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MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, RURAL, LITERARY AND PAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE GRASSES: AN ADDRESS AT THE CHAUTAUQUA CO. FAIR.

BY MAJ. HUGH T. BROOKS.

THE really good things of this world are neither dear-bought nor far-fetched. Our first and most imperative want is a little fresh air, which all can have, if nobody shuts it off. The blessed sunlight comes without our asking, and the only beverage that was never known to harm drops from the heavens above and springs from the earth below. Of all the products of this fair earth, what are worth the most cost the least. The precious food that gives health and strength, is more easily obtained than the luxuries that enervate and destroy. Our vices cost more than our virtues.

It is my purpose to speak to you to-day of that product of your soil which gives the largest returns for the smallest outlay; which ministers freely to your necessities, but receives little of your care; conforms to the greatest variety of circumstances, submits to the hardest conditions, and fills the largest measure of your wants. My subject is GRASS.

HOW THE GRASSES ARE DESCRIBED.

leaves, in two alternate rows, each leaf having sheath divided to the base, which seems to clasp the stem, or through which the stem passes; the stem, with very few exceptions, being hollow and closed at the nodes or joints. This you will see describes Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, millet, all of which belong to the grass family, designated by botanists as the order Gramineæ, and subdivided into tribes, subtribes, genera, species and varieties.

The artificial grasses are such as are cultivated and used like grasses, but do not belong to that family, among which are clover, lucerne, and sainfoin; these belong to the pulse family, are designated as leguminous plants, and are extensively cultivated. It may excite surprise to learn that Indian corn is grass, while clover is not. The botanical divisions are indispensable in the study of plants. Botany should be taught in our common schools, and mastered by everybody. Botancial names, though often harder to speak than the common names, are such as scientific men have agreed upon the world over, while the common names have only a local significance; you will therefore without a sigh give up "Timothy" for "Phleum pratense!" It is of the utmost importance to our agriculture that the qualities and habits of our vegetable productions, from the majestic sycamore, to the tiny weed at the road-side, should be thoroughly understood. We have a good deal more to do in this world with quack-grass and Canada thistles, than with orion and the other stars.

I congratulate the farmers of Chantauqua Co., and I congratulate the farmers of our State,

ask for any severer punishment than to be banished to a region that could not grow grass well! It is scarcely possible to devise a system of husbandry that will keep up the fertility of the soil if grass is omitted. I shall now speak of grass in the common acceptation of that term. You cannot grow cattle on a large scale profitably in this country without grass for pastures and for feeding, and probably not in any other.

Cattle reared on the "soiling" system could not compete with cattle pastured upon cheap lands, for the labor in attending to them would cost too much. The Belgian proverb tells the real truth. No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops. I care not how fertile or apparently enduring are the plains of the West, or the savannas of the South, if they cannot furnish permanent pastures and grow grass profitably, sooner or later they are doomed to sterility. You have all heard of the worn out lands of New Jersey and the South; -I need not tell you that the attempt was made to farm those lands without grass, and I need not tell you that by the use of clover and the grasses they are now reviving those very lands. Grain crops are generally sent off and consumed abroad, and they take the best of the soil with them, while waat is fed to cattle leaves its fragrance behind.

WHERE THE GRASSES FLOURISH.

Grass will grow where the temperature of the soil and the air is above the freezing point. The most rapid growth occurs when the atmosphere contains the most moisture, the soil also being quite moist, and the temperature from fifty-five to sixty degrees. These conditions occur with us oftenest in April, May and June. It is well known, however, that the quality is inferior when the growth is most rapid. Grass will not grow well when the temperature is above sixty degrees, unless there is a great deal of moisture. In general greater heat is fatal to grass. It belongs emphatically to the temperate climates; extreme heat, or extreme cold, being alike fatal. The extreme cold in the northern parts of New England, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, &c., is destructive of grass, unless protected by snow, while further north the best grasses have a very precarious existence. A large share of the American Union south of Pennsylvania and west of Ohlo is unfavorable to grass, either from too great heat, or too little moisture, or because the soil is not sufficiently tenacious and

GRASSES OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Grasses suited to the southern and western portions of our country are growing there, but of inferior value - they do not make a uniform The true or natural grasses are described by turf, beautiful and desirable like our own cultibotanists as plants with long, simple, narrow vated grasses; it is at least doubtful whether permanent grass covering of the soil can be obmany fine veins or lines running parallel with tained in those regions. Their grasses approxication a central prominent vein or mid-rib, and a long mate more the character of grains, and depend mate more the character of grains, and depend largely upon their seeds for their nutritive value. Indeed our best grains originated, to a large extent, in arid eastern climates, not unlike the south-western portions of our own country. These western grasses answer the demand of a sparse population, for when not fed or removed they remain in a dried state suitable for feeding through the warm weather and until the rainy season comes on again. FREMONT, speaking of these regions, says "their grazing capabilities are great, and in the indigenous grasses an element of individual wealth may be found. In fact the valuable grasses begin within one hundred and fifty miles of the Missouri frontier, and extend to the Pacific ocean. East of the Rocky Mountains, it is the short curly grass, on which the buffalo delights to feed (whence its name of buffalo grass,) and which is still good when dry and apparently dead. West of the mountains it is a larger growth, in clusters, and hence called bunch grass. This has a second or fall growth. Plains and mountains both exhibit them and I have seen good pasturage at an elevation of ten thousand feet. In this spontaneous product the trading or traveling caravans can find subsistence for their animals; and in military operations any number of cavalry may be moved, and any number of cattle may be driven, and thus men and horses supported on long expeditions, and even in winter in the sheltered situations."

Mr. FREMONT'S account of what he saw was doubtless correct, but when he expresses a favorable opinion of the "grazing capabilities" of those regions I am inclined to accept his estimate with some allowance. It is very evident upon belonging to a good grass country. If I that grasses whose value depends mainly on

continuous cropping would destroy their seeds. Of course cattle, during the long dry season, must depend upon a previous growth reserved for them. This may answer the demands of a sparse population, but it constitutes a grazing region of moderate value. We should not forget that a very large section of our interior is of no account whatever for grazing purposes, it being essentially sterile.

BEST GRASS AND DAIRY REGIONS.

These considerations point unmistakably to your own section, as belonging to the favored grass region of America, and especially the great dairy region of America. A good dariy region must have an abundant supply of pure soft water, must have a cool or temperate climate, and must be able to supply an abundance of fresh feed, sweet and nutritious. A warm climate, a dry sandy soil, and long continuous drouths are fatal to the dairy interests.

The limestone sections of our State have hard water and are pronounced on high authority as unsuited to the making of butter, and being peculiarly adapted to grain, will, to a large extent, be devoted to its production. Much the larger portions of our State have all the requisites of a good dairy section - the soil is sufficiently tenacious and retentive, and though of moderate fertility, is supplied with essential elements, and may be for the most part readily drained. That essential requisite, moisture, is well furnished by heavy dews and frequent rains. Currents of wind from the neighborhood of the equator, turned northward by mountain ranges, come to us from the south-west freighted with equatorial vapors and supply this region with seasonable showers. Proximity to the lakes gives some additional moisture to our atmosphere, and by increasing the dews renders essential aid when other resources fail.

OF MANY VARIETIES, FEW ARE CULTIVATED.

It is not a little remarkable that so few grasses are cultivated by American farmers when the varieties are so numerous. FLINT in his excellent work on the grasses enumerates about two hundred and twenty-five varieties of the true grasses. And yet who ever heard of any body in these parts sowing more than three or four sorts. Timothy, clover, and perhaps red-top, are about all that are honored in that way. June grass and white clover are very common, but they come by chance. Not one half the farmers know any other kind by sight. It would be strange if all these other two hundred and odd sorts that I have alluded to were made in vain: indeed we know they were not. Each one of them doubtless has some quality fitting it for some specific place or purpose. We have the water-spear grass and the floating-meadow grass, and the fowl-meadow grass for marshes; we have the June grass, and wire grass, and orchard grass for dry hard land; the buffalo grass for the arid plains of the West, and I suppose the quack grass for soils liable to heave and such as are badly cut up by water, for nothing can get it out. Then there is the "beach grass," a special bequest to Cape Cod, that will send its roots ten feet down into the dry sand, and has been encouraged by the authorities to keep the Cape from blowing away.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE GRASSES.

Farmers should acquire a knowledge of grasses, their individual peculiarities, adaptation to different soils, climates and circumstances, and their relative value for different kinds of farm stock. Our timothy or herds grass, was found growing wild in a swamp at Piscataqua, up in New Hampshire, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and was taken over to England a hundred years since, just about the time that the British farmers first commenced the cultivation of the grasses, for they depended previous to that time upon their grain crops and the wild herbage of their marshes and dry lands. This timothy grass is unexcelled for hay in view of its adaptation to our climate and soils, its nutritive qualities, and abundant yield; still as a pasture grass it should seldom be sown alone. There are grasses which if mixed with it will make a more compact turf, will start earlier in the spring, while some will remain fresher during the summer heat, and some will better endure the heaving of the soil and the winter's cold in exposed positions. By a combination then you may secure valuable results. Red-top though well known is not by any means cultivated as extensively as it should be. The seed of being faithful wherever he goes, and such a is not generally kept for sale by seedsmen, but it

unencouraged genius it is seldom heard from. Clover is appreciated, and as a fertilizer to be plowed under it is above all price - not very desirable for pasture, when cut early and saved well it makes the lambs rejoice and thrive exceedingly.

Blue-grass for fast horses, is worthy of the attention of fast men. I refer to our blue-grass. not the Kentucky blue-grass; it is exceedingly hardy, and so nutritious that a small bulk will suffice; it is therefore suited to road horses, liable to hard driving. Orchard grass is worthy of trial; it starts quick after being cut or cropped, does well in the shade, and cut early makes good hav. Without mentioning other varieties let me urge you to acquaint yourselves with them by observation, experiment and reading. "FLINT on the Grasses," is a work you will do well to consult.

GOOD CULTURE AND MANURE FOR GRASS.

I have intimated that the grasses are patient under abuse, and get a great deal of it! It is a shame it should be so. Nothing will better reward good culture. Grass will do something where other crops will do nothing, but manure and good cultivation meet with as favorable returns when bestowed upon grass as upon other crops. Few crops will bear as high manuring as grass - you can scarcely get your land too rich. It demands a great deal of moisture, and therefore the land should be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized before the grass-seed is sown, for this treatment insures a moist and desirable condition of the soil. A tun of hay taken from land, takes with it some 150 lbs. of mineral matter that must be put back again, or the productiive capacity of the land is lessened. This mineral matter is best supplied by the application of plaster, lime, ashes and bone-dust, which should be regularly and systematically supplied. Barn-yard manure is also of the utmost importance to the grass crop, while muck, loam or any good soil applied evenly as a top-dressing, and a thorough dragging when the turf is compact, is abundantly rewarded by the increased yield.

Never lose any opportunity to irrigate your grass lands -- as soon let your potatoes and pumpkins go down stream, as your surfacewater and the brooks that you might detain and distribute over your meadows and pastures. In this way you can double and treble your grass products at a small expense, and thus get the means of fertilizing lands that cannot be

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS.

Be sure and put your meadows in a good condition for the mower; rid your pastures of logs and brush; plow thoroughly and re-seed where the grass is run out: plaster. surface-manure. and drag steep hill-sides; plant belts of timber to protect exposed positions; sow your timothy seed and red-top in August and September; and never feed any grass lands very close. Select varieties suited to sunshine and shade, to wet land and dry, to sand, muck, or clay, as occasion may require, adapting your varieties also to the kind of stock you keep, never forgetting that the most important branch of farming should no longer receive the least part of our attention.

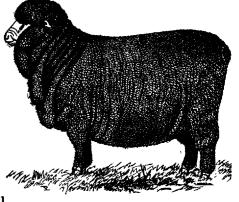
GOLDEN RILES FOR POULTRY KEEPERS. Saunders' Domestic Poultry gives these rules:-Never over feed. Never allow any food to lie about. Never feed from trough, pan, basin, or any vessel. Feed only when the birds will run after the feed, and not at all if they seem careless about it. Give adult fowls their liberty at daybreak. Never purchase eggs for hatching purposes until a hen is ready to set. For seven or eight days before hatching, sprinkle the eggs with cold water while the hen is off. This will prevent the frequent complaint that the chicken was dead in the shell.

EARLY MILKING. - Cows should be milked early in the morning so that they can feed on the dewey grass. Two hours of such feed is worth as much as that of the rest of the day towards giving a good flow of milk. So wake up, boys, at father's rap on the partition wall. and hie to the yard with pail in hand, and have the cows in the pasture before anybody's else. Be sure and milk clean. A boy who will always milk clean will have a good recommendation recommendation always goes a great way among should commit some great crime I would not | their seeds are unsuited to systematic grazing, for | is left to make its own way in the world; like | business men. Thus saith the Maine Farmer.

Sheep

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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



MR. BURGESS' "LITTLE QUEEN."

LOAN J. BURGESS, North Hoosick, New York, writes to us: -- "Little Queen," now four years old, was bred by J. T. & V. RICH, Richville, Vt., and sold by them to J. L. BUTTOLPH, of whom I purchased her. She was got by Mr. HAMMOND's "Sweepstakes," out of a pure Rich ewe, and is consequently half Infantado and half Improved Paular. Her four fleeces have weighed, unwashed, 53 pounds; she has dropped four lambs and raised three of them-bringing this year twins by PERCY & BURGESS' "Gold Mine." She received the first premium at the N. Y. State Fair in 1864, and was dam of the ram lamb which received the first premium at the State Fair, and which I sold on the ground for \$800.

My brother NAIRN J. BURGESS, Jr., and myself, as you will remember, bought Mesars. J. T. & V. Rich's ewe lambs last fall, and added them to our flocks.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING WOOL GROWERS.

[THE subjoined communication is from an eminent citizen of New York. We shall probably take occasion to comment on some of its positions hereafter.—Ed.]

H. S. RANDALL - Sir: The conclusions of a correspondent of the Tribune, in the article re-published in the RURAL NEW YORKER of July 22d, that the price of wool ought to be 80% cents per pound, I fear will not soon be verified. It is true that the tariff which went into effect on the 1st of July, 1864, referred to by the writer of that article, was more favorable to the farmer never feed your meadows in winter or spring, than the act of 2d of March, 1861, yet the discrimination against the American wool grower and in favor of the American manufacturer is cruel and oppressive to the farmer, as all former tariff laws, with the exception of the act of 1846, have been.

> I have been unable to find any report of the Treasury Department upon the subject of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the years 1864 and 1865. I have, however, been furnished with the following statement from the New York Custom House:

> Imports of Wool into the Port of New York from the first of June, 1868, to the twentieth of August, 1865. Quantity. Pounds.

> Value. Dollars. Year ending 30th June, '64, 58,674,774
> ''. '65, 27,225,866
> 1st July to 20th August, '65, 1,577,994 9,908,787 4,208,298 220,677 Total, 87,478,134 14,887,712

If to this we add one-third for importations at other ports, it will make the whole amount of wool imported within the two years, one month and twenty days, 116,637,512 pounds, of the value of \$19,116,949. Doubtless the greater portion of this amount of wool was imported prior to the 1st of July, 1864. It was important for the manufacturers to obtain as large a supply as possible under the nominal duties imposed by the act of 2d of March, 1861-a supply for 1865, in part at least. The whole secret, therefore, of the depressed price of wool is attributable to the fact that the manufacturers of woolens have supplied themselves with cheap foreign wool, and will continue to do so unless Congress shall materially modify the tariff laws.

This is an important subject, and I trust I shall be excused if I refer briefly to the insidious

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

and vicious legislation which, from time to time, has oppressed the farmer and wool grower for the benefit of a small portion of our people. I do mean to discuss the question of a protective tariff. The American farmer has never asked for any protection excepting that which is legitimately incidental to a revenue tariff - and is he not as much entitled to this as the manufacturer? Why send the farmer into the markets of the world with his wool -- compel him to compete at the seaboard with cargoes of wool from the plains of Buenos Ayres and the steppes of Russia, while the manufacturer of woolen cloths is protected by a high duty? The act of 1828, commonly called the Woolens Bill, was the first signal attempt on the part of the manufacturers to enrich themselves at the expense of the farmers. That act contained a provision very similar in effect to that contained in the present law. Slight specific and ad valorem duties were imposed upon cheap foreign wool. This provision in the act of 1828 was advocated on the ground that the production of wool in this country was not sufficient, and that it was necessary for the manufacturers to ge abroad for a supply. Much testimony was taken before the Committee of the House of Representatives upon this point. In the debate upon the bill, the late SILAS WRIGHT, one of the Committee, said: "One leading principle, however, which operated upon my mind in the formation of the present bill is, that it is not and cannot be the policy of this Government, or of this Congress, to turn the manufacturing capital of this country to the manufacture of a raw material of a foreign country, while we do or can produce the same material in sufficient quantities ourselves." Mr. W. then referred to the testimony taken before the Committee, and insisted that the United States and Territories under impartial legislation, would in all future time produce as much wool as we had then, or should thereafter have, capital to devote to the manufacture of this article. I believe this position will not, at this time, be seriously questioned. It is only necessary for our farmers to insist hereafter upon impartial legislation.

The great fraud intended to be perpetrated in 1828 was not fully consummated until after the passage of the act of 1832, which contained a provision that all wool, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, should not exceed eight cents per pound, should be imported free of any duty. I need not say that this act created wide-spread popular complaint on the part of consumers as well as by wool growers in the North and West, as well as in the South, and precipitated the nullification in South Carolina, which resulted in the memorable compromise measures of 1833. Those measures consisted of a Force Bill and a new Tariff Bill, both passed on the same day, -2d of March of that year. That tariff act declared that until the 30th day of June, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by that act, should remain and continue to be collected-that after that day all duties should be collected in ready money-abolished all credits, and declared that duties should be laid for "the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government," and should be assessed upon the value of the goods at the port where the same should be entered. This tariff compromise was swept away by the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842. That act was simply a return to the prohibitory and protective system, attempted to be established prior to 1833. A nominal duty of five per cent. ad valorem was laid upon wool costing seven cents a pound at the place whence imported - on all other wool a specific duty of three cents upon the pound, and thirty per cent, ad valorem. A high duty was laid upon all manufactures of wool. The truth of history requires me to state that the passage of this act was coerced by one House of Congress against the other. The House of Representatives refused to pass the usual appropriation bills necessary for the very existence of the Government, unless the Senate would pass the tariff bill. Several members of the Senate, and among others the late SILAS WRIGHT, who had voted against the bill when it first came up, were constrained to change their votes and go for the bill, "bad and loaded with defects as .it was," in order to prevent the deplorable consequences which would have resulted by a failure to pass the appropriation bills. Comment upon the position then assumed by the manufacturing interest, is now unnecessary.

The tariff act of 30th July, 1846, is next in order. That act was passed by a clear majority of both Houses of Congress, without any conditions whatever. It imposed the same duty upon wool as upon woolen cloth, i. e., 30 per cent. ad valorem. At was a tariff for vevenue, with incidental protection alike to all interests affected by it. As a revenue measure it was eminently successful. During the eleven years it was in existence it not only afforded ample means to defray the expenses of the Government, but nearly discharged the public debt, leaving but about \$27,000,000 due at the close of the administration of President PIERCE.

This brings us to the free wool movement of 1856-7, and to the passage of the tariff act of the 3d of March, 1857. A newspaper of large circulation in the city of New York, and which had uniformly advocated the protective policy of the manufacturers, informed the country in December, 1855, that "a very powerful and earnest effort is to be made at the ensuing session of Congress for the abolition of all duties on imported raw materials -of those materials wool is the most important." To show how "powerful and earnest" that movement was, it is only necessary to refer to the testimony taken before the Committee of the House of Representatives. This testimony will show that the very powerful and earnest movement to influence the legislation of Congress carried along with it bribery and corruption of the most infa-

of this Committee that the enormous sum of \$87,117 06 was expended by one woolen manufacturing company, that of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., in Boston. How much of this sum was paid to influence the public press, how much to members of Congress, and how much to others, does not, in all cases, appear. It does appear, however, that one member of Congress was expelled for bribery, and several others reprimanded. It also appears that several editors of newspapers, in and out of the city of New York, received douceurs from one to five thousand dollars for advocating the free wool movement and publishing statistics. One witness testified that "STONE (of the house above mentioned,) talked very large sums; that their interests were to be effected to an immense amount, and that he spoke of very large sums - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS." This came from an unwilling witness. But I can only refer the reader to the whole report, which will be found in the Congressional proceedings. I will state further, however, that there was not in the great city of New York a single newspaper of any considerable circulation, which opposed this free wool movement. Two leading newspapers in that city, which had long been distinguished for their opposition to all commercial restrictions, favored this movement, but admitted communications, pro et con, upon the subject. Had these papers, at the same time, advocated free woolen cloth, it would have been consistent with their former professions and relieved them from the imputation of having been influenced by a consideration. To relinquish the duty of 30 per cent. upon wool, while the same duty was retained on cloth, was equivalent to a bounty of 60 per cent, to the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer. The free trade was all one side. After these references to our revenue laws, can

it be doubted that the wool grower has been and still is the victim of incidious and vicious legislation? - that while he has been left to compete with the "pauper labor" of other countries and other climates, the manufacturer has been protected by a high duty as against such labor. Does the idea of patriotism and national independence counsel the farmer still further to submit to this course of legislation? I humbly submit that national independence, in case of foreign wars, embargoes and non-intercourse, would be placed upon a much firmer basis by policy which would secure the growth of wool in every section of our country sufficient to State for service. clothe our whole population, than the partial policy which has prevailed in the past. Importing foreign cloth under an excessive tariff and at the same time importing foreign wool at the rate of 71,882,123 pounds a year, as we did in 1863, does not look much like national inde-AGRICOLA. pendence.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS. &c

LINCOLNS.-ALONZO HUBBARD, West Butler, N. Y. inquires about the weights of the carcasses and fleece of improved Lincoln sheep. They are usually, we believe, larger than Leicesters or Cotswolds, and yield from 6 to 10 lbs. of wool. Our friend, WILLIAM BEEBE, whose P. O. address is Northport, Suffolk Co., N. Y. contemplated, a few months since, importing some Lincolns from England. Whether he has done so yet we are not avised; but we think he can furnish definite and perfectly reliable information in regard to that family of sheep as they now exist in England. We should be glad to hear from him on the subject for our columns.

GRUBS IN SHEEPS' BACKS .- We have just come upor a mislaid letter of Moses Smith of Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., dated last February, in which he states that on two of his sheep have appeared small bunches containing grubs, in the same situation on the back in which they appear on cattle. One of the grubs is forwarded in a quill, but is so dried and shriveled that we cannot make out anything about it. It appears to have been about half an inch long, and of the size o a coarse knitting-needle. The appearance of such worms in sheep is very unusual, but not unprecedented

HINT TO CORRESPONDENTS .- We wish every person and at least every stranger, writing to us would give the name of his State as well as his post office at the top of his letter. The post-mark on the envelope is frequently illegible, and when not so, its separation from the letter, before the latter is filed, often leaves us without any clew to the actual address of the writer.

Communications, Etc.

HORSES AND BREEDING.

Mr. Moore: - In your issue of September the 30th, you give a cut of the Suffolk Horse, together with a short sketch of that valuable breed. In the "fast-anchored isle" this class of horses is held in high repute for agricultural purposes, but as yet has commanded but little attention from agriculturists in this country. I have, however, seen several of this stock on exhibition at the Canada Fairs. At the Provincial Fair, which was held at Hamilton, last fall, I noticed one from Guelph, which for beauty and compactness was without a competitor on the grounds. They are held in high esteem there. and more particularly by the English farmers who have emigrated to the Province.

But my intention mainly in this hasty article is to call the attention of our farmers, and breeders of horses, to the necessity of greater attention to a feature of their business, than seems, from an attendance at our State Fairs, to be given to it. While there are a great many horses with fine points, exhibited at the State Fairs, but few are shown which combine or possess that combination of qualities which belongs to the Suffolk Punch, and makes them valuable as a horse of "all work." Perhaps the nearest approach to this class of horses, in this country, is the Morgan breed. This breed has long been a favorite in the Green Mountain well adapted to the purpose. All that is needed

extinct, even in that State. For all work the Morgans are or were decidedly superior to any breed of horses in this country. A friend of mine was the owner of one of this breed which came from Vermont, and as a horse for the farm and the road, I think I never saw his equal. have known of his having been driven before a buggy with two persons in it, sixty-four miles in eight hours, and that fresh from the pasture. He was about 1414 hands high and weighed near 1,000 pounds, and was regarded as the best plow

horse in the township where he belonged. From this stock of horses has grown the breed known as Black Hawks, a stock in great favor in Massachusetts. They are remarkable for style and speed, but of little value for the farm, being too fine bred for general work. Considerable attention has been paid by some of our gentlemen farmers here to raising this class of horses. They are for the city, but of small worth, beyond the road, for the country. If bred for market, however, this class is perhaps as profitable as any of the fashionable stock of the day, although just now it is overshadowed by the "Hamiltonians," in the region of New York, and here by the "Royal Georges."

But to return. It now seems to be a settled fact that the Morgan breed, in its original purity, has become extinct. At least so it would appear from the proceedings of a Convention of Stock Raisers lately held in Vermont, where the perpetuation of the Morgans became a matter of especial consideration. If this is so, it shows the inattention of breeders to the importance of proper crossing. It is a fact that but few farmers, very few, exercise any judgment in this matter - generally selecting the cheapest horse without any thought of suitability. A proper cross for "all work" might be obtained with the French or Lower Canadian, if one could be assured of purity, as most of the mares now in use with our farmers are of the right character. A horse of the St. Lawrence stamp would an swer well.

The "Royal Georges," now in so much favor here, as well as in Canada, are a fine stock of horses, and where the cross has been suitable, no better road-horses, for their age, can be shown in the country. With as good mares as are sent to Hamiltonian, I think equally as fast colts could have been raised from the FIELD's "Royal George." There are several stallion colts here and in the country, which are most promising, and they should be retained in this part of the

But I have made this article much longer than I at first intended. The main thing I wish to urge upon our farmers, is greater care in crossing, and with your permission I may refer to H. MILLARD.

Buffalo, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1865.

Rural Spirit of the Eress.

Mutton the Meat for Farmers.

THE cheapest meat for farmers is mutton. It may safely be said it costs nothing. The wool that is annually sheared from the body of every sheep, richly pays for its keeping. In this climate it costs less to keep sheep than at the North, on account of the shortness of our winters. Then there is the increase-an item of great importance. The increase is so much clear profit. From this increase the farmer can get all his meat for the year if he likes. Or he may save the lambs and take some of the older sheep in their places.

The pelt of the sheep, if killed for mutton, is also saved and sold, which is worth nearly as much as the sheep would sell for. It is also the most convenient meat to have on

hand. In the warmest weather a farmer can take care of one sheep after being killed, without letting it spoil. With beef this is not so easy. One hand can kill and dress a sheep in an hour. It takes but little time or trouble to kill a sheep, not near so much as to kill and dress a hog or a beef. On account of convenience and economy, we say keep sheep and live upon

about its being the We have said nothing healthlest food. This is admitted. It needs no arguments or facts to prove it. It is true that pork is the chief meat of farmers. It is the unhealthiest of all, whether fresh or saturated with salt to preserve it sound.

Let every farmer keep sheep. They are the most profitable stock on a farm. The hog's back only yields bristles, while the sheep's yields downy wool. All that you feed to the hog is gone, unless you kill it, while the sheep will pay you for its keep with its fleece yearly. The hog is a filthy, voracious animal—the sheep gentle as a dove and neat and cleanly.—Rural World.

The Dairy Interest.

THE Prairie Farmer thus talks to its readers about dairying: - We know of no branch of farming that has of late paid better than that of the dairy, when properly conducted. It has been so both east and west, and from present appearances this state of things must continue. If the present cattle disease continues to prevail in England, we see no reason why the foreign demand for our dairy products must not material ly increase. In view of both the past and the prospective future, we would earnestly urge our farmers to engage more liberally in cheese and butter making. The greatest objection urged against dairying formerly was the arduous labor that it brought upon the feminine portion of the household. This objection is obviated in districts where factories can be established. Let the west at least produce all that it needs for home consumption. It ought to do much more. Remember what the condensing milk firms say of the richness of western milk. The old idea that good dairy products cannot be produced in Illinois is an exploded one. Prairie farms are mous description. It appears from the report | State, but from crossing has almost become | is common prudence and skilled labor.

When to Commence Fattening Old Animals.

THE best time to begin to fatten old animals is in the latter part of spring, or during the former part of summer. At that season of the year, everything is springing into new life. The nutritious grass, the warm and pleasant weather. the cheerful sunshine, and the cooling shade, all lend their influence in one harmonious combination, to revivify and promote the growth, not only of young and healthy animals. but those that have endured the pelting storms and pinching cold of many winters. At that season of the year, they begin to improve in flesh, even if their allowance of food is not as abundant as it ought to be.

The tender and nutritious grass imparts health and vigor to the animal system, and they commence secreting fat and flesh for future use. At such a time farmers should be active in aiding the work of building up the animal system, which has been commenced with renewed energy, by keeping such animals improving in flesh every day, until they are ready for the shambles. If they be allowed to stop improving, the proprietor must sustain a loss to a greater or less extent. In case an animal does not receive a full allowance of grass, it should be fed a few pounds of meal or oil-cake daily. A few pounds of meal fed at such a time will increase the amount of fat and flesh far beyond our highest expectations.

Although summer is a more favorable period to begin to fatten an old cow, old ox, or sheep, September is not a bad time. Old cows should be dried off at once, as they will not fatten much while giving milk. Then while warm weather continues, a cow or a bullock should be fed twice daily with meal, in addition to grass and good hay. Sheep should receive not less than one pound each daily of Indian corn and oats. or barley. If ground into meal, it will be much better than to feed it whole.—Ex,

A Poultry Report.

"OLD Gray Beard," Hunterton Co., N. J., writes to the American Agriculturist:-"I commenced keeping an account with my poultry Dec. 1st, having 11 hens and one cock. In Dec. I got 141 eggs, in Jan. 118, in Feb. 131, in March 192, in April 162, in May 136: 880 eggs in six months. At 21/4 cts. apiece, the average price, 880 eggs would amount to \$22 00. I set one hen in April on 17 eggs; she hatched out 17 chickens on the 3d of May, and has them vet. All the feed has cost me is \$3 60 for wheat screenings, at 60 cts. per bushel, and some lard scraps, valued at \$1. In Feb. I carelessy threw some fish brine into the poultry yard, and next morning one hen was dead from eating salt, another one so she could not walk. I poured sweet milk down her throat and she got well. Altogether my profits from my poultry have been over \$20 in six months. I have always wintered my poultry on corn, until last winter, and it has cost me a good deal more to winter them, and I never got near as many eggs as I did last winter, when they were fed on wheat screenings. I sometimes pound up oyster shells and bones for them, and have just a common wooden shed for them to live in in winter.

Large Geese and Ducks.

AT the late Birmingham (England) poultry show - said to have been "the greatest show ever seen" - the three first-prize white geese weighed 67 lbs.; those which took the second prize, 62 lbs.; and those which took the third, 53 lbs. Young geese of the same breed weighed 52 lbs. and 55 lbs., the trio. Of gray and mottled geese, the first prize lot of three weighed 77 lbs.; those which took the second prize, 75 lbs.; and those which took the third, 70 lbs. Young geese in the same class weighed 63 lbs. and 57 lbs. the trio. The three first prize Aylesbury ducks - a drake and two ducks - weighed 25 lbs.; those which took the second prize, 24% lbs.; and those which took the third, 24% lbs. The three first prize Rouen ducks weighed 221/2 lbs.; and those which took the third, 22 lbs.

Grain Lifted by the Frost.

This is done only where there is water. The water becomes frozen, and thus enlarged, that is, it swells out-and as it cannot swell downward-it expands upward. The grain goes upward with it, unless it reaches with a smooth root below the action of the frost, and fastens itself to the under soil. This, however is rare, Wheat, grass, &c., are lifted - and as the soil settles, upon thawing, the plant, being lighter than the soil, is kept at the surface; its place below is closed up. Frequent freezings will thus throw out a plant entire. Where there is but little water, there is but little effect. In a welldrained, porous soil, there is no moisture to affect anything seriously. The lift is so slight, that, unless there is an unusually great amount of rain, with freezing and thawing, the result cannot be seen-and then it is not a seriouls thing.-Rural World.

Temper in Treating Stock.

THE farmers's stock around him partakes more or less of the quality of the owner or those who attend upon it. A man's influence is imparted to his beasts, particularly the horses, the working cattle, and the milch cows. A man of irascible temper gets up nervousness in a horse or cow. The brute becomes afraid of him; and, if of a vicious nature, is apt to be hurtfully influenced, perhaps irreclaimably spoiled whereas a mild-tempered, discriminative man will gradually smooth down the asperities of a harsh disposition. We have known milch cows, wild as deers, brought to a placid tractability. The man is a superior — and his superior influence will be communicated. Wise stock-men keep feels and irritants out of their stock-yards.

KEEP your stock growing straight ahead. There is no economy in scrimping stock of any kind, especially young growing stock.

Rural Notes and Items.

PREPARE FOR WINTER! - After a pleasant and unusually warm autumn, Jack Frost has visited us of the North, and the chill winds indicate that he will soon make a long call. Those who are not prepared for Winter, therefore, should at once bestir themselves and "make ready" to give the frigid monster a proper reception. There are a score of things which some farmers have yet to do to put their premises, themselves, their families and domestic animals in proper trim for the long season of hibernation. Many have crops yet unsecured-such as corn and potatoes; while neglect, procrastination or want of time find many more with a variety of necessary work, repairs, etc., about farm, garden and buildings, yet undone. All such must "hurry up" or they will be caught by the inexorable Jack, who waits no one's slow motion. If you would avoid cold toes and fingers while husking, digging, etc., secure the remnants of all outstanding crops at once. See that your dwelling and outbuildings, sheds, &c., are put in order. Have a care for the domestic animals-remembering that good care, feed and shelter are important, and economical, in late fall and early winter. Look out for good fuel and proper heating apparatus, that the wife and family may not only be comfortable, but, in consequence, good tempered. Attend to all these and many other things, Now, not forgetting to look after the District Schools, or to provide suitable books and newspapers for study and perusal in the family circle during the season of long evenings and comparative leisure that is coming on apace. Thus doing you will "act well your part."

THE FIRST FROST of the season, in this section. occurred on the night of the 18th, and that was not very heavy. Coming so late, JACK caused little damage, as most people were prepared for his arrival. Tests made with the Thermometer shortly after sunrise to determine the difference of temperature between a piece of lowland and a neighboring hill, showed 82 degrees on the flat, 34 on the summit, and 86 on the south-western face. One of our dailies suggests that a record kept in different localities, of temperature on frosty mornings, would be valuable in determining the best situations for grapes, peaches, &c.

KANSAS VS. OHIO.-Hon, JAS. HANWAY, a practical farmer of Kansas, in answer to questions by the editor of the Kansas Farmer, says: -"Kansas will never make, I think, so productive a State as Ohio, because of the lack of rain. A man may tend one-third, or perhaps one-half more corn in Kansas than in Ohio, because the soil is lighter and richer, and more easily tended. In one respect we have a decided advantage ever Ohio: we can raise cattle one hundred per cent cheaper. Oar yearling calves will weigh on an average as much as the two year old in Ohio Ohio, I think, is better for corn and oats, and perhaps wheat. Potatoes, Hungarian grass and sorgho, have generally done well here. This year is a favorable one for most agricultural products. Grapes will be a profitable crop, I think; they certainly give promise of a healthy and vigorous growth."

CULTURE OF ARTICHOKES AND SWEET POTATOES. -Can you, or some of your subscribers, give me thro' the RUBAL some hints in regard to the cultivation and propagation of the artichoke?-the best kind, if more than one, where the seed can be procured, and how saved? Perhaps at this time it would not be out of place to have a hint in regard to the cultivation of the sweet potato-and how to save the seed through winter. I cultivated them one year with admirable success in open garden, but bought the plants. How shall I raise the plants and not have the trouble of sending away for them, and then not know where to send? These matters may have been fully written upon in some previous year in your paper, but I know there are many now who take your paper that did not then, and I am one.-Wm. H. Joslin, Independence, Tonna.

SHEEP FOR VIRGINIA.-Hon. T. C. PETERS, Darien, N. Y., writes to the RURAL (Oct. 10,) thus :-- "It may be of interest to some of your Virginia readers to know that Mr. S. S. BRADFORD and J. E. FICKLIN of Culperflet C. H., Va., have lately started a flock of 1,500 fine sheep from this place for their residence. Mr. Floxting is driving them, and has taken an entire new route. which will shorten the distance at least 100 miles. There is probably no part of the Union which offers such inducements to the sheep farmer as that part of Virginia. Say to our old Southern friends that we shall be most happy to see them among us again. The 'latch string' will always be out to all of them.'

MOVABLE COMB BEE-HIVES .- In the RURAL of a late date we noticed an inquiry from C. D. in regard to movable comb bee-hives. When necessary to examine the interior of his hives it seems the frames must be lifted out at the top, and he finds difficulty in removing the first frame without bruising the comb and irritating the bees. We prefer a hive with a movable side, whereby the comb frames are removed laterally from the side of the hive, without injury to combs or bees. The American side-opening hive is of this class, and for convenience in managing is probably second to none in use .- H. A. King & Bro., Nevada.

Mog Cholera in the West .- The Prairie Farmer says it learns from several sources that this distinctive disease is again raging in many parts of the West, and adds:-The amount of pork annually lost from this disease is immense, and would hardly be credited by those not well informed upon the subject. Altho' it has attracted the attention of medical men somewhat, yet none seem to have learned much concerning its cause or cure. It goes through a herd or neighborhood almost without check. Light is wanted.

COTTON GROWING IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA .-A writer in the Tribune states that in fourteen of the southern counties of Illinois, and in a few in Indiana cotton is everywhere seen. Tens of thousands of refngees find constant employment. Capitalists from the North have large fields; every farmer planted; the amount is enormous. So far it looks well, and much better than for several years. The wet weather has caused a great growth; when the rain stops the balls will begin to open.

TO EXTERMINATE PLANTAIN .- Please say to M. that swine will thoroughly exterminate plantain. They prefer it to clover. Let him try it.-A., Johnson's Creek, N. Y.

READ AND HEED - The Advertisements in this and late numbers of the Rubal,—and also the interesting ones that will appear in early fature issues. Many of them will be found seasonable and worthy of attention.

DEFERRED. Several valuable articles, and some two columns of advertisements, are necessarily deferred.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

DEATH OF JOSEPH FROST.

JOSEPH FROST, of the firm of FROST & Co. Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, died very suddenly, of apoplexy, at St. Louis, Missouri, (whither he had gone on business,) on the 26th ultimo. The announcement of his decease, by telegraph, startled and shocked relatives and friends, and seemed to cast a gloom over the entire city-for all who knew JOSEPH FROST leved or esteemed him for his modest worth and manly virtues.

Though only 35 years of age at the time he was stricken down, our friend had long been a leading nurseryman, and for many years past the principal manager of the extensive establishment with which he was connected. He was widely as well as favorably known to the profession and others, and his decease, in the prime of life and usefulness, will be sincerely mourned by many outside the circle of his relatives and intimate city friends and associates. The Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, and other similar associations, have, in his death, lost a valued and highly esteemed

But the deceased was most loved and honored where and by whom he was best known-at home and among kindred and friends. Kind, affable and generous in every relation of life, JOSEPH FROST was a gentleman in its truest and highest sense. In the language of one of his associates, "JOSEPH FROST was an honorable and upright young man, possessing many rare and commendable traits of character which have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Unobtrusive and retiring in his manners, genial in his nature, remarkably even of temper, sincere in his friendship, and uniformly affable and polite in his daily intercourse with others, he had won the respect and confidence of a large proportion of our citizens, who will learn of his death with sincere grief and regret. In his domestic relations as a son, brother, husband and father, he was much loved, and his attachment to home and kindred was ardent and unchanging. To that fond circle, of which he was so bright an ornament, his sudden death has brought the deepest sorrow. His gentleness, his geniality, his delicacy of feeling, and his deference to the views and feelings of others, were marked characteristics which distinguished his whole life, and which we recall with sad and peculiar pleasure in doing honor to his memory. * * * Farewell to the friend whom we loved-the companion whom we trusted, and the citizen whom we respected and esteemed! May the turf rest lightly above him, and his memory long remain fresh and fragrant as the flowers that were wont to bloom around his pathway here! And may He who called him thus suddenly away from those who best knew and loved him, pity and

GRAPE CULTURE. -- A NEW THEORY.

comfort them in this dark and trying hour."

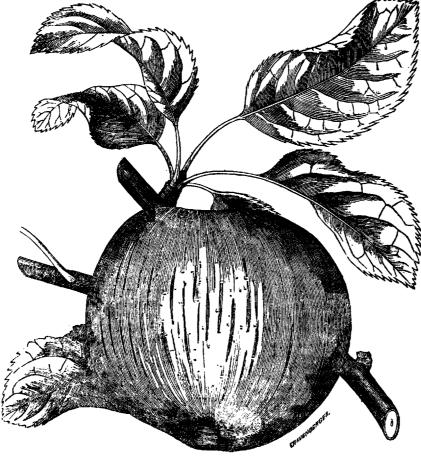
Mosr theories about grape raising are probably wrong. The vines fail, the grapes rot-they mildew-they are generally worthless. My theory, recently adopted, is, for grapes of native origin, to prune but little-say very moderately in February and the first of August.

Native vines, after setting out in good surface soil improved by the addition of a very little bone dust and wood ashes, or their equivalents, should be manured very little. The after manuring should consist of half decayed straw or chip manure, in the fall of each year, with a little wood ashes or lime. The straw litter or chip manure should be generously applied so as to cover the ground under the vine. This compensates fully, in the way of shade, for that durance. Must we go without fruit because these taken away in pruning. The vines should never be without this protection, which acts to put a stop to it? [A friend at our elbow sugbeneficially as well in the winter season against extreme cold as in the summer against extreme heat, and also as a manure.

The Creveling Grape, treated as above, will produce fruit good enough, I am positive, to satisfy the most fastidious; so will the Diana and most other good grapes of native origin.

The case which recently caused me to make rather extensive inquiries and observations in relation to the causes of mildew, the rot and almost universal failure in grape raising, I found on the grounds of a friend here. I found on a row of Diana vines a good crop of splendid specimens of grapes. I asked the gentleman to give me'the treatment. He said the vines were set in holes no more than large enough to hold the roots, without any manure whatever, and with no after manuring. The soil is a light and warm sandy loam, with a southern exposure and inclination of five or ten degrees. The vines, now probably five years old, have been pruned very little, once a year. They had been left to themselves, too, as to finding resources, and in the absence of strong stimulating food have got along finely, yielding by far the best specimens of native grapes exhibited at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair this year.

These vines were surrounded by a light Timothy sod. I would, however, prefer the straw litter or chip manure as a protection, but I would never dig up the ground in the immediate vicinity of the vine after planting. The weeds and grass may always be scraped from the surface with a sharp hoe. A brother of the owner of the Diana vines has a Creveling vine well distributed on a lean-to arbor on the north side of his house, which, with very little pruning and no digging about, for years has yielded large crops (bushels) of very fine fruit. A gentleman from New York-an extensive grape grower, to whom I communicated these ideas—acknowledged that he, with the rest of us, had been at



RED CANADA APPLE.

Our engraving represents the Red Canada | very productive, and of the quality of the fruit, Apple,—a favorite with many of our fruit-loving where it succeeds, there is but one opinion, and readers. The drawing was made for the RURAL a few years ago, and is a good representation of a fair or medium-sized specimen. This apple is recommended by the American Pomological Society for particular localities, and is highly prized as an orchard fruit in Ohio, Michigan and other places in the West, as well as in Western New York. Mr. Thomas says it succeeds equally well in New England, New York and Ohio, but we believe it is not now as popular in the Eastern. States as it was some years ago. The tree is thrifty, though making a slender growth, and is last. It is in season from December to May.

ing, and thought they contained hints which might eventually assist in bringing us all to a haven of certainty. P. M. GOODWIN. Kingston, Pa., Oct. 10, 1865.

CHICKORY-GRAPES-FRUIT STEALING.

FRIEND MOORE: - Can any of the RURAL'S readers tell me how to prepare chickory for use as coffee? I have it growing in my garden, but don't know how to prepare it for use.

I have a seedling grape which I think is something nice. If you will be troubled with them I will send you some by express, if you will give

us your opinion of them. [Send them on.] I think that this locality will ripen grapes well on the west shore of Cayuga lake, sloping toward the east and south. I have Isabella grapes that are fully ripe, and the finest I ever saw. My seedling grape was ripe a month ago.
I bought seeds of GREGORY, last spring, and

had the finest melon patch I ever saw; but on the night of the 5th of Sept., when my white grapes were just getting ripe, and my Allen's Superb and Long Persian looked splendidly, some sneaks came and utterly destroyed them, tearing up the vines, and smashing and destroying the melons. Now, what am I to do with them, if I can catch them? This is getting past ensneaks steal and destroy it, or is there some law gests that, if neither law nor moral sussion will answer, you try what virtue there is in salt, applied through a musket!]

The crops in this section are very good, better than they have been for many years. You say you want to hear from your subscribers, whether they can write well or not, so please let the interest I take in your valuable paper be the excuse for this letter. JOHN WILLIS. Jacksonville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1865.

FALL PLANTING.

My leisure time during the past summer was devoted to gardening. Like all persons engaged in new pursuits, I have some information to ask of those having more knowledge and experience on the subject than myself.

After my garden was plowed and planted in the spring, I observed potatoes, beets and other plants springing up promiscuously, evidently from seed that was left in the ground the fall previous and had remained there during the winter. I allowed some of the plants to remain. The potatoes ripened sooner than the same kind planted immediately after plowing. The same was true of the beets and other plants. The beets still remain in the ground, one of them measuring twenty-five inches in circumference.

These observations have suggested to my mind the question of Fall Planting. Are there not many seeds which, for early gardens, could be planted in the fall? If so, what seeds? - when should they be planted, and at what depth? I do not remember to have met with a discussion of this special subject, and therefore ask information from those having some practical knowledge on the subject.

BEDDING PLANTS .- Make cuttings if not already done, and take up such old plants as it is desired to keep over winter. Fuschias, Lantasea upon the important question of grape grow- nas, etc., do well in a cellar, if kept rather dry.

tender, crisp, abounding with a brisk, refreshing juice, and retaining its fine, delicate flavor to the

that is that it is an excellent apple.

Fruit medium, oblate, inclining to conic,

slightly angular. Skin yellow, mostly shaded

with deep red or crimson; somewhat striped or

splashed on the sunny side, and thickly sprink-

led with gray, and sometimes with greenish

dots. Stalk short, inserted in a broad, deep

cavity. Calyx closed, segments long, in a small,

narrow, somewhat irregular basin. Flesh white,

GRAPE WINE MAKING.

Dr. J. B. MOTTIER of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the most experienced and successful of American Wine Makers gives the following process: 'In order to make good wine, it is necessary to have a good cellar, clean casks, press, etc. First of all, have your grapes well ripened; gather tuem in dry weather, and pick out carefully all the unripe berries, and all the dried and damaged ones; then mash and grind them with a mill, if you have a proper mill for the purpose. Be careful not to set your mill so close as to mash the seed, for they will give a bad taste to the wine. If you wish to have wine of a rose color, let the grapes remain in a large tub a few hours, before pressing them. The longer time you leave the grapes without pressing, after they are mashed, the more color the wine will have. For pressing the grapes, any press will answer, provided it is kept clean and sweet. After you have collected the must in a clean tub from the press, have it transferred into the cask in the cellar. Fill the cask within 10 inches of the bung; then place one end of a siphon, made for that purpose, in the bung, and fix it air tight; the other end must be placed in a bucket containing cold water. The gas then passes off from the cask without the air coming in contact with the wine, which would destroy the fine grape flavor, which makes our Catawba so celebrated. When properly made, the must will undergo fermentation. Keep the end of the siphon that is in the water full four inches deep, so as to exclude air from the wine. When it has fermented, which will be in fifteen days, fill the cask with the same kind of wine, and bung it loosely for one week; then make it tight. Nothing more is needed till it is elear, which if all is right, will be in January or February next. Then, if perfectly clear rack it off into another cask, and bung it up tightly till wanted. If the wine remains in the cask till fall-about November-it will improve by racking again. Be sure to always have sweet, clean casks. Do not burn too muck brimstone in the cask. I have seen much wine injured by excessive use of brimstone -generally by new beginners. For my part I make little use of it. You can make different qualities of wine with the same grape, by separating the different runs of the same pressing. The first run is the finest, if you want to make use of it the first season; but it will not keep long without loosing its fine qualities. To make good, sound wine, that will improve by age, the plan is to mix all up together. The very last run will make it rough, but it will have better body and better flavor when two or three years old, and will improve for a number of years. The first run will not be good after two or three years. I have fully tested the different ways of making and keeping wine these last twenty-five

REMEDY FOR BARK LICE. - A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives the following remedy for the destruction of the bark louse:—I have used. with marked benefit, a compound wash, and if you will place it before your readers in the Farmer, I think you will confer a lasting benefit upon the fruit-growers of the West. I use

 Soft Soap,
 1 gallon

 Water,
 1 %

 Sal Amoniac,
 1 pound

 Sulphur,
 1 "

Mix and wash the trees and limbs in the Spring and Fall. It will also prevent depreda-tions by rabbits. Keep the earth loose around

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK.

THE following is the list of prices for fruit, &c., in the New York market, for the week end

ing Oct. 12th:
FRUITS.
The receipts of Apples are larger, but prices remain 1rm. Grapes and Pears are plenty and dull. Apples, Fancy Western \$\psi bbl. 600\tilde{a} 6 50 \\ \tilde{D} \tilde{O} \tilde{M} \tilde{S} \tilde{O} \tilde{G} \tilde
DRIED FRUITS.
Dried Apples of choice quality are firm and scarce.— Dried Peaches are in good demand at our quotations:
Dried Apples, old, % 25. 12 3 4 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Unerries, pitted

VEGETABLES. Irish Potatoes are in better supply and the market is easier. Sweets are in abundance and the market is glutted. Onions are plenty at lower figures. Mercers. 20 hb)

Microcie, A not	ĸz	25002	50	
Jackson White.	1	5001	ŻΚ	
Buck Eyes, Dykemans,	ī	500ai	75	
Dykemans	Ŧ	75.01	67	
Peach Blows	-92	UU WAD I	9K '	
Sweet potatoes	$\tilde{2}$	75@3	õõ	
ONIONS, ETC.				
Red onions, \$\ bbl	1	25@1	75	
White onlong	-9	സകാ	98	
Cabhares new 39 100	Q	Mak:	^^	
Turnips, new Russian, & bbls	1	00a1	26	
		75@1	õõ	
Marrow squash, W bbl		75@1		
Green Corn. ¥ 100		75@1	OÒ	
Pumpkins,	8	00@8	ŎŎ	

BRANS AND PEAS. The receipts of new Beans are not very large, and lots are taken principally by the retail trade. Old beans are dull owing to the poor quality remaining on hand.

care to me beer density tomatming o			
Kidney beans, per bushel,	22	00@12	25
Marrows	`2	00a2	20
Mediums	1	75@2	00
Mixed parcels	1	50001	60
Canada peas	1	85@1	40

PROFESSOR NYCE'S FRUIT-HOUSE

In a preceding volume we gave some account of Prof. Nyce's mode of preserving fruit, at that time just put into operation. This mode has now had the test of two years, and it proves to be all that was predicted by the originator. Various fruits, particularly apples and grapes, are kept in the most perfect condition from six to nine months. In May last we had the opportunity of tasting some Catawba grapes, which came from Mr. Nyce's fruit-house at Cleveland, and on the 29th of July, Mr. Williams Wales of Dorchester, who visited Cleveland, brought home fine specimens of the same grape, and three or four varieties of apples, which he sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for exhibition, and which were in a fine state of preservation, the Catawba plump and fine retaining its rich aroma, and the apples sound, crisp, and nearly as good as when gathered from the tree. We think we may safely say it is the only plan yet originated, which is capable of being made available, at a moderate expense, on a large scale. We shall allude to it again in another number. - Hovey's Magazine of Harticul-

Pomestic Gconomy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

CODFISH BALLS.—Cut up your fish in small pieces and soak in warm water until fresh. Pare and boil some potatoes, mash fine; take twothirds fish, one third of potatoes, mix well together; season with pepper and a little butter; make them in balls, roll in flour and then fry in butter until brown, and you will have a dish that every lover of fish will call delicious.—Helena,

CRACKER PIE.—Take 3 Boston crackers, split them and pour 1 teacupful of boiling hot water over them, 1 teacupful of raisins chopped, 1 do. sugar, 2 do. molasses, 1 do. vinegar, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 1 do. cinnamon, 1 do. allspice, 1 do. pepper, and a little salt. This makes 2 pies, and is equal to mince. Well, what next! Baked between two crusts, and should be eaten while fresh.-Lucie M., Rochester, N. Y., 1865.

Poor Man's Cake. - One egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 do. sweet milk, 2 do. flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon sods, 2 do, cream tartar

SPONGE CARE.—Three eggs, 1 cup of white sugar, 1 do. flour, half teaspoon soda, 1 do. of cream tartar.

RAILEOAD CAKE.—Four eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 do. sweet milk, half teaspoon soda, 1 do. cream tartar, and flavor with lemon.—Dora, Avon, 1865.

RICE PUDDING.—Wash a large cup full of rice, place over the fire in a skillet with a pint of cold water, simmer gently till water is all absorbed, add to it three pints cold sweet milk, teaspoon salt, two eggs and large cup sugar, well beaten, or two tablespoons sour cream without eggs, a little nutmeg; bake one hour. When eggs are used a small piece of butter is quite an addition. -0. S. C.

How to ROAST BEEF .- Will you, or some of the Rural readers, be so kind as to give instructions for roasting beef, as we find it at first-class Hotels, or served by tip-top cooks.-A Young HOUSEKEEPER, Paxton, 111.

DRIED APPLES. - Apples should be dried as soon as possible after they are cut, to have them light colored; stoves and kilns should be used in preference to putting them out on the scaffolds to run their chances for rain or sunshine; and as soon as dried they should be boxed up tight, to keep them from the insects which deposit their eggs among them and produce the worms which spoil so many of them.

In this way they may be kept for years with perfect safety. Some time ago, while purchasing a lot of dried fruit, we discovered small pieces of sassafras bark mixed among it, and upon inquiry, we were informed that it was a preventive against the worms. It is said that dried fruit put away with a little bark (say a large handful to the bushel,) will save for years unmolested by those troublesome little insects, which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a single season. The remedy is cheap and simple, and we venture to say a good one.—Maryland Farmer.

CHEAP CIDER VINEGAR. - Take the water in which dried apples are washed and soaked, and after carefully straining put in a vessel; add a pound of sugar, or its equivalent in molasses. Put in a piece of brown paper and set where warm. In a few weeks you will have good cider vinegar. More sugar will improve it. The vinegar will also be better the more concentrated the cider is. The strongest vinegar is made from boiled

STUFFED CABBAGE.-Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the place with stuffing made of cooked chicken or veal, chopped very fine, and highly seasoned, rolled into balls with yolk of egg. Then tie the cabbage firmly together, and boil in a covered kettle for two hours. It makes a very delicious dish, and is often useful for using small pieces of cold meat.

Special Antices.

NEW QUARTER-A TRIAL TRIP.

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

In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we propose to and do hereby offer the 13. numbers of the present Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON-TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise their friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to talk to them on the subject. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a Trial Trip? We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers. October 7.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

DREAMING.

BY PHEBE CARY.

HER skies of whom I sing, are hung With sad clouds, dropping saddest tears: Yet some white days, like pearls, are strung Upon the dark thread of her years.

And as remembrance turns to slip Through fingers fond her treasures rare, Ever her thankful heart and lip Run over into song and prayer.

With joys more exquisite and deep Than her's she knows this good world teems, Yet only asks that she may keep The harmless luxury of dreams

Thankful that, though her life has lost The best it hoped, the best it willed, Her sweetest dream has not been cross Or worse-but only half fulfilled.

And that beside her still, to wile Her thought from sad and sober truth, Are hope and fancy, all the while Feeding her heart's eternal youth.

And who shall say that they who close Their eyes to hope and fancy's beams, Are living truer lives than those, The dreamers, who believe their dreams!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. EXPERIENCES WHICH ARE SELDOM CON-FESSED.

BY EUGENIA STANLEY.

Away from the busy cares of domestic life. from all the noise and turmoil of my children, I wandered, solitary and thoughtful. Oh! what a delicious feeling! All the cares and perplexities, the toil and trouble left behind at the house, where I had been busy all that long, hot day. GoD forgive me, but it had been such a day of trials to me! I had not felt well, and my temper, never one of the best, had been sorely tried. It was so hard to live in this stern. unromantic way; never a moment from oneweek's end to another, that I could call my own, to read or dream: no time for books or music. I must work in the hot, odorous kitchen from morning until noon, and after my hands had cooked the dinner, I must wash the dishes, clean the knives, sweep, dust, wash, iron and make beds. I must then mend and make, patch and darn. The children also must be attended to; they must be kept nest and tidy. And these two hands must do it all!

Where was the "Poetry" of such a life? Love in a cottage may be very well to read about, or nice to encounter, if the cottage happen to be a two-story one with all the modern improvements; with wide, pleasant verandas, green blinds and a variety of elegant furniture; a library and plenty of leisure to read; with flowers, and birds; servants to run at your bidding, and money enough to keep up such a state of things. But life in a little brown cottage, scarcely large enough for a play-house, was a very different affair, let me tell you, kind reader;—a wee bit of a cottage whose kitchen served for dining and sitting-room, and the parlor scarcely larger than a bed-room, furnished with a rag carpet, a seven by nine looking-glass, rude wooden chairs, and one corner sacred to the occupancy of the "spare bed." Yes, this was quite a different life.

As I walked along, thinking how hard was my lot, thinking how faded and worn I was getting to be, how rough and brown my hands were, I know I had some bitter reflections and harsh and ungrateful feelings. GoD help mel in the darkness and blindness of my proud, resentful heart, I entertained rebellious feelings and revengeful thoughts against my noble, self-denying husband. I blamed him that I could not live in luxurious idleness. The soft blue sky, the joyous notes of and gladness of that summer afternoon were unby me. I might as well have been des and blind, been bereft of all my senses, for all the pleasure afforded me by these lovely sights and sounds.

Seated at length beneath a tree, I reviewed my conduct, comparing it with that of my noble, patient husband, and I asked myself why I was not like him; why, when he had so many discouragements, so many hours of hard, unremitting toil, he was not ill-tempered, as I was; how it was that he always greeted me with smiles and loving words, in return for my grumbling, fretting and ill-humor; why he was never cross, never met me with bitter upbraidings, as too many men would have done, and which I owned now I deserved; why he never was impatient with the children, as I was, oh! so often; - and I of the fatal wound received on that occasion thought of poor Nellie; how her lip had quiv- four days after the capture of his vessel. The ered, and the great brown eyes filled with tears that very morning when I shook her! Ah! what was the difference! I studied long on this question, and the answer was made clear as noonday to my heart. It was this:-"Your husband loves Gon; and, loving Him, strives to honor Him, serve Him and glorify Him, by a life of patient self-denial, by meekness, by good works, and above all by being contented with the station in life in which GoD has placed him.

I walked home, determined to go and do likewise.

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

A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball, "Don't you think my moustaches are becoming, Miss?" To which she they have not yet arrived."

WOMAN'S TRUE BEAUTY.

"I was glad to have it in my nower to do anvthing my husband wanted me to do," was the heantiful reply of a wife, long married, of wealth and position, when I asked her why, by evertaxing herself, she had induced great bodily suffering.

A man was terribly injured; a muslin bandage was essential to his safety; it was not at hand, and there was no time to run for it. A young woman present disappeared, and returned the next minute with the requisite article taken from her under garment, and the poor soldier's life was saved.

"My dear wife, I am hopelessly bankrupt," said a merchant when he entered his fine mansion, at the close of a day, all fruitless in his endeavors to save himself when men were crashing around him in every direction. "Tell me the particulars, dearest," said his wife calmly. On hearing them and his wants to save himself, "Is that all?" and absenting herself a moment, she returned with a book, from between the leaves of which she took out bank-note after bank-note, until enough was counted to fully meet all her husband's requirements. "This," said she, in reply to his mingled look of admiration and astonishment, "is what I have saved for such a possible day as this, from your princely allowance for dressing myself, since we were married."

If every mother made it her ambition to mould her daughter's heart in forms like these, who shall deny that many a suicide would be prevented; that many a noble-hearted man would be saved from a life of abandonment or a drunkard's dreadful death, and many families prevented being thrown upon society in destitution and helplessness, to furnish inmates for the jail, poor-house, the asylum and the hospital?

FAMOUS LADY.

G. A. SALA, in Temple Bar, speaks thus of the repudiated wife of Joseph Bonaparte:

There was living, a year ago, and there may be living still, in the fair city of Baltimore, an old lady originally designated "the madam;" her age prodigious, her form bent double, her attire curiously antiquated in its fashion, yet still retaining in her faded feature something of the sparkle of by-gone comeliness, yet still in her tottering gait a trace of the elasticity of youth. This was once the beautiful Miss Patterson, the American, who became the bride of the heartless, worthless, and dissolute scamp, Jerome Bonaparte, some time King of Westphalia; and who, but for the selfish poltroonery of her husband, and the ruthless ambition of her imperial brother-in-law, might have been at this day mistress of the Palais Royal. Enveloped in a black silk calash, put together by some mantua-maker of the year one, and leaning on a crutch, the old lady might be seen any day in the streets of the Monumental City; and people would make way for her and doff their hats, as though around that decrepit form there still hung some perfume of the imperial purple to which she had been transitorially allied.

ALGERINE WOMEN.

You can see nothing of Sultana Scheherazade's face but her eyes. The upper haik comes well down over her temples; then you have a pair of big. black, sloe-like orbs, the lids so prolonged that they almost meet, or are darkened at least with kohl till they seem to join. The rest of the face is hidden by a handkerchief tied tightly behind. Some Arab ladies are said coquettishly to make use, as a veil, of a handkerchief so transparant that their features can be perfectly well discerned beneath; but with the vast majority of Sultanas I have seen to day the gauze mask has been a reality, and the concealment the birds, the rippling of the brook-all the purity effectual. It may be regarded as a beautiful dis. inconsistently shudder at the notion of uniting pensation of Providence for promoting out their destinies for life with a drunkard. We door equality among the ladies. A woman may let the passers-by know even through her veil, that she is comely; but a homely women is, through the merciful internosition of the knotted handkerchief, enabled altogether to hide her ill-favoredness .- G. Agustus Sala.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

A NewPort correspondent of the New York Evening Post announces the death on the 15th inst., of Julia Montandvert, widow of the gallant Lawrence, who sailed out of Boston harbor fifty-two years ago on the 1st of June, to fight the British frigate Shannon. He died in Halifax intelligence was concealed from his wife, who was in feeble health, until September. She had lived in a pleasant cottage in Newport for many years. Just before her death she requested an attendant to read aloud a little memoir of her husband; as if feeling the powers of her mind failing she desired to renew in memory every incident of his brief but brilliant career. Too feeble to listen to the whole, she requested that the leaf should he turned down and the remainder read next day. A few hours after she was struck with paralysis, and never spoke again.

When a man marries a widow he is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should, of course, give up the weed for her.

EDITH WHEATLEY, daughter of Nathaniel Wheatley, of Brookfield, Vt., is what we call a smart" girl, though but fifteen years of age. She has this season raked 100 tuns of hay, and replied, "Well, sir, they may be coming, but while guiding the rake she quietly pursued her knitting.

Choice Miscellang.

THE APPLE TREE IN THE LANE.

IT stood close by where on leathern hinge The gate swung back from the grassy lane; Where the cows came home when the dusky eve Its mantle threw o'er hill and plain. Its branches knotty and gnarled by time, Waved to and fro in the idle breeze When the spring days wove a blushing crown Of blossoms bright for the apple trees.

Its shadow fell o'er the crystal stream That all the long, bright summer days, Like a silver thread, 'mid the waving grass, Reflected back the golden rays Of the noonday sun, that madly strove To drink the fount of the brooklet dry; But the light clouds showered tear-drope Till the glad brook laughed as it glided by.

Never were the apples half so sweet. Golden russet striped with red, As these that fell on the yielding turf When she shook the branches overhead. A trysting-place for youthful friends Was the apple-tree in the days of yore, And oft we've sat beneath its shade And talked bright dreams of the future o'er.

And when the warm October sun Shone on the maple's scarlet robe, We gathered apples sound and fair. And round as our own mystic globe. The stately hemlock crowns the hill, The dark pines rise above the plain-But the one we prize far more than they Is the apple-tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and cows no more Come home at night through the grassy lane; Where the gate swung back on leathern hinge, I stand and gaze on the far-off plain. No more we list to the music low Of the crystal stream as it ripples on, And the apple tree in the pasture lane Is but a dream of the days by-gone.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "NOMINATE YOUR POISON."

BY W. R. F. I AM glad to see that the "Temperance

Reform," having been almost entirely quiescent in our country during the absorbing excitements of the Rebellion, is once more asserting itself, and promises to become one of the leading movements of the day. The prevalence of intemperance among us is truly alarming, and there is no doubt that the American people are already the most reckless tipplers on the face of the earth. The vice seems to become more fashionable as intoxicating beverages become more poisonous. Even the ladies, we are told, are catching the infection, and a toilettable is said to be incomplete, unless among the delicate bottles containing perfumes and cosmetics there are one or two tiny decanters filled with something to dispel the head-ache, the "blues," et cetera. "Society," too, patronizes the habit, and those vile and deadly chemical compounds which pass under the names of whiskey, brandy, &c., are freely provided at dianers, and parties, and weddings, and receptions; and to such an extent is this the case, that if a young fellow gets through the ceremony of an evening call without being invited to "take something" he considers it rather "slow!" In fact, "drinking" is quite a social accomplishment with us, as it was in Scottish society fifty years ago; where, as Dean RAMSAY tells us, young men were taught at home "to stand" a fabulous quantity of liquor in order that, at convivial entertainments, they might not disgrace their friends by being the first to slip under the table. The position of American society upon the question of "drinking" may be summed up thus: it favors indulgence, but rather frowns upon excess; so that young ladies who consider the occasional "social glass," as it is called, "quite the thing," very carry this habit of tippling even into our ness relations. The almost inevitable preliminary of trade negotiations is "something to take:" and when the terms of a bargain are settled upon, the parties "ratify" with another drink. Tippling, too, is a friendly ceremony. When old acquaintance meet, they find no better way to express the pleasure they experience at seeing one another than by looking at each other through the bottom of a glass; and when they are on the point of parting they repeat this interesting experiment. Again, we drink to express our emotions. When a child is born, or any other happy event takes place, the acquaintance of the persons more immediately interested, celebrate the auspicious occasion with a "smile;" and when one is overwhelmed with sorrow, nothing is more common than to see him attempt to drown his troubles in spirituous liquors. Aside from these popular uses of alcoholic beverages, great quantities of liquor are consumed for its supposed sanitary and medicinal qualities. It is regularly prescribed by physicians for almost every disease and complaint that "flesh is heir to." It is taken in the morning as a tonic; before meals to sharpen the appetite; after eating to assist digestion; and just before retiring as a "night-cap." In short, there is hardly an occurrence in our daily lives when some more or less plausible excuse cannot be manufactured for offering a libation on the altar of this modern Moloch, among whose countless human sacrifices may be found to-day some of the best brain and sinew of the land.

A distinctive feature of American tippling, s the habit of drinking at a "bar." In no other country is there anything which, either in the character of its appointments or the fatal nature of its attractions, can for a moment compare with the American "bar." The better classes to the table, when the cloth is removed, and first begets prodigality.—W. Penn.

after the business of the day is over. Even the German, who is an inordinate drinker, deliberately quaffs his beer and light wines with a party of friends around the festive board. But the American has no time to tarry. He takes a "stand-up" drink, pouring the flery poison down his throat with feverish haste, then "cuts and comes again," as often as the exigencies of his business cares will permit. Incidental to this American system of "bar"-drinking, is a most pernicious custom of "treating." Practically, it consists in drinking not to quench thirst, but to manifest one's generosity. Thus, a friend asks us what we will "take," and we drink with him; the next time we meet him, we invite him to "imbibe," and he drinks with us: so that in the long run the practice amounts to just this - that he pays for our drinks and we pay for his. Now as it is considered shabby to drink alone, and as every man is on the look-out for some one to indulge with him in "a friendly glass," it so happens that if you meet many acquaintance during the day, somebody is pretty sure to go to bed that night intoxicated. This custom of "treating" is held in such esteem that many men, rather than forego the plessure of inviting others to drink with them, will keep their families suffering in deprivation of the necessaries of life; and young men who are kept on a "short allowance" of pocket money at home or are living away from home on limited salaries, will flich from their parents or employers rather than deny themselves this delightful privilege. And to reward this personal sacrifice for the benefit of others, what villainous compounds are dealt out over that "bar." The presiding demon -- in other words, the "bartender" -- must be a chemist of no mean pretensions; for, given certain crude and digusting poisons, it is his duty to make palatable beverages of them. We have heard it asserted, and we believe the statement, that there are six bundred distinctive American "drinks;" and most of these, however sweet upon the tongues which have become inured to them, would instantly upset the economy of any well-ordered stomach. What a fearful apprenticeship young men have to serve before they can swallow these nauseous potions with even tolerable composure! Alas! the wry faces that are made over whiskey, and the gingerly manner in which "Old Holland," is first tasted, and the terrible ruminations awakened by an incipient swallow

I will not be betrayed into delivering a temperance lecture. I hope I am old enough to know better-wise enough to understand the utter inutility of it. But I would like to ask those who have tried the experiment, whether they have found the outlay in money, health and morals involved in keeping up this silly custom of "treating," remunerative? To speak figuratively, the contents of many a well-filled pocket are diurnally emptied into the stomach; and beyond matutinal head-aches, disordered nerves, impaired health, loss of self-respect, weakened moral, physical and intellectual forces and damaged prospects, what has been gained? Young man, does the process pay?

AFRICAN PROVERBS.

In a book recently issued in England by Capt. Burton, the African traveler, under the name of Wit and Wisdom from Western Africa," there are given numerous specimens of African proverbs, that prove "Our African Brother" to have as large a fund of native wisdom and humor as our own ancestors from more northern climes. For instance:

"If it is dark all men are black." "When gold comes near you it glistens." "Hold a true friend with both thy hands." "If you can pull out, pull out your own gray hairs." "String on string will blind even a leepard." "Thou wilt serve seventeen masters." "No sleep, no dream." "A tree which has no fork is hard to climb" - (Divide et impera.) "No one gives a pig to a hyena to keep." "Hunger spoils love." "The evil doer is anxious." "I almost killed the bird; but no one can eat 'almost' in a stew. "Whoever wants me as I am, is content." joying many blessings for which we have much "The face of water is beautiful, but it is not good to sleep on it." "Clear water is not wanted for quenching fire." "Two crocodiles do not live in one hole." "You cannot shave a man's head in his absence." "At the bottom of patience there is Heaven." "If a woman speaks two words, take one and leave the other."

GOOD NATURE.

Good nature is one of the best things in the possession of man. When it is constitutional, it is invaluable. How many evils it bears—and hence avoids them, and their consequences. But good nature may be cultivated. The most is to begin. Perseverance will soon get up a habit—and then the thing is easy. A good-natured man has few enemies, from necessity; and to have enemies is not only dangerous, but very uncomfortable. Good nature is Christianity, the best of things among men, as all the wise men of the world, and the greatest of them, have advocated. To cultivate good nature is to cultivate Christianity. Ah! how unwise we are not to heed this thing. Not that we do not know it; but it is so hard to mortify self; it is so hard to suffer in order to get good. It is however the way. We must work if we would succeed, if we would become eminent. And in the great improvement of the age, this is one of the things that must keep pace—the cultivation of a good heart-good nature.

FRUGALITY is good if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the of the English and French confine their drinking last begets covetousness; the last without the

Sabbath Musings.

A LITTLE WHILE.

WHAT is this that he saith, A little while?"
John Evi. 18.

On! for the peace which floweth as a river, Making life's desert places bloom and smile; Oh! for the faith to grasp Heaven's bright "forever," Amid the shadows of Earth's "little while."

A little while for patient vigil keeping To face the storm, to wrestle with the strong; A little while to sow the seed with weeping, Then bind the sheaves and sing the harvest song. A little while to wear the garb of sadness,

To toil with weary steps through erring ways; Then to pour forth the fregrant oil of gladness And clasp the girdle of the robe of praise. A little while 'mid shadows and illusions. To strive, by faith, Love's mysteries to spell,

Then hear Light's verdict, "He doth all things well." A little while the earthen pitcher taking To wayside brooks, from far-off mountains fed; Then the parched lip its thirst forever slaking

Then read each dark enigma's clear solution.

Beside the fullness of the Fountain-head. A little while to keep the oil from failing; A little while Faith's flickering lamp to trim; And then the Bridegroom's coming footsteps hailing, To haste to meet them with the bridal hymn.

And He who is at once both Gift and Giver: The future glory, and the present smile, With the bright promise of the glad "forever." Shall light the shadows of this "little while."

[N. Y. Spectator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SUFFERING A BENEFACTION.

BY CORA CORAL.

SUFFERING is one of the most effective means devised by a beneficent Creator for the elevation of a fallen world. Man, by nature, is selfish and unsympathizing, and it is not until the dew-drops of sorrow soften his heart that he rises to the true nobility of his nature, and to perfect fellowship with his kind. Often, too, persons fall asleep, as it were, and nothing but a sharp pang will arouse them.

"We are surrounded by the living dead, Men whose whole lives seem purposeless and vain; They're bubbles in the air, busks 'mid the grain; Mere walking flesh-piles, without heart or head, They're dead as those on whose old graves we tread."

Suffering itself does not wear out our lives as quickly as such lethargy. Is it not better to be saved, though it be by fire, than to rust away in an existence that is as a "living death," in its barrenness of all that makes life good or beau-

Yet after all, many persons regard sorrow and misfortune as the thunderbolts of an incensed GOD, or the tyranny of a merciless Judge, rather than the paternal chastening of a tender Parent. They forget that "angels hold the crown for those who suffer to be strong."

It is the experience of a world that "Knowledge by suffering entereth;" for grief and pain are the only earthly teachers that are familiar guests alike in the palace of the prince and the tumble-down hovel of the serf.

Sorrow, while it lasts, often depresses the spirits to such a degree that it crushes out hope, energy and action; yet once assimilated, it fertilizes the mind, develops the character, and stirs up the yet unfathomed depths of the great and good of by-gone days. How many "mute, inglorious Miltons" sleep in nameless graves. lacking this impetus, it is not ours to know; but we do know that although there exists "a spark of nature's fire" in the breasts of those who have written their names high in the Temple of Fame, yet some scathing anguish was generally the tinder that kindled into flame the smouldering embers, causing their light to shine forth, sending now a cheering beam into some dark recess, and again warming into life the frozen current of an ice-bound heart.

We sometimes forget that we are really enreason to be thankful. Life to us is as tedious as "a twice-told tale." It is not until a blast of adversity sweeps over us, well nigh making havoc of all our blessings, that we awaken to the conviction that "it is a glorious thing to live;" and that considered as a battle of right against wrong, rather than one of pleasure versus toil and privation, life does pay.

"To suffer well, is well to serve."

Who can doubt that suffering is a benefaction to the human family, when he sees how it humanizes us, making us more faithful in our relations to each other, more lovable and more charitable? If we accept our trials in the right spirit, we will come out of the furnace of affliction as gold from the refiner's fire; for suffering is divine in its origin, and therefore beneficent in its results. Many a soul gets its first glimpse of Heaven from some ray of light that falls upon a sick bed. "Sorrow is but a key to the cell where the soul's best wealth is hidden." Lord BACON says:-"Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament, Adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction and the clearer revelation of GoD's favor."

Is it not wise, then, to meet with a brave heart the sorrows that cross our pathway, remembering that "Trouble springs not from the ground, nor pain from chance;" and that although our cross be heavy now, ours shall be the crown in that day, when

Why our darkened hours are given,

Why our sorrows, we shall know.

HAPPINESS abounds most among the lowly; there are more blossoms in the valleys than on the hills.

I HATE to see a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it wrong, leave it undone. - Gildin.

EN SYSTEM

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Reviewer.

TROUGHTS ON THE FUTURE CIVIL POLICY OF AMERICA.
By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D. LL. D., Professor
of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of
New York; Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," and of a History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. 8vo.—pp. 325. New York;
Harper & Brothers.

WE may naturally expect that literature will receive a new impulse among us from the late war for the Union. The history of the past teaches us to look for such a result. Those social convulsions which although they shake society to its foundations, end in promoting reform, are always intellectually invigorating. They stimulate general inquiry and provoke active minds to speculation and research. For years to come the book markets will be filled with works relating to the war and topics naturally springing from it, and men will read and ponder over the problems thus presented with never flagging interest. Such a book as the one before us, which previous to the rebellion would have to go begging for readers, will be perused now with avidity by almost all classes of men. The future civil policy of our country is the great question of the day with us, and whoever has anything important to say on the subject will find willing listeners. The theory of Dr. DRAPER's work is not new, it is shared by all the philosophical historians of the day; but is striking in its application of recognized principles to the conditions of American political and social life. He shows the control which natural law exercises over social advancement, and speculates on the contingencies of progress in our own country. Among the topics discussed are the "Influence of Climate," "Effects of Emigration," "Political Force of Ideas," and "Natural Course of National Development." The work is ably written and will repay careful study; but we have not the space at present to refer more particularly to its features. For sale by STRELE & AVERY,

THE PRAISE OF ZION: A Collection of Music for Singing Schools, Choirs and Musical Conventions; Consisting of I.—A System of Musical Notation; II.—A Variety of Exercises and Glees for Singing Shools; III.—An Extensive collection of Hymn Tunes; IV.—A Large Assortment of Sentences, Anthems and Chants. By Solon Wilder and FREDREICK S. DAVENPORT. New York: Mason & Brothers.

We think this work will be found among the best of the celebrated musical publications of the Mason Brothers. The first sixty-two pages are devoted to the elementary or singing-school department, containing ample definitions and easy, practical exercises. Of hymn tunes we find all the old favorites, together with many new and excellent harmonies. The music of the anthem department is almost entirely new, containing among other valuable matter two choruses by NEUKOMM and Novello respectively. which are here for the first time presented to the public. We confidently recommend the work to our

LYRICS OF LIFE. With Illustrations by S. ETYNGE Jr. Paper-pp. 101. Boston: Ticknor & fields.

This fourth number of the series of "Companion Poets for the People" is a very judicious selection from the works of a poet whose misfortune it is usually to write above the comprehension of ordinary readers. The editor however has given us in this little volume a collection which, while it fairly reflects the chaste and delicate beauties which characterize the author's productions, cannot fail to charm all but the most illiterate. We predict that "Lyrics of Life" will gain for Mr. Browning many new admirers. For sale by booksellers generally.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY .- This excellent ladies' magazine, devoted to "Literature and Religion," and edited by Dr. WILEY, is at hand for September, its snow-white pages filled with choice and elegant reading matter. Of the engravings in this number, "Lake Henderson," in the Adirondacks, is a perfect gem. Among the articles with which we were particularly pleased we note a biographical notice of ALICE B. HA-YEN, by the editor, a memorial to Mrs. Sigourney by Mrs. M. W. ALEXANDER, an intimate friend of the deceased, and a critical notice, with examples from his writings, of the cebrated Corn-Law Rhyn NEZER ELLIOTT, a poet of whom comparatively little is known in this country. The remaining matter is very desirable, and we heartily recommend the periodical to our lady readers.

AN HISTORICAL PICTURE.—POWELL & Co. have just published a large photographic picture, containing the likenesses of Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Ham-LIN, and of the Senators and Representatives who voted "aye" on the resolution submitting to the Leg-islatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit nerical arrangement of the groups is very convenient. The portraits of the Representatives are grouped in an oval form around the head of Speaker Colfax in the center, while medallien por. traits of the Senators form the circle outside, which is supported at top and bottom by larger medallian portrits of Lincoln & Hamlin. The likenesses are enerally very good, and the picture will be desired by all who wish to see how the men looked who figured largely in the greatest historical act of the century.

ATLANTIC FOR OCTOBER-We have not had time before this to give our readers the table of contents of the last Atlantic. Although this is not as good a number as usual, still it contains valuable reading matter. The following is the list of articles and contributors: - Saints who have had Bodies, G. REY NOLDS; No Time like the Old Time, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES: Coupon Bonds, II., J. T. TROWBRIDGE; The Author of Saul, BAYARD TAYLOR; Needle and Gar den, X; John Jordan, EDMUND KIRKE; Noel, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, II., D. A. WASSON; Doctor Johns, IX., DONALD G. MITCHELL: Down the River, HARRIET E. PRESCOTT Abraham Lincoln, H. H. BROWNELL: Reviews and Literary Notices.

NEW Music.-We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Oliver Dirson & Co., two new pieces of sheet music, "The Last Ditch Polka," and "Nicodemus Johnson," a comic Negro melody.

A good condition of the clothes we wear is necessary to sustain our self-satisfaction and complacency, but cut and fashion give elegance and ease. If you are sensible of being a guy, your comportment will be weak and ineffective. You cannot strut like a peacock when you know that your feathers are those of a turkey. You must have a sense of being up to the mark, before you can practice an elegant walk, or adopt an imposing swagger. When our dress was ungraceful and uncomfortable, we ourselves were ungraceful and uncomfortable also.



SCENE AT THE SOURCE OF THE HUDSON.

waters of the Hudson river. The scenery in the river takes its rise, is wild and pictuesque, and presents an inviting field for the tourist and sportsman, as well as for all who love the grand and beautiful in natural scenery. The Hudson proper rises by two branches in Adirondack mountains. The eastern branch from the north passes through Schroon lake, and is sometimes called Schroon branch; and the western has a circuitous course from the north-west, and is considered as the main branch, or Hudson. About forty miles from the source of each, they unite in Warren county. After a course

WE present a fine view taken on the upper of fifteen miles south, the Hudson receives the | a little over 300 miles. So straight is this river Sacandaga, on the line between Montgomery porthern portion of the State, where this noble and Saratoga counties. The Sacandaga rises in Hamilton county, and first runs south-east and then north-west and west, to its junction below Jessup's falls. The Hudson then runs to the east of south fifteen miles to Hadley falls; it then turns to the north-east twenty miles to Glen's falls. Its direction is then nearly south to its entrance into New York bay. Forty miles below Glen's falls, it receives from the west the Mohawk, its greatest tributary. From the junction of the Mohawk to its mouth, is about 170 miles. The whole length of the Hudson, from its source to its entrance into New York bay, is highly picturesque.

between Albany and New York, that the distance is less by water than by land. The tide flows to a little above Albany. It is navigable for the largest ships 118 miles, to Hudson, and for sloops and large steamboats 145 miles above New York, to Albany. Small sloops also proceed to Troy, and through the dam and lock to Waterford, about eight miles farther. Through a considerable part of its course the banks are elevated, and in some parts high, rocky and precipitous; particularly in its passage through the Highlands, fifty-three miles above the city of New York, and the scenery on its banks is

Warious Topics.

"TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP!"

AMERICANS are peculiar in one thing, they will sing a song to death. In our brief existence we can recall many instances of the kind. We remember howoften "Old Dan Tucker" was taunted with being too late to come to his evening meal; how little rest we gave "Oh, Susannah," (we owe Susannah a weighty debt) and how entrancingly we alluded to the eyes of "Dearest Mae," those orbs that rendered midnight entirely superfluous. For a long time "The Poor old Slave" was allowed little repose, although he had os-tensibly "gone to rest." "The Old Folks at Home" were ruthlessly torn from that quiet and seclusion which their age imperatively demanded, and forced to duty in every minstrel and concert company in the land. "Old Dog Tray," the faithful old pup, was for a long time drawn by the tail through all manner of brass instruments, wound up to an agonizing pitch by piano keys, and made to howl plaintively in four voices. The "Silver Moon" had to "roll on" by day as well as night, constantly performing the unremunerative task of guiding "the traveler on his way," apparently regardless as to whether the "nightingale's song was in tune" or not. "Home, Sweet Home," has been so successfully divested of all its attractive features that many people have been satisfied to become wanderers for the remainder of their existence. "Gentle Annie" was a great bore for a time, and although we were constantly assured that "thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie," she still kept coming.

Then there was no end to those winds that "Blew bitter acress the Wild Moor." We got very sick of so much "blowing" over the moor. Othello, the moor of Venice wasn't blow'd over more. "Nellie was a lady," sang everybody. Well she might have been, but where an assertion of that nature is made so often and so persistently, we are inclined to question the foundation for the assertion. We have heard young ladies singing "Who will care for mother now?" while their mothers were wearing themselves out in the kitchen over the family washing. Then there is "John Brown's Body." Instead of being permitted to lie quietly "moldering in the grave," it was kept "marching on." with enough knapsacks "strapped upon his " back to supply a regiment with that neccessary article of camp and garrison equipage. "When this cruel war is over" had a pretty good run The heartiest congratulations that were induced by the termination of the war arose from the fact that people got over singing when this cruel war is over, &c. Now the popular tongue is singing and whistling "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." We are in great danger of being tramped to death with it. You hear it in the workshop and in the billiard saloon. "Beneath the starry flag we will breathe the air again." We had been holding our breath, or else breath ing chloroform up to this period, we suppose but now "we breathe the air again." This air is breathed by a great many people about now. What next? we wait the reply of the popular song writer.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN THE FUTURE.

And surely some hundred years hence, when the staid and scholarly disciples of the historic Muse bring their grave eyes to scan and their brief tape lines to measure the altitude and attitude, properties and proportions of our deceased Chief Magistrate, their surprise-taking them to be historians of the present type-will be intense time."

beyond expression. It has been for centuries the tradition of their tribe to model every public character after the style of the heroic antique. Their nation-founders, warriors and law-makers have been invariably clad in flowing togas, crowned with laurel or oak wreaths, and carrying papyrus rolls or the batons of empire in their outstretched hands. How can men so educated—these poor, dwarfed ransackers of the past, who have always regarded greatness in this illusory aspect-ever be brought to comprehend the genius of a character so externally uncouth, so pathetically simple, so unfathomably penetrating, so irresolute and yet so irresistable, so bizarre, grotesque, droll, wise and perfectly beneficent in all its developments as was that of the great original thinker and statesman for whose death the whole land, even in the midst of victories unparalleled, is to-day draped in mourning? It will require an altogether new breed and school of historians to begin doing justice to this type-man of the world's last political evangel. No ponderously eloquent George Bancroft can properly rehearse those inimitable stories by which, in the light form of allegory, our martyred President has so frequently and so wisely decided the knottlest controversies of his Cabinet; nor can even the genius of a Washington Irving or Edward Everett in some future age elecutionize into the formal dignity of a Greek statue the kindly but powerful face of Mr. Lincoln, seamed in circles by humorous thoughts, and furrowed crosswise by mighty anxieties. It will take a new school of historians to do justice to this eccentric addition to the world's gallery of heroes; for while other men as interesting and original may have held equal power previously in other countries, it is only in the present age of steam, telegraphs and prying newspaper reporters that a subject so eminent, both by genius and position, could have been placed under the eternal microscope examination.— N. Y. Herald.

SOMETHING ABOUT READING.

WHILE many do not read at all in these times, there are those who read too much, particularly the young. A moderate amount of reading and plenty of observation is what will develop the vouthful mind. In an amusing article upon the Physicians and Surgeons of a bygone generation," a foreign Journal describes Abernethy conversing thus with a certain patient:-"I opine," said he, "that more than half your illness arises from too much reading. On answering that my reading was chiefly history which amused while it instructed, he replied, that is no answer to my objection. At your time of life a young fellow should endeavor to strengthen his constitution, and lay in a stock of health. Besides, too much reading never made an able man. It is not so much the extent and amount of what we read that serves us, as what we assimilate and make our own. It is that, to use an illustration borrowed from my profession, that constitutes the chyle of the mind. "I have always found that really indolent men, men of what I would call flabby intellects, are great readers. It is far easier to read than to think, to reflect or observe; and these fellows, not having learned to think, cram themselves with the ideas or words of others. This they call study, but it is not so. In my own profession I have observed that the greatest men were not the mere readers, but the men who observed, who reflected, who fairly thought out an idea. To learn to reflect and observe is a grand desideratum for a young man. John Hunter owed to his power of observation that fine discrimination, that keen judgment, that intuitiveness which he possessed in a greater degree than any other surgeon of his

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

In a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, Mr. A. D. Richardson writes of the chinese of California, as follows:

There are 50,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast Coming east instead of going west, the organic law of migration is against them, and nature enforces her own statues. Hence they do not settle, but merely stay; take no root; bring few women save prostitutes; import their food, of which rice is the staple; send home their money, send home even their dead, embalmed, to rest in the family dwellings of their far, twilight land, nursery of the human race, where the Orient joins the Occident.

Industrious and frugal, serene and quiet under heavy taxes and frequent kicks, poor John Chinaman puts money in his purse and revels in dirt and degradation. In the mines only gleaning where the white man has reaped, at the year's end his is the larger "pile." When he finds a rich lead, by a mysterious but invariable coincidence it belongs to some American—inexorable policeman who bids Johnny "move on." The divine right of numbers and a race is against him. Perfect in imitation, where female labor is scarce, he proves unrivaled at nursing, cooking, washing and ironing. He dandles babies entrusted to him with so much caution and tenderness, that all the maternal instinct must lurk somewhere under his long pigtail, in his yellow face or his mooney eyes. My friend has a masculine domestic named Afoy, who scrubs floors, washes dishes and cooks dinners with grave and deliberate fidelity.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

THE cashmere shawl wool consists of the fleece beneath the undercoat of the hair of the shawlgoats. The shearing is performed at the comnencement of the summer, which, in those Alpine regions, though short, is very hot. The hair is first cut short with a knife, the shearer beginning at the head and following the direction of the fleece toward the tail. The animal is then rubbed in the reverse direction with a sort of brush or comb, which detaches the fine wool from next the skin (the asuli) nearly free from the hair. When the animals are not shorn, they relieve themselves of the winter vests of delicate down, by rolling on the ground or rubbing against the rocks. Seeing that the original possessors of the asuli are nearly as wild as the winds, materiels for thousands of shawls must be annually blown about and utterly wasted amongst the pinnacles and crags of those desolate regions. M. Gerard thinks that at present a very great quantity of the genuine asuli is lost by being mixed with the coarser hair and common wool, and thus indiscriminately manufactured into bushmeens.

A MELANCHOLY TRUTH.

WHEN a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor, confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed; there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has but few loving, helping hands for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities unknown to heaven. There is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

never consults until he has lost his way.

Beading for the Young.

ELEGY ON A CAT.

SHE died when earth was fair beyond all price, When hearts were warm as her own coat of silk; When people's houses seemed the homes of mice, And when life's cup, for her, o'erflowed with milk. Reared tenderly, she spent her few brief years, Like cats in Egypt-sacred, free from fears-Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! she's had a peaceful time; She might have been a sausage long ago-A muff, a fiddle-string; but to her prime She hath arrived with an unruffled brow; Shielded as if she had but one sweet life Instead of nine-kept from all care and strife-Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! she's now a cat with wings; Perhaps a dweller in the "milky-way;" Purring for joy amid all purring things; No longer blinded with the light of day; Where boys are not, nor stones nor tears nor sighs, All dogs forever banished from her eyes-Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! her memory is the shrine Of pleasant thoughts, pure as a kitten's dream; Calm as her own washed face at day's decline: Soft as the scent of catnip; rich as cream. Then lay her under ground all snug and nice, For, like the "Puss in Boots" she'll catch no mice: Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! there is no cause fer woe: But nerve the drooping spirit that it walk Unshrinking in this ratty world below, And bear life's ills; thy tears can't call her back.

Thou'lt meet her when thy fleeting years have

With radiant whiskers in that brighter home Weep not for her!

HONEYBEL,

A FAIRY TALE FOR CHILDREN.

Somewhere in the South of England there was once a fine piece of woodland. Tall elms, great oaks, and silvery barked beeches grew closely, yet not so but that the sunbeams shot down between their branches to the earth, and kissed into growth the seeds hidden in the brown mold. The ground, too, was broken and uneven. Here it rose in mossy hillocks, crowned with holly and hawthorn, and garlanded with the purplish leaves and lilac blossoms of the ground-ivy. There it sank into dells yellow with primroses, pink wild flowers and perfumed with the tiny woodroof. Again it opened into glades green with short thick turf, and set with broad leaves and white bells of the valley lily. Happy animal life brightened the pleasant spot. The nut-seeking squirrel leaped and chattered. the timid rabbit hid himself in the waving fern, the pigeon cooed, the nightingale sung. There also came the fairies to dance on the dewy sward.

Upon the border of this wood, dwelt a little child, who was called Honeybel, on account of of her loving ways. There was nothing that she liked so much as to hunt for acorns, and gather hyacinths and curious orchises. One day she fell asleep under a group of elders, which grew on the edge of a glancing rill. Their spreading bloom arched with its snow, and their scent, in which lies a fairy spell, deepened her slumber. The twilight followed.

Then the stars came out, silently one by one. All was still, when a troop of fairies went laughing by, and stumbled against the idreamer with a touch like that of a rose leaf. They screamed with fear, but at the moment, the moon came from a cloud, and showed them the closed eyes, the smiling lips, and the locked fingers still grasping a treasure of crimson buds.

The Queen sighed, and exclaimed "Why is she not of us? Let us take her to the Fortunate Islands, which know neither cold nor tempests.''

"We will do so," answered her husband. "We will do so," echoed her little court.

There was but one way in which they accomplished this purpose, and a charmed liquid, which they kept carefully at their home amidst the sea. It was called the water of Oblivion, and a single drop washed the past wholly from memory. If, however, the name of God were breathed in the faintest accents over the sparkling cup, its power for evil vanished forever. While there, one of the fairy band flew in 'quest of the magic draught, the rest sought to make Honeybel forget her evening prayer.

They transported her to the gay palaces filled with light and music. Lovely forms danced around her, and she listened to pretty tales, or learned fairy games, or played with the flashing gems which were showered upon her in dazzling numbers.

So the midnight came, the moment of fairy influence, and the messenger returning from her rapid flight, offered her the diamond goblet which contained her fate.

Weary, thirsty, and bewildered with the pleasures of the hour, she lifted it to drink, then suddenly replacing it, she clasped her hands and whispered, "I thank thee, Father."

With these words, a sorrowful wail went with a sobbing sound through the glittering hall; and jeweled pillar, and shining dome, and merry dancers passed her sight, and behold, she was safe beneath the elders in the gleam of the watching stars.

Dear children, when the fairy, Temptation, comes to you with winning smiles and sounding promises, send your thoughts upward to heaven; and the Father-who never forgets for a moment even the humblest of his creatures, will guide and guard you to the end.

MEN are sometimes accused lof pride, merely EXPERIENCE is a pocket compass that a fool because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places.



RED RED YEAR

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. 21, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

A NAVAL Commission, for the trial of direlict officers, will be held in Washington soon. The President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that martial law shall

no longer exist in Kentucky. The pardons of the members of the South Carolina Convention have been signed by the President and forwarded to Gov. Perry for distribu-

An official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1865, is published. The total receipts were \$618,474,820, and the total expenditures \$675,767,411.

Preparations are making for the great Southern mail lettings. The Post Office Department is ready [and willing to renew all the former accommodations, but there is difficulty in finding suitable men who have not been engaged in the rebellion, and, who can take the prescribed

A serious riot occurred in Washington on Saturday last | between a colored regiment just assigned to the garrison there and a detachment of white troops preparing to come north by the 11 o'clock train. A colored corporal was killed and several others were very badly

By an executive order published the 11th inst. Alex. H. Stephens, John A. Campbell, John H. Reagan, ¡Geo. A. Trenholm and Chas. Clark are released from confinement on giving their paroles that they will abide in their respective States, and appear at such time and place as the President may designate, to answer any charges he may prefer against them.

The population of Washington is now estimated at over 125 000.

News Summary.

THE yield of crops in Iowa this year will surpass that of any former year. The average production of wheat to the acre is twenty-five bushels.

The boiler of a steamboat on Sacramento River, California, burst on Saturday night last, and completely demolished the vessel. Fifty four persons are known to be killed, and forty or fifty wounded, and others are missing.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Laneaster, Pa., on the 14th. A train was thrown from the track by a broken rail and eight passengers killed and many injured.

A large fire occurred in Belfast, Me., on the 14th inst. Over one hundred buildings were destroyed.

The British Aid Society has raised £10,000 for the American freedmen.

The Spanish Government having decided to surrender the Rebel ram Stonewall to our Government, she will be towed to the Brooklyn navy yard.

The recent elections in the following States (according to political papers) have given Republican majorities: — Ohio is set down Republican by 30,000 maj.; Maine, 22,000; Iowa, 20,000; Indiana, 10,000; California, 15,000; Vermont, 17, 600 : Pennsylvania 23,000.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 14th, at 144%.

Fire in the Oil Regions.

THE most destructive fire that ever took place in the Oil Regions occurred at Pithole Pa., on the 9th inst.

The tanks of the largest flowing well in Pithole, known as "Grant," containing 4,000 barrels of oil, caught fire, spreading destruction in all directions. Thirteen derricks and engine houses on the following leases were destroyed: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 on the Hormder farm, and Nos. 2, 4 and 5 on the Morey farm, covering a surface of five acres.

The total loss will reach \$150,000. All the oil belonged to the owners of the land interest and the United States Petroleum Company of New York.

The tanks, building and property belonged to the owners of the working-interest of the well, and were insured for \$26,000 in the Associated Company of New York.

CANADIANS VISIT ROCHESTER. - Last week the members of the Corporations of Port Hope, Cobourg, Peterboro', Lindsay, Colborne and Brighton, C. W., (with a number of prominent gentlemen from the above and other towns in Canada—in all numbering about 150,) visited this city. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., gave the guests an entertainment at the Brackett Honse en Tuesday evening, and on the following day showed them some of the things in and about the city, of which Rochesterians are justly proud. The visit seemed to be a very pleasant and enjoyable one to both guests and hosts, and will long be remembered by both parties.

Southern Items.

GOV. WELLS has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Ward, of Savannah, formerly United

States Minister to China, is spoken of as the probable Senator from Georgia. Immense herds of cattle are pouring into Louisiana from Texas, and the price of beef in

New Orleans has fallen 15 cents. In other parts of the State the price ranges from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

A great cotton swindle, involving 12,000 bales, valued at \$2,000,000, has been unearthed at Augusta, Ga. The names of several military officers are mixed up in the affair.

Some of the disloyal members of the Tennessee Legislature announce that they will soon move for the impeachment of Governor Brownlow. Last week that body laid on its table resolutions indorsing the policy of President Johnson for the reconstructing of the insurgent States, by a vote of 35 against 29.

The President has approved the sentence in the case of Champ Ferguson, the Nashville guerrilla, which is, that he be hung on the 20th inst. He heard it read on the 10th without the tremor of a muscle. In the afternoon he was taken out riding. He appeared in good spirits, and regardless of his fate.

An extensive fire is sweeping over Dismal Swamp, N. C. It is probable that thousands of acres have already been burned over.

Only about half an average crop of cotton has been raised in Texas this year.

The North Carolina Convention has passed a resolution requesting the President to remove all negro troops from the State.

Out of an amount of \$8,000,000 Government loans subscribed for in Eastern Virginia, more than \$3,000,000 have been taken by freedmen, and the remainder has been taken by Northern men doing business in that State, and so far as the records show, not one dollar by a white native Virginian.

Accounts from Florida represent that affairs in that State are encouraging.

The Virginia Election.

A DISPATCH from Fortress Monroe of the 12th inst., says the Virginia election on the 10th passed off quietly, and the Union candidates are probably elected to Congress in the First and Second Districts. S. H. Chandler is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the Norfolk

Another and still later dispatch says, "from returns received here to-night there is no doubt of the election of B. Johnson Barber, Union, in the Third District, over John S. Pendleton and others of his district, including the city of Richmond. Robert Ridgeway is elected in the Fourth District.. Alexander H. H. Stuart in the Sixth District, is also elected. Robert S. Conrad's majority in Alexandria, a part of the Seventh District, over Louis McKenzie, is 1,000.

Conrad was one of the signers of the ordinance of secession. He said, some time previous to the election, that he could not subscribe to the test oath if elected.

There is nothing definite from the other portions of the district, but Conrad is probably elected."

General Grant's New Order.

A GENERAL order, dated Oct. 9th, and issued by Lieut. Gen. Grant, announces an important distribution of troops, both regular and volunteer. All volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi will be mustered out of service. All sea coast forts south of Fort Monroe, except Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Fla., will be garrisoned by colored troops, the requisite number of regiments having been selected for this purpose; all other colored troops will be mustered out of service. The 3d regiments of artillery will garrison the forts in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; the 1st regiment of artillery will be stationed in New York harbor; the 4th regiment of artillery at Forts Delaware, McHenry, Washington and Foote; the 5th at Forts Monroe, Taylor and Jefferson; the 2d artillery is assigned to the Pacific coast: the 2d cavalry is ordered to report to Gen. Sherman, and the 6th regiment of cavalry is ordered to Gen. Sheridan's command; the 4th regiment of regular infantry is assigned to duty on the Canadian frontiers.

From Central and South America.

WE have Panama dates to the first inst. per steamer Ocean Queen.

Panama has been kept excited by the reports of anticipated invasion to release rebel prisoners and the seizure of the President.

The excitement had abated by the President putting the prisoners on a vessel and sending them to their homes in the Canca. The leaders, consisting of ex-President Colaucha, Cols. Nersa and Bullarino, and a few others, were shipped off to Jamaica and Santa Martha. Business is stagnant.

The United States steamer James Adger had returned to Aspinwall from a cruise to Rio Hacha, where it was reported the United States Consulate had been attacked by rebels and the premises sacked.

It appears the report was a ruse to get foreign war vessels to go there and frighten the revolutionists, but it did not succeed. The revolutionists hold peaceable possession of the place.

They have also undoubtedly got possession of Santa Martha. The rebels appear to be making headway throughout the Republic, and though a new Government is to be inaugurated next April, it is doubtful if the present one can sustain itself till then.

The steamer from Central America brings information of great dissatisfaction throughout all the Republics, for the brutal execution of ex-President Barrios.

President Ducanas is obliged to keep his house guarded and dare not go abroad or receive any one for fear of being assassinated.

From Peru, we learn that the rebels still hold the Chincha Islands against the Peruvian Government, but allow American, English and French vessels to load under their regular charters. Matters, however, look a little favorable for the Government.

The Spanish fleet had left for Chili to settle matters there; so in the course of a month interesting news may be looked for from there. The Chilian Congress was still occupied on the reforms in the Constitution.

In New Zealand the Maoris had cruelly murdered a British Government officer, and master and crew of a vessel they had captured. The Maori war was considered closed, as negotiations of peace had been concluded.

The Ocean Queen brings \$1,362,775 in treasure.

THE N. Y. Herald city of Mexico correspondent of the 30th ult., says the Imperialists were rejoicing over the removal of President Jaurez and his Government from Chihuahua to El Paso, and has also the absurd story which has been circulated in this city to the effect that Jaurez had deserted his country and gone to Santa Fe, in the United States territory of New Mexico. Maximilian's adherents, however, were forced to acknowledge that the Republican Government was in a much better condition to sustain itself at El Paso than at Chihuahua; that there would be much difficulty in dislodging it from the fromer place. Jaurez has there an immense tract of country and great resources at his disposal.

Several recent small victories over the Republicans are claimed by the Imperialists, but still guerrillas swarm on all the highways running out of the capital, and order seems no nearer being established in the country than when Louis Napoleon and Maximilian commenced their work of regeneration.

THE FREEDMEN. - The September reports to the Freedmen's Bureau show a continually decreasing number of those receiving rations from the Government. There are more than 34,000 freedmen in the district comprising Washington, Alexandria, &c., out of which number only 864 sick and destitute were fed at Government expense. Many of these are wives and children of colored soldiers killed or disabled in the service of the country. In the Department of Tennessee and Kentucky there were 979 persons subsisted by the Bureau September 20; at present there are none.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—Governor Boerman of West Virginia, has issued an important proclamation in reference to the efforts of evil disposed and seditious persons, in the county of Jeffersen, to incite the people there to resistance of the laws of West Virginia, by holding the election of delegates to the General Assembly of Virginia, claiming that county to be in the State of Virginia. The Governor orders the arrest of all persons offending, and calls on the United States military authorities to aid the civil authorities to prevent such an election.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS. - Late advices state that the work of re-opening the railroads in the South is progressing rapidly. Railway communications from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee via Knoxville, Lynchburg and Alexandria is now complete with the North, with freight tariffs at an extremely moderate rate. The East Tennessee, the Virginia and Tennessee, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroads, connecting virtually from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., will transport the remains of soldiers from the battlefields along this route free of cost.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN HATTI.—Late intelligence from Hayti conveys information of an attempted revolt in Port au Prince in favor of the ex-Emperor Solouque. The leaders of the plot intended to proclaim the fall of the President, annul the Republic, and announce an Empire with Solouque at its head.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

PROF. Lowe, the ballonist, is fitting up his balloon for a wedding trip. It will contain seats for ten passengers, and will be fitted up in an elegant style.

TEN million bushels of wheat were raised in Minnesota this year, of which that State will use but two millions. She will sell two million dollars' worth of oats.

A MECHANICS' Convention in Washington on the 11th inst., adopted an address to the workingmen of the United States in advocacy of the eight hour system.

THE Herald's Paris correspondent says there are not less than 50,000 Americans at present traveling in Europe, spending at the rate of \$100,-000,000 in gold per year.

THE Island of Santa Cruz has been visited by a severe earthquake. Many houses were thrown down, but no loss of life is reported. The same shock was felt in San Domingo.

Athletics, of Philadelphia, beat the Excelsiors, of Brooklyn-score 45 to 11. The Philadelphians gave their guests a splendid supper. THE gold and silver, plate and valuables, bu-

In a base ball match on the 11th inst., the

ried for safety in many parts of the South, are just now undergoing a resurrection, and their influence is perceptible even in trade. THE commander-in-chief of the British army,

has ordered Gen. Morris' (American) Simplified System of Infantry Tactics, to be tested at Aldershot, an English military school. A PARTY of Northern capitalists are visiting

Georgia in search of advantageous openings for manufacturing purposes. The resources of Georgla in minerals, are said to be very great.

THE Government offices in Canada are be ing moved from Quebec to the new capital buildings at Ottawa. An official gazette will be issued at the latter place in about three weeks.

ONE of Butterfield's coaches was recently attacked by Indians on the plains. The passengers all escaped. A strong guard will hereafter be sent with the stages through the troubled district.

MISS MARY HARRIS, who shot her lover recently in the Treasury Department, is now residing in Richmond. She follows the occupation of a milliner, and has, apparently, quite recovered from her insanity.

NEWS from St. Thomas states that Gen. Santa Anna is enlisting troops, intending to aid Jaurez and the national cause in Mexico. He had, however, at latest dates, enlisted 127 men only, most of whom were Italians. In the States recently slaveholding, there are

about 150,000,000 acres of unimproved farm lands. Plenty of room for Northern and Foreign immigration. The greater portion of this land is susceptible of cultivation. Some of the New York city railroad compa-

nies are heaping up wrath against themselves, by charging six cents fare when the law allows only five cents, and by reducing the wages of their drivers and conductors. REV. CHARLES TODD QUINTARD, Bishop elect

of the Diocese of Tennessee, was consecrated at the session of the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia on the 12th inst.,—Bishop Stephens of Pennsylvania preaching the sermon.

THE Louisville Journal calls upon the President for an amnesty proclamation which will reach those classes of persons who are unable to stand the expense of going to Washington, paying hotel bills, and urging applications for pardon in person.

A SPECIAL to the New York Express says Gan. Grant has advised the Secretary of War to discharge at least 100 more general officers, majors and brigadiers, with their staffs; and he has also advised the mustering out of nearly all the negro troops.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS once remarked that this Government would never be really strong until some one should be convicted of tresson and deliberately hanged. Some people believe that the time has now come when it should be demonstrated that this is a strong Govern-

A gang of counterfeiters has been broken up in Toronto, C. W., and five members, who are wealthy farmers, arrested. It is said that they have been engaged in the business for a number of years, and that many merchants, lawyers, and others in high standing, are implicated with them. Many dies for imitating American silver, and a quantity of bogus coin, were found in the possession of the prisoners.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Raral New-Yorker Office, }
ROCHESTER, Oct. 17, 1865.

THE market is a little stiffer this week. Flour, wheat and rye have advanced somewhat. Barley is 50 herer Mess pork has gone up \$2. Dressed hogs have also ad vanced in corresponding proportion. Cheese, lard and eggs are a trifle higher.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, REC. Straw. 7,003, 9; Flour, wit whit, \$11,5041425 FBUTTS, VEGETABLES, EF. Do. red wheat, \$9,156,10,50 Apples green. \$1,006 1,0 Do. extra State, 7,546 8,00 Do. duck wheat, 0,004 0,00 Peaches. \$5,005 Millifeed, coarse. 18,0020,000 (Cherries. \$5,005 Mesl, corn. cwt. 1,904 2,00 Plums. \$3,005 Mesl, corn. cwt. 1,904 2,00 Plums. \$3,005 Mesl, corn. cwt. 1,904 2,00 Plums. \$3,005 Mesl, corn. cwt. 1,904 2,00 Plums. \$0,752 Mesl, corn. cwt. 1,904 2,00 Gerrots. \$0,005 Mesl, corn. cwt. 1,904 3,00 Geren bides trim'd 6,504 Mesl, cwt. 2,20 M
Flour, wt whit, \$11,50@14,25 FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Et Do. red wheat, \$9,75@10,50 Apples, green,\$1,00@1.0 Do. extra State, 7,50@8,90 Do. duckwheat, 0,00@0,00 Peaches \$56 5 Millfeed, coarse, 18,00@00,00 Cherries \$56 5 Millfeed, coarse, 18,00@00,00 Cherries \$56 5 Molecular States of the coarse, 18,00@00,00 Plums 200 200 Meat, corn, cwt. 1,90@ 2,00 Potatoes, while 2,10@ 2,20 Ontons 0,75@ 7 Wheat, red 2,10@ 2,25 Corn, cold, while 90@ 00c Corn, cold, while 90@ 00c Bridge Ann Skins. Green hides trim'd 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Do. red wheat, \$9,55a10,50 Apples, green, \$1,00a Do. dries State, 756a 8,10 Do. dries State, 756a 8,10 Do. dries State, 756a 8,10 Do. dries, 850 So. Billiese, coarse, 18,0020,00 Cherries \$50 So. Billiese, coarse, 18,0020,00 Cherries \$90 So. Billiese, coarse, 18,0020,00 Cherries \$90 So. Billiese, 200 Cherries \$90 So. Billiese, 800 So. Billiese, 800 Corn, old, 8 bu. 90 Ooc Bo. new, \$90 So. Green hides trim'd 6 So. Bye. \$90 So. Bo. Billiese, 800 So. Bye. Bo. Billiese, \$90 So. Bo. Bo. Billiese, \$90 So. Bo. Bo. Bo. Bo. Bo. Bo. Bo. Bo. Bo. B
Do. extra State, 7,50@ 8,10 Do. dried, \$\psi\$ D. Do. buckwheat, 0,00@ 0,00 Peaches. \$5@ 5 Millfeed, coarse, 18,00@00,00 Cherries. \$5@ 5 Do. âne. \$30,00@35,00 Plums. 20\(\omega\$ Do. ane. \$30,00 Do. ane
Do. buckwheat, 0.00\(\text{\alpha}\) 0.00 Peaches
Do. ane
Do. ane
Meal, corn, cwt. 1,903 2,00 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ bu 603 7 Wheat, red. 2,103 2,20 Onlons 0,753 0 Best white 2,103 2,45 Carrots 003 0 Corn, old, \$\pi\$ bu 996 00c Do. new, 906 00c Green hides trim'd 6\pi 3 Fys 996 \$\pi\$ Do. untrimmed, 5\pi 4
Wheat, red. 2,106 2,20 Onions . 0,752 0 Best white . 2,106 2,45 Carrots . 006 0 Corn, old, w bu 906 00 Do. new, 806 900 Green hides trim'd 6162 Rye. 996 850 Do. untrimmed, 5166
Best white
Corn, old, % bu 90@ 00c HIDES AND SKINS. Do. new, 80@ 90c Green hides trim'd 61@ Rye, 90@ 93c Do. untrimmed, 51/@
Do. new, 80@ 90c Green hides trim'd 61/2 Rye, 90@ 95c Do. untrimmed, 51/2
Rye, 90@ 95c Do. untrimmed, 512@
400 Atta Oncon callables
Oats 42@ 45c Green calfskins12 @ 1
Barley 0,95@ 1,00 Sheep pelts, each, \$1,75@2.
Beans 1,00@ 2,00 Lamb pelts 30@ 7
MEATS. SEEDS.
Pork, old mess\$35,00@86.00 Timothy, # bu\$4.00@ 4.
Do. new mess 38,90@39,00 Clover, medium. 15,00@15.
Do. clear, w b. 18@ 19c Do. large 15,50@16
Dressed hogs, cwt 14.00@15.50 Pess. 1.50@ 2
Beef 9.00@13,00 Flax 1,50@ 2
Spring lambs 2,00@ 8,50 SUNDRIES.
Mutton, # b 8@ 10c Wood, hard, \$9.00@11
Hams 28@ 30c Do. soft 7.00@ 8
Shoulders 16@ 18c Coal, lump, # tun 11.70@00
Chickens 14@ 20c Do. large egg., 11,80@00.
Turkeys 20@ 20c Do. small egg., 12,05@00
Geese, 7 b 142 15c Do. stove 12,25@00.
DAIRY, Etc. Do. chestnut 11,45@00.
Butter.choice roll \$502 40c Do. soft 0.000 0.
Do. packed 85@ 38c Do. Char # bu. 15@ 1
Cheese, new, 14@ 18c Salt, # bbl 2,60@ 2,
Do. old 00@ 00c Wool, w b 45@ 6
Tard tried 28@31%c Hops 40@ 5
Do. rough 00@ 00c Whitefish, bbl 7,50@ 8,
Tallow, tried 18@ 14c Codfish, # 100 hs. 8,25@ 9.
Do, rough 00 10c Honey, box, \$ 10. 200 2
Eggs, dozen, 28@ 25c Candles, box 18@ 1
FORAGE. Do. extra 200 0
Hay % tun 8,00@16,00 Barrels 40@ 4
MITT DEATHS MARKETON

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cotton, 51@62a for middlings. TLOUR.—Superfine State \$7,95@6.40: extra State, \$8.57@ 9; choics State, \$8,75@8.90: experine Western, \$7,85@ 5; common to medium extra do, \$8,60@9.00: common good shipping brands extra round hoop Unio, \$9,10@ 0; trade brands, \$9,40@12.73. Canadian flour, sales at

9.30; trade orands, \$9,40,51.2; Cansulan nour, saics at \$8,15,612,70. Heat, Chicago spring and Milwaukee club 41,766,180; amber Milwaukee, \$1,80,61.89; winter red Western, \$2,19; new amber State, \$2,3162,40. Rye, \$1,18. Barley, \$1,1226,125. Corn, sales at 75,911/c for mixed Western. Oats 59,661c. Photystons—Pork \$35,006,25,62 for new mess; \$30,006. M 50 for mess; \$30,603,00 for prime. Shoulders 16,4617/c. Hams, 20,623/c. Lard, 24,623/cts. Butter, 25,642c. for Ohio. and 42,655 for State. Cheese, 14,618c. Hope 25,660 for common to prime.

ALBANY, Oct 14.—Flour, good to choice white wheat extra \$12,59218; amber wheat \$10,50. Corn meal, \$100 ns, \$1,9442,08. Wheat, no sales. Rye, \$1,102,115. Corn, 66,685c. Barley, \$161,15. Oats, 56,685c. Pork, \$37,645.—Hams, 25,627c.: shoulders, 17,618c. Butter, 40,650c. Lard, 29,6304c. Cheese, 17,618c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—Flour, sales at \$8,25@11,25. Wheat, \$1,40. Corn, 02%@70c. Oats, 45@48c. Barley, \$1,12%@1.18. Rye, 70@85. Peas \$1,15. Beans dull. Pork, \$37.50@31,50 for light and mess. Butter 36@42c. Cheese 18@18c. Eggs 19@20c. Salt \$2,50@2,55.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Flour, sales at \$6@7.73. Fall wheat, \$1,45@1.56. Boring wheat \$1,10@1.15. Barley 65@ 75c. Rye, \$2@5c. Pees, 62@5c. Pees, 62@5c. Pees, 63@5c. Otto. Bay, \$9 @11. Butter, 19@22c. Cheese, 114@124c. Eggs, 13@144c. Beef, \$912c. Mutton, \$@120. Hogs, otessed, \$9 \$ cwt.—Pork, mess, \$24@25, prime, \$2(@22. Hams, none; shoulders, 14@15c. Hides, trimmed, \$4; untrimmed, \$2,50.—Globe.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The market for both Domestic and Foreign fleeces has been very dult since our last, the inquiry being only for small lots to supply pressing wants. Frices at the close are nominal. We quote as follows:—50@62c for Native and X Merinos: 65@55c for X and X do; 70@72c for Native and X Merinos: 65@55c for X and X do; 70@72c for India No. 1 pulled: 65@67c for superfine: 65@67c for extra do; 70@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine Foreign — Chilian unwashed 50@55c; Entre Elos washed 40%42c; Cordova 45@47c; East India 55@45c; African 52@45c; Mexican 50@55c; Smyrna 25@45 — N. Y. Fost, India 55@45c.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations:— Saxony choice, 80@35c; Saxony Beece, 75@78c; full-blood Merino, 72@75c; three-quarters do, 70@72; half do, 68@70c; common, 60@70; Western nized, 58@76c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 60@76c; pulled extra, 50@35c; superfine, 76@90c; No. 1, 55@35c.— Smyrna, 28@5c; Buenos Ayres, 50@42c; Cape Good Hope 374444yc; Chillan, 25@55c; Furna, 25@55c; African, 20@50c; East India, 27@60c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Beeves received, 6,923 against 6,851 last week. Sales range at 10,818%c. Cows, received 97 against 164 last week. Sales, at \$25,825 each. Veal calves, received, 1,95 against 118 last week. Sales range at 9,815c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 28,368 against 25,618 last week. Sales at 4,85c. Swine, received, 17,009 against 18,029 last week. Sales at \$1,000,414,50 % cwt.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Beeves range at \$4.00@9.83. Sheep, sales at 6%@7%c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 10%@14%c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 12-Beeves, range at \$7015. Oren, \$125,0800 % pair. Milch Cows, \$55,015. Handy Sters, \$856150. Veal Calves. none—Two-year olds \$25,040. Three-year olds \$25,045. Sheep and Lambs, 34,0740 % b. Shoats—Wholesale—4-0; Spring pigs, wholesale 12,015c; retail 154,0174c; fat hors 18,015c, live weight. Hides 92,000 % b. country lets \$695c. Tallow 10,012c. Caliskins 18,018c. Pelts \$1,25,01,75.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—First-class cattle, live weight, \$8 @3,50 \ 100 ms; dressed weight, \$4@6. Sheep, \$3,50@4 each. Lambs, \$2@8 each.—Glode.

MARRIED.

IN East Bloomfield, Oct. 11, by the Rev. L. CONKLIN, Mr. WM. R. NORTON and Miss MARY J. SIDWAY, all of East Bloomfield, N. Y.

DIED.

AT Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., September 8th, 1868, JOHN H., only child of Wm. and Fannie P. Butler, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days.

New Advertisements.

ESTADVERTISING TREMS, 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 Norious (following reading matter, eaded,) 60 cents a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1:-Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 5 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

RAMS.—The subscriber would inform wool-growers, he has just received from Vermont ten pure Spanish Merino Rams, of the "Hammond" blood. For sale cheap.

E. MUNSON, Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y.

PURE Bred Brahma Fowls for Sale - Very large, hardy and remarkable for winter isying. The best for all purposes. Price \$5 pair; \$8 trio.

W. HANKS, Pawlet, Vt.

MONROE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
The Treasurer will be at the City Hall, in the Court
House, on Saturday, 21st Oct., to complete the payment
of Premiums, &c. F. W. LAY, Treasurer.

TOOK HERE BOYS: -Full instructions by which As any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism and make a world of fun and a fortune by a few hours prac-tice. Price by mail 50 cents. Address 822-2t M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS, Attention.—
§200 a month can be made by using a returned Rocky Mountain and Western Trappers receipt for baiting Fox, Coon, Otter, Mink, Muskrat, &c. Trappers and flunters that would like to obtain this receipt, address A. T., Box 183, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MASONIC HARP.

A collection of Masonic Odes, Hymns, Sones, &c., for the Public and Private Ceremonics and Festivale of the Fraternity, by G. W. Chase. '55 cente. Also, THE HARP AND MONITOR, containing in addition to the preceding. the Monatornal Prayers, Charges, Expanations, &c., used in conferring the Degrees. By G. W. Chase. \$1. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DIFSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Bo-ton, Mass.

PER TERM will pay for Board, Furmisked Room, Wood and Taition in Common English, at UNION ACADEMY, Belleville,
eff. Co., N. Y. Whiter term commences Tuesday,
lecember 1981, 1865. Complete Commercial College and
Telegraph School combined. Rooms are elegant; hearly
\$4.600 have just been expended in repairs; 13 Teachers
are employed. Superior advantages afforded to those
who desire to perfect themselves in the arts of Music and
PAINTING. For runther particular, address for Circular. Rev. B. A. SMITR, A. B., Principal, or
E. H. HILLER, Secretary.

EVERY FARMER WHO HAS FARM UTENSILS WORTH preserving can add fifty per cent. to their wear by keeping them protected with the

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT. The cheapest and best preservative paint in the world! It has been tested eight years. Is always ready for use. Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements,

Iron-work, Steam-pipes, Boilers, &c., will find THE BLACK DIAMOND VARNISH Equal to the best, for all purposes where a quick drying

lustrous varnish is required. The GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING Is adapted for all kinds of roofs. Costs about half as

much as tin, and can be easily applied by any one.
THE JOHNS & CROSLEY MAN'FG CO... Sole Manufacturers, No 78 William St., New York.

WANTED - AGENTS AND CANVASSERS for a work that WILL be sold and READ in every sown, from Maine to Oregon. LLOYD'S ILLUSTRATED BATTLE HISTORY

OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Complete in One Volume.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 20th, 1865. Containing General Howard's Tribute to the Volunteer; 283 Fattles Descriptions; 39 Biographical Sketches; 49 Portraits of Generals; 17 Maps of Battle Fields; 13 Battle Pictures on tinted paper; 4 Steel-Plate Vignettes, and a General Review of the War—the whole ornamented by Illustrated Borders. A brilliant history, and an invaluable companion for reading and reference in every family.

Sample pages and illustrations sent to applicants. Canvassers who want territory should apply at once to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John St., New York.

First Premium Improved SEWING MACHINE.

THE EMBODIMENT OF PRACTICAL UTILITY AND EXTREMS SIMPLICITY. THE EMBODIMENT OF
PRACTICAL UTILITY AND
PRACTICAL UTILITY AND
Patented May 18th, 1882, improvement patented June
9th, 1883. The celebrated Family Gem Sewing MaCHINE, a most wonderful and elegantly constructed NovELTY, is noiseless in operation uses the straight needle;
sews with Double or Single Theread of All Kinds;
makes the running stitch more perfect and regular than
by band, and with extraordinary rapidity, making sixTEEN STITCHES to each evolution of the wheel. Will
gather, hem, ruffle, shirr, tuck, run up breadths, éc., éc., is not stable to get out of order, and will last a lifeTime, and does not infrings upon any other sewing machine made.
"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 rapidity, and is so
easily understood that a child can use it."—New York
Independent.
"With single or double thread, it silently, yet very
rapidly, with a common needle, makes the running stitch
exactly like hand sewing."—New York Tribune.
All persons are countoned against buying or offering
for sele imitations of this genuine Machine, or they will
be prosecuted for infracement on the patents and liable
to fine and imprisonment.
Single machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt
of the price, 55. Safe delivery guarranteed to all
parte. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing liberal inducements sent Free.

Giffice, 162 Nassau Street, New York.

SE STEP TO

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

American Jeweler's Association Sherman. Watson & Co dreat Prize Distribution T Renton & Co. White Pine Comp und Geo W Sweet, M.D. First Premium Improved Sewing Machine. Gutta Percha Cement, &C. Livyd's Illustrated Basile History—H H Lloyd. Llvion Academy—Rev B A Smith, A B, Principal. The Masonic Harp—Oliver Ditson & Co. For Sale or Exchange—Drs N' homas. Fowls and Pulstoe—M D Lapham. Monroe Co. Ag'l Suclety—F W Lay. Look Hera Boys—M A aggers. Rams for Sale—E Munson. T appers and Hunters.
Pure d'ed Brahma Fowls—W Hanks. Apple Trees foi Sale—israel Starks.

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

The News Condenser.

- Snow fell at Philadelphia on the 4th inst.
- The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is to let.
- Reports of Cabinet changes are unfounded. - The nailmakers of Pittsburg are on a strike.
- Apples are \$6 per barrel in New Hampshire.
- Gen. Scott will pass the winter at New Grleans.
- Good hemp has been raised in Kansas this year. — The total valuation of Rensselaer county is \$29,-
- Oil developments are being made in Utah and Missouri.
- There have been 1,896 wrecks reported thus far
- The Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet has over 800 convicts.
- Skaneateles Lake is three and a half feet below low-water mark. - The War Department has a million and a half pairs
- of shoes on hand. A company is erecting a first-class woolen mill at
- Baldwinsville, N. Y. - The herring fisheries off Portland, Me., are doing
- an immense business. - Illinois has twenty-seven infantry and ten cavalry
- regiments still in service. - The death penalty for political offenses has been
- abolished in St. Domingo. - The Provost Marshal's office in Washington was
- abolished on Friday week. - Gen. Pope has made a general re-organization of
- the Department of Missouri.
- The private sales of real estate in Boston, last week, amounted to \$288,750.
- The Missouri Democrat announces new and rich lead discoveries in that State.
- A colored man named Chas, Ferguson killed his son at Chicago Sunday week. - The coinage at the Philadelphia mint during Sep-
- tember amounted to \$933,000. - Missouri furnished 104,758 soldiers to the war
- one-third being from St. Louis.
- Tom King the ex-champion of England has been fixed £2 for ill-treating a horse.
- J. S. Bartlett and his wife were lately indicted in Montreal for stabbing each other.
- The Associated Press is to have daily news reports from the South henceforth. One thousand two hundred freedmen have been
- sent north within a few days past. - Counterfeit 5s on the Merchants' Bank of New
- Bedford, Mass., are in circulation.
- The journeymen barbers of Boston have voted in favor of the eight hour system.
- Upwards of 17,000 bales of cotton find their way to the Mobile market every week.
- Oberlin College has nearly 800 students, many of them returned and disabled soldies.
- Lynn, Mass., manufactured \$1,200,000 worth of shoes during the month of August.
- There are valuable codfisheries off the coast of the British possessions on the Pacific.
- A sale of 800,000 acres of pine lands in Michigan is to take place in Detroit, October 16th.
- No liquors are allowed to be sold at Salt Lake City except at the church (Mormon) store.
- The gross recipts of the Illinois State Fair, recently held at Chicogo, foot up \$20,521.75.
- The burnt district in Richmond is being rapidly covered with new and splendid buildings.
- In Oticso, Iona Co., Mich., pure native copper has been plowed up on the farm of Abijah Rice.
- In 1860 the net earning of the Michigan Central railroad were \$755,461, and in 1865 \$1,739,269.
- Oil has been discovered in the coal regions of Cherokee and St. Clair counties, in Alabama. - The Cotton and woolen mills of North Adams
- Mass., have adopted the 11 hour system of labor. - Heavy rains fell in eastern Massachusetts last
- week, gladdening the thirsty earth and the people.
- Counterfeit 10s on the American and Blackstone Canal Banks of Providence, R. I., are in circulation.
- The President has appointed George Allen of New York, Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.
- The amount of fines assessed by the police departmet of Chicago, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, was \$28,945.

- The cholera rages at Barcelona, Spain. All busi

- ness is suspended, and half the population have left - Over 25,000 bushels of oysters are annually plant-
- ed in the Thames river within the town limits of Norwich, Ct. - The post offices in Connecticut, besides paying
- expenses put \$50,000 per annum into the national treasury. - English Capitalists have bought \$8,000,000 worth of mining lands in Colorado, and are going to devel-
- The Navy Department has ordered the rebel ves sel, Stonewall, at Havana, to be brought to one of our
- navy yards. --- The United States practice ship Sabine is lying off New Haven (Ct.) harbor, and enlisting boys as naval
- apprentices. The great suspension bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, Kentucky, will be ready for travel in
- about a year. - A Sheriff's daughter, out in Wisconsin, lately released two prisoners and eloped with them while her father was away.
- An eight-hour league has been formed in Detroit, and an attempt will be made to carry the coming city election on that issue.

New Advertisements.

TOWLS AND POTATOES.—White Dorking, \$6 per pair; \$10 \$7 trio. Brahmas, \$5 \$7 pair; \$8 \$7 trio. Black Bo min, \$4 \$7 pair; \$7 \$7 trio. Brahmas, \$7 \$7 pair; \$7 \$7 trio. Brang Geere, \$5 \$7 pair; \$7 \$7 trio. Brang George, \$4 \$7 bashel.

M. D. LAPHAM, Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE. I have 120 acres of first class White Oak timbered land, situ ated on a beaut ful lake, and in a thriving settlement in Cedar Valley, Polk to., Wis., near the county seat and RR. and near, and in the same valley with Rast Lake, where oil has recently been discovered, which I will sell or exchange for a house and lot, or a small place near a village in Western New York, Michigan, Northern Uhio, or Wiscousin. Address, with full particulars,

Dr. S. N. THOMAS, Skaneateles, Onon. Co., N. Y.

MHE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY DR. J. W. POLLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.



Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

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For Piles and Scurvy it will be Found very Valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Seld by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

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Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
LANE & PAINE and CURRAN & GOLER, General
Agents for Rochester, N. Y.

HERMAN, WATSON & CO., Depot 54, 56 and 58 Liberty St., and 37 and 39 Nas-au St., New York City. GREAT DISTRIBUTION,

Dythe American Jeweller's Association, of Rosewood Planes and Melodeons. Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pine, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Movatc Sets, Lava and Cameo Laddes' Sets, Gold Pene with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Stude, Vest and Neck Chains, Flain and Chased Gold Rings, &c., &c., valued at

\$1,000,000.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn, and its value.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the American Jewelers' Association, and have sindly allowed the use of their names: -John P. Kinzler, Baltimora, Md., piano. value \$400; Miss Eliza H. Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., 73 Wood at., melodeon, value \$100; Mrs J Seymour, 82 Kast 84th at., N. Y., oil painting, value \$100, (Seene of Catakill Mountains); Capt Horace Cummings, Co. "E." 157th Penn. Vols., gold watch, value \$180; Rev J B Mower, Buffalo, N. Y., silver watch, value \$180; Rev J B Mower, Buffalo, N. Y., silver watch, value \$100; Miss Benna Le Clerc, diamond ring, value \$125; Wm A M White, Baton Rouge, 1 a., diamond ring, value \$100; H Cameron, N. Y. city oil painting, value \$120, (Seene in winter); Miss Jennie Watson, Baratoga, N. Y., piano, value \$400; John H. Camphell, Battery C., lat Missouri Artillery gold watch, value \$125; Toney Ginlard, Co. "C." 35th U S C. I., gold watch, value \$125; Toney Ginlard, Co. "C." 35th U S C. which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn

watch, value \$125; Toney Gintard, Co. "C," 85th U S C 1., gold watch, value \$180. Many names could be placed on the list, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send United States Currency when it is convenient. LIST OF ARTICLES

	To be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to
	value, and not to be paid for until you know what you
	will receive:
	15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, worth from \$200 to 450
ı	15 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood Cases 175 to 250
1	75 Fine Oil Paintings 80 to 100
1	150 Fine Steel Engrayings, framed 20 to 80
	50 Music Boxes
	150 Revolving Patent Castors, Silver 20 to 40
ŀ	50 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets 20 to 35
Į	400 Sets of T+a and Table Spoons 20 to 40
i	150 Gold Hunting-Case Watches, warranted. 50 to 150
	100 Diamond Rings, cluster and sin. stone 75 to 250
	175 Gold Watches 85 to 150
	300 Lad'es' Watches 60 to 100
	500 Silver Watches 20 10 75
	A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE

DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelop for 25 cents.

Five Sealed Exvlopes will be sent for \$1; Eleven for
\$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10; One Hundred for \$15. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Distributions are made in the following manner:—Certificates naming each article and its value, and placed in Sealed Envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these Rayvelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some article will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of Sc. Ou receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and tis value, and can then send One Dollar, and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value. Furchasers of our Sealed Envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article Worth from One to Five Hundred Dollars.

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			Maria				
12	Rosewood	Pisnos.	worth	from	\$250	to \$ 500	eac
15	Melodeone	. Rošewo	of Cas	B a	\$125	to 122	5 "
150	Music Box	es			91	to 84	5 "
100	Silver Revo	lving Pa	tent Ca	stors		to \$4	ŏ "
100	Silver Frui	t and Cal	ke Baak	ets		to M	š 4
500	Sets Silver	Tes and	Table	Spoons		5 to #8	Ď "
100	Gold Hunt	ng Case	Watch	id.	275	to \$15	À M
150	Diamond I	lings. Gi	nster. &	to.	T THE	to \$20	ň "
200	Gold Watc	hes			180	to \$10	ň "
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Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, New Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Work Hoxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a large assortment of Fine Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at \$500,000.

be Seld at One Dollar Rach, without regard to e, and not to be paid for until you know what you

value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

Among those who have recently drawn Valuable Gifts from this Association, the following kindly permit their names to be used:—Robert H. Hotchkiss, New Hayen, Conn., Melodeon, value \$150; W. F. T. Willis, W. 22d St. New York, Diamond Cinster Pin, value \$200; Mrs. R. G. Tappan, 16 York St., Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss Ellen F. Dickerson, Binghamton, N. Y., Melodeon, value \$350; Mrs. Teress A. Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Eing, value \$125; Miss Ellen J Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value \$135; Dr. I. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hanting Case Watch, value \$150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Plano, value \$250; Miss D. H. Farwell, Duucque, Iowa, Dlamond Ear-drops, Yilue \$20; Francis I. Moran, 128 Pearl Bt. Albany, N. Y., Music Box, value \$60; Lleut, B. F. Hendricks, Wilard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Sold the St. Lindsay, Worces, Ch. L. Wars, L. St. P. Hendricks, Wilard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Bilver Fatent Leve Watch, value \$350; Liwarer, Listh N. Y. Vols, Silver Watch, value \$35.—In Taylor, Ringtown, Pa., Gold Patent Lever Watch, value \$35.—Willer, Parker, Value \$400; Mrs. Br. Ch. Mrs. R. C. Linger, Nashville, Tenn, Silver Watch, value \$35.—Willer, Parker, Value \$400; Many persons who have drawn valuable prizes, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list. Leters from various partice throughout the country acknowledging the receipt of valuable gifts, may be seen on file in our office.

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.

CENTRICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the Certificate or order for some article, (worth at least ONE DOLLAR at restall) will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any adverse, without regard to choice, on receipt of & centarity of the containing the purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, which may be FROM ONE TO FITE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named.

NO BLANKS.—Every purchaser gets value.
No BLANKS.—Every purchaser gets value.
Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt
returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent
to any address by return mail or express.
Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Six Certificates for \$1; thirteen for \$2.
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The cases of this watch are composed of several different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 1- carat gold, called Arca.

They are as beautiful as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eighth the cost. The cases are beautifully designed and are engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and so exact an imitation of gold as to defy 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.

by the well-known St. Imier water accompany to Europe and are superbly mished, having engraved pallets, fancy carred bridges, adjusting regulator, line disl and skele-ton hands.

These watches are all Hunting Cases and of three sizes, the smallest being for Ladies. A case of six will be sent by Mail or Express for \$128. A single one sent in a handsome case for \$28. They will readily sell for three times their cost. We slee import a very superior finished and elegant watch which we can sell for \$80 each, or \$150 per case of six. These are also hunting cases and for Ladies and Genis. We are sole agents for this Watch in the United States and none are genulus which do not bear our Trade Mark. Persons ordering watches, Ct. D., will please remit 28 per cent, of the amount with their order. Orders for any kind of watches prompip and fatthfully fulfilled. Address, AftCaNA MATH Ct., Ne. 65 Fulton St., New York City, Importers & Desiers in Watches of every description.

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TARM ROE SALE.—A farm of 100 seres situated in the north-west part of the town of Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., on the road leading from the Lake road to the Methodist Chapel. On the premises is a good barn about 1% scree of orchard, 25 acres of woodland, a plaster bed, and two living springs of water. If desired it will be divided into two fity acre lots. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

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Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1395.

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

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PHECKLES, TAN, AND PIMPLES removed at once by the use of "UPHAM'S FRECKLE, TAN, and PIMPLE BANISHER."

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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,

Collins, and Shattuck's Combined
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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.

F. W. GLEN
M. E. HOLTON, } Executors.

Rochester, N. Y., June 26, 1865. 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. BANGROFT.

Real Estate Agent, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., O.

TNGERSOLL'S IMPROVED

HORSE AND HAND POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.

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

THE HOSE POWER is worked by either wheel or capstan, and in many respect poseeses unequaled advantages. We invite those wanting such machines to write for a catalogue containing full information with cuts, prices, &c., or call and examine personally. Presses made, when so ordered, especially for packing hard and heavy bales for shipping.

Orders promptly attended to by addressing ingersoll, & DOUGHERTY, [El-12tiam] Greenpoint, Kings Co., L. I.

RURAL BOOKS. The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-

Yorker. We can also furnish other Books on RUBAL AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices .- and shall add new works as published.

retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.
Allen's American Farm Book. \$1.50
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals 1.00
Allen's Rural Architecture 1.50
American Sharp Shooter 50
American Bird Fancier 80
American Brut Grower's Guide (Elliott) 1.50
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Darlington's Weeds and Useful Piduts.
Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers
Domestic Poultry Book, with over 100 illustrations.
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture.
Everybody his own Lawyer
Farm Drainage, by H. F. French.
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MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-

Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

PLECTION NOTICE. — SHEETP'S OFFICE,

LOUNTY 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.) 1886, 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, 1965. To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe:

SIE-Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY 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. Denew.

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 B. Taylor;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Canal Commissioner, in the place of Gaylord Charles;
A Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord Clarke;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hirat Denio:

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denic;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
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 Junicial District, in place of Thomas A. Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.
Also, a Senator for the 28th Senate District, composing the County of Monroe.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED. Three Members of Assembly; A District Attorney, in the place of William H. Bow-

A District Autorney, in the place of Benjamin S.
man;
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 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing manicipalities for bounties paid by them in pursance 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 3255.

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, 1885; three-fifths being present.

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

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

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

BENTINO 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 hounties 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.

9.2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of doilars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay such interest so it 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 oc may, 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, the payment of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act, and to remain the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, per annum, half yearly of the principal thereois is payment as a such sounds and the company of the shall deem placer, until the principal thereois is payment as a full deam placer, until the principal thereois is payment of the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this act. The tonds to be issued by the comptroller shall deem placer, first, he shall be depressed of this act. The tonds to be issued by the comptroller and payment of the same provisions of this act, and to provisions o

the bailot, and share to the polls of such election, the bounties."

5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall, immediately and without adjudy and the proposed act in the same mangiven in relation to the proposed act in the same mangiven in rest they are by law required to canvase the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in 1,50 writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of the proposed as the debt." and the

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

5 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 canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

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

3 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapture with the absolute of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

You are, without elay, 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.

Your respectfully.

CHAUNCRY M. DEPEW.

814-12t Secretary of State.

FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND

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, Tobseco, Oils, 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 val-uable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market free. 791-11

VERY SUPERIOR FARM.—For sale, a farm on the East Henrietta road, four miles from the city, containing 89 acros. The soil is of the very best quality, and in the highest state of cualityation, being now dilled for the raising of garden seeds.

It has good buildings, a good orchard, and is thoroughly underdrained. The failing heaith of the owner induces the proposed sale.

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

THEFT. MONTH. 6150
AGENTS WANTED in every County and 5150
State, to sell the BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE, price 25%, rully licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. We will pay a month, yealer, and expenses, or allow a large commission on pales. For particulars, illustrated catalogue, territory, &c., enclose a stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, gold Agents for United States, 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ON THE HILLSIDE.

E AVENT

BY CLIO STANLEY.

ONCE more I stand beneath the trees, Waiting the coming of the breeze, That rocks the tall pines far above. Then gentlier comes with voice of love To greet my ear,—for here I stood In days gone by, within this wood. A happy maiden, gathering up Delight from every acorn-cup, And weaving fancies, brighter far Than evening's pure and holy star.

The op'ning flower and bursting bud Oft charmed me to their solitude, And taught me lessons, that to-day For worlds I would not cast away; For growing on the earth's green breast, Of all her love and care confest, Those little blossoms taught me still That, to obey sweet Nature's will, Is life and health and purity-Sweet benisons that often lie Unnoticed in the very air We breathe, and in the blossoms fair We pluck to deck our brows.

Oh! pleasant is the pathway down The hill. My senses fairly drown Themselves in scents of new-mown hay, And sounds of lowing kine, away In valley meadows, and the swell Of the sweet echoing village bell. Chiming the sunset hour. Afar I see the last bright golden bar Of day let down; and now the West Puts on her twilight robes,—the best Of all the day to me, while in The wood behind me, the sweet din Of birds is hushed, for in their nests, Safe shelered by the mother-breasts, The tiny broods are gathered, there To slumber 'till the morning fair Woos their slight wings to tempt the breeze That rustles through the maple leaves.

How many a time I've wandered where The earth held treasures, rich and rare, Of Autumn leaves, pausing awhile To see the sulight's radiant smile Drop softly on them; treading then With cautious footsteps over them, Down-stooping oft, to feast my sight With these sweet childen of the light, Yellow and red and tender green, And purple, rarest color seen Among the leaves,—a bright bouquet That rivalled all the blooming May.

To-day, my thoughts are wandering back-I hasten up the hillside track, And summon from the forest boughs The birds to chant their tender vows, The nimble squirrel to leap forth And joy again upon the earth, The merry wind to come once more And blow, as in those days of yore, Its breath upon my forehead, - flowers To bring me scents of summer hours, And cooling rill and healing stream. That, at their murmur, I may deem Myself at rest once more among The hillside shadows; these belong To me, for, whether far or near. At birth or death-time of the year, Within my heart must still abide The glories of that far hillside.

The Story Teller.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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

BY MARY HARTWELL.

[Concluded from page 332 last number.]

LIEUT. FRANK ELLERTON called a few days after that, while Mrs. DARLING was out shopping, and he knew the coast was clear. Now, to do this young gentleman justice, we may say that he was slightly fascinated with URSULA DARLING'S winsomeness, and desired a protracted flirtation. He did not comprehend the finer part of the girl's nature, but thought she was worth his attention, and he would enjoy her company whenever he could.

As he expected. URSULA met him at the door. thankful when she admitted Lieut. ELLERTON. She was very cool, he thought; and he was just going to joke her on her moroseness, when. without offering him a seat, after they had entered the parlor, she turned and confronted him with quiet dignity.

"FRANK ELLERTON,"-her tones were firm. though the fluttering in her throat almost suffocated her,-"I went to meet you last Tuesday night, though I blush to own it; and I heard your remarks about myself and parents, while I stood where you did not see me. I allowed your presence in this house to-day that I might tell you of it. Hereafter, never intrude yourself again. That is all I have to say!"

And it was well said, as ELLERTON's cheeks, blanched with mingled surprise and anger fully proved.

"But URSULA," he apologised, "that was only in fun, you know ______

She would hear the mean palliation no farther, but pointed significantly to the door, and bowed

coldly. Lieut. FRANK ELLERTON departed hurriedly, with a very ungentlemanly and impious imprecation on his lips. URSULA flew to her room, and bolting the door, flung herself on the bed, sobbing.

"This is a wicked, hateful world," she thought, "and there isn't anything in it worth loving. Everything is false. No, 'there's nothing true but Heaven,' and Heaven isn't mine.'

She lay quietly for some time, trying to regain control of herself-trying to put away from her heart that handsome, bewitching face that she had just seen white with passion, and whose mouth uttered curses. But it would rise before her, with the eyes all aflame with that look, and its old bewildering charm thrilled her again and I his perils and hardships, he had carried with him I pretend to decide.

again. Of couse she was weak to give way so, but our natures gain strength by endurance, and her strength had not come to her then.

"The love is there yet," she murmured. "Oh! I cannot murder it! I must love something with this great tenderness of my nature. But that idol is cast away forever. What can I love now?"

"Ope door, 'SULA; baby want to come in!" ALLIE had wakened from her afternoon nap, and stood pulling the door-knob outside. An angel seemed to have answered URSULA's question:-"Love your little sister, and your parents to whom affection is due, with tenderness and fondness, but give your worship to GoD!" ALLIE was quite surprised to be received and

caressed in her sister's arms so tenderly, and clung to her with increasing trustfulness. "Did you ever love me so hard, before?" she

questioned in her quaint, childish way, while the girl's tears fell over her bright head.

"I have been very selfish," acknowledged the conscience of URSULA DARLING. "GOD help me to overcome myself."

That trouble was the "turning point" of this girl's life. She struggled very hard, and all alone, but duty and right gained the ascendancy over passion. She made daily efforts for improvement, and really became so patient and dutiful that her mother was surprised, and began to consider her more in the light of a companion. She tried to become less selfish, and to forget herself in others. She cultivated womanly dignity and elegance, and began to develop into the truest type of womanhood.

Mr. GRAVES wrote to her frequently. He wrote such sparkling letters, full of deep, splendid thoughts, that URSULA always felt she was opening a treasure-mine as each new one was received. This correspondence elevated her both in principles and ideas.

URSULA's education too had been pretty well advanced in the Elmsford Academy, and then she went away for a year or two to complete her course of study in a well known Seminary, and came home an accomplished woman. Radical changes are sometimes effected in an incredibly short time. It was not to be wondered at very much, after this girl's fiery trial, that her whole nature was revolutionized, and that she was a fully developed woman in her eighteenth year.

Meantime her soldier friend was marching and fighting in the gallant Army of the Cumberland, and she searched and listened for news from that Department with untiring interest. Their correspondence was regularly carried on, and URSULA felt strengthened in all her good impulses, and the finer part of her nature predominated under his influence. She carried his words and ideas in her heart daily, and when she covered her head in the Mighty Presence, for evening devotion, his name dwelt longest in her petition:-"Her friend and counselor."

He had been promoted to the rank of Major, and she read in the daily papers accounts of his gallant services, and the high esteem in which he was held by the Commanding General. But she, poor child, forgot her patriotic pride in this, with the fear that he might be smitten and fall among those whose blood consecrated the banner of the "Stripes and Stars." She had grown to regard him as a brother. They had learned much of each other in their correspondence. She thought she could not have borne it if he were killed.

URSULA had heard nothing more of FRANK ELLERTON after he left Elmsford, which was a few days after their interview. Was the girlish passion conquered? The remembrance pained her still, for such things cannot be easily overcome; but that pain had been the means which shaped her into womanhood.

The battle of "Chickamauga!" How many gallant hearts poured out their treasure of blood to the cause on that field! In what suspense we waited for the wires to thrill the result, and

bring the news of victory. "Major GRAVES fell there!"

Mr. Darling brought home the startling news one night after the result of the battle was determined, and the lists of killed and wounded were coming in. His daughter rose up and left he room—went and stood out in the calm, chil for Bridger was out gossiping with a neighboring Irish girl, for which the poor child felt taught her to love. With the news of his loss the knowledge came that he was more than all sidered contrary to good morals and religion to the world to her. It was no mushroom passion: it had grown with her growth, and twined itself any songs but sacred ones. Within these paralamong the very fibers of her life. It had become a great, strong, life-giving love that was to last impiety. Get into a train bound for the south, through eternity. Did GoD intend to mock her forever? She had striven very hard to mould herself to His will, had renounced all unholv and degrading passions. He had placed this precious and mighty love in her heart, and now had torn away its object - the man she had grown to trust and love beyond all other men.

> URSULA was very ill after this. The grave's shadow fell over her. But a strong constitution, and the tender nursing of a softened mother, who was the only witness to her ravings, brought her back to life again. Months of convalescence followed, in which no smile came to the patient mouth of URSULA DARLING. She had lived be cause it was GoD's will - so she tried to be thankful and resigned.

Sitting in her arm-chair by the open window one breezy April morning, before she had yet quite recovered, she leaned back wearily to let the sweet spring air breathe over her.

"Let me begin a new, sanctified life with the freshening year, O Goo!" she whispered peace-

The click of the gate-latch startled her, and looking out through the open window she saw risians going to the theater on Sunday evening Major Graves standing there. He was gazing as the Scotch lassie was to see the Londoners with intensity on her pale, wasted face, but when he met that wild look, he bounded up the steps, and rushed into the room.

He caught her as she sank back fainting, and kissed her with passionate tenderness. In all

the memory of that sweet face, but had hardly dared to hope that he might ever press such kisses upon it. But her heart had leaped out of her eyes. He knew his hope was realized. She looked up, by and by, looked fearfully lest she might miss the sight of him. And then he had to tell her the story of his capture and escape. How his name had been reported as killed intead of missing. How the wound he received in making the escape, had sent him to the hospital, and hindered him from writing; and subsequently procured him a leave of absence from his command until he should fully recover. If he had known she was so weak and sick, he would not have surprised her so. He was sunbrowned, and just the same handsome, noblelooking man as when he went away, but he wore a Colonel's eagles now instead of a Captain's bars. His services at "Chickamauga" had won him this promotion.

He was not so sorry for surprising her, after all, for in her sudden and intense joy the woman's heart betrayed her. And, holding her two puny hands in a tender, thrilling clasp, he looked into her drooping eyes and told her she was more to him than all the world beside.

O my sisters! was it not worth trial and sacrifice, and much pain to win at last the best and eternal love of one of GoD's noblemen?

Clinging to his sheltering arm, the girl leaned her head against him, and her heart was flooded with such happiness as swept away every vestige of the flimsy passion she had once known.

Mrs. Darling was joyfully startled on coming in from a neighbor's to find Col. GRAVES sitting with the radiant invalid. The family took possession of him straightway, and he had to relate again his adventures in "Dixie," and talk to them all. So he did not get to speak in private with URSULA again, till that evening, after inquisitive little ALLIE had gone to bed, and Mr. and Mrs. DARLING had adjourned to the sitting-

In the long talk that followed, while Colonel GRAVES sat holding the hand which had surrendered itself to him for life, and smoothing the dark bands of hair against the girl's shining temples, he paused once, and looking doubtively and pityingly into her face, said:

"URSULA, I saw FRANK ELLERTON at 'Chickamauga.' '

"Did you?"-there was no pain in her tones; it was simply surprise. "I thought perhaps you had not forgotten

him yet." "I have not. O HENRY! I wonder you did not hate me for that rash, foolish act!"

"My little girl, that was when I began to love you. I had suffered as you did once, and knew how strong your temptation had been. When I was a young Sophomore at College, I fell into just such an infatuation. My nature is strong, and so was that first, foolish dream. The lady was an accomplished flirt and she favored my advances, until some more eligible suitor presented himself. She was married,"-he paused, the pain this confession cost him was visible: "but I thank GoD to-day, that He snatched that worthless bauble from me, and led me on to win and wear this little pearl."

It was very sweet to be praised so by one whom she knew would not stoop to flatter.

He was silent a moment, and then said:

"Did I tell you how I saw Lieut. ELLERTON?"

"No. Was he wounded?" "URSULA, he was dead!"

"O HENRY!"

"He was dead. I wondered when I saw him lying there, if my little girl would grow pale, and gasp when I told her. I hope he is happy, Ursula."

"So do I. But, HENRY, looking back at that strange infatuation, I cannot but thank the Chastener for the strong pain it cost me, that led me to Him for peace, and crowned my life with the sweetest blessing that ever falls to the let of woman."

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SUNDAY.

BETWEEN the fifty-fourth and fifty-ninth de-John O'Groat's House and the boundary line which divides England from Scotland-it is conplay musical instruments on Sunday, or to sing lels of latitude whistling on Sunday is downright and in two hours' time you will have left the whistling parallel behind you. You may whistle now on Sunday; you may sing what song you please; you may play the fiddle; nay, you may even dance, and few will challenge your pleasure. It is but a twelve-hours' ride from Edinburgh to London. At six o'clock in the morning you are whistling over your breakfast in Princes street, and the Scotch lassie in attendance is horrified. At six o'clock in the evening you are listening to the band in Regent's park; and thousands of English lassies are there, dressed in all their best, and promenading to the time. If you were to bring the Scotch lassie up and show her this scene-horns blowing, drums beating, and ten thousand couples sweethearting under the trees-she would draw in her breath and exclaim, "Eh, gude be here! Did ony body see the like-playing polkas on Sunday! I wonder whear they expect to gang to?" But now, in turn, take one of these English lassies over with you to Paris; move her from where the latitude is 0 to the sixth parallel east, and she will be as much shocked to see the Papromenading Regent's park and playing polkas. A few degrees of latitude make a difference one A lew degrees of latitude make a difference one way; a few degrees of longitude another. Go north, and you must not whistle; come south and you may play the fiddle; move sidewise, a little towards the east, and you may whistle, play the fiddle, and go to the play. Which parallel rules the right morality in this matter I will not pretend to decide.

Wit and Kumor.

WANTED TO GO TO MORBOW.

Morrow is a station on the Little Miami Road, about forty miles from Cincinnati. A new brakeman on the road, who didn't know the names of the stations, was approached by a stranger the other day, while standing by his train at the depot, who inquired -

"Does this train go to Morrow to-day?" "No," said the brakeman, who thought the stranger was making game of him, "it goes today, yesterday, week after next."

"You don't understand me," persisted the stranger, "I want to go to Morrow."

"Well, why in thunder don't you wait until to-morrow, then, and not come bothering around to-day. You can go to-morrow or any other day you please."

"Won't you answer a civil question civilly? will this train go to-day to Morrow?"

"Not exactly. It will go to-day and come back to-morrow."

As the stranger who wanted to go to Morrow was about to leave in disgust, another employee, who knew the station alluded to, came along and gave him the required information.

A SHODDY ARISTOCRAT.

A PORK contractor for the Federal army presented himself, a short time back, at a sculptor's atelier in Rome, and stated his intention of sending a durable memento of himself to adorn his native-place in America. With an admirable candor, he explained to the artist that he had begun life as a poor boy, selling matches, and by lucky speculation had attained his present gigantic greatness. "Now," he continued. 'I've seen a muniment in this city as suits my views to a nicety. A kinder column with little figgers runnin' up all round it, and a chap at the top." "Trajan's column," suggested the artist. "P'raps it may be; and I wish you to sculp me jist sich another, a workin' out the whole of my bigraff, beginnin' at the bottom with a boy sellin' matches, and then keep winding it up till it ends with an easy attitood at the top,"-Chicago Republican,

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

They debate strange questions down East. The last was: - "What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge." The next is to be - "The difference between a facsimile and a sick family."

A MAN who had brutally asculted his wife was brought before Justice Cole of Albany, lately, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice."

"Justice!" replied Cole, "you can't get it here, this court has no power to hang you."

A COUNTRY fellow, anxious to see the Queen. left his native village and came to London to gratify his curiosity. Upon his return, his wife asked him "what the Queen was like?" "Loike!" cried Hodge, "why, I ne'er was so cheated in my loife. What doo't think, Margaret? her arms are loike thoine and moine; although I have heard our excisemen say a score of times her arms were 'a lion and a unicorn." "

A BOUQUET IN A SINGLE DROP OF FLUID. -An armful of roses might exhale a more overpowering odor than a single drop of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," but in freshness, delicacy and pure, healthful fragrance, the drop would far transcend the flowers. Sold everwhere.

Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 56 letters. My 10, 7, 22, 19, 24, 14, 27 is a city in Texas. My 11, 28, 9, 26, 29, 2, 49, 35, 6, 5 is a city in Louisiana. My 13, 56, 7, 59, 5, 32, 23, 51 is a city in Alabama. My 45, 54, 56, 55, 52, 33, 31, 40, 19, 8, 16 is a city in

Florida. My 34, 22, 86, 35, 40, 20, 52 is a city in Georgia. My 1, 37, 44, 55, 52, 4, 18, 56, 41, 10, 42, 28 is a city in Pennsylvania.

My 10, 28, 15, 45, 48, 7, 21, 30 is a city Connecticut. My 46, 47, 56, 55, 12, 58, 14, 27, 88, 28, 8, 82, 51 is a town in Ohio.

Mv 17, 28, 27, 11, 89 is a town in New York. My 41, 28, 43, 12, 19 is a town in Tennessee My whole may be found in the book of Proverbs. Napoleon, Ohio.

Answer in two weeks.

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

Sir' rnaleds Eshow geed si rhapres nhat het dewrs, chsow engout Sumovtone lla eht tapernes fo teh Enli, ewsho trhabe Dries no eth gunrisht dwsin, dna tdho ebiel Lal sorcern fo hte lodwr. Enon Valley, Pa.

Answer in two weeks.

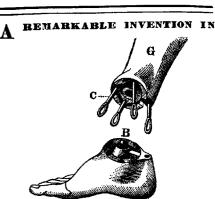
ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 820.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-An idle soul shall suffer hunger.

Answer to Mathematical Problem :- 1st note \$1,093-25; 2d, \$1,026 12; 3d, \$966 75; 4th, \$913 89; total, \$4,000. Amount of each payment, \$1,169 77.

Answer to Anagram:

If his chief good, and market of his time. Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, ne more. Sure, he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us unused



ARTIFICIAL LEGS, BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D.

AN ANATOMUAL 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 vulcanized 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.:—2 caimits 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.

SOLDIESE FURNISHED BY THE U. S. GOYEERMENT with these Legs and the MOST APPROVED ARMS, by addressing DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner, at either one of the following offices:—New York, 683 Broadway; Washington, D. C., 234 Pennsylvania Ave.; Rochester, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Onio; St. Louis. Mo.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.

ET Citizens furnished on private account.

JALUABLE 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 Gulf Railroad, 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 Allapaha rivers, navigable streams for rafting 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.

Guarty 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, Savannab, Ga.

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