or favor. The boats are crowded with passengers, and the hotels are filled to overflowing. The only traveling conveniences which seem to be wanting in custom are the innumerable "waugons," calashes, etc. In addition to the peculiar interest which the discussion of annexation has awakened, the presence of Americans can be accounted for by the truly magnifi. cent scenery which Canada affords. The natural facilities of Canada would fit it for an important member of the United States, and I am happy to say the sentiments of many of its inhabitants are not averse to such a disposition of them. There is enough, however, in this old city to interest your readers and fill all the space you can spare, without generalities. This is my first visit to Quebec. The idea I

had formed of the place, from numerous descriptions, was no more like the real place than HAMLET'S uncle was like his father. As you approach the city coming down from the South, your gaze is greeted only with high banks, lined with old-fashioned houses, and miles of cut timber secured by booms in the coves along the river. The Plains of Abraham are full in view, and that portion of the fortifications which guards the approach to the city from the South. Suddenly the steamer turns, and then the city is is before you. A huge pile of huts, houses, and more substantial buildings, thrown upon the side of a bluff and crowned with most formidable fortifications, is the first impression. If you wait for the second impression until you are on shore it will not be a pleasant one; for you are immediately surrounded by a herd of the noisiest and most impudent beings imaginable. By the time you have recovered your presence of mind you are jolting up a steep hill on a two wheeled conveyance called a calash. A few minutes bring you to a shabby looking hotel, -and you are assigned to a room in keeping with the externals of the building. This introduction will prepare you well for the sights we shall see after breakfast; for you have not expected so much that the reality will prove a disappointment.

A pass is easily obtained which will admit you to the fortifications. A soldier will show you around with the expectation of a small reward. But few Americans would think of giving their guide of a half hour less than twice his daily pay from the English Government. One cannot but notice the neatness and order which prevail in and about the works. The guns are of old patterns, and although they would be useless against the long range cannon now manufactured, they are very suggestive of death. I would rather be excused from a discussion where the arguments of the other side are put by opponents with such throats.

If you tell your driver to take you "around," he will next drive you to the "Plains of Abraham;" and if your driver were such a communicative Irishman as mine was, he would tell you more than History ever dreamed of. He will show you the exact spot where Gen. WOLFE fell, and repeat verbatim his last words; and, if you are attentive, you will hear just the least bit of lusion. He will tell you where everybody lives, what is his occupation and how he is getting along, not forgetting even the ten-

der relations of "lover and loved one." You will almost have visited the place in vain if you omit the trip to Montmorency. It is a beautiful drive, and this, together with the magnificent scenery which everywhere greets your eye, would sufficiently repay you for your trouble. The falls of Montmorency and the "Natural Steps" are no mean objects for your admiration, already called out by the broad view, the beautiful river and the quaint city in the distance. You will not fail also to notice the beauty of the house plants which adorn the windows of almost every house on the way. If you are the fortunate acquaintance of Mr. George B. Hall, the proprietor of the falls and lands adjoining, you will not fail to visit his mansion -once the residence of the Duke of Kent. I don't know that I have ever been more delight. ed with a view than when I stood upon his piazza, and looked out upon the broad country, here full in sight. The distant opposite bank of the St. Lawrence lined as far as the eye can reach with cottages, and sweeping around to the point opposite Quebec, presents a scene of no ordinary beauty.

To return to Quebec. We dine at six with "mine host" Russar, who by the way is an American. He is "sound on the Union question," and seems to monopolize the hotel business in Quebec. Our friend Hon. J. M. CURRIER, one of the members from Ottawa, invited us to visit the Canadian Parliament now in session. The Parliament is conducted after the manner of that of the "'ome country," "barring" a few things necessarily different. The Legislative Council is a fine looking body of men,

HAIL SACRED UNION -ON THE MOUNTAINS.



in our Senate. During the few minutes that I spent there I heard part of a speech in English and part of one in French. After this latter orator had commenced I concluded the Legislative Assembly would be a more interesting place for

me. The French in Canada are very tenacious of their language, and they look with suspicion upon any movement which tends to supplant it. All public notices must be printed in both languages, according to law. The Speaker of the Assembly marches into the room behind the mace, which is a gilt instrument three or four feet long surmounted with a carved crown, a cross and globe. He is dressed in a black robe. The Government Ministers occupy seats near the center of the room. The members, many of them, sit with their hats on, and although there was quite an animated discussion going on between two members and one of the ministers. I could see but few that appeared to pay any attention.

The smoking room, devoted to the use of members, is another novelty in its way. It is a room sixteen or eighteen feet square. About six feet from the floor, on the walls, is a double row of nails, each nail holding a common clay pipe with the member's name to whom it belongs pasted by it. Nearly every member smokes; but, judging from the variety of shades of the pipes, I should say some of them are more enthusiastic about it than others. We will step out on the porch which adjoins this room, and take a farewell look. It is night, and the hundreds of ships which lie in the river lend a charm to the view with the brilliant display of their lights. It is a fitting view to terminate such a day of sightseeing. I shall not soon forget the day, and in connection with it I shall remember those thousand lights which made the night so beautiful.

Various Topics

A CONTENTED FARMER

Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside, cheerfully singing his melody.

You must be well off, old man," said the King.

"Does this acre belong to you on which you so industriously labor?" "No, sir," replied the farmer, who knew not

that it was the King. "I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages;" "How much do you get a day?" asked the King.

"Eight groschen," (about twenty cents,) said the farmer.

"This is not much," replied the King. "Can you get along with this?"

"Get along and have something left."

"How is that?" The farmer smiled and said :- "Well if I must

tell you—two groschen are for myself and wife; with two I pay my old debts; two I lend away, and two I give away for the Lord's sake." "This is a mystery which I cannot solve,"

said the King.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer. "I have two old parents at home who kept me when I was weak and needed help, and now that they are weak and need help I keep them. This is my debt toward which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen which I lend away I spend for my children, that they may receive Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two grosshen I maintain two sis-There are more grey heads there in proportion | ters whom I could not be compelled to keep. to the whole number of members than there are I This is what I give for the Lord's sake."

The King, apparently well pleased with the answer, said: - "Bravely spoken old man. Now I will give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses.

"This is a mystery that I can not unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the King. Thrusting his hand into his pocket and counting him fifty bran-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming:-"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

VAGARIES OF SELF-ESTEEM.

THE London Saturday Review exhibits the difference between the English and Continental people in their respective passions for displaying peculiar dresses or uniforms. In England, the officer, the clergyman, the class man of any sort, doffs his professional clothes and hides himself in common garb the moment he is off duty, while on the Continent everybody who has one displays his peculiar uniform on every and all occasions. The cause, says the Saturday Review, lies deep in the peculiarities of the national character. The self-esteem common to all human beings takes in Englishmen a form strangely different from that which it exhibits in every other European race. It is more mature and more self-conscious, and therefore more disciplined and more concealed. The self-esteem of most foreigners is the self-esteem of children. They are vain out of the abundance of their hearts, and they make no attempt to impede its issue from their mouths. They do not fear moral nakedness. They are perfectly satisfied to lay bare to every spectator the workings of the vanity by which their conduct is guided, and which causes them vexation or rejoicing. But an Englishman's self-esteem is a more self-reflective and vigilant quality. It knows its own nakedness, and is very much ashamed. Desiring above all things to be really conspicuous, he is sensitively afraid of the suspicion that he is trying to be so.

THE FUNERAL OF A BEE.

A corresponder of the Glasgow "Herald" transmits the following:-On Sunday morning last I had the pleasure of witnessing an interesting ceremony, which I desire to record for the benefit of your readers; and if Dr. Cumming, the "Times" bee-master, happens to be one of them, I would recommend it to his notice. Whilst walking with a friend in a garden near Falkirk, we observed two bees issuing from one of the hives, bearing betwixt them the body of a defunct comrade, with which they flew for a distance of ten yards. We followed them closely, and noticed the care with which they selected a convenient hole at the side of the gravel walk—the tenderness with which they committed the body, the head downwards, to the earth-and the solicitude with which they afterwards pushed against it two little stones, doubtless in memoriam. Their task being ended, they paused for a minute, perhaps to drop over their friend a sympathizing tear, when they then flew off from our sight.

In a cometery in Sharon, Conn., is a family lot in which are seven graves arranged in a circle. Six stones commemorate six deceased wives of D-s, while the seventh and more stately slab bears the simple but affecting inscription "Qur husband."

Beading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A CHEERFUL DISPOSITION.

BY UNCLE TRUE.

As I have been asked to write something for the children—something which they will understand and like-I think that, instead of making up a story, I will try to tell, in prose, one which Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE related in verse to "Our Young Folks" in May last. I would send you the poem itself, if it were not too long for your columns.

DAME WARNER lived near a chestnut wood, in a lonely and rickety old cottage overhung with apple-boughs. She was very poor, and with the exception of her faithful dog RANGER and an old cat and her kitten, she lived alone. Winter was coming, and the nights were getting to be very cold; and there was no wood on the hearth, and no food in the larder.

"She had no money in her till, She was too poor to berrow; With her lame leg she could not beg, And no one cheered her sorrow."

She was sitting one night in the dark, knitting and shivering, and getting very cross and rebellious, as she thought of the comforts of the rich and the wants and trials of her own hard life. While she was grumbling over these things, she heard RANGER bark, and then a rap on the door; but before she could strike a light [the door opened, and a strange voice said: "Good evening, Mrs. WARNER."

When the candle was lighted she held it up, and there stood a tall, rough looking, longbearded stranger, with a large sack thrown over his shoulder. Mrs. WARNER asks him to sit down, which he does.

"T have called " says he my way, and my fingers ache with the frost,"

"I'm sorry I have no fire," says the widow. "No matter," exclaims the strange man; and taking hold of the sack he gave it a hard shake. Out flew wood upon the hearth, which, taking fire, soon gave a cheerful light and warmth to the room. This was such a wonderful thing that the Dame would have been frightened if the stranger had not smiled so pleasantly; so she asks,

"What can I do for you, kind sir?" "I'm hungry," says the stranger.

"Alas!" says the widow, "I have no food in the house."

"But I've enough for both of us," he replies and gives his sack a second shaking.

"Out rattled knives, and forks, and spoons!
Twelve eggs, poistoes plenty!
One large soup dish, two plates of fish,
And bread enough for twenty!"

And, besides this, there were two roasted geese, tea-urn and a table. The dishes were all hot, and not even a plate was broken.

The stranger invites Mrs. WARNER to sit up and help herself; but she complains that the room is very small for such a famous table. He takes his sack and shakes again, and the room begins to tremble.

"Shake, shake! the room grows high and large,
The walls are painted over!
Shake, shake! out fall four chairs, in all,
A bureau and a sofa!"

The stranger again invites her to take a seat at the table; but the Dame declares that all these things are too good for her."

"Hold on!" says he, "we'll have a waiter." 80 he takes his sack and shakes it, until the sweat is streaming down his face. And now see what follows!

"Shake, shake, once more! and from the sack, Out popped a little fellow, With elbows bare, bright eyes, sleek hair, And trousers striped with yellow.

His legs were short, his body plump, His cheek was like a cherry; He turned three times; he gave a jump; His laugh rang loud and merry.

He placed his hand upon his heart, And scraped and bowed so handy Your humble servant, sir,' he said, Like any little dandy."

As the widow saw this funny little fellow, she did what any of you, my little readers, would have done; she threw herself back in her chair, and laughed loud and long. Then up she started, screaming—for the room was very cold and dark, and Mrs. WARNER had been asleep and dreaming.

"The stranger and his magic sack,
The dishes and the fishes,
The geese and things, had taken wings,
Like riches, or like witches!

All, all was gone! She sat alone; Her hands had dropped their knitting, Moow-mow!' the cat upen the mat; 'Mew-mew! mew-mew!' the kitten.

The hearth is bleak, and hark! the creak— 'Chirp, chirp!' the lonesome tricket. Bow-wow!' says Rakezn to the moon; The wind is at the wicket."

Now the widow sits knitting, and sadly thinking over this dream; and as she thinks, all at once she remembers that she saw written on the sack, "A CHEERFUL DISPOSITION." Then she feels that this dream meant something.

" I know Gon sent the dream, and meant :
To teach this mee'nl lesson.
That out of peace and pure content
Springs every earthly blessing!"

Mrs. WARNER declares that she will make the sack her own and shake it herself. She does so; and pretty soon everything around her begins to change. As she grows cheerful, people begin to love her, work does not seem so hard, and there is plenty of wood on the hearth and foed in the pantry.

"She always keeps a cheery fire;
The house is painted over;
She has food in store, and chairs for four,
A bureau and a sofa."

And so it will be with you, dear chitdren. If you are cross and fretful, nothing in the world will make you happy; everything will go wrong with you, and no one will have you. But if you shake a little "cheerful disposition" over your troubles, away they will go! and you will get along as smoothly and happily as can be. Do not forget, then, to keep a wonderful sack, and to shake it very often.

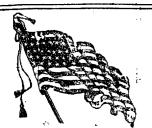
RESTITUTION, as it is a most necessary so it is one of the hardest parts of self-denial. When a covetous heart is forced to vomit up all its sweet morsels again, unjust gains are like a barbed arrow; it kills if it stays within the body; and it tears and pulls the flesh away with it if it be drawn out; as the fox in the fable, which, having crept in at a narrow hole to feed on its prey, and being filled was grown too big to make an escape at the same passage, was constrained to empty and starve himself again that he might go out by the same way that he came in.

BEAUTIFUL things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled leve and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet pure and modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behaviour.

Ir is a good sign to see a man do an act of charity to his fellows. It is a bad sign to hear him boasting of it. It is a good sign to see the color of health on a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated in his nose. It is a good sign to see an honest man wearing old clothes. It is a bad sign to see them filling holes in his window.

Kural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 7, 1865.

NEW QUARTER-A TRIAL TRIP

THE last quarter of our present volume begins this week - a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expired last week will find the No. of the paper (No. 819) printed after their names on address labels. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the Ru-BAL Brigade.

In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we propose to and do hereby offer the 13 numbers of the present Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise their friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to talk to them on the subject. Who steps aboard the good ship RUBAL for a Trial Trip? We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discom mede regular passengers.

MEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summary.

THE Associated Press resumed telegraphic communication with all parts of the South on

Hydrophobia is prevailing to an alarming extent in Indianapolis. The Journal says that about twenty persons have been bitten by mad dogs within a few days. A number of cases have proved fatal.

During the last twelve months the Fifth Ave nue Hotel at New York has cleared \$175,000, the Metropolitan \$140,000, the St. Nicholas \$150,000, and the Astor House \$125,000.

A whale was shot at Surry, Maine, last week He swam ashore between two small reefs, and there was not room enough for him to turn round, and he could not back out. A farmer, hearing the noise, went to the shore with his gun and shot the big fish.

A Mr. Richardson of Woolrich Dockyard. England, says in a letter to the London Times, that he has used petroleum for generating steam in his boilers, and finds it fifty per cent. more powerful as fuel than the best coal, and that it can be burned with ease and without any danger.

Hon. Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, died in Philadelphia on the 27th ult., aged 85 years.

It is estimated that there are fully 8,000 negroes in the city of Alexandria, all of whom are self-supporting.

The notorious Duke Gwin and ex-Governor Clark of Misseuri, have crossed the Rio Grande and surrendered themselves to the United States authorities.

Late accounts from England represent that the cattle plague is still on the increase.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 1441/8.

Affairs at Washington.

THE President's daughter, Mrs. Patterson, is reported seriously ill.

Seventy-two millions of dollars had accumulated in the Treasury on the 27th ult. This is the first time since the beginning of the war that there has been a surplus of public funds.

Commodore Wm. Radford, recently commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has been appointed commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

It is believed in Washington that Howell Cobb has been arrested on charge of participating in the Andersonville atrocities.

Assistant Adjutant - General Townsend has published the findings and sentence of the Court at Elmira in the case of Major John A. Haddock, late Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of Western New York. Mej. Haddock's offences were the receiving of bribes in the recruiting business and defrauding the Government. He is sentenced to be cashiered, disqualified for holding office, pay a fine of \$10,000, and be imprisoned until the fine is paid, not exceeding five years.

The detectives of the U.S. Treasury last week arrested two English counterfeiters who had flourished for the last nine years.

The patents of J. A. Murry, for a combined mower and reaper, have, it is said, been returned to the applicant.

The U. S. Court of Claims commenced its October session on Monday last.

South Carolina Matters.

CHARLESTON papers of the 23d ult. are received. The following is the clause of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention by a vote of 98 to 8: The slaves in South Carotina having been de facto emancipated by the action of the United

tude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be re-established in this State.

An ordinance to repeal the ordinance of seces sion was then ratified.

At the session on the 22d a vote was taken on the proposition to make the basis of representation of the State rest upon the whole population irrespective of color, and it was rejected by a large majority, leaving the clause as reported by the committee, making the white population alone the basis of representation.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writing from Sumter say:

The late struggle has unquestionably entailed upon us and our posterity a long train of svils. We are now upon the threshold of a penal experience which will be protracted into coming

The loss of the public records may be classed among the almost irreparable disasters. In this particular South Carolina has greatly suffered. State records and papers of importance are gone forever.

Some of the districts, Clarendon, for example, have had the entire contents of their district offices destroyed; titles, deeds, wills, judgments, decrees, have dissappeared in the flames of war; and how much of confusion; how much of litigation; how much of perplexing embarrassment and perhaps of injustice and fraud, may not all this involve!

From Tennessee.

On the 29th ult. a gang of thirty or forty guerrillas near Springfield, Robertson Co., Tennessee, commenced an indiscriminate robbery and murder upon the residences in that locality. Thomas J. Payne was killed, his house robbed, and his family outraged at Adams' station, on the Eddyfield and Kentucky road. They plundered all whom they caught. Robert S. Dorcey was hung to a tree, and then dragged on the ground until one of his arms was torn from its socket. William Adams was severely beaten by the robbers. The exact number of the band is not known. It is believed that Harper, who has for some time past been in that vicinity, is their leader.

Advices from Mexico.

THE N. Y. Herald's correspondent from Brownsville, Texas, gives late news from Mexico. The heroic city of Matamoras is fairly besieged by the Liberals under Gen. Escobada. There is a garrison of 1,800 men in the city, and the attacking force consists of 2,500 or 3,000, exclusive of Cortinas' predatory bands. Efficiently handled, the Imperial troops should suffice to hold the city, but the Jaurists think so meanly of Mejia, the General in command, that they assert that with a little more ammunition they could carry the city by storm.

The Republican forces had captured the little town of Cortoso, in Leon, and secured considerable musketry and ammunition. Gen. Morean quaintly adds: - "The officer in command and the merchants of that city, furnished me \$18,000 for the use of the troops." At the pass of Cabras the Jaurists also claim to have defeated 900 Imperialists with 200 cayalry, and are further said to occupy the town of Caravajel. Matamoras papers made light of it - entirely denying these successes. Jaurez is at Chihuanua with 5,000 men.

By way of Havana we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 7th. The outrages of the guerrillas was being checked by an organized campaign against them by the Imperial troops. The Republican forces under Cortinas and Escobada had fought a desperate engagement of three hours' duration with a column of Mejia's division, at Las Caloras, in the State of New Leon. After firing their last cartridge, the Imperialists fell back in good order.

Very heavy and lasting rains had fallen near the Capital, the Valley of Mexico being in some places completely inundated. Much damage was the result.

The Tribune's city of Mexico correspondent says: -- "The news from Sonora is that the evacuation of that State by Jaurez was caused by the insubordination of the soldiers, who refused to serve him any longer. Gen. Pesqueira, who is in command of Hermosillo, was abandoned by his men. Out of a garrison of about 1,000 soldiers, 250 alone remained with him.

The city of Oposura, in the northern part of Sonora, has pronounced for the Empire. The French prisoners of Marine and the soldiers of the Algerian Tiralleurs who were held captive in that city, have recovered their freedom. The band of Dario Garza, 150 strong, has been routed near Montemorelos by Lieutenant Tsabey, of the French army, and lost 40 men and all its horses. The band of Cavola was surprised near Garcia and beaten by Lieutenant Goldstein, commanding the counter-guerrillas. He left 20 dead on the battle-field, besides several horses. equipages and calesons. The inhabitants of Teran, against whom these bands intended to operate, organized themselves into a sort of militia, and have by their bravery contributed to repulse and defeat them.

The Government is actively engaged in obtaining lands from the wealthy landed proprietors of the country, for the purpose of transferring them to the emigrants, who have either landed in Mexico, or who contemplate going thither. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, advising them to invite the owners of haciendss to yield to the State, on conditions advantageous to the emigrants, a portion of the land not under cultivation. In doing this, the Government does not pretend to deprive the real estate owners of their legitimate rights. It leaves them entirely free to exact such conditions as they like. It will see that these conditions are fulfilled, and to this end acts as an agent between the immigrants and the proprietors. At the States, neither slavery nor involuntary servi- same time the latter are advised that the Gov-

ernment asks for the lands at its disposal from 50 cents to \$1.50 per acre, according to the value of the land and the number of acres bought."

The Tribnne's Matamoras corresponden says: 'The success met with by the forces under General Escobada, has encouraged the Liberal party to fresh efforts. In and about Camargo there is now a good force of about 600 men, among them being 25 or 30 officers who have served in the United States or late Confederate armies. These will prove good leaders in army operations that require courage and skill, A second body of some 500 men is at Mier, 21 miles from Camargo, and at other points south of the place are bodies of 200 to 300 men. In all. there is a force of about 2,500 men, ready for the next blow to be struck at the enemy."

Under date of Sept. 7th, this correspondent says: — "The entire force of the Liberals lying about the San Juan river has been put in motion. but what their plans are is not known yet. The plan may be to attack this place at once, or to operate in the State of New Leon, which lies to the west of this city. Cortinas, after a good deal of insubordination, has been forced into the traces, and is now acting as if in a proper spirit, and with the intention to do some deed of note. To-day he crossed from the left bank of the Rio Grande with his command, estimated at 400 to 500 men and three rifled guns-those delivered to him some time ago by order of Gen. Steele. I think that an attack will be made upon this place within three days, and that if any other movement be made it will only be a feint,"

A WESTERN INSTITUTION of the "Eastman National Business College," which has become so celebrated in this State and the East, is being inaugurated in Chicago this week. Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, delivers an address, and George W. Bungay, the distinguished poet and author-a poem. A grand concert by the celebrated Cornet and Orchestra Band of the College is also to be given. The illustrated paper of sixteen pages, giving full information of the Institution, and the new system of commercial college training, may be had by addressing the principal, E. P. Eastman. From what we know of the founders of this enterprise, we confidently believe the "Western Institution " will prove an eminent success.

FROM HAYTI .- Haytien dates to the 9th ult., state that Geffard was at Gonalves where he had issued an address urging the troops to maintain their courage and not to allow a handful of insurgents to impose rebellion upon the whole Republic. The rebels still hold Cape Haytien. but the rest of the Republic is quite tranquil. A bark laden with live stock for the rebels had been captured. Mr. Folsom, the American Consul, had arrived at Port Au Prince.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS,

GOVERNOR ANDREW of Massachusetts, delivered the address at the Tompkins County (N. Y.) Fair at Ithaca, the 29th ult., before an immense

An ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void, was adopted by the Alabama State Convention the 25th ult., after being debated an entire day.

An ingenious Frenchman has made a mosaic landscape composed of insects. It contains more than 45,000 beetles, besides big and little bugs of various sizes.

A Dr. HANEY, of Fair Play, Wisconsin, last week, shot his daughter, killing her instantly, almost killed his wife, and finished the tragedy by cutting his own throat.

An Indian commission is to be held at Fort Selby, Nebraska, in about two weeks, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with the Northwestern tribes.

BUILDING in Cincinnati has been greatly accelerated since the 1st of July, and so largely have contracts been entered on that it is difficult to will find mechanics to do the work.

THE act of Congress authorizing the 10-40 loan limited it to \$200,000,000. But \$173,000,000 was issued. It is now stated that the balance will

soon be thrown upon the market. A GERMAN statistician, Kolb, computes that there are in all Germany 495,000 Jews; but if Austria and Prussia be included in the computation, the number of Jews is 1,505,006.

A son of the late President Polk is employed with two blacks, the three at five dollars per day, in taking care of mules purchased by a Northern speculator at the army sales near Nashville.

THE Orleans Republican says that a party of young men invested one Mr. Shurgor, of Yates Center, with a coat of tar one night last week. because he was in the habit of beating his wife.

INFORMATION has been received of the death of two missionaries in Turkey, Rev. Edward Dodd and Rev. Homer Bartlett Morgan. The former died of cholera, and the latter of typhus

A WELL known pickpocket recently died in N. Y. leaving property to the amount of \$60,000, all of which he accumulated within the past six years in excursions through the various cities of RUSSELL & Co.'s paper mill, at Lawrence,

Mass., was nearly destroyed by fire, the 26th ult. Loss \$20,000; mostly insured. Several firemen were injured by the falling of the walls, one of them it is supposed fatally. A BOILER exploded at Pratt & Co.'s rolling

mills in Buffalo, on the 28th ult., killing two and wounding twelve other persons. A section of the boiler weighing about half a tun was hurled through the building about 300 feet.

THE Episcopal Convention at New York was organized the 26th ult., one hundred and ten parishes being represented. Bishop Potter pre-

sided. The Bishops of Montreal, California and the Northwest were invited to seats.

THE Concord (Mass.) National Bank was robbed on the 25th uit., of United States and State bonds to the amount of \$411,000. A reward of \$30,000 has been offered for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the money.

A MONTHLY Sabbath School paper, to be called the Sunday School Standard, is to be published at Buffalo, by Mr. J. E. Gilbert, Secretary of the Eric County Sabbath School Association. The first number will be issued early the coming month.

FIVE years ago, a party in Forrestville, Conn., set out a half acre of ground with wild cranberry plants. This year 190 bushels have been picked, and will bring from \$4 to \$5 per bushel. A pretty good income from a half acre of ground.

ONE million dollars in the bonds of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad have been taken in England, which, with \$400,000 locally subscribed and a government subsidy of \$16,000 per mile, payable on each completed twenty miles, makes the enterprise a success.

WILLIAM Gilmore Simms, the poet-novelist of South Carolina, is editing a newspaper at Columbia, in that State. Before the war he was very wealthy, but when Sherman made his raid through the Carolinas, Simms' house and furniture, including his valuable library, were entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Simms is now very poor, and obliged to rely upon his salary as an

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yerker Office, ROOHESTEE, Oct. 8, 1865.

PRICES have advanced somewhat during the past week Red wheat and Barley are up a little. Butter, Eggs and Lard have also advanced. Hides have increased 1/4@lc. Wool is firm. The prices of coal are still up although the strike which purported to be the cause of the high rates is at an end. The People's Coal Company give their prices as below to subscribers, but the nominal price as

Wholesale Prices Current.

1	A HOLOBOTTO TIX	con Culteri
ł	FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc. , &	traw 7,00@ 9,00
1	Flour, w't wh't, \$11,50@13,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.
Į	1 Do. rad wheat, \$9,75@10.501 A	looles preen - \$1 ana 196
١	Do. extra State, 7,00@ 7,50 Do. buckwheat, 8,00@ 8,45 F Millfeed, coarse, 20,00@00,00 C	Do. dried, w h. 00 0c
-	Do. buckwheat, 8.00@ 8.25 F	eaches 35@ 50c
4	Milifeed, coarse 20,00@00.00 C	herries 80@ 85c
1	Do. fine30,00@00,00 F	lums 20@ 00c
	Meal, corn, cwt 1,90@ 2,00 E	otatoes, W bu 602 750
	Wheat, red 1,90@ 2,00 (Onions 0,75@ 0.00
	Best white 1,90@ 2,80	Darrots 00@ 00c
	I Cown Ald 20 hrs 0500 (MA)	HIDES AND SKING
١.	Do. new, 75@ 80c	Green bides trim'd 6% 70
	Rye 80@ 85c	Do. untrimmed, 5% 6c
1	Chate 490 45cl	Green caliskins12 @ 18c
	Barley 1,05@ 1,08	Sheep pelts, each, \$1,75@2,25
	Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 83@ 75c
	MRATS.	SEEDS.
	Pork, old mess, . \$26,00@83.00	Timothy, 39 hn 84 00% 4 80
	Do. new mesa. 85,00@36,00	Clover, medium 15 00/215 50
	Do. clear. # 15. 16@ 17c	Do. large 15,50@16,00
	Dressed hogs, cwt 18,00@14,00	Peas 1 50@ 2 50
	Besf 9.00@18,00	Flax 1,50@ 2,00
	Spring lambs 2,00@ 3,50	SUNDRIES.
•		Wood, hard, \$8,00@10,00
	Hams 28@ 80c	Do. soft 7,00@ 8,00
		Coal, lump, \$ tun 10,05@00,00
	Chickens 14@ 22c	Do. large egg., 10,15@00,00
	Turkeys 20@ 20c	Do. small egg. 10,400000
	Geese, W pair 0,00@ 0,00	Do. stove 10 60@00.00
	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 9.80@00.00
	Butter, choice roll 35@ 40c	Do. soft 0,00@ 0,00
	Do. packed 35@ 88c	Do. Char & bu. 20@ 20c
•		Salt, W bbl 2,60@ 2,90
١	Do. old 00@ 00c	Wool, # 15 45@ 60c
•	Lard, tried 28@ 81c	Норв 40@ 50с
•	Do. rough 00@ 00c	Whitefish, & bbl 7,75@ 8,25
	Tallow.tried 9@ 10c	Codfish, # 100 ns. 8,25@ 9,25
	Do. rough 7@ 8c	Honey, box, # 10. 27@ 28c
	Eggs, dozen, 20@ 22c	Candles, box 18@ 19c
1	FORAGE.	Do. extra 20@ 00c
3		Barrels 40@ 40c
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1		
_	MANN INDOMESTS	M MAN A VA VA VA VANDA
	THE PROVISION	ON MARKETA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 89.—Cotton, 45@45c for middlings. FLOUR.—Superfine State \$7,50@7.95; extra State, \$3,00@ 1.25; choice State, \$8,36@.40; superfine Western, \$7,50@ .95; common to medium extra do, \$8,10@8.75; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8,75@ 1.10; trade brands, \$9,30@11,55. Canadian flour, sales at \$1,001 trade. to good supplies.

\$1.0: trade brands, \$9.30@11,65. Canadian noul, sale \$8.10@11,50.

\$8.10@11,50. Wheat, Chicago spring and Milwaukee club \$1,60@1,68; amber Milwaukee, \$1,70@1,70; new amber State and Western \$2.20@2.20; choice do, \$2.25; smuty white Canada \$2.25; choice white do, \$2.40. Eye quiet. Barley \$1.37. Corn, sales at 80@94c for mixed Western.

Cara 53@63c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Flour, \$9,73@10.45; Wheat \$1.21@ 1.47; Corn 51@65c; Oats 22@31.4c; Barley 75@1.15; Rye 61@70. Fork, mess, \$26@51. Butter 35@53c; Cheese 17@ 20c. Lard, no sales.

20c. Lard, no sales.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—Flour, \$5,2563.00. Fall wheat at \$1,4261.50 \$\psi\$ bushel; spring do. \$1,0561.68. Barley, 74679c. Peas. 67669c. Oats. \$2688c. Butter, 1862cc. Cheese. 11% 6124. Eggs. 10618c. Ham, 14615c. Bacon, 11% 6124c. Lard, 14615c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$2,256 \$3; dried do. 768 \$\psi\$ b. Potatoes, 24628c \$\psi\$ bush. Carrot, 446.5c. Turnins, \$5c. Beets, 75c. Onions, \$1,50. Beef, 93 12% C. Mutton, \$212c. Dressed hogs, none. Mess pork \$44625; prime, \$21622. Bhoulders, 11615c. Hay \$10.50611. Straw, \$869. Hides. trimmed, \$264.00 \$\psi\$ 100 bs. Calfskins, *369. Sheepskins, \$161,90. Sheep pelts, 15625c.—Lambskins \$25635c.—\$600a.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—There has been a very good demand for both Domestic and Foreign fleeces since our last, the inquiry being from manufacturers, prices have ruled very firm, but without special change. We quote: 80g82c for Native and % Merinos; 60g85c for % and % do; 70g77c for Saxony; 80g82c for No. 1 pulled; 50g67c for scanny; 80g82c for No. 1 pulled; 50g67c for common unwashed California, and 40g42c for fine Foreign — Chilian unwashed 80g32c; Entre Rice washed 40g42c; Cordova 46g47c; East india S5645c; African 32g45c; Mexican 80g35c; Smyrna 25g45 — M. Y. Post.

rican 32240c; Mexican 30235c; Smyrna 25245 — A.Y. Post.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations: — Baxony choice, 80285c; Saxony fleece, 75278c; full-blood Merino, 72275c; three-quarters of, 70275; half do, 88270c; common, 80270; western mixed, 58285c; California, 25255c; Canada, 80278c; pulled extra, 80285c; superfine, 75280c; No. 1, 55285c.— Smyrna, 25275c; Beenos Ayres, 80242c; Cape Good Hope 8744445c; Chillian, 26275c; Peruvian, 85285c; African, 20 650c; East India, 27260c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.— Beeves received, 6,293 against 6,176 last week. Sales range at 10,2190. Cows, received 105 against 122 last week. Sales, at \$50,2100 each. Veal calves, received, 552 against 1,266 last week. Sales range at 92,1340. Sheep and Lambs, received, 27,167 against 22,074 last week. Sales at \$4,9680. Swine, received, 10,545 against 11,154 last week. Sales at \$13,50@14,53 ₹ owt. Albany, Sept. 23.—Beeves range at \$4,25@11. Sheep. sales at 8%@7c. Lambs, 6%@8c. Hogs, 18%@14c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$5,50@6.50 ¥ 100 Ds. for fair to good first class steers; light steers and good cows \$5,65,50; \$2,50@3.55 for common. Sheep \$4,50@5,50. Hogs, sales at \$11,55@18,27% ¥ 100 Ds.—Rep.

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—First class cattle, from \$5,00\$5.50 \$100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,00\$3.40; inferior, \$2 50 \$3.50. Calves, small supply at \$4.67 each. Sheep \$5.50\$4 each per car load. Lambs, \$2\$3.00. Yearlings \$3\$4.50.—Globs.

BRIGHTON AND CAMERIOGE, Sept. 23.—Beeves, range at \$760145. Oxen. \$1256275 \$\pi\$ pair. Milch Cows. \$55 6115. Hannly Steers. \$856150. Veal Calves. \$66010 each. Two-year olds \$25665 Sheeps and Lambs. \$4676 \$\pi\$ n. Shosts—Wholesale 12a-1356ts; retail 14675c; 1at hors 1456616, the weight. Hides \$610. \$\pi\$ n. Tailow \$6210c. Caliskins \$66180. Pelfa \$161,50.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Prof. W. H. PERKINE, of Albion College, J. BLAKE STODDARD and Miss KMILY A., only daughter of MARK L. RAY, Esq., all of Concord.

Mew Advertisements.

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

CHEAP MARYLAND FARMS—\$10 to \$30 per acre. For descriptive Circulars send stamp to H. P. CHAMBERS, Farm Agent, Federalsburg, Md. 1820 St

TANDARD PEAR-No. 1 trees, 4% to 6 fr, strong, \$250 \times 1,000; No 2 trees, 4 to 5 ft, fair, \$150 per 1,000. Plenty of Bartlett and handsome stock.

Dansyllie, N. Y.

T. T. SOUTHWICK.

A GENTS WANTED—In every county to sell Powell's great National Picture of the Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment. Thorough Agents clear \$100 to \$200 per mouth. Send for circular or call on POWELL & CO., 22 Bible House, New York.

TALIAN BRES,—A few colonies of pure Tralian RRES in plain movable comb hives, in good condition for win er \$15; in box hives \$1.4 Black Bees in box hives \$1.4 Black Bees in box hives \$1.5 s.nt by Express. Revised edition of "Bee-Keeping Explained." (in press.) Send for Circular. M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

\$\frac{\textbf{B}}{2}.000\$ A. YEAR made by any one ence necessary. The Presidents, Cashlers, and Trasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

ENUINE PLANTS Sent Post-Paid—
New Jersey Scarlet (a new and heat early herry) 7% New Jersey Scarlet (a new and best early berry,) 75 cents § dozen, The Tribune Prize Berries 50 cts. § doz. Also Price List of 15 other varieties of Strawberries, Baspberries, Blaca berries, including the Wilson Early, a sort that ripens before peaches JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

IMPROVED CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The subscriber, in consequence of necessary absence, wishes to dispose of about half of his Durhams, Devons, South-Downs, Sufforks, and other improved stock of all kieds Call at Summit Station, on Chicago and St. Lonis Rallrosd, on Thursday, or send for a circular ts Chicago. 200 JOHN WENTWORTH.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 23d Sept., from the pasture of Austin Salisbury, near West Bloomfield, N. Y., 8 horses, one a dark bay with white hind-feet; one cream colored with 8 white feet, white strip on forehead, ringbone on left fore-foet and one white eye, light mane and a breach on right side. Also one brown mare with very large ears. A liberal reward will be paid on returning the horses or giving information where they may be found to A. SALIBBURY, or SAMUEL MARSH, Phelps, N. Y.

NEW AND SUPERIOR COLLECTION OF GLEES-THE EXCELSION GLEE BOOK.

A Collection of the Best Glees, Chornses and Operatic Gems for Mixed Voices, comprising the Secular portion of the popular "Chorns Wreath." Every piece a standard composition. Neatly and durably bound in boards. Price only \$1. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. GENTS WANTED. - To Canvass for our A GENTS WANTED.—To Canvass for our new heautifully illustrated, and thrillingly interesting volume of army experience, CAMP FIRE AND COTTON FIELD, by Thos. W. KNOX, Herald correspondent. Full of startling incidents; amusing anecdotes; ingenious stratagems; life in camp and bivouac; together with ample and reliable directions to those who design engaging in cotton cultu e at the South. Send for Circular. Address

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Splendid fall Fashions. Popular Music, "We Never can Forget it; or the Memories of Andersonvilla Frison Pens;" Virginia Townsend's and other Brilliant Stories; Magnificent Steel Engravings, with valuable full-sized Patterns; Illustrated Poem; splendid Illustrations of the principal Ports in the United States on the Atlantic, Architecture; Household matters, and other Brilliant Literary Gems, in the October number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready. Yearly 83, with a valuable premium; single, 25 cts.; beck numbers as specimens. 10 cts. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

OREST, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

OREST, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

FROVISIONS—Pork, \$34,75,985.25 for new mess; \$30,126
30.00 for mess; \$23,228.55 for prime. Shoulders 162174/cis.

Hams, 194,623c. Lard, 25/4294.6. Butter, 22,642.6 for Ohio, and 40,622 for 8 tate. Cheese, 15,217c. Hops 20,656 for common to prime.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Flour, good to choice white wheat extra \$12,503.15; amber wheat \$10,50. Corn mesl, \$100 for s. \$1.8763.00. Wheat, white Geneese \$2.50; choice white Michigan \$2,503. Rye, quiet and dull. Corn, 376,35c.—Barley, \$1,16. Oate, \$40660c.

BUFFAIO, Sept. 30.—Flour, sales of XX spring and winter \$2.500. No. 1 and 2 Milwankee \$1,476,158. Grants—Wheat, 1,503. Cheese 166,17c. Eggs 18c.

ChiloAGO, Sept. 28.—Flour, \$2,702,10.55.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Flour,

CHURCH MUSIC.

MR. BRADBURY'S LAST WORK.

THE KEY NOTE.—A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs and Singing Schools, by WM. B. Bradbury. Mr. Bradbury's last previous work in this department, "The Jubilee," has already had asale of over 200,000 copies, showing a popularity almost unprecedented, for a work of this kind. The Key Note is complete in all its departments, and is printed on clear, large type, one part on a staff. Price, \$1,50. DR. MASON'S LAST WORK.

ASAPH: OR THE CHOIR-BOOK.—A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Singing Schools and Conventions. By Lowell Mason, Dr. of Music, and Wn. Mason, The Riements of Musical Notation are illustrated by a large variety of pleasing, social places; part songe, glees, &c. The Tune Department contains mostly new music, and provides for every meter; and the Anthem Department is full and attractive. Price, \$1,50. MR. ROOT'S LAST WORK.

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THE NEW BOOK FOR THIS SEASON.

THE NEW BOOK FOR THIS SEASON.

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TARREST STATES

List of New Advertisements.

The Soldier's Casket C W Alex nder.
The New Collection of Church Masso-Mason Brothers.
A Remarkable Invention in Artificial Leak-D Bly, M D.
Prize Distribution of Jewelry, &c-T Benton & Co.
Parm for Sale-Chas E Blors.
Demorest's Monthly Magazine-W J Demorest.
To unser men and Dealers-F A Lord
Improved Bls R Raspberry Plants-H H Doolittle.
New and Superior Collection of Glees-O D. Isson & Co.
Improved Lattle, Sheep and Swine-John Wentworth.
Agents Wanted Blelouk & Co.
To Farmers and Others-F A Lord.
Quadrille Rand-Elias Howe.
\$1,00 a Year and Expenses-E Bradley & Co.
Strayed or Stolen-A Sallsbury
200 a Year. 22 0:0 a Year.
Standard Pears—T T Southwick.
Cheap Maryland Farms—H P Chambers.
Genune Plants—John S Cellins.
Agents Wanted—Powell & Co.
Italian Bees—M Quinoy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice-F W Lay.

be issued.

The News Condenser.

- The Albany county war debt is \$3,135,449.
- Butter is 75 cents a pound at Philad-lphia.
- The rebel war debt of Alabama is \$2,000,000.
- There are twelve daily papers in Connecticut. - The new fifty cent fractional currency will soon
- The sewing women of Chicago have formed Protective Union.
- The Baltimore Germans are going to build \$200,000 club house.
- A thief was cut in two while stealing peaches or a New Jersey railroad.
- Texas advices report the frontier in a worse con dition than ever before.
- It is proposed to appropriate Mount Vernon for a National Soldiers' Home.
- The telegraph is being extended to San Antons, Shreveport and Vicksburg. — The convention of telegraphers in Chicago voted
- to discountenance female operators. - Telegraphic communication between New Orleans
- and San Antonia has been re-opened. - In St. Mary's county, Maryland, they are manu
- facturing good brandy from watermelons.
- Extra Billy Smith is passing his time quietly on his unconfiscated estate near Warrenton.
- The marine losses for August show an aggregate of 35 vessels having a value of \$2,717,000. - The expense of fitting out and coaling the Great
- Eastern is stated to have exceeded £60,000.
- The distribution of awards for the capture o Booth, the assassin, has not yet been made.
- Fanny Jackson is the first female colored graduate from the classical department of Oberlin College.
- Sir Wm. R. Hamilton, the distinguished. Irish Astronomer died at Dublin, Ireland, on the 2d inst.
- The recent rise in the price of iron has started the fires in the forges and furnaces of Pennsylvania.
- The U. S. Telegraph Co. have lately opened offices at Waverly, Elmira and Corning on the Eric railroad.
- The keel of a s'eamboat, said to be the largest in the world, was laid last week for the People's Line of Albany.
- There is such a scarcity of female operatives at Lawrence, Mass., that men are to be employed to some
- Thirty Laplanders, dressed in fur and skins, accompanied by twelve Swedes, have arrived in St. Paul to settle in Minnesota.
- The paper collar manufacturers of Boston, New York, Springfield and Philadelphia, now turn out a million collars each day.
- Another prize fight for the championship of England is to come off the 1st of November between Jem Mace and Joe Wormald. - Two young men were smothered by the impure
- gas in a well they were sinking near Monticello, Sullivan county, last week. - The Nyack Journal says that ninety-eight men
- named Smith enlisted during the war at the Provost Marshal's office, Tarrytown. - The yearly income of Girard College is about
- \$200,600, and there are now in the institution 563 orphan boys, with 37 vacancies. - The Ky. Conference of the Methodist Church
- South has expressed its willingness to receive overtures looking toward re-union. - There is an apple tree in Danbury, Ct., the upper branches of which hang full of ripe apples, while the
- lower ones are in full blossom. - The first cotton manufacturing company organve a mill in San Francisco
- with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The first colored student at Harvard College was
- admitted to the Freshman class on Monday. His name is Richard T. Greener of Boston.
- Every foreigner who has honorably served in the army one your is entired to be at once naturalized without previously declaring ms intentions.

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TARE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot etop.

NOTICE

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F. W. LAY, Treasurer.

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

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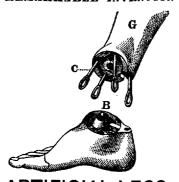
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81.000 A WEAR AND EXPENSES aged men to travel at the above salary. Strady employment given. All persons to count of nork should apply immediately for this agency. For full particulars, address, with stoup enclosed, E. BRADLEY & CO., P. O., Box 822, Haverhill, Mass.

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AN ANATOMIOAL LEG, with lateral motion of the ankle
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Ayrshires—Thirty head, several of them imported.

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PRICE OF MILL COMPLETE \$50.00.

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Four movable and six istationary plates constitute the grinding surface, either of which can be replaced at an expense not to exceed % cents, so that this mill can be renewed at an expense of \$7.0.

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

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undersigned Executors of the estate of Joseph deceased, will continue the manufacture the cele

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

Collins' and Shattuck's Combined
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For information apply by letter or otherwise.
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ARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 10 acres situated in the north-west part of the town of Le Roy, Genes-e Co, N. Y., on the road leading from the Lake road to the Methodist Chapel. On the premises is a good barn, about 1% acres of orchard, 25 acres of woodland a plaster hed, and two living springs of water. If desired twill be divided into two fifty acre lots, Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

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Our Farm of Four Acres.
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Our Farm of Four Acres.
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Practical Shepherd, Randall.
20
Pr

PLECTION NOTICE. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF MONROE.—Notice is nerely given, pursuant to the statutes of this State, and the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the General Eaction will be held in this County on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November, (7th,) 198, use which Election the Officers named in the annexed notice will be elected.

A. CHAPMAN, Sherim.

ew:
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson;
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schryler;
An Atto ney General, in the place of John Cochrans;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Wili R. Taylor; Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I.

kinner; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord , cliarke ; A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram pento; A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Fred-rick A. Tallmadge; 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 R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected expires on the thirty-first day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for this Seventh Judicial District, in place of Thomas A. Johnson, whose term of office will expire an the last of December next, Also, a Senator for the 22th Senate District, composing the Courty of Mources.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Three Members of Assembly; A District Attorney, in the place of William E. Bowman; we Justices of Sessions, in the place of Benjamin S. Whitehead and Delos Wentworth; Two Coroners, in the place of Tunis V. P. Pullis and Ellery S. Trest.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of Bengamin next.

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

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

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

ple the question of creating such debt, and to repeat certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1885; three-fifths being present.

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

SENTION I. 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, constitues and towns, for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes and towns, for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes and towns, for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes and eith of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is bereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be fur the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millious of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levtled and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay such interest said due, and to create a straiging fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also ce imposed, levtled and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the research of the said seed and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

§ 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto stacked for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, per annum, half yearly on th

writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "Boy the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

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

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

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

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

Your respectfully,

CHAUNCEY M. DEFRW,

Sit-12t

EARMIERS, COUNTRY MEEN, AND

FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

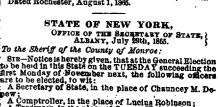
Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Bor-ghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Olis, and other produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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AUTUMN

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The soft calm days of autumn once again Have brought that lovely, melancholy snell Which binds the hearts of thinking, dreaming men With that mysterious, lingering ken, Which, if it has no future tale to tell. May turn into forgotten past, and dwell On all its scenes of happiness and pleasure then

And while the sun is struggling to diffuse Its bright effulgence through the soft dim air, It is not all within our power to choose The many subjects of our thoughts, but muse In memory freed from every care-In thought to wander-scarcely knowing where, While subject to this changing, mystic, Autumn ruse

Who has not strolled slopg some sylvan stream To hear the gentle whispering of the tide, When leaves were falling through the sun's pale beam And watched alone till all was like a dream? And in that dream how many to our side Have come again, with gentle words to chide, By saying, "Ah! how cold we all, in absence, seem

How oft I've asked the future if 'twere mine To live so good, so upright, and so pure, That, when this life was sinking in decline The light of Heaven would as softly shine As this to-day, and calmly thus allure The chastened soul to realms that shall endure: Where all is like the God who made it—all divine.

Evening Post.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, ONE INNER LIFE.

BY MARY HARTWELL

URSULA DARLING sat at her writing deak in the silence of her own room. Her pen alid waveringly along the lines, in trembling fingers, and her hazel eyes were black and pitiful with pain. Do not imagine you are going to have a heroine painted to you. She was only a young girl, in her sixteenth year or thereabouts, and she was writing just such words in her diary as you have perhaps written in yours at some time. my sister-woman, or just such as you have often thought, if you did not write them. Her mouth was tremulous, and it was a pretty month, made touchingly sweet by the expression it now wore. She was called pretty. Some people, who looked only on the clear, oval face, regularly featured, framed in dark, rich bands of hair, and made childishly winning by the tempting little mouth with its two rows of milky teeth, rendered such a verdict; which verdict was endorsed by those whose deeper eyes saw, through all these, the rich material of mind and soul that she possessed.

She was making this entry:

"July 17th .- What shall I do, oh! heart of mine! what shall I do! I have just received a note from FRANK, requesting a meeting tonight. He will be at the post-office corner about half-past six, and I am to join him there. He knows mother does not wish me to accept his attentions, although I never told him so. Oh! how can I help it? He may not be perfect -none of us are, and I least of all; but he is so menly and bewitching. I know he cares for me, (my cheeks are blazing while I write it,) for glance and touch, and my own woman's instinct tell me so. And I tried to conquer myself after mother told me she was displeased with me for encouraging his advances. As if I could help the fluttering of heart and pulse, and the thrill his glance sends through me! If she would only pity and help me, perhaps I could obey her; but she has no tenderness in her. Oh! if I had somebody to advise me—to tell me what to do! Will it be right for me to fulfill his request?-will it be lady-like and proper? How can I let him go away without seeing me?-and he says he is to return to his regiment next week. Oh! what shall I do! what shall I do?"

She pushed the book away, and covered it up with a pile of newspapers, for a footstep sounded on the stairs. O, American mother | - what a reproach to your maternity, when a daughter hides her heart-secrets from your evel

Mrs. DARLING came into the room with an angry expression on her countenance. You could see at once why her daughter did not think of making her a confidente. She was of that repulsive type of women, austere even in the affections, who reduce everything to rule and system, and let the overshadowing part of finer qualities.

"I declare, Ursulai" she burst out; "if you ain't sitting here peeling your finger-nails, instead of sweeping the parlor! What do you expect to come to? When I was of your age I never got time to idle as you do. It's shameful, the way you've acted lately! Seems to me you get lazier every day! Go right along to your work !"

URSULA was used to fault-finding, but this reproof stung her more sharply than usual. Her feelings were sore enough without this thrust. Could not that mother read her child better? Could she not discern the girlish trouble in her eyes? If she had gone gently to the poor young thing, and, drawing her head against her breast, asked tenderly: - "What troubles you, my daughter?—tell me what is the matter!"—what | do what was right. a balm and relief it would have been to URSULA DARLING! And would she have forfeited her dignity by so doing, think you, American mother? Would not her child have clung to her more closely for her womanly sympathy? We are all of one common womanhood. Girls' thoughts are apt to turn rose-color early in life, and they need judicious, maternal guidance, You forget, in selecting their apparel and deciding on their studies, that they have hearts as well as bodies and minds. And when a young girl's tenderest feelings are repulsed at home. and her nature forced to shrink into itself, is it

heart run out to meet the semblance of love elsewhere, even though the object be an unworthy one?

Lieutenant Frank Ellerton was a young officer, a resident of a neighboring town, but stationed, for the purpose of recruiting for his regiment, in this Ohio village and its vicinity. As Unsula swept and dusted the parlor, with the tears dropping on her hands, she thought of their first meeting, and all the circumstances of their subsequent acquaintance. She had only known him three months; yet it now seemed that every throb of her foolish little heart was an echo to his name. "How can I ever give him up?" she asked herself, startled suddenly into the question, and gasping at the very thought.

"Shoe 'tring all knotty, 'SULA;" pleaded her baby sister, ALLIE, clinging to her skirts with lisping earnestness.

"Go away [" .. The mother's angry impatience had wrought

a like spirit in her daughter. The mire in the fountain-head had mixed with all its waters. The child's little mouth quivered - it was a month like Unsura's - and she went hobbling

off with one shoe on, and the other, whose string was knotted, in her hand.

"Come back, ALLIE!"

The girl's better nature prevailed, and she took the little one up in her arms with kisses and tender words, and soon dispelled her trouble. She felt better after this; her own pain seemed lessoned, she knew not why.

URSULA DARLING had yet to learn lessons of patience and self-denial before she could fully conquer her selfishness. She was no heroine, but only a weak mortal like you or me, and a very young and sorely tempted one at that. All that day was a period of doubt and misery to her. In the afternoon, while her father was at his store, and her mother was calling on a neighbor, she hid herself in her own room again. Leaning with her head against the window ledge, she sat for a long time with her eyes fixed in a dreamy stare. "Idling," her mother would have said. O thoughtless lips, how can the hands but lie useless, when heart and reason are striving so! Half unconsciously she reached her arm toward the table, and took up a little volume of "Moore's Poems." Turning the leaves :listlessly her eyes fell on these lines:

"Then fare-thee-well! my own dear love;
This world has now for us
No greater grief, no pain above
The pain of parting thus, dear love! the pain of
parting thus!"

Was it an omen? She closed the book to shut from her sight a poem that she had always before thought so tender and pathetic. Her heart turned to its burden again; "Oh! what shall I do! what shall I do?" Such struggles as were lacerating that girl's heart the angels weep to

Such natures as UESULA DARLING'S, love strongly, even an unworthy object. And when My 22, 9, 4, 16, 8, 24 is a river in New York. that love is countermanded and opposed, it develops into a passion. Her mother might signify disapproval of her intimacy with Frank ELLERTON, but that only made the dream more precious; because it was forbidden and so hopeless. We all have this propensity, transmitted from mother Eve, and some possess it in a terrible degree.

They had both done wrong. Mrs. DARLING had told her daughter in a cool, decided tone, that FRANK ELLERTON'S calls must cease; for she had been informed on reliable authority, that he was a loose character, and a confirmed gambler, although an officer in the Federal service. She never heeded whether her child was hurt by her words, or whether the susceptible young nature had received as yet any strong impressions.

The girl had done wrong to let the dream overpower her so,- to paint her hero in such impossible colors. She should have been struggling to yield obedience to her parents. But she was of a finer, deeper nature than her mother; the elements of their characters were almost opposites, and they clashed frequently. URSULA DARLING was intensely patriotic. She loved her Country and its Government, just as strongly as an American girl can, Was it any more than natural, then, for her to be fascinated by a chivalrous young cavalier, who was overflowing with such burning patriotism, and wore the "shoulder-straps" of an officer in her country's service?

"He would not ask me to do anything imtheir character repel you from seeking their proper," she reasoned; "it would be only a promenade. But the nights are so dark now. O if the moon only shone! And how shall I get away? Mother thinks it wrong for young girl's to go out, unattended, after dark. I might tell her I was going to run across the streets to MILLI's a little while, but I will not lie! Would it be disobeying my mother to meet FRANK? Would it be wrong and imprudent?"

She would not look at it in the light of stealing off to a clandestine meeting with a man whose attentions parental authority had forbidden. It would have startled her to think so. It would have shaken her faith in the one who required it. But if some clear-sighted friend had told her, gently but firmly, that she was about to commit a great error, URSULA DARLING would have been convinced, and have striven to

By tea-time her unnatural excitement had risen into a high fever. She was nervous and weak, and without appetite. After BRIDGET had removed the tea-service, and her father had returned to the store, she slipped from the sitting-room into the hall, and hastily wrapping a shawl about her opened the street door and went out. Mrs. DARLING was busy with her sewing, and answering the prattling queries of baby ALLIE, so she hardly heeded her daughter's departure, till the little one asked:

"Where 'SULA go?"

"Over to consin MILLY's, I suppose. Girls

evenings," she added to herself. "I used to thank my stars that I had no boys to run'about town nights, but all children are troublesome alike. I don't think URSULA would venture out any further than to call on her cousin, after dark. Dear me! she is a strange, willful child. I am afraid I shall see trouble with her; although she is not a daughter to be ashamed of," -a flush of maternal pride crossing her face, while little ALLIE parted the curtains to look out at the darkness into which her sister had ventured.

URSULA hurried down the street, shuddering and vet thankful for the blackness of the night. She had only one thought, one fear, - that of being discovered. "Would FRANK be there'?" O she was sure he would! She would wade through fire to see him, now that she had decided in her action! And the bliss of meeting would swallow up all minor feelings about propriety. "The end sanctifies the means," and wiser, and professedly better mortals than URSULA DARLING have pleaded this argument.

She stood alone on the corner. Not many were on the streets that night; but she shrank farther into the shadow of the buildings at every sound. So long! O was he never coming? Had he deceived her? What had she done, coming here all alone, poor rash child! She clasped her hands, looking up at the inky skies and prayed - prayed selfishly and passionately, with energetic despair. A footstep sounded along the pavement at a distance. She listened eagerly. He was coming—she had been early; the step was quick and elastic, like his. She strained her eyes to define the approaching form, but the blackness enveloped it. She sprang out from the shadow; this was no time for idle dallying and coy coquetry. The wind surged up the street, bringing with it little patters of cold rain, but she hardly felt its chill! Her shawl had fallen to her shoulders, and her uncovered head and muffled figure were dimly defined in the darkness. [To be continued.

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

I AM composed of 27 letters. My 10, 18, 4 is what a boy is sometimes called. My 8, 21, 26, 2, 6 is a girl's name. My 1, 5, 20 is a drink. My 25, 3, 27, 18, 18, 19, 6 is an animal.

My 11, 17, 24 is a luminous body. My 4, 8, 14, 15 is used by girl's. My 21, 28, 7, 12 is a kind of plant. My whole is a proverb.

Answer in two weeks.

Java, N. Y.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

BELLE WILLOUGHBY.

A MAN bought a farm for four thousand dollars, payable in one, two, three and four years, with simple interest. He wishes to know how he shall divide the notes for the purchase money, so that when paid the principal and interest shall make even amounts?

Answer in two weeks.

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

TWAH SI SMO Fi shi ehfci odgo, nad tmeakr fo ish etmi, Eb ubt ot psele dna dfee? A thesa, on rmeo. Rseu, eh, tath emda su hwti csuh eaglr edsirsuco. Gonliek ebreof dan earft, vgea su tno Atht yctaiplalb nda koegidi nroesa Ot aftu ni su duensu.

Enon Valley, Pa. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 818

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:- A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish man despiseth his

Answer to Decapitations of Counties: — Morgan Ware, Pike, Dale, Linn, Clark, Lee, Osage. Answer to Anagram: The good, the brave, the beautiful, How dreamless is their sleep, Where rolls the dirge-like music Of the ever-tossing deep.

Answer to Mathematical Enigma in No. 815: Dear Sir:—Now allow me to send unto you
That pretty maid's part of her father's estate:
Eight acres and twenty add also thereto,
Of thousandths, three thousand eight hundred and

If my verse is not good, you will please, Sir, excuse This simple attempt of your tyro in rhyme, Who claims kin to no school, or even a muse; But perhaps he'll do better next time. HENRY ARNOTT.

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Mrs. Maj.-Gen. Sherman.

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