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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

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ROCHESTER N. Y. - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 821.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKT 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:

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS. C. DEWEY, LL, D. T. B. LANGWORTHY.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the BUBAL an eminently Reliable Quide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately conzealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering(it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPE

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FALL PLOWING.

THERE are many farmers, at this day, who deem fall plowing unprofitable cultivation.-They prefer to turn over the soil in the spring, when it has become sufficiently dry, and put the seed into it while it is mellow and fresh, They argue that it is injurious to expose the ground, by plowing, to the rains and snows of winter, and, that it becomes too much compacted to be in good condition for a seed bed. Moreover, it is more work, on the whole, to put in a crop; for the extra amount of cultivating and harrowing required by a fall-plowed field above that by a spring-plowed one, to get it as mellow and fine, is considerable. Then it is denied that there is not much time gained in the spring, for one can plow land wetter, with less injury, than he can harrow it.

We believe, however, that there are very decided advantages in fall plowing; and that it is a fact that, on an average, better crops are obtained on fall-plowed land than on spring-plowed exclusively. We say exclusively, because while fall-plewed land gains some of the advantages of a spring working, spring-plowed receives none of the fall cultivation. Here, then, is one apparent benefit, if there is more cultivation, there is a better condition.

The cultivation for a spring crop, which menced with fall plowing, might be termed winter fallowing. It differs from summer fallowing in that, as no weeds will grow in winter, therefore, we destroy none. But then, we need not work; the frost-king drives his glittering plow through the lumpy earth and it crumbles like dry ashes in the furrow. He cultivates and harrows, rolls and subsoils. He demands neither money nor food. He does his powerful work unheard and unseen. Sometimes, in the calmness of a winter night, when the full moon and the starry hosts jewel the sky; and, again, when the wrath of the storm smites the earth. We may sit by the fire and be comfortable, and our horses grow fat and gamesome in the stable. "But," argues one, "all this will be done if you do not fall-plow; the ground will freeze the same." So it will. But freezing will not have the same effect. That part of the soil destined to receive the seed is not pulverizen and air-slaked; neither is it exposed to the rain and snow; which exposure, we think, is a benefit and not an injury. Why should it be an injury? If it is detrimental to plowed land, it is so, likewise, to that which is unplowed, only to a lesser degree. Does Nature operating in this way, persistently, regularly for half the year, work injury to the soil? The rain and the snow hold in solution much enriching substance, and most of it is imparted to the land. Taken in connection with the operation of the frost, the snows and rains of winter are of great benefit to the land. And the most benefit can be gained when the soil is turned over in the fall, and left in the furrow so as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the elements.

But in the spring you have to do about as much work to put in the crop, as though you had done nothing in the fall? . Not quite! It re-

that is all. A gang plow, or a large cultivator, their frequent attempts at mounting, contrasted with the harrow and roller, fits an admirable seed-bed. It is not at all necessary to plow again. If the work has been well done in the autumn, under ordinary circumstances, we should, by all means, prefer not to plow again in the spring. Have two or three inches of mellow, freshly turned soil, and that underneath will be left sufficiently loose by the frost for the roots of the plants.

Fall plowing, also, helps to kill weeds. Canada thistles are not invigorated by having their roots on the top of the ground during the winter. But the chief benefit, in this direction, would be derived from plowing early enough to let red-root, cockle, and weeds that infest wheat, sprout in the fall, and then the spring cultivation would destroy them. In the meantime we advise farmers to fall-plow as much as possible. Other things being equal, we think the man who gets the most plowed in the autumn, has the satisfaction of feeling, when the spring comes, that he has his work best in hand.

SALTING STOCK.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL inquires in regard to the effect of Salt on Stock, and how often it is necessary animals should be salted.

In reply I would say that my own opinion has been formed, both from observation of the instinctive habits of animals, and from a consideration of the known physiological effects of common salt, (or chloride of sodium,) as a proximate principle in the animal economy. The desire for this element is common, it is well known, to all civilized races of men and to all herbiverous animals. Respecting its use in the human economy, Dr. Dalton, (in his Principles of Physiology, page 71, et. seg.,) says:

"This substance is found, like water, through out the different tissues and fluids of the body The only exception to this is perhaps the enamel of the teeth, where it has not yet been discovered. Its presence is important in the body as regulating the phenomena of endosmosis and exosmosis in different parts of the frame. For we know that a solution of common salt passes through animal membranes much less readily than pure water; and tissues which have been desicated will absorb pure water more abundantly than a saline solution. * * * *.

It exerts also an important influence on the solution of various other ingredients with which it is associated. Thus in the blood it increases the solubility of the albumen, and perhaps also of the earthy phosphates. The blood globules, again, which become disintegrated and dissolved in a solution of pure albumen, are maintained in a state of integrity by the presence of a small quantity of chloride of sodium."

Referring to the benficial effects of salt when supplied to herbiverous animals, Dr. DALTON says-"The importance of chloride of sodium in this respect has been well demonstrated by Boussingault in his experiments on the fattening of animals. These observations were made upon six bullocks, selected, as nearly as possible, of the same age and vigor, and subjected to comparative experiment. They were all supplied with an abundance of nutritious food: but three of them (lot No. 1,) received also a little over 500 grains of salt each per. day. The remaining three (lot No. 2,) received no salt, but in other respects were treated like the first. The result of these experiments is given by Boussingault as follows:—'Though salt given with the food has but little effect in increasing the size of the animal, it appears to exert a favorable influence upon his qualities and general aspect. Until the end of March, (the experiment began in October,) the two lots experimented on did not present any marked difference; but in the course of the following April this difference became quite manifest, even to an unpractised eye. The lot No. 2 had then been without salt for six months. In the animals of both lots the skin had a fine and substantial texture, easily stretched and separated from the ribs; but the hair which was tarnished and disordered in the bullocks of the second lot, was smooth and glistening in those of the first. As the experiment went on these characteristics became more marked; and at the beginning of October the animals of lot No. 2 after going without salt for an entire year, presented a rough and tangled hide, with patches here and there where the skin was entirely uncovered. The bullocks of lot No.

strongly with the dull and unexcitable aspect presented by the others. No doubt the first lot would have commanded a higer price in the market than the second.' "

The above remarks and experiments exhibit the opinion and the experiment of the highest authority in such matters to be found in this country and in Europe.

Dr. Dalton's remarks on the action of chloride of sedium on the various functions, secretions, &c., points quite clearly to its general effect at all times and conditions of the animal. By its effect on the complicated apparatus of secretion it may be said to stimulate and favor the action of those parts of the organism which are the first to fail in their office from any accidental disturbance in the equilibrium of the vital

My own experience has been chiefly confined to horses, and I have made a point of supplying it at least once a week and in such quantities as the animals chose to consume. I think there is no danger that any animal will eat enough pure salt at any time to injure itself, provided that it is kept constantly before it, or supplied to it at short intervals. I have also no doubt that animals may be made to eat too much of it by mixing it in improper quantities in their food, as through the over-saltingsof hay, &c. What the peculiar effects of an overdose of the article may be I leave for those to describe who may be better acquainted with them than my-LUM WOODRUFF.

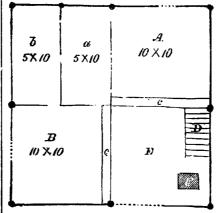
Ann Arbor, Mich., 1865.

PLANS FOR A PIGGERY.

THE RURAL is asked to furnish "a plan for a good and convenient Piggery." Perhaps we cannot better respond, at present, than by giving two or three from correspondents, and which appeared in a former volume. The first was furnished by Mr. G. B. Johnson of Onondaga Co., and is as follows:

The building should be twenty feet square, and placed upon a good wall one foot high, laid up with mortar, ten feet posts, and six feet between lower and upper floors. The roof can be made to slant either way, or four ways, and come to a point at the center. In the former case a chimney could be placed at the front end, - in the latter case, it would be better in the center. The roof should project at least sixteen inches. If you have a "hipped" roof, a balustrade around the whole would add much to its appearance,-with the common roof, a plain cornice will answer. A pipe may pass up through the chamber floor, and thence into the chimney, for a ventilator to let off steam from the cooking food, and the foul air emitted by the swine.

It will be seen by the engraving that the feeding pens and cooking-room are 10 feet square, and the sleeping apartments 5 by 10 feet. The upper floor may be used for storing soft corn in the autumn - and with trap-doors one foot square, over each pen, will be found very convenient in feeding. It also would be a good place to store farming implements during the winter and summer, when not in use. Upon each side of the main door, there should be a window, and small doors to each pen, leading into separate yards, on the side and in the rear.



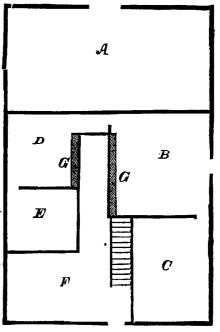
t, Hogs' Feeding-Room; α, Hogs' Sleepling-Room; Β, Pigs' Feeding-Room; δ, Pigs' Sleeping-room; c, α, Troughs; Δ, Stairs to Loft; Ε, Cooking-Room; F, Stove, or Furnace.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION. - The frame should be made of good, sound timber. The sills, posts and plates should be 6 by 8 inches; 1 retained, on the contrary, the ordinary as the girts and door posts 4 by 6 inches; rafters quires good and thorough surface tillage, and pect of stall-fed animals. Their vivacity, and and stude 4 by 4 inches. The lower floor, where

the swine feed and sleep, should be composed of three-inch plank, and slant two inches from the troughs; cooking-room, level, two-inch plank, and upper floor inch boards. Side up with inch boards, one foot wide, and batten with threeinch stuff. The troughs should be made of hard wood, and well fastened down. The spouts to conduct the swill and feed into the troughs, should also be made of hard wood plank, and ought to be the same length as the troughs, so that the feed may be thrown into any or all parts of it. There should also be a two-inch cleat nailed down strong in each pen, about five feet from the troughs, to keep the corn from sliding down too far, which I think is a better way than to feed - corn in the ear - in the trough. Now paint outside with cheap paint, and the affair is complete. The cost of this building will be about seventy-five dollars, not including stove and furnace, or "patent steamers," but can be built for much less by a farmer, who can do the most of it at leisure hours.

The following plan was contributed by J. B. SALLS of St. Lawrence county:

The building is 20 by 30 feet, standing on a good foundation of stone and mortar. Posts 12 feet long, and the upper part of the building is arranged for storing corn and other coarse grain. It will be seen, by referring to the plan, that only two-thirds of the building, or 20 by 20 feet, is to be used as a piggery,—that being all that is necessary for ten hogs, whether fattening or stores, or both. The remaining one-third, or 10 by 20, is conveniently arranged for receiving the manure, both liquid and solid, and over it can be fitted up, if desired, a place for poultry.



A, 10 by 20, receives the manure. A girt is placed 6 inches above the sill, to which girt and the beam above, the boarding is attached, leaving a space 31/4 inches between the girt and floor; the floor made of two-inch plank, and lined with half-inch boards. The floor extends one foot over the sill into A, and is sufficiently elevated at the other end under B and D to carry off the liquid manure, the bedding and other manure being thrown over by means of convenient windows or openings for the purpose. B, 10 by 10, is an apartment for fattening hogs. C. 8 by 10, for bedding fattening hogs, connected with B by door. D, 7 by 8, is for shoats. E, 6 by 7, to receive bedding for shoats, connected with D by doors. F, embraces alley and stairs, with ample room for boxes to contain feed. G, G, feeding troughs.

The improvement to which I wish to direct attention, is a convenient arrangement for saving the manure, the most valuable, probably, of any made on the farm. Some three years ago, being about to erect a piggery for six to ten hogs, I considered the size and arrangement that would best secure the object, the desideratum being to save all the manure without losing any of its value, and a convenient place to receive what might be added to increase the quantity,such as chaff from the barn, leaves, muck, &c. After three years' use, were I again to build, I would not know how to improve the plan, the object sought being fully met at a cost of about \$125. [This estimate was made before the war.]

In conclusion permit me to say that, in the opinion of the writer, no plan of a piggery is worthy of adoption, unless there are ample arrangements for saving the manure.

Kusbandry

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, I.L. D.

THE WOOL MARKET.

MANY subscribers of this paper will remember that we early declared to the public that we should not give the state of the wool market in this Department, but should leave this to be done by the general Editor, Mr. Moore - our reasons being that, on account of the remoteness of our residence, he could always bring down the news on that head, at the time of publication, two or three days later than we could.

We have received many letters of late asking our advice as to the expediency of holding wool for a further advance, and it is but proper perhaps that we express some opinions on the subject. All will remember that an attempt was made to start the purchase of the last clip at nearly nominal anti-war prices, and accordingly considerably below anti-war prices in gold. There was no corresponding fall in the price of cotton or other textile fabrics. Gold continued up. The Tariff was shutting out importation. Wool was bearing an unusually advanced price throughout other parts of the world. But the farmers were told all this was on the point of changing. Peace was at once to bring down cotton to old figures. Gold was, from the same cause, to tumble down to par. Immense importations of wool were to be made, &c., &c.

Few birds were caught with so miserably empty chaff as this. When prices advanced a few pegs, blanket lots were picked up, and larger parcels from persons holding beyond their means, and from those individuals who are habitually weak in the knees; but the great body of American wool was not brought into market. Meanwhile, there was no tumble in the prices of other farm products, or of gold. The predicted great importations did not take place. The stock of wool in market, domestic and foreign, was very small. The manufacturers bought "from hand to mouth" to keep their machinery in motion. As the thing then stood, one side or the other must soon give way, or the mills run short.

The mills did run short — but from an accidental cause. A great drouth fell on New England, stopping hundreds of mills entirely and others in part, for want of water to propel their machinery. This continued until the close of September. Since then, we have not obtained particular information on the subject, but suppose that the same state of things continues, to a very great extent, down to the time of this writing (Oct. 6.) During this armistice between the producer and manufacturer, all the previous conditions favorable to the former have continued in full force, and woolen and cotton goods have both largely advanced! Not understanding these temporary causes of the diminished demand for wool, and beginning therefore to despair of the anticipated rise in prices, more holders have thrown their wool on the market without realizing much of an advance, and thus wool has been kept down and the mills have been kept on.

The fall rains must soon start the woolen mills of New England. If every holder of wool would take it out of market for a month, after this occurs, there is not a possible doubt that wool would then be sold at prices corresponding with the prices of other products, no one of which is more necessary or more scarce. This is all we want to see wool sold for.

What is to be the practical result? Will the farmers, frightened in turn by the delay, continue to sell by piece-meal, at present prices. or at some small advance, and thus enable a small body of united, energetic, and resolute men to bend all the wool producers of the United States to their views? Would a trifling advance-with a fresh batch of rumors about fallinggold, great importations, &c., &c.,—send the wool-clip of 1865 in a body into the market? This is for the producer himself to decide. There can be no sustained fall in prices. Such a thing mignt be pretended for a few days, or weeks, provided the mills could procure a supply of wool for the intervening time-but this farce could not long be kept up. That it would be a farce the state of both our woolen and other markets, and the statistics of the raw material throughout the world clearly show. It is safe then to hold on. The manfacturer can, in our opinion, afford to pay a handsome advance on present prices, and whether he will do so or not, will depend upon the firmness of the holders.



MESSES. J. C. TAFT & J. POTTER'S RAM "OSCEOLA."

TAFT & POTTER'S RAM "OSCEOLA."

MESSRS. J. C. TAFT & J. POTTER, West Bloomfield, N. Y., the present proprietors of the ram "Osceola," a cut of which is herewith given, forward the following pedigree, furnished by his breeder, L. W. SPALDING of Addison, Vt.:

"Osceola was got by the celebrated ram owned by JOHN SPRAGUE of Waltham, Vt., commonly known as the 'Sprague Ram,' and for which he has refused \$7,000. The 'Sprague Ram' was bred the property of PROSPER ELITHARP of Bridport, and A. CLARK of Shoreham, Vt., and was got by the well-known 'Birchard Ram.'* Dam of Osceola by 'America, bred by Victor WRIGHT, grand dam by a ram bred by Mr. BIRCHARD of Shoreham, great grand dam bred by Mr. HAMMOND. Osceola was dropped on the 16th of May, 1863, and sheared May 9th, 1864. His fleece weighed 161/2 lbs." Messrs. TAFT & POTTER add:-"Osceola was sheared May 16th, 1865, when the fleece was seven days over one year old, and it weighed 301/2 lbs. The weight of his carcass, after shearing, was 133 lbs."

*We suppose that the ram here called the "Birchard Ram" was the one whose portrait and pedigree were published by us Oct. 8, 1864, under the name of the "Tottingham Ram." He was bred by E. A. BIRCHARD of Shoreham, Vt., from a Paular ewe bred by and the property of Darwin E. Robinson of Shoreham, and got by the "Lute Robinson Ram," he by the "Old Robinson Ram," the well known Paular ram bred by Erastus Robinson.—Ed.

THE OHIO WOOL-SCOURING TEST

THE Ohio State Board of Agriculture offered the following premiums on scoured wool, and on the following conditions:

"For the heaviest and best fleece of cleansed wool: Best fleece of buck, \$20; best fleece of ewe, \$20. Competition for the above premiums will be under the following conditions:—In order to ascertain the shrinkage of wool in scouring for the cards, the fleeces will be sent to the Board as taken unwashed from the will be sent to the Board as taken unwashed from the sheep, with affidavits and proof setting forth the time of shearing in 1864 and 1865, and that the fleece is what it purports to be, a single fleece. These fleeces will be received by a Committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Fullington and Greer, and put into the hands of an impartial party, to be scoured in the usual way practiced by manufacturers. Each fleece will be weighed and numbered by the Committee, and sent to the factory, with the numbers, but without the names of the owners. The fleeces must be delivered, free of expense to the Board, at the State Agricultural Rooms, Columbus, Ohlo, on or before the first day of August, 1865."

Mr. Kuppart, the Secretary of the Roard.

Mr. KLIPPART, the Secretary of the Board, states that the fleeces received were carefully weighed and numbered, and then sent to the 1,761—but might have said 1,771 as the whole Columbus Woolen Factory to be cleansed. The number of sheep entered. As my first report, results of the cleansing were not received by the \mid to which you listened, was unprepared, I might Committee of the Board in time to draw up their | have made some mistake of which I was unreport before the Ohio State Fair, but to satisfy aware. My report in the Agricultural Commisthe public curiosity the Secretary was requested to communicate, through the Ohio Farmer, the following statement of gross and net weights returned by the Factory:

Gross Weight. Net Wt. Loss

,	W. COD			TAGE			OBB.
	Љs.	ΟŻ		Юs.	oz,	Ъs	. oz.
1. Chas. Stoolfire,		8	В	4	7	11	1
2. Thos. Gorby,	24	4	. В	8	2	16	2
3. W. A. Geese,	1 8	21		8	11	ġ.	7
4. H. J. Starr,	21	15	В	5	11%	16	836
5. Curtis Kelsey,	20	-8	В	6	10	14	2
6" _ " _ · · ·	16	_1	В	5	14	10	8
7. J. Birchfield,	21	11	В	6	131	14	18%
8. I. J. Anderson,	11		E	4	5	7	10
9, " "	12	2	E	4	5	7	18
10. W. H. Cochran,	11	1	E	4	4	6	12
11. Curtis Kelsey,	10	12	E	4	9		. 8
12. H. J. Starr	14	15	E	В	0		15
18. Thos. Jamison,	23	14	В	4	7	18	7
19. W 66	20	12	В	6	133	13	14%
1D. KII KAHAP	1/	6	E	5	036	9	536
10. G. Matchem	12	4	В	4	636	- 8	18%
		1	В	8	8		14
18. A. P. Read,	12	4		8	8	6	12
Total,		6		104	1%	201	41⁄4
Average,	16	15	18-1 8	3 5	12%	11	28 -9

* Contained 61/2 lbs. of other wool.

We do not understand the meaning of the note appended to the gross weight of one of the fleeces. It would seem to mean that the fleece had received a fraudulent addition. But spart from this, it appears that two of the scoured rams' fleeces exceeded 81bs. of wool apiece in weight—that several approached ? lbs—that one ewe produced 61bs., and another 51bs! Anticipating a full and discriminating analysis of the facts and of the conclusions derivable from them, from the able committee having the matter is charge, we shall not attempt to anticipate its labors. But we may be permitted to say that this test more than sustains the claims we have heretofore made in regard to the amount of scoured wool produced by the Improved Ameri- subject, they are invited to do so.

can Merino. We have had abundance of sneers at the alleged improvement effected in these sheep in the United States. The public have been again and again informed that the "20 pound fleeces" of this day were chiefly composed of "grease and filth," and that when tried by the test of scouring, they would be found to contain no more wool than the fleeces of twenty years ago or the fleeces of Spain! Yet here we have American Merino rams producing as much scoured wool, as, according to Mr. Youatt's estimate, the Merino rams of Spain produced on the average, of unwashed wool, in their best days: and at least twice as much scoured wool as, we believe, any native Spanish rams can be shown to have produced!

We don't know Mr. SEARS' ram, but we do Mr. Gorby's. His portrait and pedigree were deprivations of a Western life, and seen how the published in this paper Aug. 13, 1864. He is a full blood Infantado, dropped the property of ing season to prepare the soil, sow the seed his present proprietor, but bought in the ewe of VICTOR WRIGHT of Vermont. He was got by to market - and all for what? Why, when he WRIGHT'S California, he by Hammond's Long-Wool, &c., &c.

The Ohio scouring test is an admirable supple ment to the New York test. The latter showed how much wool could be produced in propor tion to weight of carcass, and thus, for reasons heretofore given, it particularly called out the young or small sheep of the breed. The former shows how much wool can be produced irrespective of weight of carcass, and consequently the mature and full-grown sheep were brought into competition. Both of these points of view were equally necessary for a full knowledge of the capacities of the American Merino for the purposes of wool production. In both respects it has sustained the test most triumphantly!

"PRIZE SHEEP AT HAMBURG."

WE have received the following letter from Col. NEEDHAM, in regard to the article, under above heading, published by us Sept. 9th:

Boston, Oct. 8d. 1865. MY DEAR SIR: -Your favor of Sept. -, with inclosed copy of article entitled "Prize Sheep at Hamburg," came to hand to-day. I have read your article with much care and interest. I think you misunderstood me with reference to the number of sheep competing in the same class with CAMPBELL'S. I did not intend to say sioner's Report for 1863, I think is correct in every particular, so far as I know.

I supposed the first prize was the first prize, and so did others at Hamburg. I was so informed by my interpreter, upon whom I relied for all the information I received at Hamburg. Austin Baldwin of New York, gave me the in formation regarding inquiries made by German Agricultural Societies for American sheep. Mr. BALDWIN is at the head of the American and European Express Co.

Please accept many thanks for your kind note If you please to publish the substance of this note in the Rural you will confer a lasting Your friend, favor on

DANIEL NEEDHAM. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

GRUB IN THE HEAD .- O. F. J. of Martin, Mich. writes asking us or some of our correspondents "to tell him what to do for his lambs which are dving from Grub in the Head." He says :- "They began to die when about four months old, and I have already lost 18 out of 37. I examined the heads of 10 and found from 2 to 6 grabs like those described in the Practical Shepherd. Some died without showing any symptoms of disease; others grew peor and wandered off by themselves, acting stupidly, with their heads down and a slimy substance running from the nose.' We never before heard of the grub so fatally attacking young lambs in mid-summer, and are inclined to be lieve that the disease is something else-and that the appearance of the grubs is rather a coincidence (per haps an injurious one) than a cause. Characteristic symptoms are not sufficiently described to enable us to determine with any certainty what the actual dis ease is. If correspondents can throw light on the

WOOL IN THE STOMACH .- "H.," Newstead, Eric Co., N. Y., inquires if sheep "ever become diseased by getting wool in their stomachs, and if so what are the symptoms and cure?" We have never seen any case of disease which we were enabled to trace to that cause. That balls of wool are sometimes found in the stomachs of lambs that have died of disease. is certain, but we suspect the same would be sometimes found in the stomachs of healthy lambs. At all events balls of hair are found in the stomachs of healthy calves killed for the table. Will any person having good reasons to believe differently in regard to these wool and hair balls, be good enough to state them.

SARATOGA COUNTY FAIR. - OSCAR GRANGER, SARA toga Springs, writes us that at the late Saratogs Co. Fair the amount of premiums offered on Merinos was \$97; Grade Merinos \$40; Middle-Wools \$52 Long-Wools \$92; -total \$281. That the entries of Merinos were 185, Grades 95, Middle-Wooled 25, Long-Wooled 17. Total 272. Mr. GRANGER adds :- "From the above you will be satisfied that Saratoga is mov ing in the right direction for producing her own woolen fabrics The time is not far distant when we can properly welcome to this place the annual Fair of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Associa-

RAMS.-H. HEMINWAY. Whitewater, Wis., writes us that he has recently bought two yearling rams in Vt., one got by the "Sprague Ram" from a HAMMOND ewe, the other bred by P. ELITHARP out of an Infantado ewe by Mr. Stowell's ram Golden Fleece. The two cost \$2,200. Mr. H. should have sent us samples. or weights of fleeces, as the basis of such a notice.

HUNGARIAN HAY .- "Farmer," Bloomington, wishes to know "if Hungarian hay is as good a forage for sheep as good, wild, marsh hav?" Will some one who has tried both, answer this question. Does the writer by "Hungarian hay" mean millet?

Communications, Etc.

A HINT FOR THE FARMERS.

BY "MINNESOTA GIRL."

SCARCELY hoping that my communication will find a place in your columns, I venture to send you a few ideas on a subject which has recently claimed considerable of my attention. It is this - the apparently unjust and one-sided manner in which the farmer is dealt with regarding the sale of his produce. I claim to know something, at least, of the hardships attending a farmer's life, as I have lived on a farm during the greater part of my existence; and for the last twelve years have participated in the farmer toils early and late all through the worksecure the harvest, thrash the grain and draw it succeeds in getting it to a place of sale, he must humbly ask, "How much will you give for it?"and so, whatever price the mercantile rules of the market please to flx on the fruit of his labors, he must take and "ask no questions." But on the other hand, if the farmer wishes to purchase in return (as is often the case in this Western country,) a bill of goods from the merchant, he must again put an humble question, by asking "How much will you take" for your goods?

Now any one can see how inconsistent and one-sided is this mode of commerce, which permits one small dividend of the trading population to decide the terms of dealing, while the other, on which depends the wealth, prosperity and you might say the life of the whole, is sternly denied a voice in the matter.

Is there no way in which the self-supporting, nation-preserving farmers can unite in a confederation, or mutual compact, to take into their own hands the work that properly belongs to them, thus fixing a standard of prices on their produce which shall more fully compensate them for their labors? And now, although I have likely agitated no new subject, I am well aware there is great force in repetition, and hope I am excusable, at least, for my presumption.

LETTER FROM FREE MISSOURI.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I see almost daily accounts in papers published in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, that make it appear to those who think of coming to FREE MISSOURI that they are not safe in doing so, on account of the rebels and bush-whackers. Of course these papers think they publish the truth, but I will tell you how they get their reports, then you will see the truth of the matter, and I trust publish to the world through your valuable journal that emigrants from the east may know that Free Missouri is as quiet as New York State, and that all the rebels and bush-whackers are 'played out."

Those papers in the North-west get their reports from rebels who have wisely left our section of the State, (after having been disfranchised by an act of our State Convention,) and of course they do not tell the people up there that they are rebels, but that they have been excessively loyal and must leave Missouri on that account. All these persons who go away from Missouri with such reports about trouble in the State are universally disloyal, and cannot be citizens and vote, or they would not go. We like to have them leave, but do not like to have them misrepresent us to those who desire to come to our State to live. I hope they will be good citizens when they get into other States, and presume they will be, as the last three or four years experience has taught them a lesson not easily to be forgotten.

Let me say here that this section of Missouri bids fair to become very quickly settled up by a good class of farmers and mechanics from the East, who, by their industry and their educational and religious habits, will make it the paradise of the West. For every man who would like a good and cheap home, in a good climate, Missouri offers better inducements than any other State that I know of in the West.

Brookfield, Linn Co., Mo.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

A Cheap Ice House.

THE following by a correspondent of the N. Y. Farmers' Club will furnish information desired by many at this season:

I see in the papers a great many inquiries about the best method of making a small ice house. I want to give my experience for the benefit of the thousands of small farmers who need plenty of ice, and are not aware how cheap luxury it is. Several years ago I built me an ice house on the back end of my wood-shed, 12 feet square on the one side, walls 15 inches thick, and filled it with pine sawdust, a board floor with sawdust a foot thick under it, and well under-drained; a floor over-head and filled in with sawdust between it and the roof; the door was double and filled in with sawdust. I congratulated myself on having got everything so snug and tight that no heat could get in, and expected my ice would last until the winter. I filled it with the finest ice; and to make the matter doubly sure I covered it with sawdust. It lasted until the middle of July, so that just when I needed it most it was gone. I was told it needed ventilation. I put in a tube four inches square and tried it another year; it kept scarce the same. I then tore out the floor overhead and left out a small window 15 inches by two feet; it then kept until September first. A year or two ago I had my attention called

to an ice house built by a farmer near me, which was simply a bin made with rough boards, 16 feet square, and roofed over, leaving a large opening at the front and sides. He said his ice kept perfectly until the next winter. He put on a layer of sawdust about a foot thick on the ground, and then stacked the ice snugly in the center 18 or 20 inches from the walls, and then filled in with sawdust, and up over the top a foot or more thick. Last winter before filling my ice house, I determined to try his method. I accordingly tore out the inside wall, and shoveled out the sawdust, then filled by stacking it snugly in the center 15 to 20 inches from the wall. This space I filled in with pine sawdust and covered the whole over the top a foot thick or more. I left out the window before mentioned, and took down my door and left it all open, so the sun can shine in there every day. Now for results. At the present time I have an abundance of ice, and the cakes seem to come out as square and periect as when they went in, seemingly nothing lacking except what is used out. I am satisfied how to build an ice house.

Skinning Animals.

THE value of a skin for leather, depends considerably upon the care and manner in which it is taken off. The following penal statue, passed by our ancestors in 1642, shows that they well appreciated the great loss consequent on bad and careless skinning: - "No butcher, by himselfe or any person, shall gash, slaughter, or cutt any hide of oxe, bull, steere, or cowe, in slaying thereof, or otherwise, whereby the same shall be impaired or hurte, on paine of forfeiture for every such gash or cutt in any hide or skin, twelve pence."

An experienced tanner gives the following directions in regard to the cutting or opening of the hide befare the operation of flaying :- "This is always best performed when the most of the skin'is thrown between the fore and hind legs, leaving the hide square in its form. Tanners of upper leather know the value of this mode of skinning, by its increase of measure over the one practiced by many persons in sticking or bleeding the animal, by cutting its throat from ear to ear, and in opening the hide, not running the knife far enough up on the brisket before they cut down the skin on the fore legs; or not down far enough on the flank towards the tail before they cut through the hind leg. - Ohio Farmer.

Forest Leaves.

Ir gathered in the fall and placed in the yards, or mixed in large heaps with fermentable in a short time. The decay, and become excellent manure. leaves of all trees contain phosphates and other valuable elements of vegetable nutrition of a mineral character, as well as the ingredients of humus. In order, however, to facilitate the decomposition of the fibrous substances of the leaf, it is well to mix a liberal quantity of lime or ashes with the mass, and to see that it is kept moist until decomposition commences, unless the putrescent ingredients of the heap are sufficient to effect the object. Brakes, mosses, small bushes, and, indeed, all succulent and easily decomposable vegetable substances, are of no value in composting. They decay rapidly and leave behind a residuum which is found to be singularly salutary to almost every description of crop.—New England Farmer.

Staggers in Horses. STAGGERS is a general term applied to several

diseases of horses. Mad or sleepy staggers is inflammation of the brain, a rare but fatal complaint marked by high fever, a staggering gait, violent, convulsing struggling, usually terminating in stupor, and treated by bleeding, full doses of physic, and cold water to the head. Grass or stomach staggers is acute indigestion, usually occasioned by overloading the stomach and bowels with tough hard grass vetches, or clover, or a full meal of wheat, or other indigestible food. It is most common in summer and autumn; is indicated by impaired appetite, distended atromen, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and is remedied by full doses of purgative medicine, such as six drachms of aloes and a drachm of calomel rubbed down together and given in a quart of thin, boiled gruel. Frequent clysters, with hard rubbing and hot water to the belly, are likewise useful. When the dullness increases stimulants should really be given.—British Agist. it is cheaper than in winter.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE "TRIAL TRIP" OF THE RURAL has thus far exceeded our expectations. We have received scores of trial subscribers daily for over two weeks past, and the orders are increasing. As we are prepared for this -having added several thousand to our edition to meet the anticipated demand—we hope agents and other influential friends of the paper will continue their efforts until we cry "bo'd, enough." Meantime, our thanks are tendered to near and distant friends for what they have done and are doing to extend the circulation of the RURAL by introducing it to the right class of people in their respective localities, and also sending copies of the Trial Quarter gratuitously to friends in other States, Canada and Europe.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN OHIO.—The Clevelaud Herald reports that it hears of the death or quite a number of cattle in that city and vicinity, from something similar to the cattle plague; and adds-"They have died very suddenly, and no applied remedies have appeared to have any effect. Very few of the cows have survived more than twenty-four hours after being attacked. The general symptoms are, loss of appetite, sudden drying up of the milk, and a violent fever. We heard of one instance where a noble cow gave 10 quarts of milk in the morning, at night was completely dried up, and was dead the next morning. It is the cattle plague?"

- We are loth to believe the above, or at least that it is the plague now prevailing in England, (which latter is said to be increasing and spreading, the Londen cow-houses having been decimated.)

Another International Exhibition. - We have received from S. P. ALLEN, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, this city, and also from the Department of Agriculture, the "Preliminary Prospectus" of the North German International Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Altona, near Hamburg, in the months of June and July next. The idea of the exhibition is to give to all kinds of machinery, farming and otherwise, a full, thorough trial. Liberal premiums are offered. Applications for space and for information may be made to EDWARD KUHL-MANN of Altona, GEORGE BOOTH of Hamburg, or to the Secretary, W. MARSH, U. S. Consul at Altona, Germany.

A New RECRUIT. - The October number of the American Agriculturist announces that Mr. Lucius A. Chase, a well known Boston publisher, (for several years past of the firm of Chase & Nichols,) has become associated with Mr. Junn in the proprietorship and management of that journal. The new partner is to devote his whole energy and experience to the business department of the Agriculturist. While we welcome Mr. Chase, we congratulate Brother Judd upon the acquisition of such an efficient "& Co.," as it must relieve him from much care, labor and responsibility. Success to the new firm !

AMERICAN HERD BOOK .- We are glad to observe that Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN of Black Rock, N. Y., the veteran editor of this standard work-almost indispensable to our breeders of Short-Horns-proposes, in a circular recently issued, to issue a new volume, (the seventh,) some years having elapsed since the publication of the last volume. The volume will of course prove of great value to breeders, a class that ought to see that the author is well remunerated for his services in their behalf.

APPOINTED TO A PROFESSORSHIP.-We have inadvertently omitted to chronicle the fact that LUTHER H. Tucker, Esq., of the Country Gentleman, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture in Rutger's College, New Brunwick, N. J. Though we do not consider the position any more useful or honorable than his present one, we congratulate Professor Tucker upon his appointment.

A VETERINARY COLLEGE has been inaugurated in New York City, under the title of "New York College of Veterinary Surgeons." A regular course of lectures is to commence in the institution on the 6th proximo, and terminate the last of February. We trust the College will prove worthy of the patronage which a good veterinary school in this country ought to receive.

THE CROPS WEST .- On his way westward, Horace GREELEY writes as follows from St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25:-" Minnesota has a bounteous crop of wheat, and is now selling it for cash at prices ranging from 75c. to \$1.05, according to the accessibility of the point at which it is marketed. Western Wisconsin is likewise favored. I hear the wheat crop of each estimated at 30 bushels per acre. The corn crop is likewise large and well ripened. With the return of peace, I trust that a new era of growth and thrift onens before all this region. While the South is being renovated by the genius of free labor, let the North keep at least even step with her in a generous emulation which has for its aim the greatness of our common country, and the well-being of all her people."

TEA GROWING AT THE SOUTH.—For some ten years previous to the rebellion we heard now and again of tea growing at the South, especially in South Carolina. And this item, which may be true, is going the rounds of the papers:- "A man who has been cultivating tea as an experiment, since 1860, writes to the Savannah Herald that most of his plants grow finely, that his tea is of good quality, and that the tea will do quite as well in Georgia as in its native country. The plants requre no culture after the third year. If well taken care of, by that time they will be large enough to commence the manufacture of tea from them. The yield to the acre is from three to four hundred pounds, and the plants produce good crops for eighteen or twenty years. The growth of tea is not affected by dry or wet weather, or by storms, and insects will not molest the plants.

A BLIND FARMER.—The Vermont Record says that JOEL ORDWAY of Chelsea, Vt., who many years ago, owing to a premature discharge of powder while blasting rocks, became totally blind, has taken excellent care of his garden, which is more free from weeds than most gardens cultivated by gardeners who are blessed with eye-sight. In addition to this he alone has cultivated an acre and a half of potatoes. He has had three sons in the army, one of whom died in the

To START A BALKY HORSE, - The Ohio Farmer says:-" Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road, and he'll go. Now the philosophy of the thing is, it gives him something else to think about. We ave seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed."

LINSEED CAKE.—Some farmers, who feed oil meal, frequently purchase in the summer, when

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.

THE following articles from the Gardener's Monthly for the current month, are so timely, and adapted to so wide a range of country, that we accord them the post of honor in this Department. They cannot fail of being read with interest and profit by those of our readers engaged in the production of Fruits or Vegetables:

FRUIT GARDEN -- OCTOBER

In planting fruit trees, the pear, apple and cherry invariably do better fall planted, than when deferred till spring, north of Philadelphia. The peach, plum and apricot should not be planted till spring, if not done before heavy frost. All fruit trees when set out should be vigorously shortened in. Trees should not be planted deep-no deeper than they grew before removal. It is better to draw a mound of soil about them for the winter, to be removed early in spring; it preserves from frost and throws off superabundant moisture. Dwarf pears must be set below the quince stock-and in selecting these, choose those that are budded near the ground-where a long-legged quince stock has to be buried so deep the tree makes but a poor growth for some seasons afterwards, and is in other respects injured. In severe climates, cherries of very luxuriant growth are liable to be winter-killed. To obviate this, the weaker growing kinds, as the Duke and Morello, and the Mahaleb, are used for stocks to graft them on. This checks their vigor and renders them hardier. It, however, always keeps them dwarf; and superior sized fruit is not so probable. Where danger of winter-killing exists, these strong growing kinds should not have a highly manured soil, and where they yet grow very vigorous when young, they may be root-pruned, as already described. If they can be got through the first ten years of their life, till they lose their youthful vigor, they will not suffer in severe winters afterwards.

Sometimes fruit trees are unproductive from other causes than poverty of the soil, or neglect of the orchardist. They often grow too luxuriantly to bear well. In this case root-pruning is very effectual, and is performed by digging a circle around the tree, with the circle made fine sorts, for the prize offered for the best close to the trunk of the tree. A fifteen year old tree, for instance, may be encircled at five feet from the trunk. No rule can be laid down for this: judgment must be exercised. If cut too close, the tree may be stunted for years, and if too far, it will not be effective. The aim should be to reduce the roots about one-third.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries, can generally be depended on-and near a large city are always a source of profit. The three first named like a moist subsoil, and a situation not exposed to drying winds. The strawberry and blackberry will do in a drier soil and warmer situation. The blackberry has now become an important fruit, but should not be planted where its creeping roots will be an objection. There are always "odd corners" where such plants become just the required thing to fill in with.

The strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry should be protected in winter, north of Philadelphia; most kinds are hardy enough to stand without this care, but it is better to employ it nevertheless. Strawberries may have leaves or straw litter thrown over them, and a little soil thrown over to keep the wind from blowing them away. Raspberries and blackberries should have their last season's bearing shoots taken out, the young canes pruned so that three or four of the strongest only are left, and then laid down and covered with soil. To do this without breaking them, dig out a spade full of earth on one side of the hill, and with the heel press the stock over. The inclination will be sufficient to prevent the breakage.

VEGETABLE GARDEN -- OCTOBER.

Roots of most kinds, such as carrots, beets, at them in winter; hence cellars are employed to preserve them in. Cellars for this purpose should be cool, with a temperature of about 45 deg., and not at all dry. It is not meant that it should be damp, as the roots will become rotten, but it must be moist enough to prevent shrivelling.

Cabbages can be preserved in such a cellar, though most prefer them in the open air. One way is to pack them closely together with their roots uppermost, and then cover them with soil, on which straw or litter is thrown to keep them from freezing. By being packed this way, the water cannot get into the hearts, which is one of the chief causes of their rotting. Where plenty of boards can be had, they may be packed with their heads uppermost, and the rain kept off by the material.

Broccoli and endive may be taken up with balls of earth, and set in cool cellars closely together, and they will grow sufficiently—the former to produce good heads, and the latter to blanch beautifully all through the winter.

Celery must have continued attention to blanching as it grows, care being exercised to prevent the soil from entering the heart. Where very fine results are desired, the plants should be protected from early severe frosts, so as to enable the plants to grow, without injury as long as possible.

Asparagus beds should be cleaned by having Asparagus bees should be cleaned by having the old stems cut off and the soils from the alley-ways dug out and thrown over the beds. It keeps the frost from the roets, and thus permits them to grow and lay up matter all winter for next spring's growth. Very early in spring the soil should be raked back into the alleys, so as to leave the roots but a few inches under the soil, as the nearer they are to the sun's rays, the earlier will the crop be.



THE BEURRE BOSC PEAR.

In the fall of 1853 we saw this pear at Boston; in clusters, looking as if thinned on the tree; in competition with the Beurre Diel, and other hence it is always of fine size. It was raised autumn pear, and it received, as it seemed to deserve, the first premium. We thought then, as it became known it would be popular, and since that time we have always noticed it as being fair, smooth, of good size and excellent quality. This pear bears regularly, never rots at the core, and the fruit hangs on the tree remarkably well. It is very rare to find a specimen blown off. The stem in the engraving is shorter than in most specimens. It is recommended by the American Pomological Society for general cultivation, and we introduce it again with pleasure to the special notice of our readers, as a pear well worthy of more attention than it has received. We give Mr. Downing's description entire: - "The Beurre Bosc is a pear to which we give our unqualified praise. It is large, handsome, a regular bearer, always perfect, and of the highest flavor. It bears singly, and not ! the last of October."

PROTECTING VINERY GRAPES, &c., IN WINTER.

In answer to an inquiry as to the best mode of wintering exotic grapes in houses, and peaches and nectarines in pots, the Gardners' Monthly for Sept. gives the following: - "The sun shining on any thing frozen severely, is liable to injure it. Fruits which often blossom freely in spring, and astonish their owners by not 'setting fruit' after all, we attribute to injury to the undeveloped stamens or pistils, while yet in the bud by severe weather. The wood and leaf buds are injured partially in the same degree. All the protection grape-vines, peaches, etc., require, is to be kept from the sun in winter. Vines can be tied up with straw, or laid on the ground and covered with corn-stalks, cedar-brush, or any etc., should be taken up before the frost is other material, lapping gas-tarred paper around severe. They all keep best packed in the sand the lower part of the stems to drive away mice in the open air, but it is too inconvenient to get or rats. The most successful peach and nectarine grower we know, puts all her pots (for is is a lady amateur) in a shed on the northern side of the garden, and piles in a large quantity of dry leaves about the pots, to keep them from bursting by severe frosts and from drying up. Here they stay till spring. Gas tar is also put about the mass to drive away the mice. Any barn or shed will do. Vineries we think are best shaded in summer: but the best material is yet an open question."

IMPORTANCE OF THE GRAPE.

THERE exists at present through the country what many regard as a grape mania. We think it hardly deserves the name, although some cultivators may be more sanguine of profits and success than facts will warrant. The numerous authenticated statements of the high profits sometimes resulting from the sale of the crop, varying under good management, from four to nine hundred dollars per acre, in favorable seasons, have produced a wild enthusiasm in that portion of the community who like to make money. In this particular it is probably carried to an extreme. But in relation to the value of the grape crop as furnishing a supply of fresh and excellent fruit to families, from mid summer (if we get earlier sorts) to the succeeding spring, its value is hardly yet apreciated.

We observed a striking indication of the deep interest felt in grape culture at the late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New-York. The room was crowded with eager inquirers after truth-many could not gain admission, so long as the discussion on the grape lasted. But as soon as it was discontinued, and other topics taken up, the audience was im-

in 1809 by Van Mons, and named Beurre Bosc, in honor of M. Bosc, a distinguished Belgian cultivator. Having also been received at the garden of the Horticultural Society of London under the name of Beurre Bosc, Mr. THOMPSON thought it best to retain this name, as less likely to lead to a confusion with the Calebasse, a distinct fruit. The tree grows vigorously; shoots long, brownish yellow.

"Fruit large, pyriformed, a little uneven, tapering long and gradually into the stalk. Skin pretty smooth, dark yellow, a good deal covered with streaks and dots of cinnamon russet, and slightly touched with red on one side. Stalk, one to two inches long, rather slender, curved. Calyx short, set in a very shallow basin. Flesh white, melting, very buttery, with a rich, delicious and slightly perfumed flavor. Ripens gradually from the last of September to

mediately thinned, and no difficulty was found in procuring seats for all.

marks as to profits, &c., we do not allude to the manufacture of wine .- Country Gentleman. FRUIT GROWING.

We would not in the least degree discourage

the present interest on this subject, and we hope

our correspondents will give us all the facts they

may possess in relation to it. In the above re-

FRUIT growing has become one of the great interests of the country. In spite of the great activity of pomologists, nursereymen, State and County fairs and planters themselves, the demand seems to increase in a far greater ratio than the supply. Years ago fine apples were plenty at tweuty-five cents per bushels, and but the other day one of our dealers paid ten dollars for a barrel. Six years ago strawberries were abundant at five to ten cents per quart, but for three years past they have commanded from fifteen to thirty cents. Good pears could be had ten years since at a dollar per bushel, but for several years they have not been less than three, and the present season, with a large crop, they readily sold for five dollars. It is true that apples have partly failed the present season; but in seasons of full fruitage they pay transportation for hundreds of miles and good profits to both growers and dealers.

The rage is for fine fruit, and there is no probability that the market will be overstocked for a generation to come. The consumption of fruit is increasing in a far greater ratio than the population, and the recent method of canning, has immensely increased the demand for summer fruits as well as the public demand for large supplies. This is a change most favorable for the health of our people, and no one need have any fears that fruit growing will in his day or in that of his children, fail to return large profits.

We say to every one who owns a patch of ground or a farm, if you have a corner in which a tree can stand or a plat however small in which fruits can grow, to lose no time in turn ing it to account. We say to the larger landowner who has not all kinds of fruit growing, lose no time in supplying your family with this greatest, as well as most healthful of luxuries. If you should plant largely, and have tuns of this divine blessing for market, fear not that your labor will not return to you in abundance of greenbacks or gold. Seek the best of all kinds, and three or four of the best varieties of each sort of fruit are enough-better than to occupy ground with that which is inferior. Plant thoroughly, give good culture, and smile in high satisfaction when you see the trees and plants

growing luxuriantly. If you think you will be crowded with work in the spring, get apples, peaches, pears, quinces, &c., and plant them out this fall. Delay not.

Let no one say to himself "I will be dead before eating the fruit the trees will bear;" for if you aim at the increase of your property you can do nothing to more profit than fruit planting. If an orchard of trees just coming into bearing at your death is worth \$10 per treea low estimate—you can calculate how much more you will have to convey in your will by having planted a thousand fruit trees. But there are few who are under fifty years of age who have the right to say that they will not live for ten years at least to eat the fruit of their own planting.—Cin. Gaz.

SAVING TOMATO SEEDS. - M. B. PRATT gives the following as his method of treating tomato seeds:—"Lay the seeds and pulp upon a dry cloth, spread them with a knife, then lay another cloth over, and roll all up tight, then scrape off the seeds into a pan of water and wash out with the hand all the pulp that is left after rolling, and lay them in the dry cloth for a few minutes; place them in a paper, and in the course of the day they are clean and dry, and ready for sale." Another subscriber spreads the pulp, containing the seeds, thinly upon newspaper, without washing, and allows it to dry there The paper is then rolled up, and put away until spring. When needed for sowing, the paper is cut into strips and planted (seeds, paper and all) in the hot bed.—American Agriculturist.

THE IONA GRAPE.-We have received from Dr. GRANT, Iona Island, specimens of this grape. Though the clusters are not large (the Doctor having pretty much exhausted his stock by sending to many State and County exhibitions,) the fruit is large and richequal in flavor to that of any grape we have tasted this year. This taste has greatly augmented our good opinion of the Iona.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS RECIPES, &c.

Drop Cake. - One cup of cream, one of sugar one egg, a little salt, spice to suit your taste. Stir thick with flour.

GINGER COOKIES.—Two cups of molasses, one of butter, seven tablespoons of water, two teaspoons of sods, one of ginger. Mix soft, roll and bake quick.

BATTER PUDDING.—Take an iron kettle, butter it well, then pour into it one quart of milk and a little salt, then beat four eggs and mix into the eggs one teacup of flour; let the milk come to a boil five minutes; then dip it into buttered cups and let it get cold and eat with sweetened cream.—S. S. M.

INQUIRY. - Can any of the Rural readers tell me how to remove tar from broadcloth. - Mrs. ELIZABETH CROSBY.

A DELIGHTFUL BEVERAGE.

Many attempts have been made, with only partial success, to prevent cider from becoming hard after it has been kept a few months. In the early stages of fermentation, and before it has fermented at all, it is a delightful beverage, and a process by which fermentation can be arrested at any desired point is a desideratum entitling the discoverer to the thanks of the public. Such a process has been found by Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, of Albion, N. Y., who has been experimenting with cider for several years past for the purpose of attaining that object, and we think he has succeded admirably, judging from some samples of cider prepared by him last fall which we have had the pleasure of tasting. It is not insipid, like cider fresh from the press, but is bright, sparkling and piquant .-Rochester Democrat.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

A WRITER "On Furnishing," in London Society, gives these hints as to the proper and tasteful furnishing of rooms:

Our theory is that no one thing should catch the eye. There should be harmony throughout; and we would recommend that great attention he naid to the color of the walls. If they, the ceiling and the carpet are well selected, all other points of detail are like the finishing touches of picture. The right tone having been attained the rest is comparatively easy.

We have found grays, light greens, and pale mauve to work up well; and the less pattern there is in the paper the better, unless, for some special reason, a chintz paper is desired. If the room faces the south a cool gray or mauve is good; and for a north room we have seen a vellowish-green answer admirably, imparting to the room the appearance of sunshine.

As a rule, we have found it best to avoid reds, especially a dark-red, which is offensively dingy. Blue is a dangerous color to use. It is so apt to make a room either gaudy or cold; though we have seen it effectively used with pink to

we have seen it effectively used with pink to give a Pompadour look.

For carpets we incline to small inoffensive patterns, and generally avoid those which are flowery, as being in theory and effect bad.

As to the arrangement of the furniture it is difficult to say much, as everything depends upon what it consists of. But we have generally found it desirable to keep the center of the room and the space before the fire quite free, and to eschew a round table. If we must have one we prefer making it into some corner of the room.

eschew a round table. If we must have one we prefer pushing it into some corner of the room—anywhere but in the middle.

We once asked a lady who was conspicuous for the excellent taste she displayed in furnishing her rooms, wherein her secret lay, and she said that she invariably made it a rule never to employ any one person exclusively. She bought what she wanted wherever she could find it; and certainly the result was perfect. There was a harmony and variety that was most pleasing.

Horticultural Advertisements.

200.000 WELL ROOTED DOOLITTLE RICK-Cap Raspberry Plants for sale by W. IDE, East Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.

IONA AND ISRAELLA.

THE TWO BEST OF THE ENTIRE LIST."-Solon Robinson. A new edition of the twenty-four page pamphlet, with price lists, is now ready, and will be sent for a two cent stamp to all applican

This edition contains, in addition to its former matter,

with full history of the IONA and ISRAELLA, much additional concerning these new kinds, showing their deportment during the past season, which has been, from its sudden changes to extremes of temperature, the most severely trying to the vine ever experienced.

The general testimony from every quarter fully substantiates all that the most earnest friends of these kinds

have ever claimed for them in regard to their earliness,

That they are by a long interval the best American grapes in all essential points, and the only perfect grapes, ecording to the best European standard, that are fitting for our climate for table grapes, will be clearly apparent to all who investigate the subject.

It will also appear equally clear that the IONA and IS-

the family. Another year will demonstrate their preeminence for wine.

The following letter from Mr. Chas. Downing will be

RAELLA are the two kinds to plant in preference to all others, both for profit, for market, and for enjoyment for

gladly read by all interested in grapes:
NEWBURGH, September 26, 1865.

NEWBURGH, September 26, 1865.

DR. C. W. GRANT:—To your letter asking me how the Lona compares this year with the Delaware, as to time of ripening, endurance of foliage, &c., I answer as follows:
The two past assaons, the lone, being the first years of fruiting with me, ripened a little later than the Delaware; but this season a week earlier, which was owing, probably, to the more mature state of the Iona vines, as well as to the foliage of the Delaware being more affected with mildew.

The Israella ripened as early as the Hartford Prolific, or before it, beginning to color about one week earlier; out being also superfor in flavor, with handsomer and more compact bunch, adhering well and keeping a long time after ripening; it will be more valuable for market, and, from my present experience. I think it will prove the best early variety for this purpose I have yet seen. I do not, however, give a decided opinion of these grapes until further trial.

Both Iona and Israella have so far proved hardy and vigorous, and the foliage has been much less injured by mildew than Delaware. Concord, and most other sorts. There has been more mildew on the leaves this year than usual, and to some extent on the fruit of a few varieties.

CHARLES DOWNING.

P. S.—I recommend this pamphlet as containing matter

P. S.—I recommend this pamphlet as containing matter of much interest to all who are concerned in grapes, whether it be a single vine for the yard, dozens for the garden, or hundreds for family supply, or thousands for

Allen's Hybrid has generally done well the past season. and must rank as the best white grape for the garden. It surpasses even in flavor the famous Golden Chasselas. which is the favorite table grape of France, but which does not thrive in open culture in this country.

C. W. GRANT, Iona (near Peekskill,)
Westchester Co., N. Y.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS! APPLE TREES

In variety, FINE and THEIFTY, six to eight feet high, at \$10 per hundred, for sale by 820-St 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 see or varile.

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 can give satisfaction in quality of plants, packing, &c. For \$1.00 I will send by mail, postage paid and securely packed, 20 good plants, or 100 for \$4.00. By express 40 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$16.00. Frinted directions sent on receipt of order with the cash. Address 820-2t H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

100,000 APPLE TREES, 4 year old, 600; 20,000 5 and 6 year old, do. at \$40 % 1,000. Also a fine stock of Standard and Dwarf Fear Trees and Plum Trees, 2 and 3 years old. Cherry Trees, 1 year old, together with Small Fruits, Evergreens, 6c. Also Mazzard Cherry Seedlings, Apple Seedlings, and Angers Quince stocks, Mazzard Cherry Pits (in sand,) for sale at the Faulkner Nurseries, Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Dohn C. Williams & Co.

Dansville, N4Y., Sept., 1865.

MRAPE 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 fibres, and are well adapted to vine-yard or trellis culture. 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; \$150 % 1,000. No. 3, \$15 % 100; \$125 % 1,000.

Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Allen's Hybrid, Concord and Rebecca Vines.

PEAR TREES, at low rates.

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L 500,000 large, extra fine Pear Seedlings for sale. taised 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 assortment

of varieties.

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We have paid special attention to the cultivation of the NEW HARDY GRAFES, and offer strong, well-grown plants of Iona, Adirondac and Israella, by the 100 or 1000, at 1000 rates. Also, Diana, Concord, Delaware, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, Rogers' Hybrids, Creveling, and nearly all the valuable kinds. Also, splendid lot of Delaware and Diana layers, many of them with 6 feet of bearing wood. Address, with stamp, for Price List.

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Orange Plants may be procured at the Mound NurOVERMAN & BUSHNELL,
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This admirable Machine is now ready for the frust har-est of 1865, and is made in the most perfect manner This admirable Machine is now ready for the this uarvest of 1865, and is made in the most perfect manner
with either one or two tube, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a Machine. It has no
superior in the market, and is the only mill that will
preperly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. I also make two sizes of a superior press for Berries, &c. &c. If your merchant does not keep them, telhim to send for one for you or write for one yourself to
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819-eo-tf TRALIAN BEES.—A few colonies of pure ITALIAN BEES.—A few colonies of pure ITALIAN bers in plain movable comb hives, in good condition for winter \$15; in box hives \$14. Black Bees in box hives \$7—sent by Express. Revised edition of "Beehives \$7—sent by Express. Bend for Circular (in press.) Send for Circular M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Padies' Department.

FAIREST OF THE RURAL MAIDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

O FAIREST of the rural maids. Thy birth was in the forest shades:

Green boughs and glimpses of the sky, Were all that met thine infant eye;

Thy sports, thy wand'rings when a child, Were ever in the sylvan wild;

And all the beauty of the place,

Is in thy heart and in thy face;

The twilight of the trees and rocks. Is in the light shade of thy locks;

Thy step is as the wind that weaves Its playful way among the leaves;

Thine eyes are springs in whose serene And silent waters, heaven is seen;

Their lashes are the herbs that look, On their young figures in the brook;

The forest paths by foot unpressed, Are not more sinless than thy breast;

The holy peace that fills the air Of those calm solitudes is there!

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

It is hardly a summer morning; yet, sitting here in the hollow under the apple tree, I hear the call of the phoebe-bird perched on the ridge of the granary, and the clouds float lazily as they do in hot summer noons, and the monotonous green of the forest is scarcely softened. The air is sleeping-not dead. You feel that it is living, and that a slight cause may waken it in all its strength; that its next waves may bring to your ear, instead of the droning of insects. the roar of the tempest. Yet everywhere then seems to be a hushing to rest. There is a consciousness that the burden and heat of the year are past, and that nature is preparing herself for burial. There is motion through all her veins, but the pulse has a measured, muffled beat. Now a leaf loosens itself from the tree and flutters to the ground, and then the dull sound of a falling apple echoes through the orchard. The bird call has a quieter tone than in the early summer, as if the little heart that sent it forth, though true and loving still, had ceased to sing in hope of that fullness of joy it sang in days ago; as though the romance of the spring-time had gone, and while loving her none the less, he had learned that his phobe was not an angel, though she have wings; had learned to look at the world in a sober way, had become, indeed, a sadder and a wiser bird.

We are a little inclined to sit down, these quiet autumn days, and in our increased worldly wisdom grow sad. Somehow, perhaps by the hint of death all around us, we are made to feel that life is real, and that we and others are squandering it miserably; are making it anything but sincere and earnest. We reflect that we do sometimes have earnest, noble thoughts, that we do now and then catch glimpses of a higher life and long to live it; but we look around among our associates and say :-- "There are none to join, none to help me; they are all careless and self-satisfied, having no desire for better things than their poor lives now give

We are wrong. Yesterday I read in a letter from a friend: — "I went to see Fannie to-day; found the blues had fast hold of her; she had lost respect for herself and was afraid everybody had for her; she has been living a useless, aimless life, and is tired of it now." FANNIE we knew as a careless, light-hearted girl, whose soberest moments were when her chosen admirer had left her for some new star; whose most earnest thoughts were of her dress for the next party. And I had met her as the butterfly she appeared; had tossed her the thoughts I judged she would appreciate and left her, not thinking how even then she might be longing for sympathy and encouragement in nobler things. So friends meet every day, going perhaps from solitude, where out of the depths of their souls they have been drawing precious things to enrich their own lives and others' where seeing the treasures which are indeed theirs, they had bowed in humble, self-abasement that they had allowed them to lie hidden and idle so long; have gone from reflective solitude, where were born noblest resolves and highest aims, to meet each other with all these thoughts filling their hearts, only to pass the light jest and careless tale, to give each other the straws and foam which float on the surface of the deep where are buried priceless treasures. Is it any wonder they part, tired and sick of themselves and of the world?

We are not true to ourselves or to others. Do we not all feel that the world has not seen the best side of our natures—that we have not given it the richest gifts in our power? Do we not find our best thoughts choked in the utterance and dying on our lips, while our lower ones come forth without hindrance? The light or hasty thought flows easily from our tongues; but the thoughtful or repentant one, that comes after, can hardly find words in which to clothe itself. How seldom are our best resolves embodied in action! We do not live nobly, and so the nobleness which lies in others, "sleeping but never dead," springs not in majesty to meet our own.

Neither do we learn wisdom from our own experience, but judge others by their exterior. So we go mourning all our days because ruin and death are in the land. There is ruin; but just as we find, in those old, fallen cities, stately columns, arches and halls, with carving and

nature something of its original glory, something to tell what it has been, and what it may become. There is death, but there may be a resurrection. There are germs which, watered by the dews and enlivened by the light GoD designed for them, will become fair and strong growths. We are disappointed in others because we forget that "with the same measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." The rule holds good whatever the exceptions may be. It was CHRIST who said "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom." ENOLA.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AS A MUSICIAN.

A GRAPHIC account is given by Mr. James Melvil, the Scottish Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth's performance on the Virginal. It is quoted in Dr. Rimboult's work on the pianoforte:-"After dinner," writes Melvil, "my Lord of Hudson drew me up into a quiet gallery. that I might hear some music (but he durst not avow it)-where I might hear the Queen play on the 'Virginals.' After I had hearkened awhile I took up the tapestry that hung by the door of the chamber, and seeing that her back was towards the door I entered within the chamber, and stood a pretty space from her, hearing her play excellently well. But she left off immediately as soon as she turned about and saw me. She appeared to be surprised to see me, and came forward, seeming to strike me with her hand, alleging she used not to play before men, but when she was solitary, to shun melancholy. She asked me how I came there. I answered, as I was walking with Lord Hudson, as we passed by the chamber door I heard such a melody as ravished me, whereby I was drawn in ere I knew how, excusing my fault of homeliness, as being brought up in the Court of France, where such freedom was allowed, declaring myself willing to endure what punishment Her Majesty should be pleased to inflict on me for so great an offence. Then she sat down upon a low cushion, and I upon my knees by her; but with her own hand she gave me a cushion to lay under my knee, which at first I refused, but she compelled me to take it. She inquired whether my Queen (Mary of Scots) or she played best. In that I found myself obliged to give her the praise.'

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FAMILY.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S family resides at present in Nashville, Tennessee, and consists of his wife and four children—two sons and daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson, Jr., is twenty years of age. His two daughters, with their families, also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in East Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons, (Charles,) surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in 1863 and killed. Col. Stever, a son-in-law, commanding the Fourth regiment of Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son-in-law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Colonel Stover will preside over the Presidential household.

FEMININE TOPICS.

ANNA DICKINSON charges \$150 a night for lecturing.

MISS ROSAMOND RICHARDS, an intelligent colored girl, is lecturing in New York.

MRS. SIGOURNERY, the poet, recently deceased, is to be commemorated by a monument in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. Women have more strength in their looks than

we have in our laws, and more power in their tears than we have in our arguments.

Miss Susannan Evans, only eighteen years of age, has been before the world as a temperance lecturer for six years, and has administered the pledge to over sixty thousand persons.

In the Gallery of the Convent of Jesuits at Lisbon, there is a picture of "Adam in Paradise," dressed in blue breeches, with silver buckles, and Eve in a striped petticoat.

A wag says it is "folly to expect a girl to love a man whom everybody speaks well of. Get up a persecution, and her affections will cling so fast that a dozen guardians can't remove them."

A young lady at one of the fashionable watering places on the sea-shore bathes daily on the beach in a blue silk morning gown trimmed with white cashmere, a water-fall and kid gloves.

FANNY JACKSON, a young colored woman of Washington, D. C., graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College, at the late Commencement. She is the first female college graduate of African descent.

THE Memphis Bulletin relates the case of a Southern female refugee who had only one faded calico dress. A benevolent gentleman had a collection taken up for her, and realized \$15 for her benefit. She at once repaired to a dry goods store, where she paid \$13 for a lace collar.

THE Princess of Wales is said to be a very pattern of mothers. It is whispered among the ladies of the Court that every evening the mother of the "future King of England" may be seen in a flannel dress, in order that she may properly wash and put on baby's night clothes, and see him safely in bed.

MISS MARY L. MASTERS, of Boston, while on a visit last winter to her brother, who was stationed near Petersburg, wrote a song for the Sixth Corps, which was much liked. Generals Wright and Getty and other officers were so ornament standing still among the debris by much pleased with it that they gave her a \$1,500 which they are surrounded, so we find in man's set of jewelry a short time since.

Miscellany. Choice

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. THE MUSIC OF THE RAIN.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

WHEN I hear the night wind fretting Round my close shut cottage door, Telling over all its story of the Autumns gone before I can smile, almost forgetting, As the hoarse wind flies along, Bearing with it doubts and fancies that to darket moods belong.

When I see the sweet sun shining On the crimson forest leaves, And I read there the fair story that its light and shadow weaves,

When I hear the tender rhyming Made by robins in their nest. When their love is all the sweeter but by being half

When I hear the gentle purling Of the tiny meadow brook Telling over its old story to the hidden, mossy nook, When I see the faint smoke curling Up from many a happy home, And remember that to-day we two are living, each

Still I look and sigh and listen-Yet the sigh is not of pain, linger for the music of old days to come again;— Half remembering, while tears glisten

In these eyes, unused to weep That I never more may hear it save it rings out in my

But alack-a-day! when night-fall Brings the sobbing Autumn rain. Then I live the days of sweet anticipation o'er again Woman's grief and bitter wailing Come to curse me in their might :-

Fond and brief have been the moments when the curse was out of sight. Oft our eyes are dim with weeping.

Oft our voices choked with sighs That drift out upon the night-wind toward the chilly While we sit beside our hearth-stones,

Thinking o'er the happy past, Thinking over days and hours that were all too bright

Yet the rain has music in it For the hearts that laugh to-night, For glad souls that watch the future shining ever clear and bright,

For the happy ones that always, In the sun or in the rain. Listen for a vanished footstep that is sure to come

But for us-the future looketh Toward the night when stars are out. When the drifting clouds shall gather all the darkness o'er the heart

So the rain falls in the twilight Of this gloomy autumn night, Dashes out the faint uprising of the new moon's holy

While it sings of olden fancies That hope made almost divine : Sings of love and trust and quiet that seemed once so surely mine; Sings of summer sunshine falling

'Mid the far-off forest trees, And the humming of the joyous, honey-laden little bees: Of the brook, and of the rhyming

Of those bird-songs in the nest, On the day when by the river our young love was first confest: And I bow my head in sorrow

For the dream that died away, Among the tender shadows of my youth's bright early day.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "WAITING FOR A BITE."

BY B. S.

It is a trite remark, that if a rogue would only apply to some honorable pursuit the industry and ingenuity which characterize his dishonest

The observation is no less true than trite. It is also true that men who have the real, native love of "sport" in their composition, will often display in their favorite pastimes an endurance of hardships, a perseverance amid difficulties, a patience under disappointment, and withal a thorough relish for these trials

themselves, which we rarely see manifested in the serious occupations of life. Take, for example, the disciple of IZAAK

WALTON. Your fisherman may be a slender man, and one of a dyspeptic habit; but he rises betimes, lunches on coarse bread and cold meat, shoulders a pack which would make a porter stare, and is off for the woods. He toils over steep hills and drags himself through spongy marshes. He never heeds the stinging insects that assert 'squatter sovereignty' on every inch of brawn which he exposes. The penetrating shower, or the fierce rays of the noontide sun cannot arrest his progress. He reaches the field of his operations and casts his line, and is straightway oblivious of everything but one idea. The world recedes from his rapt vision; the familiar scenes of life vanish from memory; the wild and picturesque beauty of his surroundings appeals to him in vain; he "takes no note of time," and no space has significance to him except the little spot upon which his gaze is riveted. He is "waiting for a bite."

I declare there is something sublime in that ludicrous story which is related of a gentleman, who, passing by a small stream one Saturday afternoon, observed a fisherman seated on the bank, and called out to him:

"Hallo, there! Got a bite?" "Bite, no!" replied the angler; "I came here only last Wednesday."

Talk about "Patience on a monument" after the soul.

that? "Why, the Gymnosophist himself, standing upon his pillar in breathless contemplation of his toes, with bare-head and folded arms. unkeeding the rising or the setting sun, the scorching glare of noonday on the drenching dews of night, hardly excels your true fisherman in absorbed devotion to one object.

O if a similar zeal might only be manifested in pursuits more worthy of a man's ambition! Every community in our land is infested with

scores of young men who are "waiting for a bite" - waiting, MICAWBER-like, for "something to turn up." They seem to be applying the "masterly inactivity" principle to civil life; and to expect, by present idleness, to gain rich future rewards. They indulge a hope that there will, sometime in their lives, be that happy concurrence of fortunate events which will establish their success; and they believe it would be useless to strive until that time arrives. But alas! for that vainest of human expectations! They will learn at length that no one is needed in this world only as he makes himself so; that society never carves out a comfortable and honorable position for any man, and elevates him to it gratuitously; but that each one has to struggle and elbow his way through the mass of his fellows, before he can get and maintain even a solid footing.

Perhaps we may learn some practical life-lesson by observing what the angler deems essential to successful fishing.

In the first place the sportsman ascertains what fish are in season; then he learns where he may reasonably expect to take them. These two important matters decided, he next inspects the condition of his tackle, choosing the kind particularly adapted to his purpose, and putting it in prime order. Then he prepares the bait which experience and observation have taught him is the most tempting to the fish at that period of the year. All these and other necessary provisions being made, he sets out, laughing at hardships and fatigue, setting hunger, cold and danger at defiance. When he has cast his line he can afford to "wait for a bite" - the carp will surely come.

How many young men, just starting ont in life, are waiting for the success they will never attain, because they have neglected some one or more of these essentials! They are fishing out of season; or their tackle is out of order; or their bait not suitable; or they get fatigued and lose their patience. Perhaps they heedlessly commit the mistake which was made by a certain judge, much given to fits of abstraction, whom a neighbor found, late one evening, sitting in banco by a creek. Approaching him, the gentleman saw a little frog squatting on a stone by his side, and evidently enjoying the prospect. Calling the judge's attention to the batrachian stranger, he asked him what it meant.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the judicial functionary, "if it isn't my bait! And there I suppose it has sat ever since nine o'clock this morning."

Yes, too many young men, who are "waiting for a bite," neglect even to throw in their bait. The opinion is universal, that patience is a very admirable virtue; and the number of panegyrics which have been written upon it would fill volumes. But patience after all is of little utility in the absence of other virtues. Tunaccompanied by prudent foresight and earnest endeavor, it can accomplish nothing. Patience is a virtue in the skillful fisherman who "vexes" the streams where fish abound, but it is folly in the little child who dabbles with a pin-hook in a pail of water.

We say then to young men, who still have all the world before them, don't "wait for a bite." until vou are sure that you have exhausted all the resources in your power to increase the chances of your success. When you have done this, arm yourselves with fortitude, endure and wait-and you will catch your fish.

CHANCE CHIPS.

THE truly illustrious are they who do not practices, he would surely attain success, if not court the praise of the world, but perform the shadows that encompass us. We seek but to actions which deserve it.

> JOSH BILLINGS says:-"When a man's dog deserts him on account of his poverty, he can't go any lower down in this world-not by

Ir this world were our abiding place, we might complain that it makes our bed so hard; but it is only our night quarters on a journey, and who can expect home comforts?

TRUTH is a bridge over which we travel from earth to heaven; take one of the arches away, and the bridge falls; or, like steps, take any

away, and the passage is dangerous and difficult. HERE is a golden sentence, sparkling like a diamond, among Goethe's aphorisms: - "A higher standard, even if it be not fully attained, is better than a lower one whose demands are entirely satisfied."

The Germans do not use the words "churchyard" and "burying ground" to designate their places of interment. They use the beautiful and suggestive expressions, "God's Acre," and 'Court of Peace."

AT a stranger's debut in Boston, they ask, 'What does he know?" In New York, "What is he worth?" In Philadelphia, "Who is he?" In Washington, "What is he?" and in Lowell 'Is he married?"

It is a beautiful thought, and deserves a more permanent preservation than it is likely to find among the waifs of newspaperdom where we meet with it, that " Prayer should be the key of the day and the lock of the night." OLD age is a public good. Do not feel sad

because you are old. Whenever you are walking no one ever honors you with any kind of help, without himself being the better for what he does; for fellow-feeling with the age ripens

Sabbath Musings.

WAITING FOR CHRIST.

WE wait for Thee, all-glorious One! We look for Thine appearing; We bear Thy name, and on the throne We see Thy presence cheering. Faith even now Unlifts its brow. And sees the Lord descending,

And with Him bliss unending.

We wait for Thee through days forlorn, In patient self-denial: We know that Thou our guilt hath borne Upon Thy cross of Trial. And well may we Submit with Thee To bear the cross and love it, Until Thy hand remove it.

We wait for Thee : already Thou Hast all our hearts' submission; And though the spirit sees Thee now, We long for open vision; When ours shall be Sweet rest with Thee.

And pure, unfading pleasure, And life in endless measure. We wait for Thee with certain hope,-The time will soon be over; With childlike longing we look up

Thy glory to discover.

O bliss! to share Thy triumph there, When home, with joy and singing, The Lord His saints is bringing. [From the German of Hiller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE SHEPHERDS OF THE JURA.

BY G. M. E.

DURING the early spring, the valleys around the base of the Upper Alps furnish pasturage for large flocks. At a great altitude, and shut out from the light of the sun on all sides by the mountains, the herbage is of scanty growth, and as the season advances soon becomes exhausted, so that the shepherds are forced to seek fresh pasturage farther up the mountainsides. Having found a suitable spot they start with their flocks upon the toilsome ascent. Dark vales and yawning abysses have to be crossed, barren wastes and treacherous glaciers traversed; and as they advance on their journey the wearied and way-worn flocks become discouraged, stray and lag behind, until they can neither be led nor driven farther. Then it is that the shepherd resorts to an expedient that never fails. He takes in his arms a little lamb from the flock, and holding it so that all can see, he climbs over the wastes of rock and ice to the sheltered fields of green beyond. The rest of the flock follow, lured onward by the bleating of that one little lamb. Finally, the goal is reached, where, in some cloud-encircled glen, Nature unfolds her emerald wealth, making summer seem but the more lovely from its icy surroundings.

What a lesson may be drawn from this artifice practiced by the simple-minded Swiss shepherd. As we toil upward and onward in life's great journey, our pathway at times is rugged, steep, and lies through dark ravines "where there is no light." We long again for the bright scenes that lie far below us in the spring-time of our youth; but those pastures are exhausted — it cannot be. Before us lies "the dark valley of the shadow," but our spirits are faint, and footsore and weary we sink by the wayside. But,

"Let us be patient; these severe afflictions Not from the ground arise, But oftentimes Celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise."

Then it is that our Good Shepherd takes from our flock one in whom is centered our brightest hopes and tenderest feelings, and carrying it before us leads us onward to the bright realms above,-making light out of the darkness that intervenes, so that we no longer dread the reach those green fields in that Haven of Repose. where, safe from all harm, under the fostering care and guidance of our Shepherd, we are at rest, and eternal summer reigns.

Let us not murmur then at what seems to be a mysterious and unfathomable dispensation of Providence. If all below was permitted to be just as we could wish, and we were allowed ever to enjoy the society of those near and dear to us. we should be but illy prepared for the great Hereafter. But in His wisdom the Creator thus draws our thoughts toward Heaven; thus payes the way for us, and leads us to desire better to prepare ourselves to meet again in His mansions those we have loved upon earth, and to fit ourselves to enjoy the manifold blessings He has promised to those that believe in Him and walk in His ways.

GRAVE THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

PRAYER is the path that God made, on which man travels back to him.

THE Saviour has, indeed, said that "narrow is the way that leadeth unto life." He has never told us, however, that it is a thorny road. It is unbelief, in and out of the Church, and not faith in God, that has represented it as such a road. In denying ourselves and taking up the cross, as required, Christ promises us not sorrow and singing, but "joy unspeakable and full of glory, not wearisomeness, but rest.

This life—what is it? The vision of a day the pleasure of an hour; then gone, and gone forever! No, not gone forever, for men will live in rapture or in woe as the result of a few years of life-a few days spent in time. How fearful the thought! What eternal interests hang upon life's fleeting moments! Joys eternal, or pangs interminable, and all depending on the course we take—the way we live.

E SYSTEM TO

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

DEAR RURAL:-I propose, from time to time, to send you such late scientific facts as I may have an opportunity of observing myself, or such interesting gossip relating to scientific matters as I may glean from the journals which fall in my way. Every paper should stimulate its readers to special scientific inquiries and investigations; and to this end it should give them, at stated periods, intelligent accounts of the discoveries and experiments which are constantly being made in the scientific world. I believe you agree with me in this opinion, and that you have acted on this principle yourself with no little success. This being the case, no farther introduction will be necessary.

CONGRESS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The International Paris Congress of Social Sciences, is yet destined, we hope, to accomplish some more practical and beneficial results than have thus far attended its deliberations upon social problems. The society is now four years old, and although its annual meetings have been pretty well attended, nothing has yet been done to bring "light out of darkness." It is rather curious that the French, who have taken the lead in the study of social science, should to-day be further from possessing a sound social system than any other civilized nation of Europe. But so it is. And the reason is, that those who social duties and obligations which shall supersede and transcend the teachings of Scripture upon this matter, and overthrow the Christian system altogether. "We wish," said M. Jules SIMON at this late meeting of the society, "but one morality, founded upon reason developed by science." The fourth annual session of this society opened on the 28th of August, M. CHAL-LET VENEL presiding, with representatives from most of the European States. There are no American members. The questions of "independent morality," and "whether it were better to place public instruction under the guardianship of Church or State," and, in political economy, "the restrictions to be made in the freedom of societies with limited responsibility' were among those discussed." The diversity of opinions among the members was quite remarkable, and as is usual, very lively debates took place; but we doubt that the world will be much benefited by them.

LINOLEUM.

Linoleum, derived from linus linseed, and oleum oil, is the name of a new material, the manufacture of which has commenced in England, and which threatens to become a formidable rival to India-rubber. Common linseed oil is solidified, or "oxidized" by the absorption of oxygen, by this process becoming a semiresinous substance. In this state it is combined with resinous gums and other ingredients, whereupon it assumes the appearance and most of the properties of India-rubber. Like Indiarubber it can be dissolved into a cement, and and used in the manufacture of material for water-proof clothing. It can be used as a varnish for the protection of iron or wood, or for coating ships' bottoms. It is good as a common cement, having properties similar to the marine glue made from India-rubber and shellac. It is readily vulcanized by exposure to heat, and by this means becomes as hard as the hardest woods, and capable of a fine polish. The variety of uses to which it can be applied in this form will at once suggest themselves to the reader. The manufacture of linoleum has thus far been made solely to produce floor-cloth, for which it has proved itself well adapted. Combined with ground cork, it is spread on a stout canvas, the back of which is afterwards water-proofed with the oxidized oil. The fabric is then printed by floor-cloth thus produced is pliable, noiseless to walk upon, washes well, preserves its color, and can be rolled up like an ordinary carpet. It is very durable, and its component parts will not decompose by heat or exposure to the sun or air, as will India-rubber.

SENSATIONS OF BALLOONING.

A speaker at a late meeting of the Royal Institution, in London, described things as they appear to those who ascend in a balloon for the first time. One man declared that his head swelled to such a size that he could not keep on his hat, while another was equally positive in in the statement that his head contracted to that extent that his hat fell over his eyes. A foreign aeronaut asserted that a bottle of wine exploded, and that he mounted so high that he was almost beyond the attraction of the earth, that the sand which was let out of the bag remained suspended in the air, &c., &c. All of which teaches us that correct observations can hardly be made by novices in aërostation.

A CURIOUS FACT.

Will some of your readers furnish the RURAL with the scientific explanation of the following fact, a description of which I clip from a daily paper:-"It is found that a solid piece of iron will float on molten iron, and even if the solid piece be pushed to the bottom of a mass of molten iron, it will rise to the surface just as wood. does in water. This is curious, inasmuch as iron, as it changes from the molten to a solid condition, is contracted; and hence its specific gravity is greater in a solid than in a molten

A MODEL miniature locomotive, made of gold and silver, with a ruby for a head-light, and costing four thousand dollars, is on exhibition at Taunton, Mass. Its wheels are driven by clock-work.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

In Brazil, M. Brinless, assisted by English capitalists, has been engaged in "lifting" a railroad (the San Paulo) over the great Sierra de Mar, a mountainous elevation 2,600 feet high. The entire ascent is divided into four "lifts," or inclines of a mile and a quarter each, running at a gradient of one in ten. A level platform, or "bankhead," marks the summit of each incline, and at the upper end of the platform is a stationary engine. This engine has double cylinders of twenty-six inches diameter, with a five feet stroke, and has been calculated to haul up fifty tons at the rate of ten miles per hour. Five boilers of the Cornish description are placed with each engine. On the upper half of each incline there is a double line of rails, with arrangements for passing places on the middle of each of these "lifts." A single line of rails then runs on from the center to the foot of each of the four divisions into which the ascent is divided. A steel wire rope, 11/2 inches diameter is made for pulling up the ascending trains. This rope, tested to a weight far exceeding the requirements that will be made upon it, passes over friction wheels, and is attached to the flywheel shaft. The inclines are partially self-acting, at the same time passing one train down to the foot of the Sierra, and drawing up another to the higher levels on its way out to the province beyond. This feat is pronounced a bold and impracticable one, but with science and skill scarcely any physical obstruction can stand permanently in the way of human wants or necessities. One ravine crossed is nine hundred feet give this subject their attention are trying to in span on the level of the railway, and is crossconstruct a system of social ethics —a system of ed by a viaduct, resting on clusters of iron columns, which spring up from enormous stone piers two hundred feet below the center of the line which passes over them. The work is nearly completed, and will then open a way for travel and traffic between the seaboard and the interior. The Emperor of Brazil is making all kinds of useful improvements in his territory. and thereby assisting its industrial and commercial development.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GERMAN WOOD-CARVING.

Some of the more delicate and elaborate specimens of carving-such as the groups for chimneypiece ornaments, henored by the protection of glass shades, are made of lime-tree, or linden-wood by the peasants of Oberammergan, in the mountain parts of Bavaria. There were specimens of these kinds of work at our exhibitions which could not have been produced in England at thrice the price; our good carvers are few, and their services are in request at good wages for mediæval church-work. We should be curious to know what an English carver would require to be paid for a half guinea Bavarian group, now before us—a Tyrolese mountaineer seated on a rock, his rifle resting on his arm, the studded nails in his climbing shoes, a dead chamois at his feet, his wife leaning her hand lightly on his shoulder, his quarter where he shot the chamois, his wooden bowl of porridge held on his left knee, the thumb pointing over his shoulder to denote the easy fit and flow of garments of both man and woman-all artistically grouped and nicely cut, and looking clean and white in linden-wood. No English carver would dream of such a thing at such a price.—All the Year Round.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.

THE explosion at Erith has led to the manufacture of a new gunpowder, the discovery of Mr. L. H. G. Ehrhardt, a German. It consists of tannic gallic acid, or the resin of commerce, and chlorate or nitrate of potash. The new gunpowder is stated to be of three times the explosive force of that now in use, and one-half cheaper. It leaves no residuum when exploded. It can also be kept in magazines with safety, by the resin and preparation of potash being kept means of blocks in the ordinary way. The separately, and mixed as wanted, both the articles named being incombustible by themselves. of one-third will be effected; and, the combustion being entire, it will remove all objection to rifled fire-arms, such as the fouling of Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns .- London Times.

Biographical.

THOMAS WILDEY, P. G., FOUNDER OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICA.

HEREWITH we give a portrait of the late THOMAS WILDEY, the founder of Odd Fellowship in America, and an illustration of the menument erected to his memory by members of the Order at Baltimore on September 20, 1865. Thousands of RURAL readers will be interested in the fellowing sketch of Mr. WILDEY and his successful efforts in behalf of an Order to the spread and prosperity of which much of his life was devoted. It is from Harper's Weekly:

THOMAS WILDEY was born in London on the 15th day of January, 1783, during the reign of GEORGE III., and about the close of the Revolutionary war. At five years of age he was placed at school, where he had but limited opportunity of education, and from which he was withdrawn in his fourteenth year to be apprenticed to a trade, in which he continued until he reached his majority in the year 1804. He became an Odd Fellow at an early age, being initiated into Lodge No. 17, of the city of London.

He arrived at Baltimore September 2, 1817. His efforts to build up the Order of Odd Fellows in this country met with ill success at first; but April 13, 1829, he succeeded in gathering together at his own house a private meeting, and on the 26th of the same month the purpose was consummated by the institution of Washington



THE LATE THOMAS WILLEY, P. G., FOUNDER OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICA.

organization which is now recognized as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

During the ten years which followed he instituted four lodges in Maryland, organized the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the Grand Lodge of the United States, and originated the Patriarchal Order; he had extended the institution to Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, in each of which States Grand Lodges had been formed, and out of these Grand Lodges the present Grand Lodge of the United States.

In 1829 he entered upon his second official term as Grand Sire of the Order, having already served four years. In 1839, having sacrificed official position, we find him in the same Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, still laboring in the cause to which he seemed to have devoted his life. At this time the Order was eminently successful. It had been introduced into New Jersey and Rhode Island; he was there to give it life and energy. He carried it to Delaware, Ohio, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Virginia, and received in recognition of his services the thanks of the Grand Lodge at its next session.

In 1840 the Grand Lodge of the United States ordered the full-length portrait of Mr. WILDEY, and in 1841 again deputed him upon official business to the East and North. From this period the Grand Lodge of the United States, which had hitherto been for the most part composed of proxy representation, began to consider plans for assembling the State jurisdictions by proper personal representations. In 1842 the measure was set on foot, and consummated in 1843. The effect of this wise act of legislation upon the prosperity of the Order it is almost impossible to value. It assembled representives in 1843 from twenty States; and in September, 1860 as-

Lodge No. 1. Thus was set in motion that | the Union, not excepting Oregon, and from the District of Columbia and Nebraska Territory.

Since that time the Order has gradually, and each year with greater celerity, extended its fellowship and usefulness. Mr. WILDEY, though infirm with age and disease, continued an active member until death, which, in 1861, put an end to his useful career.

The monument has been located at a very commanding point, being at the apex of the hill on Broadway as it rises from Baltimore Street, in a wide open space, in one of the squares in the center of the street, with a good view on all sides. The structure is 52 feet 7 inches high, and stands upon a base of rough granite 10 feet 6 inches square. All except the base is marble. Immediately above the base is a solid marble block, facing the cardinal points, and in it has been placed tablets with inscriptions encircled by awreath. On the north side of the base are the words :-- "He who realizes that the true mission of man on earth is to rise above the level of individual influence, and to recognize the fatherhood of God over all, and the brotherhood of man, is nature's true nobleman." The rest of the base is plain. The north tablet has the words: - "This column, erected by the joint contributions of the lodges, encampments, and individual members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America, and jurisdictions thereunto belonging, commemorates the founding of that Order in the City of Baltimore on the 25th of April, 1819, by THOMAS WILDRY." The south tablet has this :-We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan." The other tablets have appropriate inscriptions and figures. The whole is surmounted by a statue of Charity.

The erection of the monument was celebrated with an enthusiasm which will make the day a sembled representatives from every State in memorable one in the history of the Order.



MONUMENT ERECTED SEPTEMBER '20, 1965. IN HONOR OF THOMAS WILDEY.

Reading for the Young

THE LOST DOLL.

BY REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY.

I once had a sweet little Doll, dears. The prettiest Doll in the world; Her cheeks were so red and so white, dears, And her hair was so charmingly curled! I lost my poor little Doll, dears, As I played on the heath one day; And I cried for her more than a week, dears, For I never could find where she lay.

But I found my poor little Doll, dears, As I played on the heath one day: Folks say she is shockingly changed, dears, For her paint is all washed away. And her arm's trodden off by the cows, dears, And her hair's not the least bit curl'd, But for old loves sake, she is still, dears, The prettiest Doll in the world.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A WORD TO BOYS.

You are to become the men of the Republic. In a few years to your care will be intrusted this great Nation, the Union your fathers and brothers have maintained so gloriously, and the living principle of Liberty as embodied in our Government. Look forward now upon this vast inheritance which will surely be yours, and comprehend, if you can, its whole extent and the requisitions it will make upon its possessors; look back upon our country at its beginning and trace it upward to the present; study the character of the men who have so far developed the strength and wealth of the country; mark their virtues and consider well the school in which they were educated to such moral strength and intellectual greatness.

And, again, study the men who plotted and battled for the overthrow of this Government, and mark their virtues; but if, perchance, you find no virtue, you should doubly beware the surroundings which resulted in developing such beings,-men who would have sacrificed the nation for an hour of glory, but whose names will be handed down to posterity as the blackest of all names, Judas Iscanior only excepted. Read the history of other countries, and in their growth you will find a similarity to that of our own. And the causes which you find have produced their downfall might just as surely produce the destruction of our own.

Beware of the corruption of ease, and affect not aristocratic pride; it is the accessory of Royalty, not of Democracy.

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside."

Strive to become fully competent for the task, and make our country such that an American citizen shall be more honored than a king. Let it not be said of you that with the bright example of your fathers and brothers before you, you failed utterly and miserably. No, it will not be; you will make your generation the brightest epoch in the peaceful history of our country, and will hand down to your sons the old flag surrounded by a halo of glory and covered with a firmament of stars.

WANTED-AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS BOY.

WE lately saw an advertisement headed as above. It conveys to every boy an impressive moral lesson.

"An honest, industrious boy" is always wanted. He will be sought for; his services will be in demand; he will be spoken of in terms of high commendation; he will always have a home; he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk; the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or a journeyman; those with a job to let will want him for a contractor; clients will want him for a lawyer; patients will want him for a physician; religious congregations, for a pastor: for a teacher of their children; and the people for an officer.

He will be wanted. Townsmen will want him as a citizen; acquaintances, as a neighbor; neighbors, as a friend; families, as a visitor; the world. as an acquaintance; nay, girls will want him for a beau, and finally for a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you answer this description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active, but that does not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—are you industrious? You may be well dressed and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both honest and industrious? You may apply for a good situation—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances can recommend you for these qualities? Oh, how would you feel, your character not being thus established, on hearing the words "I can't employ you!" Nothing else will make up for the lack of these qualities. No readiness or aptness for business will do it. You must be honest and industrious -must work and labor; then will your calling and election for places of profit and trust be made sure.

WHY CATS EAT BEFORE WASHING .- A cat caught a sparrow and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said : —" No gentleman eats till he washes his face." The cat, struck at this remark, set the sparrow down, and began te wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss extremely, and he said: 'As long as I live I will eat first and wash my face afterwards," which all cats do even to this day.

TAKE care of a reconciled enemy and an un-

A CALL OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 14, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE N. Y. Tribune's special of Oct. 4, says "the President listened attentively to the Louisiana delegation again this morning. He is strongly disposed to set aside the Constitution of 1864, and appoint a Provisional Governor. He looks with something like suspicion on

Governor Wells." Ex-rebel Professor M. E. Maury and family arrived in Washington on the 2d inst. [When the war began, Prof. Maury left his post in the National Observatory and joined his fortune with those who conspired to ruin their country.

During the week ending September 30th, certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$7,906,-540 were redeemed by the Treasury Department. Am't of mutilated currency destroyed, \$406,616.-40. During the same time, National currency to the amount of \$4,729,760 was issued by the Government, making the total to date, \$191,411,480.

The President has ordered the release of ex-Governor Clark of Mississippi, who has been imprisoned for some months past at Fort Pulaski, near Savannah.

The Surgeon General has issued a call to the corporators appointed by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, for the founding of a "National Military and Naval Asylum for the Relief of the Totally Disabled Officers and Men of the Volunteer Forces of the United States," earnestly requesting their attendance at the Smithsonian Institute on the 18th inst., to take measures for the establishment of an institution of this kind.

The number of prize claims settled at the Fourth Auditor's office during the month of September last, was 1.866, and the amount disbursed by the same office, \$286,430.95.

Gen. Peck of the rebel army, and Col. Ould, rebel commissioner of exchange, were pardoned on the 6th inst.

The number of pardons granted by the President up to Oct. 6, amount to 2,658.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican, says that the Cabinet is divided about as follows on the question of admitting representatives from the rebel States:-For immediate admission-Mr. Seward and Mr. Dennison. Against immediate admission - Mr. Stanton, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Speed, Mr. McCulloch. Non-committal—Mr. Welles.

News Summary.

THE Rhode Island National Horse Fair commenced at Providence on the 10th inst.

The Oregon State Fair commenced at Salem on the 3d inst. The exhibition and the list of stock was larger than ever before. The authors of the counterfeit \$100 com-

pound interest note are likely to be detected and brought to justice very soon. The Supreme Court of Oregon has sustained

the Sunday law. It has also declared that all State taxes must be paid in gold. Major-General Hooker was married in Cincin-

nati on the 4th inst., to Miss Olivia Groesbeck it city. Dr. Holland's Life of Mr. Lincoln is going

through the press, and will be ready for delivery

The lecture engagements of Anna Dickenson this year, will net her a profit of twenty thousand dollars.

Wm. Nelson, one of the fellows who were concerned in the recent burglary at Williamsville, Erie county, when Hugh Donaldson was shot, has pleaded guilty, and made a partial confession.

The price of gold in New York on Saturday, the 8th inst., ranged from 146 to 146%.

Our Consul at Barcelona, Spain, writes that the cholera is increasing, and that a royal decree, suspending business, has been issued.

A telegram has been received from Fort St. James, on Frazer river, British Columbia, announcing the completion of the Russo-American telegraph line to that point, and that Captain Conway is rapidly pushing on towards Stew-

A private letter received from Constantinople, states that the conflagration which broke out in that city on the 6th of September, destroyed about 6,000 tenements, by which upwards of 40,000 people are left without a roof to cover

The Episcopal Convention.

THE General Convention of the Episcopal Church assembled in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. The church was draped in mourning, in

respect to the late Bishop Potter. Dr. Fulford of Montreal, preached the opening

When the call of the Dioceses was made there was no answer from any of the late rebel States except Texas.

All the Bishops of the Dioceses in the States which were loyal during the rebellion, were present except those from Connecticut and Oregon.

Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina, was present in the church, and was invited to a seat in the Chancel.

After the Communion was administered, the Convention proceeded to organize. Rev. Joseph Craik of the Diocese of Kentucky, was elected President, and Rev. Dr. G. M. Randall of the Diocese of Massachusetts, was re-elected Secretary. Rev. Robert Clarkson of Illinois, and Rev. Wm. S. Perry of Connecticut, Assistants.

When the roll was called on the morning of the 5th, North Carolina was found to be represented. Tennessee was represented on the 6th by two delegates.

Items from the South.

Dr. Mudd made an attempt to escape from the Dry Tortugus a few days since.

He was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott, and put to hard labor, wheeling sand. The Quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for having aided Dr. Mudd in his efforts to escape.

The Post's special says Gen. Rosseau, M. C. elect from Kentucky, has written a letter to the President sustaining the course pursued by Gen. Palmer in the administration of affairs in that State.

Kenneth Raynoth, the former well-known Congressman from North Carolina, writes that unless the freed people are treated with less severity by their former masters, they will take bloody retaliation.

The Augusta Chronicle learns that a dispatch has been received at Atlanta stating that A. H. Stephens had been paroled and would return home.

The State Convention of North Carolina met on the first inst. There was a full attendance of delegates, and the greatest harmony prevailed. On the 6th, the Secession Ordinance was unanimously declared null and void, and that North Carolina had never been "out of the Union."

A dispatch from Mobile of Oct. 5, says the railways are now open to this city and Montgomery, in this State, thus completing the connection via Nashville, Tennessee and Lynchburg, Va. The Adams' Express has opened its offices' at these points.

The work of re-organizing the State Government of Texas is progressing as rapidly as possible. One hundred and five counties have been completed in this organization, and thirty yet remain.

Robert E. Lee, ex-General-in-Chief of the rebel army, was installed President of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., on Monday, the 2d inst.

Capt. Pettit, who for a long time had command of the jail at Alexandria, Virginia, is to be tried this week on charges of cruelty and

Mississippi Reconstruction.

THE news from Mississippi is not very assuring to those who look for a speedy reconstruction of the State on a sound basis. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated Tuesday, Oct. 3d, says:

The election in this State passed off very quietly yesterday. The vote for Governor will be very close between Judge Fisher and Gen. Humphrey, though returns from the southern portion of the State will probably secure the election of the former. Humphrey is not eligible, and it will be unfortunate for the State if he proves to be elected.

In the places where local candidates have run on the admission of negro testimony in civil courts, the no-admission candidates are successful; thus repudiating the proclamation of Gov.

Sharkey on the subject. Returns come in slowly, there being but few mail routes established.

The Legislature meets next Monday week, and many of the members will bring election returns with their credentials.

The general repudiation of everything looking towards the civilization of the negroes may be expected.

[A later dispatch says Gen. Humphrey has been elected.]

The Pacific Railroad.

THE Railroad Presidents, representing the Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, Ohio Central. Pennsylvania Central and other roads, who went on an excursion to Lawrence, Kansas, a few days ago, and who will meet a Commission appointed to inspect the Union Pacific Railroad. have engaged to construct sixtymiles of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Lawrence, by the 1st of next May.

The iron for this Railroad has already been purchased and shipped by Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Seven miles of the track is already completed west of Lawrence, and cars will run to Topeka in

Arrangements have also been made to build a railroad between Leavenworth and Kansas City

From Mexico.

LATE Matamoras advices say that Cortinas Canales and Escobada have combined their forces, and are marching on Matamoras with 1,200 Liberals, robbing and plundering the whole country.

Capt. Noyes' cavalry is operating between Matamoras and Monterey.

Nine hundred Belgians and Mexicans defeated 3,500 Jaurists near Carome in the State of Michoacan, several weeks since, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms and six pieces of artillery. They proceeded in the direction of Huacan.

Telegraph lines are now in process of con-

INDIAN TREATY.—A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, of Oct. 2, says:-" Colonel Wells, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, made an important treaty with the Osage tribe, at their Council Ground, one hundred miles from here, on Friday last. The Osages cede about one million acres of land, for which the Government pays \$300,000. About two million acres are also ceded on the north side of their reservation, to be sold in trust for the Indians. All these lands are in Kansas, and the rights of settlers on these lands are protected by the treaty.

HEAVY LOSS OF COTTON. - A large quantity of cotton, valued at more than five hundred thousand dollars, was burned at Memphis on the first inst. The cotton was owned by private individuals and the United States Government. The cotton owned by private parties was insured. The fire was set by design. The Planters' warehouse at Mobile, with four thousand bales of cotton, was burned on the 5th. Loss eight hundred thousand dollars. Partly insured.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Five thousand and fifty-three acres of public lands were taken up for actual settlement in August, 1865, at the land office of Junction City,

MR. PALMER, the distinguished sculptor, has taken up his residence at Albany, where he has purchased a beautiful home on the banks of the Hudson.

THERE is a man named McCormick living near Newburgh, on the Hudson, who is now in his 115th year. He came to this country from Ireland in 1859.

MRS. WATERS of Brookline, Massachusetts, has given \$5,000 to the scholarship fund of Brown University, and \$5,000 to the University of Rochester, New York.

THE Genesee Annual Conference of the M. E Church, commenced its session in the Pearl street Church, Buffalo, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst.

ALEXANDER H. STUART, who is among the Virginia politicians unable to take the oath and run for Congress, was a member of President Fillmore's Cabinet.

after a two days' session in Buffalo, adjourned the 4th inst., to meet in Lockport on the first Tuesday in May, 1866. PAYMASTER H. L. KING of Albany, has been

THE WESTERN N. YORK DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

the recipient of two Brevets from the War Department for meritorious service. Mr. K. at the outbreak of the Rebellion, went out in the ranks. THE Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, late Superin-

tendant of the Central Railroad, has bought a \$38,000 home in New York. Mr. V. has gone to Europe on business connected with the Pacific Railway. FANNY JACKSON, a young colored woman of

Washington, D. C., graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College at the late commencement. She is the first female college graduate of African descent. A MAN in St. Louis has sued for divorce on the

ground that the marriage by which it is alleged he is bound, was performed when he was under the influence of some stupefying potion the designing woman had administered to him. EVERY county in Connecticut, except Wind-

ham, voted against the amendment to the State Constitution abolishing distinctions of color in regard to the right of suffrage. The majority in the State against the amendment is about 6,000.

LATE advices from East Virginia represent the counties that have been devastated by Union and rebel armies as rapidly recovering. New buildings are being constructed, and thousands of acres that were laid waste during the war are now being improved.

THE English sparrows which are introduced in Jersey, have cleaned the trees entirely of the orms. A pair will destroy six hundre pillars daily in feeding their young. The robin of this country is equally as good at the work, and ought not to be killed.

HOLLIDAY'S Overland Route Mail is now entirely free of Indians, and the stages are arriving on fast time, viz:-six days from Colorado, eleven days from Utah, thirteen days from Nevada, fifteen days from Idaho and Montana, and eighteen days from California.

A GENTLEMAN who was anxious to see how the Sabbath was observed on the shores of New Haven, Connecticut, counted six hundred and twenty-three men and boys with their lines in the water on Long Wharf, Basin Wharf. and between there and the steamboat dock. on Sunday, the 24th ult.

THE demand for all kinds of labor at St. Paul. Minnesota, is far in excess of the supply. The Minnesota Valley and Central Road want men to lay tracks, and carpenters are wanted to complete two large hotels, which are commenced, and several dwellings and blocks of stores in process of erection.

THERE was a walking match at the Illinois State Fair between two men, each with an artificial leg. The first mile was made in 12 minutes 20 seconds, and on the last score of the second mile one of the men gave out, and the victor made his two miles in 19 minutes. They were employed by two rival establishments for making wooden legs.

In the criminal court at Albany last week, a highway robber was sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years, and the judge gave warning that, in consequence of the increase of high way robbery in the city, the severest punishment the law permits, twenty years' imprisonment, would struction to connect the principal cities of be the sentence of all convicted of that crime hereafter.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Oct. 10, 1865.

THERE has been a little advance in white wheat flour this week and a slight decline in Corn and Barley. Mess Perk has advanced \$1; Cheese 2c, and Eggs 2c. Coal is quoted somewhat higher but cannot be had at less than \$15 except by subscribers to the Citizens' Coal Co. are no large transactions in wool. Growers hold it stiff at from 50@60c, and as this is so near the Eastern market prices money would be lost by shippers at present rates Wholesale Prices Current.



NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cotton, 51@52e for middlings. FLOUR.—Superine State \$8,15@8,69; extra State, \$8,70@ 8.55; choice State, \$8,30@,9.10; superine Western, \$8,30@ 8,65; common to medium extra do, \$8,80@9,25; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$9,15@ 50 trace brands, \$9,00@12,75. Canadian flour, sales at

15@12.75.
Wheat, Chicago spring and Milwankee club R@1.80; amber Milwankee, \$1.80@1.81; old amber ohigan \$2.39; white do, \$2.55. Rye, \$1.10@.1.8. Barley 15@1.20. Corn, sales at 88@35c for mixed Western.— \$1,1041,33. Corn, sales at Segrec for mixed Western.— Oats 58663c. Provisions—Pork, \$37,00637,62 for new mess; \$31,756 \$3,00 for mess; \$30630,50 for prime. Shoulders 16,42174c. Hams, 19,4225c. Lard, 25,4294cts. Butter, 28,642c. for Ohio, and 24,555 for State. Cheese, 14,218c. Hops 20,685 for common to prime.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Flour, good to choice white wheat extra \$12,509.13; amber wheat \$10,500. Corn meal, \$100 he, \$1,5702.00. Wheat, white Genesee \$2,55; choice white Michigan \$2,60. Rye, \$1,10. Corn, \$2,930c. Barley, \$1,15 (3,13). Corn, \$2,930c.

X State at \$500,50; western spring \$1,5701,70.— \$0,2501,50. Grain.—Wheat, No. 1 and 2 Milwaukee \$1,5701,70.— Corn, 72,675c. Oats, 350,45c. Barley, \$1,180,122. Rye, none. Peas \$1,15. Beans dull.
PROVISIONS—PORK, \$36,500,37,00 for light and mess,—Lard 282,630. Butter 360,47c. Cheese 160,19c. Rggs 19c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5. — Flour, \$7,75@11,25; Wheat \$1,26@ 1,75; Corn 51@620; Oats 23@83%c; Barley 45@1,10; Rye 61@68. Pork, mess. \$34@35. Butter 23@34c; Cncese 17@21c. Lard, no sales.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Oct. 3.— Beeves received, 6,351 against 6,233 last week. Sales range at 10,6190. Cows, received 154 against 106 last week. Sales, at \$50,2100 each. Veal calves, received, 113 against 932 last week. Sales range at 92,14%0. Sheep and Lambs, received, 25,613 against 77,167 last week. Sales at 4,606. Swine, received, 13,029 against 10,545 last week. Sales at \$14,006,14,33 \$2 cwt.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.— Beeves range at \$4,25@10,25. Sheep, sales at 6@7c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 18%@14%c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$6,50@7,00 \times 100 \times for fair to good first class steers; light steers and good cows \$50\$5.0; \$8,50@425 for common. Sheep \$4,50@5,50. Hogs, sales at \$12,00@13,50 \times 100 \times.—Rep.

WOOL MARKETS.

The N. Y. Economist Sept. 80th says:

The buying is somewhat curtailed this week by the strike of the mill hands and drought, which keeps manufacturers from purchasing, in consequence of the stoppage of their mills. Hundreds, we understand, of mills in all parts of New England, and of all kinds, which would otherwise lie driven to their fullest capacity, are idle entirely for want of water; and others are running only a part, and generally a very small part, of the time.

This, of course, checks the buying, but does not incite the disposition of holders to press their stocks, which they are not doing, nor have they a desire so to do. While the stocks of all descriptions of wool are comparativly small, old pulled wool is exceedingly scarce and wanted, and new pulled is only in limited supply and moderate demand. Cape Wools are much called for, and desireable lots are few. In a word wools are firm, and chances are in favor of an improvement in all descriptions. In Ohlo we understand that wool is moving freely at 75@50c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b. In the goods market there is not much activity, but all desirable grades are well sold up and firm in price. Undesirable goods are being shaded, to make place for better.

We continue our quotations with the remark, that, if any thing, they are rather under than above the market. For entire lots of Ohio, Pennsylvania and State, 68@70@74@76

\$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce utire lots of Michigan, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ fine \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce, if the continue of \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce the parket. For entire lots of Ohio, Pennsylvania and State, 68@70@74@76

\$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce, utire lots of Michigan, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce, if the price of \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce, if the parket is and \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce the parket. For entire lots of Ohio, Pennsylvania and State, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce, if the parket is an adverted than and Virginia, 60c. \$\frac{2}{2}\$ blooded. \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce, if the parket is an adverted than \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce the continue of the parket is an adverted to \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ce the parket is an adverted to The N. Y. Economist Sept. 80th says: enure lots of Unio, Fennsylvania and State, 88@10@14@76 e78c; entire lots of Michigan, 88@15@88@10c.; Western, 58@60@40@60c.; Western, 58@60@60@60c.; Western, 58@60@60@60c.; Western, 58@60@60@60c.; Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia common, 68c.; 14 blooded, 80c.; 45 blooded, 80c.; 45 blooded, 80c.; 45 blooded, 80c.; 45 blooded 62%c.; 40c.; 60c.; 60

BOSTON, Octt. 5.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 80@55c; Saxony fleece, 75@78c; full-blood Merino, 72@75c; three-quarters do, 70@72; haif do, 86@70c; common, 60@70; western mixed, 85@68c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 60@76c; pulled extra, 80@55c; superine, 75@89c; No. 1, 55@86c.—Smyrna, 28@58c; Buenos Ayres, 80@42c; Cape Good Hope 87@444/c; Chilian, 26@52c; Peruvian, 35@38c; African, 20 @50c; East India, 27@60c.

DIED

In Ellington, N. Y., on the 1st inst., Mrs. MARTHA SMITH, aged 102 years.

New Advertisements.

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

RARMS! FARMS!—150 Farms in Maryland and Virginia, for sale by F. MACE, Maryland and Virginia Land Agent, 517 7th St., Washington, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE.—I want every person who has sent for the American Washing Preparation and Excelstor Soap should send me their name and address, and I will come and see them and pay them well for writing. Address J. THOMPSON CREE, Rochester, N. Y., care of WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker Office.

TARM FOR SALE—Of 130 acres of choice land under a good state of cultivation, two miles east and in full view of the village of Geneva, and the water of the beautiful Sencea, 15 acres of which is woodland, 4 acres of choice fruit, 15 acres of wheat on the ground, and balance of farm mostly seeded down. Buildings good and mostly new. Title perfect and terms easy. Stock and tools sold with farm if desired. Inquire of GEO. B. PAGE, on the premises. Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1865.

FOR SALE—A farm of 50 acres, in a good grain F growing district, with good buildings, well fenced and well drained. Price \$4,000. For further particulars address W. D. WILSON, Seneca Castle, Ontario Co., N. Y.

RESTIDICHTATION

Or, MAGIC MADE EASY,—a New Book, just out. The most complete book on Legerdemain, slight of Hand, &c., ever published. Nothing like it. It tells how to cut as man's head off, and put it a yard from his body; how to cut off your nose; how to eat fire; Laughing Gas; Ropetying Fest; the Wonderful Hat; and nearly 240 other astounding Magical, Chemical, and Optical performances of the best Magiclans, Wizards, and Prestidigitateurs.—64 pages, with Illustrated cover, Price only 20 cents; 85 for \$1 — mailed free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address E. HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H. [821.88]

GOLDEN-HAIRED GERTRUDE. THE CHOICEST OF JUVENILE STORIES. Now Ready. Price, \$1.25.

TWO HUNGRY KITTENS.

AN AMUSING PORM FOR CHILDREN.

BOTH BY THEODORE TILTON. Editor of The Independent.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT

Voices from the Pulpit of New York and Brooklyn.

PRICE, \$2. TIBBALS & WHITING, 37 Park Row, N.Y.

TIBBALS & WHITING, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ROCHESTER BUSINESS COLLEGE & TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE—BRYANT, STRATTON
and CHAPMAN, Proprietors of the above institution have
been compelled by their wide reputation and extensive
patronage to add further facilities for the accommodation of the large number of students who are daily entering their school. To the elegant and commodious rooms
already occupied in Baker's Block, corner Buffalo and
vitzhugh streets, they have added those of Jurand's
Block, adjoining. These buildings are connected by telegraphic communication with wires extending outside
the buildings, thus affording the student the same facilities for acquiring this branch that he would receive in an
actual telegraph office. This department of the institution is made a speciality and is in a high state of perfection.
It is under the immediate supervision of Mr. V. E. Bramer, a practical operator and an experienced teacher.
The College Rooms are furnished with complete sets of
Telegraph Instruments, and the receiving and transmission of messages from one building to the other is conducted in the same manner as on regular lines. Every
person may in a short time acquire a knowledge of this
important branch, and if thoroughly qualified, will experience no difficulty in obtaining a good situation, as
the demand for good sound operators is greater than the
supply.

A "Incomparable in Excellence, Unapproachable in Stanet of BEADLE'S DIME DOLLAR BOOK FOR A DIME!

Price," is the well merited Signet of BEADLE'S DIME HUNTER'S ESCAPE. By the author of "Lost Trail." &c. SCOUT'S PRIZE; or, The Old Blunderbuss. QUINDARO: or, The Heroine of Fort Laramie. RIVAL SCOUTS; or, The Forest Garrison. SCHUYLKILL RANGERS; or, Bride of Valley Forge. EAGLE EYE; or, The Fall of Fort Oswego. TWO HUNTERS: or, The Santa Fe Trail.

Mystic Canor. By author of "Seth Jones," &c. GOLDEN HARPOON; or, Among the Ice Floes. SEMINOLE CHIEF; or, The Everglade's Lovers.

THE FUGITIVES. A Romance of Wyoming. All choice Historical Romances, by chosen authors; pure, good, and satisfying. Sold by all News Dealers; or sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of ten cents each. Catalogues of Beadle's Dime Publications supplied free, on application. Address BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William St., New York.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

Religious and Secular Newspaper the Family and the Fireside, will soon enter on its
FORTY-FOURTH YEAR of publication. True to
The Church, the Constitution, and the Union.

It is calculated to edify and please both OLD AND YOUNG.

All new subscribers paying us in advance for 1866, shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer

will be sent to them UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS! Subscribe soon, as the free papers will commence when the names are entered.

Sample copies to any address free. Terms, \$3.50 a Year in Advance. SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr. & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York. ARCANA WATCH. An Elegant Novelty in Watches.

The cases of this watch are composed of several different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of is carat gold, called .1rc.r.a. They are as beautiful as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eighth the cost. The cases are beautifully designed and one-eighth the cost. The cases are beautifully designed and one-eighth the cost. The cases are beautifully designed and one-eighth cost. The cases are beautifully designed and energy of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and so exact an imitation of gold sat o depth detection. The movements are manufactured by the well-known St. Imier Watch Company of Europe and are superbly finished, having engraved pallets, fancy carved bridges, adjusting regulator, line dial and skeleton hands.

carved bridges, adjusting regulator, line dial and skeleton hands.

These watches are all Hunting Cases and of three sizes, the smallest being for Ladles. A case of six will be sent by Mail or Express for \$125. A single one sent in a handsome case for \$25. They will readily sell for three times their cost. We also import a very superior finished and elegant watch which we can sell for \$30 each, or \$150 per case of six. These are also hunting cases and for Ladles and Gents. We are sole agents for this Watch in the United States and none are genuine which do not bear our Trade Mark. Persons ordering watches, C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order. Orders for any kind of watches prompily and faithfully fulfilled. Address, ARGANA WATCH CO., No. 63 Fulton Sc., New York City, Importers & Dealers in Watches of every description.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

CHEAP MARYLAND FARMS—\$10 to \$30 per acre. For descriptive Circulars send stamp to H.P. CHAMBERS, Farm Agent, Federalsburg, Md. [220-5t]

List of New Advertisements.

Ohio Corn Huskers - F F Fowler & Co.
Grape Vines - C W Grant.
Life, Growth and Beauty.
First Premium Improved Sewing Machine.
Arcana Watch.
A Dollar Book for a Dime - Beadle & Co.
Bochester Business College and Telegraph Institute.
Byvant, Stratton & Chapman
The N Y Observer - Sidney R Morse, Jr & Co.
Freatdigitation - R Hunter & Co.
Golden Haired Gertrude - Tibbals & Whiting.
Noses - Fowler & Wells.
Farm for Sale - Geo B Page.
Stammering - H C L Mears & Co.
Take Notice - J Thompson Gree.
Farm for Sale - W D Wilson.
Easpherry Plants - E W Ide.
Farms! Farms! - F Mac.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. New Quarter—A Trial Trip. Ayres' Medicines.

The News Condenser.

- Coal is \$15 per tun in Boston.
- Chicago had a \$170,000 fire Friday week
- The population of Illinois exceeds 2,500,000.
- Salt sells at 9 cts. per bushel on Turk's Island. - The cattle plague prevails at Cleveland, Ohio, and
- vicinity.
- There were three cases of garroting at Chicago last week
- Potatoes are plenty in Iowa, and sell for 20 cts. bushel at Davenport. The National Exchange Bank of Seneca Falls, N.
- Y., has commenced business. - Four hundred and fifty post offices have been re-
- opened in the Southern States. - The State Department is informed that the chol-
- era is rapidly abating in Turkey. - A turkey owned by J. S. Pond, Walworth, N. Y
- has laid 111 eggs the past season. - The hull of the old frigate Congress was towed into Portsmouth on Friday week.
- P. T. Barnum has a stalk of corn in his field at Bridgeport, Ct., more than 17 feet high.
- It is proposed to start a company for the introduction of the Cashmere goat in Indiana.
- Very fair crops of cotton were raised this year in the southern parts of Indiana and Illinois. - Moses Hanger of Lafayette, Ind., was fined \$10
- for employing a negro to work on his farm. - Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, confined in the Ot
- tawa Co. (O.) jail, escaped a few days since. - The Recorder of St Louis fined Jenny Clark five
- dollars for being a drummer boy in the army. - A Mr. Smith in Kansas raised this year a potato
- 17 inches long and 37 inches in circumference. - A new oyster bed, from three to five miles in ex
- tent, has just been discovered at Stamford, Ct.
- The President granted over 200 pardons on Tues day week, mostly to Georgians of no prominence.
- An order was taken in Pittsburgh last week for 10,000 barrels of oil, to be sent to Antwerp, Germany.
- Over \$4,000,000 have been invested in real estate at Newport, R. I., by persons who reside there only a small portion of the year.

Special Notices.

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 $R_{\ensuremath{\mathbf{U}}}$ RAL Brigade. In order to introduce the RURAL to more

general notice and support, and give non-subscribers on 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 RURAL for a Trial Trip? We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers. October 7.

IF you must take medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Renews the Hair.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Restores gray Hair to the original color. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Prevents the Hair from falling off. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Makes the Hair soft and glossy. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Does not stain the skin.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public.

Price \$1. For sale by all druggists. 819-3teow

CANCERS CURED.

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

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

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RUBAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express—or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound caples of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at \$8 each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

O TO BUT OF

New Advertisements.

NOSES!-A LONG SHARP-POINTED Nose a short blunt beety nose; a little turn-up pug nose a Grecian nose; a Jewish nose; a Roman nose. What do they indicate? See THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Eth. nology and Psychology. Only \$2 a year, \$1 for half a year, 20 cts. a number. Address 821-4t FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

First Premium Improved STWING MACHINE.

THE EMBODIMENT OF PRACTICAL UTILITY AND EXTREME SAMPLICITY Fortanted Juni

PRACTICAL OTHITY AND
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PRACTICAL OTHITY AND
St., 863. The celebrated Family Gene Sewine Machines, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed NovELTY, is noiseless in operation; uses the straight needle;
sews with Double or Single Theran; makes the
running sitch more perfect and regular than by hand,
and with extraordinary rapidity. Will gather, hem, ruffle,
shiry, tuck, run up breadths, Sc., &c.; requires no lubrication or change of sitch; is not hable to get out of order, and will last a Liffetime.

"For the dressmaker it is invaluable, for the household it supplies a vacant place."—Godey's Lady's Book.
"It uses a common needle, sews very rapidly, and is so
easily understood that a child can use it."—New York
Independent.

easily understood that a child can use it. — new fora Independent.

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

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

Single machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, \$5. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent Free.

All orders must be addressed to FAMILY GRM SEWING MACHINE CO., \$31-13t Office. 102 Nassau Street, New York.

STANDARD PEAR-No. 1 trees, 4½ to 6 ft, strong, \$250 \(\pi \) 1.000; No 2 trees, 4 to 6 ft, fair, \$150 per 1,000. Plenty of Bartiett and handsome stock.

Dansville, 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 month. Send for circular or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, New York.

\$2.000 A YEAR made by any one ence necessary. The Presidents, Cashlers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

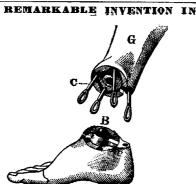
IMPROVED CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE. The subscriber, in consequence of necessary absence wishes to dispose of about half of his Durhams, Devons, South-Downs, Suffolks, and other improved stock of all kiads. Call at Summit Station, on Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, on Thursday, or send for a circular te Chicago. JOHN WENTWORTH.

A CENTS WANTED.—To Canvass for our mew beautifully illustrated, and thrillingly interesting volume of army experience, CAMP FIRE AND COTTON FIELD, by THOS. W. KNOX. Hersid correspondent. Full of startling incidents; amusing anecdotes; ingenious stratagems; life in camp and bivousc; together with ample and reliable directions to those who design engaging in cotton cultu e at the South. Bend for Circular. Address

BLELOCK & CO.,

830-St. 19 Beekman Street, New York.

\$1.000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES
PAID.—We want young and middle
aged men to travel at the above salary. Steady employment given. All persons in vant of vort should apply
immediately for this agency. For full particulars, address, with stamp enclosed, B. BRADLEY & CO., P. O.,
Box 822, Haverhill, Mass.



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BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D.

AN ANATOMICAL LEG, with lateral motion of the ankle like the natural one. The ankle joint is formed by a ball (B) of polished glass, plying in a socket of vuicanized india-rubber, which is the first joint ever invented which never requires oiling. This ankle-joint accomplishes the great object which all Artificial Leg-Makers have hither-to sought for in vain, viz.:—It admits of motion in all directions, like the natural ankle-joint, and thereby allows the artificial foot to accommodate itself to the varied inequalities of the surface, the same as the natural foot.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT with these Leges and the MOST APPROVED ARMS, by addressing DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner, at either one of the following offices:—New York, 653 Broadway; Washington, D. C., 284 Pennsylvania Ave.; Rochester, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.

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A MERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. GREEN'S PATENT

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT prepared expressly. The WHOLE FABRIC has been thoroughly tested, is entirely WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather.

It is designed for covering RAILWAY CARS, STEAM-BOATS. DWELLINGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by any sensible working man. It is cheaper than any known reofing of equal durability.

It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company.

SIS-IST

A GRNT'S WANTED in every State and County at A 31 to 22 for every hour service. Pleasant and honorable business. No risk—every body seddress MANSON LANG, New York City.

FOR SALE-A FEW FULL-BLOOD Merino
Ewes with first-class pedigrees, and three Rams.
Also, two pure Shropshire Rams and one South-Down
weighing over 200 bs. each. WM. BEEBE, Beacon
Farm, Northport, Suffolk Co., N. Y.
81938

THE HUNTERS SECRETS—Giving full instructions for Hunting and Trapping all kinds of fur animals. Recently obtained of a Western Trapper, Sent by mail to any person for fifty cents. Address 819-3t F. A. ELLIS, Box 4, Charlotte, Michigan.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Statesmen and Generals for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Eric Co., N. Y.

NOW READY - AGENTS WANTED every-where for the First Complete HISTORY OF THE REBELLION published, 1,600 pages, 200 por-traits, &c. It is issued by the AUBURN PUBLISH-ING CO., and is just what the people are waiting for. A rare chance for agenta. Terms librari. A rare chance for agents. Terms liberal. to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

EVELWAN'S WEBCONTIFE COFFEE Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. Entrance Over the Post-Office & from Exchange Place

EX Oldest Commercial College in the country. Practice Instruction in Book-Keeping and Business originated in this Institution, and it is the only one in Rochester where it is efficiently carried out, ensoling the student to become thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of an accountant in eight to twelve weeks time-a great saving in time and money. Pramasalip and Telegraphing taught by experienced men. Ladies Department adjoining the Business Hall, with all the facilities afforded to the gentlemen.

For further particulars cell at the Rooms or send for College Paper. Address A. R. EAFMAN, 318-4t

DEAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE, manufactured by A. LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co. N. Y

DIRECTIONS FOR USING BRINKERHOFF'S



OHIO HUSKERS!

Put the Husker on as shown in above cut holding the fingers as there shown when husking. Take the ear at the top by the left hand and throw the right hand under the left, letting the ear fill the space between the thumb and Husker, then force the hook into the husk, roll the hand slightly to the left and toward the butt of the ear and the thing is accomplished. First Premium, Silver Medal, just awarded this Husker at the Illinois State Fair, held at Chicago, September, 1886.

12 Retail price. Seventy-five Cents, made different sizes for various hands and to wear over mittens. All orders filled promptly.

F. F. FOWLER & CO., Upper Sandusky, O.

A MONTH.—Agents wanted that can earn DDD from \$55 to \$100 a month, and all expenses paid. Fer full particulars address, with stamp, 818-t E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

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STATES AND EUROPE.—Defective Patents re-issued.
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PURE CIDER. Delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1865.

REAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED Ayreshire and Jersey Stock,

At the GILES FARM, South Woodstock, Conn., 2½ miles from Putnam Station. on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 1865.

JOHN R. PAGE, Auctioneer.

Ayrshires—Thirty head, several of them imported.
Jerseys—Twenty head; the Cows are now in milk; all served by a thorough-bred Jersey Bull. Some to drop their calves in December and February next.
Catalogues can be obtained ten days before the sale by applying to the subscribers, or the auctioneer.

H. N. THURBER, Pomfort Landing, Conn., JOHN GILLES, South Woodstock, Conn.
September 18th, 1885.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE. 20,000 Acres in Pierce and Ware Counties, Georgia.

The subscriber offers for sale 20,000 acres of superior Timber and Turpentine Lands lying in Pierce and Ware counties, in this State. These lands were selected with a special view to the timber and turpentine business, and to a Company contemplating the prosecution of that business on a large scale, offer the greatest possible advantages, as the lands lie in a body, on the line of the Albany and Guil Kailroad, and near the junction of that road with the lines of Railroad leading from Brunswick to Albany. They are also watered by the Satilla and Allapaia rivers, navigable streams for rating to Brunswick and Darien, Ga. The timber is heavy, and of the first class of ranging timber, the trees yielding turpentine in the greatest abundance, while the land is of good quality for farming, yielding good crops of Corn, Cotton, Sugar, &c., &c.

The range is very fine for stock, the country being also well adapted to the raising of Sheep. The water is good, and the neighborhood one of the most healthy sections of the State, being free from fevers and the ordinary diseases of the low Southern country. For further particulars apply to M. J. MONROE, of this city, or to C. W. THOMPSON, Savannah, Ga.

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In Hillsdale Co., Mich., pleasantly located between
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Sept. 4, 1865.

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HALL'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The undersigned Executors of the estate of Joseph Hall, deceased, will continue the manufacture the cele-Hall Thrashing Machine and Power, which for execution and style of workmanship stands unrivalled. Also,

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

For information apply by letter or otherwise.

For information apply by letter or otherwise.

M. E. HOLLYON, Executors.

Bochester, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

150 PER MONTH—And expenses cleared, in selling our new 20 Sewing Machines. For particulars address (with stamp), GATES & CO. Detroit, Michigan address (with stamp), GATES & CO., N. Y., on the road leading from the Lake road to the Methodist Chapel. On the premises is a good barn, address.

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TWENTY RAM LAMBS and YEARLINGS, the get of Archbishop, for sale this Fall.

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

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

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The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other Books on RURAL AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual

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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-Principal Office, No. 695 Broadway, N. Y.

10 the Sherif of the County of Monroe:

Sir-Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election
to be held in this State on the TDESDAY succeeding the
first Monday of November next, the following officers
are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Chauncey M. Depew;

A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson:
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler;
An Attorney General, in the place of John Cochrane;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William H. Taylor; ylor; Commissioner, in the place of William I. inner; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tailmadge;
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 the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Thomas A. Johnson, whose term of office will expire en the last of December next. Also, a Senator for the 28th Beaute District, composing the County of Monroe.

LIECTION NOTICE.—SHEBIFF'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF MONROE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes of this State, and the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the General Election will be held in this County on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November, (7th,) 1865, at which Election the Officers named in the annexed notice will be elected.

Dated Rochester, August 1, 1865.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, July 29th, 1865.
To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe:

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

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

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 325 of Laws of 1885, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act te provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.

Chapter 325.

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

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

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

Passed April 7, 1985; three-fifts being present.

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

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

5.2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also on imposed, levied and sessessed 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, of the passage of 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 attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, per summ, half yearly on the first days of July and Jannary, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the city of New York is shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal thereof is payable, at such place in the city of New York is the said. The bonds to be issued by the comptroller shall deem meet in twelve

ballots shall be so folded as to cenceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be endorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

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

§ 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon silps in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canyassing 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 twentynine of the lawe of eighteen hun-

visions thereof.

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

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

Yours respectfully,

814-12t Secretary of State.

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, Sor-ghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Olls, and other produce to

JOSIAH CARPENTER. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 323 Washington St., New York,

Near Eric Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market free. VERY SUPERIOR FARM. - For sale, a

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

It has good buildings, a good orchard, and is thoroughly underdrained. The falling health of the owner in the proposed sale.

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

WIND TO THE REAL PROPERTY.

SOONER OR LATER.

BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

Sooner or later the storm shall beat Over my slumber from head to feet; Sooner or later the winds shall rave In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie. Nothing their sound shall signify, Nothing the headstone's fret of rain. Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine With tender warmth on that mound of mine, Sooner or later in Summer air, Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest. The sheeted light fall over my breast; Nor ever note in those hidden hours The wind-blown breath of the tossing flowers.

Sconer or later the stainless snows Shall add their hush to my mute repose; Sooner or later shall slant and shift, And heap my bed with their dazzling drift.

Chill though that frozen nall shall seem. Its touch no colder can make the dream That recks not the sweet and sacred dread Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come And fill the noon with his golden hum; Sooner or later, on half-poised wing. The bluebird's warble about me ring,-Ring and chirrup and whistle with glee,-

Nothing his music means to me; None of these beautiful things shall know How soundly their lover sleeps below. Sooner or later, far out in the night.

The stars shall over me wing their flight; Sooner or later my darkling dews Catch the white spark in their silent coze

Never a ray shall part the gloom That wraps me round in the kindly tomb; Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow Sooner or later—Oh! why not now!

[Atlantic Monthly for October.

The Story Teller.

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

BY MARY HARTWELL.

[Continued from page 324, last number.] "Miss Ursula, is this you?" The gentleman spoke just in time to arrest the name her lips were flinging out.

"It is, Mr. GRAVES;" and the girl grew heartsick as she spoke.

"Are you unattended? My child, this is a dark night."

"Yes, it's very dark," she responded drearily. "Have you lost anything? I will go and get a lantern to search with."

"No, no l" she burst out vehemently;" you shall not take that trouble. "It does not matter-I cannot find it to-night-I will go home!"

"Then you will accept my escort, and pardon me for meddling, if I have done so. I cannot see you out alone. I was going to call at your house this evening."

He drew her hand upon his arm and they passed into the shadow of the buildings on their

A sudden step rung along the walk. She knew who was coming, and he would not meet her. The door of a low saloon opened just as he was opposite it, and a broad stream of light tell over him. But she hardly needed the evidence of her eyes to know it was FRANK.

"Hallo! ELLERTON, is that you?" the figure of a man issued from the door, which closed after him.

"I guess it is," was the rather cool reply.

"Are you looking for anybody particular? If you are, I'm the man."

"But you ain't the woman ?" said FRANK in a surly tone.

"Got an engagement out, eh?"

"Yes, on this street corner." He was vexed that his request had been disregarded, and was venting his spleen in a very unmanly way.

"Who do you suppose would race out this dark night to see you?"

"That's my own business."

"I bet a dollar it's Su DARLING! You must think she's over-fond of you. Darned pretty girl, ain't she ?-only has a mighty good opinion of herself! But the old folks have kept too strict a watch over your bird!"

Lieut. FRANK ELLERTON, getting irate, hereupon broke out into a string of oaths and imprecations on all girls and parents in general such curses as froze URSULA's heart with terror and agony.

"How you can fling the cuss-words around!" exclaimed his friend with a coarse, loud laugh, that ended in a whoop and yell, sending the echoes bounding away into the darkness. "Now after that, let's go and have some brandy and cigars, and a game of 'seven-up.' When do you leave ?"

Their footsteps echoed along the pavement, and Lieutenant Ellerton's reply was lost in the opening and closing of a door.

URSULA DARLING clasped the arm she clung to with a spasmodic grip. She had heard it all. Her maidenly delicacy had been outraged, and herself insulted by the man she had believed would die to save her! Least of all, as she thought then, she had been degraded and exposed in the eyes of Mr. GRAVES, her father's friend. He understood it all, but did not speak a word; though his manly soul was hot with indignation against the dishonorable man, and full of pity and sympathy for the poor, misguided girl beside him. Only once was the silence of their walk broken.

BAR BAR

"Mr. GRAVES, will you keep my secret ?" she asked, tremulously.

"As sacredly as if it were my own."

She knew by the sympathetic and re-assuring clasp of his hand that she could trust him. He was a family friend, somewhat bachelor-like in his habits, scholarly and reserved. URSULA had always been a little afraid of him, for he was a handsome, strong-built, really noble man, and so wise and intelligent that she felt very insignificant in his eyes. He had come to Elmsford two years before, and opened a law office, and was called a very able man. As for his age (she had a passion for ascertaining ages,) she could never make out exactly how old he was; but he must have been about twenty-eight or thirtyvery old it appeared to her then. His penetration and kindliness were too keen to force her into conversation, and they passed silently into the house.

Mrs. DARLING forgot to chide URSULA for going off without saying a word, in her genuine

pleasure at seeing Mr. GRAVES. Her father coming in soon after, URSULA excused herself by pleading a headache, and slip-

ped away to her room. Sinking to her knees, she laid herself prone on the floor and sobbed in uncontrollable

Do not censure her too sorely, O world-wise women! who imagine that your own well-trained daughters would never be guilty of like misdemeanors. Only be careful, while cultivating their heads, that you do not forget the heart-

By and by the girl rose and walked the floor, with flashing eyes, and mouth drawn into one firm line. Her idol was crushed -all shattered. She wondered that she had never before discovered his coarseness. Poor, blind little dreamer! she had so covered it up with imaginary attributes of goodness and manliness, that she had never known the real FRANK ELBERTON at all. She was weak and feverish. She went to the table, and half unconsciously, as before, took up the volume of poems. Her eyes fell on that poem, and the sobs burst out again. Turning the leaves quickly to hide it from her sight, she pansed with her finger on one she had hardly ever beeded before.

"There's nothing true but Heaven!"

She repeated it to herself again and again. But Heaven is so far away! I never can reach it! O Heaven is so far away!" She turned another leaf, and paused at the sweetest, truest thought her bard ever wrote:

> " O Thou who dry'st the mourner's tear, How dark this world would be, If, when deceived and wounded here, We could not fly to thee!"

"Heaven is true;" murmured the girl. "O Gon! can I fly to Thee?"

She kneeled reverently, with bowed head; and there in the hush of silence, that poor, erring, suffering child pleaded with "Our Father" for guidance and forgiveness as only too few ever plead. She grew calmer after this. New and better impulses were in her heart, but the girl would need much strength and patience to live them out.

She went and sat down before her writing deak, after awhile, and then took up her pen to make an entry in her journal. But the pain was too fresh,-her heart was still rebellious under its anguish; for such girls as Ursula Darling love with dangerously strong passion in their first young dreams. It would cost a revolution of her whole being to cast it out. So she turned the leaves of her diary, and read over the records of other days. One was dated "April 5th," and the entry was like to this:

"MILLY and I went shopping and calling today. She is a good-natured cousin, or she would have got vexed at me for ridiculing her taste in colors. After all our calls were made, (what detestable bores!) we went to select ribbons for our spring hats. Mercy! such horrid yellow, and flaming red, and brilliant green as she picked! But she laughed at my peculiar partiality for the sober drabs and rich browns that I love, just as much as I did at her glaring Lieutenant. MILLY says she has heard he is to stop here two or three months. I suppose he is recruiting his health and strength also. They say he is just recovering from a wound received at 'Mill Spring.' It makes the tears come into my eyes to see my Country's war-scarred sons."

And another bearing a date some days later: "I met Lieut. FRANK ELLERTON at a party last night. We were introduced early in the evening. He was very courteous and chivalrous. but a little conceited I should think. But he is so manly and graceful that one can overlook that. He did not appear to notice what a shy awkward little tyro I am in society. This ranks among my first dozen of parties, and he was particularly attentive to me. I enjoyed it very much. He asked permission to call on me which I granted of course; how could I refuse to see a soldier!"

After that were the records of weeks and weeks, in which her first infatuating dream grew upon her. One ran thus:

"I do not know what is coming over me. I seem to live in a perpetual dream. No wonder mother scolds me for being idle. O dear! it's so strange how Frank Ellerton gets into my head so! I only meant to flirt with him a little. Was that wrong, I wonder? Girls can't help it. Well, I'll quit such wickedness when I am a woman, and try to become a true, womanly one."

And yet another, a little later : "I have to acknowledge it to myself; but no

other living mortal knows it, unless FRANK has read it in my eyes. O what a foolish, foolish child I am! But does not everybody love at mother—I would rather die than tell her. She Sold everywhere.

would censure my foolishness sharper than ever before. But if this is nonsense, let me forever bid adien to wisdom, and treasure this precious little flower, whose new fragrance begins to sweeten my life. What am I saying! O if I had somebody to counsel and advise me!"

And now her "flower" was dead! She turned from the past to the present with sudden, stunning rapidity. No, not dead. It still writhed, transformed into a fiery serpent, to sting her for all time to come!

We are none of us strong. This girl was only a sixteen-year-old mortal, and her temptation had been a sore one. More deprayed sinners kneel daily at the Footstool, yet censure their weaker brethren.

URSULA was surprised to hear next morning, at the breakfast table, that Mr. GRAVES had raised a volunteer company for the service, and was to lead it away as its captain in a few days.

"I am sorry to part with GRAVES," said her father. "He is one of our best men, and a vigorous, sterling character. He intends calling on us again before he leaves."

The girl was too much occupied with her own trouble to heed aught else, but she too was sorry he was to leave them; for she owed him a debt of gratitude she felt it impossible to pay, and she liked and comprehended him better than formerly.

He called, and spent a long, pleasant evening with them. Even pale, silent URSULA experienced some satisfaction from it. His eyes told her his sympathy. O how she thanked him for it! How she wished he was her brother, or uncle, or that he stood in some relation in which she could rightfully confide in him, so she could tell him all the bitter pain! O if she could tell somebody, how blessed it would

The hall lamp was not lighted, so URSULA carried a candle to the door, when he departed. He had bidden all good bye, but he paused a moment at the door, holding her hand in his.

"My little girl, I know you suffer. Only let me say this: - Try always to do right, no matter how strongly you are tempted otherwise!"

She clung to his hand in sudden eagerness and trust, while the tears rolled down her cheeks, and the little tremulous mouth was eloquent of

"I will try, oh! indeed I will; but it's so hard! And I don't always know the way. How shall I find it?"

"There is One who has said, 'I am the way." He will show you, my child." There was a pause in which he still held her

hand, regarding the upturned, tear-drenched face pitifully. Suddenly he spoke:

"Will you permit me to correspond with you URSULA?" "Gladly"—she spoke from her heart.

"And now, good-bye, my child. GoD bless

"And you too, for comforting me so! Good-

The door closed, and she stood in thought a moment, before re-entering the parlor. She looked up to and confided in Mr. GRAVES as a wise elder. How peaceful she felt after his benediction! She was thankful GoD had given her a friend, and she gladly accepted him. [Concluded next week.

Wit and Kumor.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

BREAD has been called the staff of life, and yet how seldom we see people lean upon it.

IT is told of a Connecticut field officer, better acquainted with farming than soldiering, that when circumstances placed him in command of his regiment at Hatteras, he wished to oblique his line in marching, and gave the order, "Haw around that mud puddle."

Dr. ADAM SMITH, hearing his servant complain of a pain in his back, said to him, "The pain, John, is not in your back -- it is in your colors. And we saw that young recruiting mind." "Deed, sir," replied John, "gif ye'll tak it out o'my back and pit in my mind, I'se be singularly obleeged to ye."

> An English baronet, who died not many years ago, being on one occasion found seated in his arm-chair alone, with three empty bottles before him, was asked, "What! have you finished all that port without assistance?" "No," said he, "not quite so, certainly; I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira."

FUSELI, a celebrated painter, was very sarcastic in criticising the productions of other artists. Northcoate asked him to look at his painting of the angel meeting Balaam and his ass.

"How do you like it?" said Northcoate. "Vastly," replied Fuseli. "You are an angel at an ass, but an ass at an angel."

A FRENCH writer concludes an account of his shipwreck in these words: -- "Having arrived at an unknown region, I traveled eleven hours without discovering the least trace of any human being. At last I perceived, to my great joy, a wretch suspended on a gibbet. Ah! I exclaimed, 'I am now in a civilized country.'"

An editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moonlight one evening. Like all editors' wives, she was of an exceedingly poetic nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon; how bright, and calm, and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates - a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

Fair and fashionable Young America has installed Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" as a specialty in all its drawing-rooms, dressingsome time? I wish I could tell some one, it rooms and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should would relieve me so; for I am in such doubt breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and Nature, in and trembling. It would never do to tell all her bowers, has no richer perfume than this.

Corner for the Monng.

For Moore's Bural New-Yorker MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters. My 21, 7, 9, 6 is a fruit. My 19, 2, 17, 23, 21 is an animal. My 14, 3, 9, 21 is a gathering. My 8, 5, 6, 24, 15 is a migratory band My 4, 9, 1 is a rug. My 20, 22, 11, 14 is a boy's name. My 21, 16, 18, 12 is a dish.

My 16, 3, 10, 18 is not more My whole is an old and true saving. ALIDA H. BENJAMIN De Ruyter, N. Y.

Answer in two weeks.

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

SQUONCET Si rous-lain ot het tams, Rewh heyt liwl vaew ni morseed'F stabl. Eth "erats nad spirtes," dna twier ta salt Ni dowre fo boldo, atth lal vam ese Ve'ew adh a sourligo toycriv! Tuesconq si sour.

Jackson, Mich. "FRANK."

Answer in two weeks.

A RIDDLE.

My number, definite and known, Is ten times ten, told ten times o'er; Though half of me is one alone. And half exceeds all count and score.

Answer in two weeks.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem: -80 cows, -since it requires 2 2-5 cows continually to eat the grass that grows upon one acre, and 8 cows will eat one acre

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 819.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Queen Victoria.

Answer to Anagram:
I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles Still on me sweetly fall, Their tones of love I faintly hear My name in sadness call.

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