TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

**VOL. XVI. NO. 43.**}

# ROCHESTER N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 823.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS, T. C. PETERS, C. DEWEY, LL, D., L. B. LANGWORTHY EDWARD WEBSTER.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

### AGRICULTURAL.

### CLOSE UP THE FALL WORK.

In one sense a farmer's work, like a woman's is never done. He may, at times, drive the labor of raising and securing the crops ahead of the sesson, but until his farm is brought to perfection in the way of buildings, fences, ditches, and is thoroughly cleared of stones, stumps and foul productions, he can find enough profitable work to perform. And it may, indeed, be doubted if, under the most favorable circumstances, he can afford to let his farm operations come to a stand still.

But we counsel farmers to secure their fall crops as soon as possible. It is better, for several reasons, to have them all gathered by the first of November than later. It is good economy to plan for such a result, and to employ sufficient labor to attain it. We are not certain of good weather after that period, and outstanding crops must take the risk of losses from storms and frosts. Then the days grow shorter, while prices of labor seldom fall, so that it is more expensive to hire, and one cannot get so much corn husked, or as many potatoes dug and picked up, on a cold, windy, disagreeably dayone of the skirmishers from the advanced lines of winter—as when the weather is pleasant. And the farmer actually needs the last fall month to finish up "odd jobs," to prepar and to advance his spring work.

Of "odd jobs" there are always plenty While the profits of the orchard are heavily felt in the pocket, it is well to bestow some care on it. Scrape the bodies of the trees, and wash them with a solution to destroy any insect eggs that may be deposited there. Take away some of the dirt that lies close to the foot of the tree, and put some ashes in its place, and if you intend to manure the orchard it will reach the roots quicker if put on in the fall. Missing trees in the rows can be replaced, and even new orchards put out or additions made to old ones safely, if the work is carefully done. November is, likewise, a good month to trim the forest. And the time has come when it pays to do that. Not exactly as you would fruit trees, but rather thin out, and use for fuel that part of the growth which does not promise to be valuable. It is surprising how much one will find that had better be out than left standing. Some kinds of trees will never grow large or be worth any thing for timber; some are bent or twisted or strength from the earth, and for centuries been knotty; some stand too close together; and others have passed their prime, and are decaying. All such but cumber the ground. Remove them and other timber will have a better chance for growth, and they make a very fair sort of fuel. This work can be done to best advantage when there is no snow on the ground, and the trees are bare of leaves.

Stock requires, and well repays, considerable attention during the last month of autumn. Grass is apt to be scant, and, also, unnutritious. and we are negligent in supplying the deficiency with other food. It does not pay to let store cattle and sheep fall away at this season. Even if they only begin to go down hill, it takes good care for the first month of winter to turn them round again. To be negligent with fatting

stock, and allow it to be stinted in food, is still more unprofitable. At no time of the year does it pay better to feed grain liberally, than in the month of November. If the grass is good in addition, so much the better. A bushel of grain will make more fat than in the winter, and it is far easier and cheaper to keep the flesh we make in the fall, than it is to make it in cold weather. In fattening sheep we would commence feeding grain in October, get them middling fat by winter, and then keep them improving with a smaller quantity of grain than it would take if we commenced later. Hogs, at this season, should be pushed ahead as fast as possible, and with the present prospect in view for high prices for pork, and in fact, any kind of meat; the farmer should not hesitate to use his coarse grain in making all he can.

But while we would push our fattening stock as rapidly as possible we should understand that it cannot be done by simply giving them the greatest abundance of food. Too much is as bad as not quite enough - even worse. A fattening animal should always have a good appetite. If it habitually has so much food placed before it as to pick it, and reject the coarser part, it will grow dainty. It is a nice thing to feed just right—the proper amount that the animal system can use and not be burdened; and much experience and close observation are the best teachers. Besides, we should remember that care saves food, and therefore money. Good stables in cold weather, warm, clean bedding, pure water, quiet, gentle handling, and regularity in feeding, are all requisite.

If his crops are secured the farmer can do much during the month of November to advance his spring work. He can plow. He can gather manure from every nook and corner on his premises where it can be found, and spread it on the lot he intends to plant with corn. Unless it is on a steep hill-side, so that melting snows and heavy rains will wash it, there is no danger of its wasting from exposure during the winter. The abundant moisture of winter and spring will dissolve the manure to carry it into the earth, and we think there is little waste in manure from exposure to the elements on the surface of the ground, unless it ferments, which, of course, it will not do in winter.

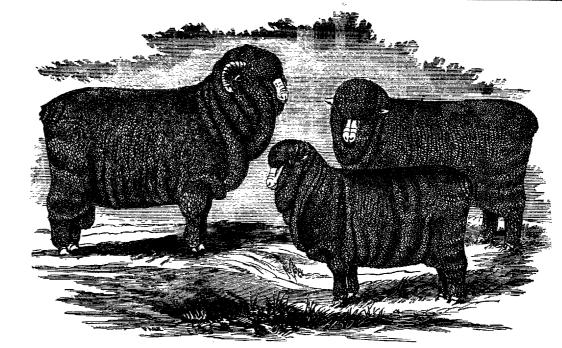
Lots that are intended for mowing another season, should be cleared of stones in the autumn. When the land gets dry enough in the spring to bear up a team it is difficult to find time to do such work. Getting in grain is first in order then, and soon the grass grows above many of the stones. If the ground is wet in the fall it will not injure it so much to drive on it as it will in the spring.

It is a good time, likewise, to repair fences order about the premises. Manure and plow the garden, and prepare beds for very early planting. Don't fail to be sociable with your brother farmers and gain and impart all the knowledge of the Art of Farming possible. After the summer's toil there is rest and relief to the mind and body when the harvest is gathered; and the "odd jobs" we can finish then, while waiting for grim Winter, are works of genuine satisfaction and profit.

### WHAT WE WASTE.

To waste and to decay is a law of material things. Nature exerts her energies to produce, but when her work is completed she gives over the individual thing to the operation of the agencies of destruction. She is careful only of the species, and for the perpetuation of these her arrangements are beyond the wisdom of men. When the monarch of the forest, the stately oak that for a thousand years has drawn a prominent object on the landscape, ceases to grow and dies, from that moment decay begins. and it will surely crumble and mould, till the eve cannot trace the faintest outline of its prostrate form along the earth. But the species is not extinct. While the parent is decaying a forest of young trees, sprung from the seed of his most vigorous prime, shed their leaves, in dutiful compassion, as it were, on his mouldering form.

The farmer, the tiller of the soil, who deals first with the productions of the earth, should be constantly watchful of this tendency to decay, and secure everything before loss is sustained from this cause. With the most important crops he is, indeed, watchful and energetic. When his fields are white with the



GROUP OF FINE-WOOLED SHEEP OWNED BY J. H. THOMAS, ORWELL, VT.

harvest he hastens with all his forces to secure it, knowing that the genial shower and sunshine that helped it on to maturity will work henceforth but mischief. With what satisfaction he sees the rain fall in the spring-time when the grass begins to shoot! How his countenance darkens, as the sky, when the gloom of the shower overspreads his cured hay in the field.

The elements work together to ripen the fruit on the tree, but when it is perfected they unite to destroy it. To gain a generous reward, then, for his labor in planting and cultivating, the husbandman must be active and vigilant in securing his crops when they arrive at full maturity. This is well understood, and our object is to direct attention to some "little things" which we have observed are often wasted, but which we think it would be profitable to save.

A great deal of grass is annually wasted. especially on grain farms. The pastures are sometimes allowed to get too much growth before stock is turned into them, so that a great deal of the grass ripens and dries up. Stock will not eat it when they can get fresh herbage, either from spots on the field or from the bottom of the dried-up grass, and it likewise prevents the feed from shooting up abundantly and quickly. In a severe drouth such grass is better than none at all, but it would be a better replaced, and which in the end we prize the practice to change the stock from one field to most—Time. The proper use of that lies at the taken into consideration. In a word, we believe another often enough to give them always a good bite and keep it fresh. Grass is wasted by keeping one kind of stock, for instance cattle, during the whole season in one field. They will reject portions of the feed; some of it may be rank or there may be weeds and shrubs that they dislike. One or two sheep to the acre will grow fat in a pasture that is fully stocked with cattle, and not diminish the feed perceptibly for the latter, and at the same time keep the pasture in better condition.

Grain farmers are apt to be flush in feed, and let it waste in the autumn. Their pastures and meadows and new seeded fields give them considerable area of grass, while their stock does not increase unless by purchase. Of course, it is not a good practice to feed new seeded fields and meadows too close, yet if they were properly stocked a great deal of beef and mutton might prefitably be made without any detriment to the land or grass. Many think the grass decaying on the land enriches it more than it would if consumed by stock. But we should prefer to have a heavy fall growth of grass on a meadow fed off moderately by sheep. On grain farms, too, the grass that grows in fence corners is apt to be wasted. We have sometimes thus seen enough to winter one or two cows. This, too, is utter waste. It fosters weeds, thistles and briars that have a partiality for fence corners, and the decaying grass enriches and invigorates them. Impoverish the fence corners if you can, "run" them by all means, and your farms will be the better for it. We hope to see the time, in this country, when fence corners will be among the things talked about but not seen.

Often farmers fail to reap as much profit from their land as they should, and thus they waste the use of it. Suppose a farmer has a certain grass field that he intends to plant to corn. He of his sheep engraved. They still remain on proper manner of wintering breeding ewes. I

with the yield of grass, might produce more the manuring and cultivation not so high and plus of coarse fodder and of hay, and the proper stock to consume it may be lacking; or these articles may fall short, and thus the farmer may be compelled to buy or sell stock to a disadvantage.

The watchful farmer will observe many things around his premises that have a tendency to that should go early to the cider mill rot on the tremely wasteful of manure; rich sources of it vogue with some extremists. around the house are neglected, and we allow rains to waste the richest part of our barn-yards set on quite thickly. Indeed, we cannot but into streams, or on to unused land. And we | fancy they will make pretty formidable competiare wasteful, likewise, of that which cannot be tors in a scouring test-especially if the quality foundation of all reform, and he who makes the these will make very valuable sheep, for wool best of it is prospered most in all things that growing purposes, where choice wool brings combine to make a contented life.

# usbander

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

### MR. THOMAS' SHEEP.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS of Orwell, Addison Co., Vt., writes to us: — "I first started my flock by purchasing from time to time of J. T. & V. RICH twenty-six Paular ewes of their breeding, and I have no others, except those I have bred to Infantado rams, as experiments, but as a rule I have bred to Paular rams.

"The Ram teg of which Mr. Page took the drawing, (the cut of which accompanies this,) was got by Mr. HAMMOND's 'Gold Drop' out of a ewe bred by the Messrs. Rich and got by the 'Tottingham Ram.' The four-year old ewe (in the rear) is a pure Rich ewe, and so is the ewe teg (in front) got by the 'Tottingham Ram.'"

### AUSTRALIAN SHEEP.

HERMAN COMPTON, Wells' Corners, Erie Co., Ps., asks us: - "Why do you not publish some portraits of the imported Australian sheep? I have no doubt there are thousands beside myself who would like to see them."

The owner of these sheep, Dr. KENWORTHY. has been traveling most of the time since his arrival from Australia—and we do not know what his views are on the subject of having portraits

has, likewise, a certain amount of manure to our farm. They have been kept by themselves, put on it. If he bestows his manure and labor in an orchard, where the grass is mostly shaded, on half the field, the crop from that, together | weedy and sour. Four of the ewes have dropped late (ram) lambs. The sheep have remained profit than if the whole field were planted, and fieshy and continued to grow all summer; and, considering their age, they are as large as good. When system and rotation are neglected the largest American Merinos. Everything the products of some fields cannot always be about them indicates remarkable easiness of turned to good profit. There may be an over- keep and vigor of constitution. And they are excellent mothers and nurses.

They look very differently from American Merinos. They are taller; have no folds or wrinkles in the skin on any part; and having been exposed to the weather, they are, with one exception, quite white. But they have well arched ribs, are thick through the hips and waste. Fruit decays that should be sold, apples | shoulders, possess full, well spread bosoms, have well set on and perfectly round necks, and fine, ground. Fallen timber in his forest is growing | beautiful heads. They lack the breadth of the more worthless as it lies unused. Buildings and | South Downs; but they, especially the two yard and garden fences decay from want of prize Learmonth ewes, approach the South paint. Rats and mice waste a great deal of Down form much more nearly than they do the grain for want of proper granaries. We are ex- exaggerated specimens of American Merinos in

Their wool is extremely long for its age, and remunerating prices. If housed summer and winter, they would probably become as dark colored as other Merinos — though their yolk is, doubtless, (like that of most of the other fine varieties of the Merino) more soluble in water than that of some of the American families.

### GOITRE.- WEAK LAMBS.

IF, according to the most commonly received opinion, the weak and diseased condition in which so heavy a per centage of lambs are born at the present day, is owing to the winter treatment of their dams, the proper time of year hasarrived to take the subject into grave consideramyself from that stock. I have bred a few ewes | tion, to the end that the best practicable arrangements may be made by every sheep farmer to avert the calamity from his own flock. Our own views in respect to the causes of diseased and imperfect lambs, were fully set forth in the Country Gentleman in 1862, after the destructive ravages of the epizootic of that year; and they are repeated in different parts of the Practical Shepherd, and particularly under the head of "Confining Sheep in Yards and to Dry Feed," at page 221. These views are strongly corroborated by the experience of the intelligent correspondent whose communication is given below. His letter was received by us some months since, but we preferred to postpone its publication to a period when the usual arrangements for wintering sheep were about being entered upon. (We have other valuable deferred communications on this and kindred topics.)

SGUTH DANSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1865. DEAR MR. RANDALL: - Some time in December I saw an article in the RURAL relative to the

TV SV B SANCE

DE STORY

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

ully concur with the ideas therein contained. Many of the sheep breeders in this vicinity have been troubled with the diseases spoken of, particularly swelled neck or goitre. And I have observed that the flocks most affected with goitre are those most closely confined to small yards and dry feed. In my opinion lack of exercise in the ewe during gestation, mere than the lack of green feed, is the cause of malformation in lambs, but undoubtedly both have an influence. I propose to give you, and if you deem proper, the public, a few facts from my own experience in wintering breeding ewes, and also my present mode of wintering.

Until about 10 or 12 years ago we never had been troubled with malformation in lambs, from the fact that until then the ewes had been wintered in open sheds, in meadows, with plenty of range in all good weather. About that time my father purchased 40 ewes from the flocks of STICKNEY, ROBINSON and BUSH of Vermont. They being af superior quality, and wishing to do a good thing with them, were housed, grained and treated with more than ordinary care. The result was that from the 40 ewes we only raised one lamb to maturity. This we then attributed to their previously high fed and pampered condition (having been fed and fitted for exhibition at the National Sheep Show at Penn Yan the year previous.) The next winter they were managed the same, with but little better result. They were then turned with the common flock and wintered in the common way, since which there has been but little trouble with goitre or small and weak lambs. Five years ago I had 14 accidental lambs. Five of them were from ewes coming two, (from which I do not generally breed.) which were wintered with other yearling ewes and tegs in a well ventilated sheep barn 30 by 40, with water in the barn. They were fed hay and 10 quarts of oats to sixty, in two daily feeds. They did not leave the barn till spring opened. Not one of their lambs ever stood or even kicked. Some of them (notwithstanding they were carried two weeks over time) were perfectly bare of anything resembling wool, and so deformed that had they been found alone, it would have taken a zoologist to have told what they were intended for? The other nine were wintered in an open shed, with free access to a ten-acre field, and never did lambs do better. From the above and other equally convincing

circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that exercise and occasional green feed for the -owe, are indispensable to perfect success in lamb raising. In accordance with that conclusion I have adopted the following plan for wintering breeding ewes. In a well ventilated barn, 36 by 40, I keep from 80 to 100 ewes, and give them access to a ten-acre field a part of each day when they can get to the ground; when they cannot, to give them exercise, I place feeding troughs 10 or 12 rods from the barn, and once or twice each day give them a feed of Swedes, grain or something in the troughs. Then by means of a door hung on rollers, a space is open ten feet wide, and away they go to the troughs, as though their lives depended on their speed. Since I have adopted this plan of exercise I have not been troubled in the least with goltre or weak and deformed lambs. Another advantage in thus running them daily, is that, should any become weak and demand especial care, you are apprised of it at once by their lagging in the race. I use, and prefer, flat-bottomed troughs, from the fact that the feed, particularly when grain is fed, is thus scattered over a larger surface, and not so readily picked up; and is therefore more evenly distributed among the flock. I am wintering 80 ewes this winter, to which I feed daily 60 pounds of turnips and a peck of corn. I fed similarly last winter, and raised from 84 ewes 88 lambs to weaning time. My ewes have no water.

JOSHUA HEALY.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

QUESTIONS. - GARDINER DARE, Mankato, Minn. propounds to us questions which (for more convenient ice) we divide under the following heads.

RUTTING SEASON.-With coarse-wooled sheep this commences with the frosts of autumn. Dry Merino ewes, if in good condition, will take ram almost any time-though not so rapidly in warm as in frosty

FOOD BEST ADAPTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF WOOL -Mr. Dake will find various tables and statements on this subject in the Practical Shepherd, commencing at page 235. So far as any experiments within our knowledge have yet proved, hay with straw and without other fodder, produces the largest percentage of wool for the weight consumed. But sheep can con same much less of this, owing to its bulkiness, than of hay and straw mixed with more concentrated food Peas take the lead of most other fruits or grains in the production of wool. Rye with salt stands next then wheat, then barley, and then buckwheat. Oats stand considerably below them all. We have seen no comparative trial of Indian corn, or oil-meal.

KIND OF SHEEP BEST ADAPTED TO THIS LATITUDE -This inquiry of Mr. Dane is rather a vague one. On good soils, and in the vicinity of markets where mutton is the leading object, the English breeds are best adapted to the circumstances; in other regions, and where wool is the leading object, the Merinos are most profitable.

DOES GRAIN PRODUCE ABORTION OF SICKLY LAMBS In this region of country, where sheep are kept closely confined in buildings and small yards in winter, and get no green feed from the fields, we have no doubt whatever that excessive grain feed does strong ly tend to produce feeble, sickly lambs. In the West where sheep are unconfined and frequently unhoused through the winter, it is claimed that feeding large quantities of Indian corn produces no bad effect or the lambs.

WINTER LAMBS.-Mr. DARR'S concluding question is, whether there is any particular objection, except extra care, to winter lambs? There is not. Winter lambs, if provided with a copious supply of milk, get an excellent "start" - winter better the following winter-and come earlier to maturity. But it is only sale to attempt the rearing of winter lambs where

tra supply of milk from the dams, and where the flockmaster well understands his business. Even then, the rearing of such lambs is not, on the whole, economical, unless among breeders who wish to get their ram lambs large enough to be used to some extent the first

SHEEP ENGRAVINGS FOR THE RURAL.—OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.—PEDIGREES WANTED.—We stated not long since in answer to inquiries from various gentlemen "why their cuts did not appear," that we had a number on hand, and that consequently it was necessary that they take their regular turns in appearing-priority being generally determined by priority in the reception of the wood cuts and pedigrees. And we further stated that in no case do we interefere with the order in which the engravers execute the cutsleaving that entirely to the arrangements made between them and the draughtmen, or the proprietors of the sheep. Is not this plain enough to be understood? Yet we are still in the frequent receipt af letters stating that cuts and pedigrees were forwarded at such and such times, and expressing great surprise at their non-appearance! We have not the least objection to our friends writing to us on this or any other subject, but they ought to excuse us from repeating explanations in private letters which we now for the second time proclaim to every reader of this depart-

We are not disinclined to indulge in friendly corres pondence. We are willing to write private answers to inquiries about sheep, where good reasons appear why it cannot as well be done through these columns. But a considerate correspondent should always allow us to take the latter course, if possible, without compelling us to write without necessity, or to be guilty of the rudeness of refusing without explanation to comply with a courteous request. To write fifteen or twenty private letters a week, purely about other men's concerns, is no great labor for a few monthsbut if continued for years, it becomes a wearisome tax on one's time. In our case, it has continued long years; and it was partly in the hope of escaping it, and yet not withhold our small mite of information from our contemporaries, that we assumed our present editorial position. In that position we expected to be able to "kill a good many birds with one stone."

We stated the fact, a few weeks since, that persons whose sheep cuts were in some instances forwarded to Mr. Moore months ago, have not yet sent us the pedigrees without which they cannot appear in this paper. This is still true, and many of the former would have been already published but for this omis-

STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN. -Illness in our household prevented us from meeting with this body, at the recent Fair at Janeaville. We learn that the session was an interesting one. Its highly competent President was re-elected for another year. The following is the list of officers in full:-President—all Stilson, Oshkosh. Vice Presidents— 1st. Dr. Fox, Fitchburg, Dane Co.; 2d. C. K. Stewart, Danville. Secretary-E. S. Hammond, Fen du Lac. Treasurer - John C. Biehop, Fon du Lac. Executive Committee-F. Hand, Rocky Run, Columbia Co.; C. M. Clark, Whitewater; A. F. Bishop, Kenosha; C. H. Williams, Baraboo; Lewis Clark, Beloit.

Angora Goats - Bearded Wheat Straw. - M. BLAIR, Indianapolis, Ind., asks at what price male Angora goats can be purchased: also, whether any one had observed any ili effects to arise from allowing flocks of sheep to run at will to ricks of bearded wheat straw. We should suppose the beards would get into the fleeces, and so far as they did so, it wou'd be an injury to the wool. Will some of our corres pondents give further answers.

### Communications, Etc.

### THE MERCHANT AND FARMER.

I have a friend who is a store-keeper. Who has not? Can you not, reader, number one, and may-be several such, in your circle? Do you know, in fact, any store-keeper who is not extremely affable to you, even on a short acquaintance. How easily it is to create a friendship with them! How obliging, how polite, how glad they are when you visit them! Are you lonely-forlorn-abroad in a strange land, perhaps, with the memory in your heart, like a bruised flower, of dear ones beyond the sea. You can turn to no kindred spirit for solace, or warm fireside for a welcome and a rest. But have courage. Stroll down the ringing pavement. Loiter in the stores. Buy in this one. Price the finest goods in that one. Fling a compliment across the counter when a handsome woman smiles at you from behind it. Surely you will find a score of friends (?) But for the sake of your belief in the goodness of the class, scan not the motive that impels the word to the smile. Set it down in good faith, to the credit of the human nature of store-keepers.

The particular store-keeper who is my friend, is very methodical in his business. At least it seems so to me - a farmer with farmer habits. I suppose they are all so, and that they do not consider themselves so very exact. Once a year, he takes an inventory of the value of his stock on hand, his outstanding debts, his cash receipts, the cost of labor to sell his goods, interest on capital, insurance, taxes; and then he knows just how he stands, how much he has made, what line of his business it is best to cling to most in the future; and above all, he knows whether he is all right and safe, and what limit he must set to his expenses. Some of his business transactions used to appear to me rather small - honest, of course, but showing that he sets great store on little things. He will take a cent of a small boy for a stick of candy. He will carefully weigh out two cents' worth of snuff to a poor woman, and when he does not happen to have the change for her long-hoarded bill, he will spend five minutes in going to the bank to get it, instead of generously saying "I can't change that, just now, and you may have the snuff and welcome." He will search all the money drawers in the store, and the safe, too, any time, but that he will get the last penny for his goods. If one has an account with him, and buys something that costs thirty-seven and a half cents, he will charge thirty-eight, to get pay, I suppose, for the paper he writes on. His boxes, barrels, hogsheads, are all sold for something,—his stale goods worked off on certain

to. Nothing is wasted. He knows how he stands, and what he is doing at all times. And he prospers and grows rich.

I have another friend who is a farmer-a goodnatured, easy, honest, open - hearted farmer. But withal he is very slack and loose in his business, even for a farmer. Years ago, when he and the merchant were both young men, his father died and left him a good farm. He had a fair stock, tools and some money at interest. The merchant had nothing but his abilities to commence life with. The farmer was one of his regular customers. He did not work because he disliked to, and thought he was able to live without. He spent some of his money in fancy farming, and lost some by trying to make too much out of it. Then he neglected the farm. The fences decayed. Briers and thistles multiplied. Crops were half tilled and wasted, and he found, presently, that, after paying his help and taxes, he was short of money, and it was convenient to make a store bill. Somehow it never became convenient to pay the bill. At the end of each year the merchant took his note on interest. Time went on and the merchant wanted him to pay the notes — he must have his capital to use in some other direction. The farmer hadn't the money but would borrow it. but he thought it hard for the merchant to crowd one of his best customers. Well, if he wanted to fix the matter permanently he might give a mortgage on his farm. So it was executed, and it proved to be truly permanent. Yearly, affairs grew worse with the farmer. He began to realize his fatal mistake, but it was too late to retrieve it. His fences and buildings were down-his land foul and poor-his stock small. - he could not sustain himself, and his farm passed out of his hands.

I met the two men a short time since, and naturally I contrasted their lives. If the farmer, thought I, had been as caseful of little things as the merchant-if he had taken an inventory yearly - if he had looked closely after the pennies, and been always content with even a slow prosperity, he had been rich to day. He started wrong, and lacked either the nerve or the wisdom to turn again. The same fundamental business principles lie at the bettom of succe-s in all well established pursuits. And it is one of the greatest merits of farming, that it will bear up against the constant violations of those principles longer than any other business. The legitimate farmer does not smash down in a year. His course is slow. If it is upward, his increase is like that of the ball rolled in the snow. If downward his property slips away so gradually that before he is aware he may overpass the place of returning.

### Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Qualities of Hay.

TIMOTHY for muscle; clover for milk; corn for fat. The timothy should be cured in full blossom, or a little later. Clover should be cut when first reddening, before it is fully matured. This is the time, and the only time to cut clover. Then all the nutritive juices are in perfection. Such hay-or grass cured-has a slight laxative tendency-just what is wanted in winter. It will be greedily eaten, even when somewhat touched with mould-and give milk with profusion. This never fails. On the other hand, timothy, instead of secreting milk, will form muscle; hence, the hay for horses, and hence preferred so generally. Straw, when early cut and properly cured - not dried - has somewhat the quality of clover. But oh, how neglectful we are about the curing of straw, when it is one of the finest of employments. There is a fragrance about such straw, and the pale green tint, which make it a valuable and a most pleasant fodder.

Timothy then for horses: clover for milch cows; and straw, well cured and cut, for either. It is excellent to mix with meal, or feed carrots and beets with. We would, when thus fed, make but little difference between good barley or even oat straw, when early and properly cured, and timothy for stock, especially cows in milk. For voung stock, tender timothy is excellent. We are so reckless in feeding. We feed promiscuously; we feed what we have to feed without taking much pains to get a proper selection, or to prepare it well. For instance, we feed few cornstalks, raised on purpose for fodder, when yet this is one of the cheapest and one of the best have that can be fed; and in the summer, in a drought, it is of the greatest advantage, fed out green. Rural World.

### Agricultural Prospects of the West.

THE editor of the N. H. Mirror and Farmer, who has recently visited the West, thus discourses upon its products and prospects : - "Howmuchsoever croakers may say to the contrary, the agricultural prospects of the country at large were never more promising. In this remark we have reference, of course, to the North and North-western States. Of the prospects of the South, statements are so conflicting, that we can form no correct opinion, for while one class of writers and observers represent the people, black as well as white, going diligently to work to recuperate the exhausted condition of the country, returning to their accustomed pursuits and to their allegiance, another class are equally confident in ascerting that the blacks are disinclined to work, looking for government support, riotous and predatory, and the whites lazy, indolent and murderous, both freedmen and Union men. Amid these conflicting assertions, as before suggested, it is difficult to form a correct judgment, but common sense would seem to dictate, that impoverished as the Southern people have been by the war, the wealthy stripped of their possessions, and the common people wanting, many of them, for the necessaries of life, that self-preservation would lead all classes to exert themselves to the utmost to bring the

usual channels, and to support that policy of caustic of potash will suffice. Keep the government that shall best protect those interests. Hence we think it will be found that the producing classes of the South, black or white, generally are at work, and that all interests are making as much progress under the circumstances, as would naturally have been expected. The statistics of the agricultural products of the South the present year, will surprise the most hopeful. And this is true of the West and North-

Speculators have represented short crops to be prevalent, in consequence of drouth, bugs, rust and lack of laborers; that the country has been completely depleted of live animals, both bipeas and quadrupeds, by the war-when the truth is, drouth, insects or rust have prevailed to no great extent, and the depletion of laborers by the war has been more than met by emigration and the use of labor-saving machines; while the depletion of animals for slaughter, has been more than met by extra exertions in production. So that to day, the West and North-west, the granary and meatery of the world, was never so well stocked with all their great staples.

And the prospects for another year are equally favorable. Green, luxuriant wheat fields meet the eye in every direction, at this moment, throughout the West, and more coming forward, so that the first of November will witness a greater breadth of cereals throughout the country than ever before. Countless hogs are "in clover" in every direction, and beeves and "young stock" are grazing on all the prairies, so that anti-Grahamites can have no fears of restriction or starvation. So if provisions are high the coming season or year, it must be the result of monopoly, not scarcity.

### Ditching Machine.

WE had the opportunity on Monday of witnessing the operation of a new machine for digging ditches, particularly for laying tile in. The machine consists of a series of 22 spades, placed on an axietree and revolving with it, entering the ground at such an angle that they meet with the least resistance. As the machine advances. the spades are made to extend backward and partially under the loosened earth, taking it up, and when at the proper elevation the spade is made to turn one-fourth round by a trip, depositing the earth upon a shield, which carries it out to one side of the ditch, thus giving all the motions that are made in using the ordinary hand spade. The machine can be set to run at any required depth up to 8 inches at each passage over the ground, and by repeated passages to the depth of three feet. The inventor assured us that with two men and two good teams, fifty rods of ditch could be cut in an hour. The ground on which we saw it work was very unfavorable; being a quick-sand the spades did not take it out clean, much of it falling, back. The motions, however, were complete, and every part worked well, and we can see no reason why it will not be a complete success in land drainage. The machine is the invention of Mr. Judd Stevens of Wayne Co., N. Y., and is now under the control of the Chicago Ditching and Spading Machine Co., (chartered by the last legislature,) who will give any farther information desired. - Prairie Farmer.

### Feeding Properties of the Mangold.

A writer in the Scottish Farmer says:-The mangold, like the turnip and all other root crops, varies in feeding properties according to soil, climate, manurial effects and other circumstances under which it is cultivated. According to chemical analysis, it is more valuable for feeding purposes than the common turnip or swede. In practice, during the autumn and early winter months, we consider it inferior in feeding value to good swede turnips; whilst during March and April, and as the season advances, we consider it almost invaluable, not only for feeding, but as food for store stock. We have used it rather extensively for some years, when pulped and mixed with cut straw, and alowed slightly to ferment, in which case chemical changes take place, enabling the animal more easily to assimilate the substance of the food. We have used and found the roots equally valuable for ewes suckling their lambs, and for dairy cows in milk, alwas producing an increased flow of milk; and when given in conjunction with oats, beans, and other nitrogenous foods, the quality of the secretion is not deteriorated in value. The mangold being originally a native of a warmer climate than that of the United Kingdom, other things being equal, we invariably get our best crops during dry, hot summers. The past season was therefore unfavorable for the production of heavy crops of this root. Ours was greatly under an average of former years.

### Corn Crop and Stock Hogs.

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

### Warts on Cattle.

A SUBSCRIBER says that his cow has warts upon her bag and teats "long and slender," and asks how he can cure them. The warts can be readily removed with caustic, lunar or potash. there are good shelters, proper feed to produce an ex- | customers. In short, little things are attended productive interests of their country into their | Five cents worth of either lunar caustic, or forms one solid mass of ice.

caustic in a vial, take a stick of it, wet the end with water or spittle and rub it on the warts. Two or three applications will suffice. Be very careful with the caustic of potash or it will eat too deep and make a sore. We took a large wart from the leg of a valuable horse by two applications of potash, and it has not returned. -N. H. Farmer.

CORN FODDER.-Not even the best hay is a more palatable or nutritious kind of forage than early cut and well cured corn fodder. The grass crop has been good, to be sure, but then do you not remember-you I mean, and you, and youhow many times you have run so close that you have been compelled to scrimp your feed in the late spring, before grass, and been a little ashamed of the appearance of your stock. Our advice will come to you late, should frosts this year be early, but nevertheless, we cannot forbear to say, for Mercy's sake, don't be short of feed this year! Save your fodder! - Wis. Farmer.

THOROUGH drainage will pay a dividend equal to the 7-30s. Tiles are cheaper than stone drains and more durable.

### Rural Notes and Items.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—Ill health deprived us of the anticipated pleasure of attending this Fair -a deprivation the more regretted now that we hear very favorable reports in regard to the exhibition. All accounts agree that the Fair was a great success — beyond precedent in the State. The receipts, in all departments, during the week, were about fifteen thousand dollars,—while it is said the entire expenses will not exceed ten thousand. We congratulate the Society, its membership, and the Rural and other Producing Interests of Indiana, upon this great achievement. When the young "Hoosier" State excels the old "Empire," we of the latter ought to "acknowledge the cereal" and add three rousing cheers.

The Indiana State Horticultural Society held a meeting at the same time and place, (Fort Wayne,) and its sessions were rendered interesting and instructive by discussions on appropriate topics. During the week several prominent persons visited, on invitation, the model residence and farm of that model farmer and gentleman, Hon. I. D. G. NELSON, a member of the State Agricultural Board, about four miles from Fort Wayne. We regret that it is impossible for us to give even a condensed account of this and other pleasant occasions and re-unions enjoyed by our friends during the week of the Fair.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR. - A friend who attended this Fair sends us some criticisms upon the management. Among other things he says:-"It seems very evident that the officers of the Pa. State Agricultural Society are but novices in the work of 'running' State Fair. It is to be hoped that some practical lessons were learned at Williamsport. Many things were to be noticed which were, to say the least, disagreeable-such as the vending of patent nostrums on the grounds, and allowing side-shows to vent their slang upon gaping bystanders. Many articles which were unavoidably detained by delays on the railroad were not allowed to compete for premiums, not even when the articles arrived early Wednesday morning. The Secretary's office was a rough board shanty 10 by 20 feet. The premiums were all paid by one man, making it an almost endless job."

But it appears that the Fair was a financial success, not only to the Society but to pick-pockets, albeit "trials of speed" were the great feature. A Pa. paper says that it "is pronounced the most successful ever held by the Agricultural Society outside the cities of Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The receipts amounted to nearly fifteen thousand dollars, of which sum about seven thousand dollars will go into the treasury of the Society. Owing to the poor police arrangements of the Society, the pick-pockets in attendance reaped a great harvest, some three hundred persons having been relieved of their purses on Friday alone. The principal attraction of the Fair was the races, or 'trials of speed,' which have become an important part of the State Society's exhibitions."

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. - The following table shows the exports of our leading articles of domestic produce from the port of New York, for nine months

	to October 1st, in each of the years named:					
	FIRST NINE MONTHS.	1863.	1864.	1865.		
	Beeswax. lbs., Breadstuffs:	186,832	411,141	161,397		
ı	Wheat Four bbl.,	1,962,066	1,622,165	1,037,808		
1	Rye Flour, bbl.,	4,727	2,500	1,938		
Į	Corn Meal, bbl.,	112,522	89,178	102,125		
Į	Wheat, bush.,	12,306,618	11,844,028	1,756 626		
ı	Rye, bush.,	416,249	458	168,410		
1	Oats, bush.,	117,189	89,702	59,187		
1	Barley, bush	52,489	150			
ı	Peas, bush.,	79,540	166,082	40,839		
ı	Corn, bush.,	7,890,871	778,485	1,820,949		
ı	Cetton, bales,	10,655	25,387	66,761		
1	Hay, bales,	16,599	27,063	24,814		
ı	11008. D&168	20,414	17,484	18 291		
3	Uils - Lard, galls.,	788,412	123,094	22,563		
1	Linseed, galls.,	18,947	67,723	12,458		
ı	Provisions:	•	-	-		
ı	Pork, bbl.,	148,809	114,060	94.498		
1	Beef, bbl.,	31,680	30,581	30,811		
	Beef, tcs.,	34,960	43,190	41,869		
4	Cut Meats, lbs	165,905,135	86,521,811	80,068,583		
	Butter, lbs	10,241,122	10,055,479	9,206,357		
	Uneese. Ide	25,111,615	88,887,575	84,919,043		
	Lard, lbs.,	99,066,552	47,397,868	19,509,608		
	file, tes.,,	168	4	58		
1	Rice, bbis ,	8,270	18,027	17,181		
ı	Tallow, lbs.,	81,081,644	26,057,359	18,965,659		
	Tobacco, crude, pkgs ,	75,791	111,997	121,880		
1	do. manuf. lbs	2.861.871	8 887 281	3.141,558		

FAST TIME -Flora Temple Beaten .- Until recently the fastest horse time ever made was by Flora Temple -viz., a mile in 2m. 19%s. But this has recently been excelled by "Dexter," a remarkable trotter, seven years old, owned in New York, who has made his mile on the Fashion Course, Long Island in 2m. 18 1-5s. This is probably the fastest time on record. Dexter was sired by Rysdyk's Hamblelonian, and he by old Abdallah, he by Mambrino, and he by imported Messenger. The dam of Dexter was by imported Bellfounder, g. d. Old One Eye by Old Hamb'elonian, and he by imported Messenger. The dam of Old One Eye was also by imported Messenger.

NEW WAY OF FILLING AN ICE-HOUSE.-The Utica Herald says that the ice-house of L. R. LYON of Lyon's Falls, N. Y., has not been empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice ever been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method, and when it is designed to fill it, a rose jet is placed upon the water-pipe, and as the water comes through it is chilled and drops into the ice-house, where it

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# HORTICULTURAL.

# FLOWERS, FRUITS, &c., AT THE PENN-SYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

FROM notes of the display in the various departments of the Pennsylvania State Fair, furnished us by a correspondent, W., who was present, we extract the following relative to the Horticultural exhibition:

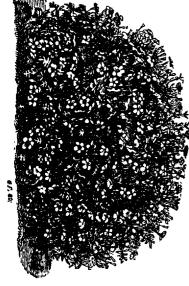
Entering the ground, we come to Floral Hall. By the way, the tent itself was from the establishment of Jas. FIRLD of Rochester. Only two Rochester firms were represented at the Fair, and both of these were to be found here. Mr. JAS. VICK, through his son, made a splendid show of cut flowers, and although no premium was allowed on a general collection, the Committee deemed them worthy of especial notice. Mr. Vick's first premiums were as follows: -On Asters, Dianthus, Pansies, Phloxes, Verbenas and Muskmelons. C. W. Sibley, agent for CHAS. W. SEELEY, had a very fine show of Grapes, Apples and Pears. Premiums were awarded him on all articles he exhibited.

▲ large collection of pot plants, cut flowers and fine vegetables, from the gardens of JNO. EVENDEN of Williamsport, did much credit to that youthful city. Indeed, had it not been for his excellent taste on the arrangement of his articles, the hall would have looked extremely barren. A large rustic mound 10 or 12 feet high formed the center from which a fine fountain showered delicious coolness on the air. Mr. E. has the credit of this also. Jno. Hamil-Ton of Pine Creek Township, showed 55 varieties of apples, mostly native sorts. We noticed but three varieties known and cultivated in Western New York. He was awarded a special premium of \$50.

The Pleasant Valley Wine Co., represented by one of the firm, Mr. A. Y. BAKER, had their unusual assortment of wines and brandies. He showed Pennsylvania what New York could do in that line.

### THE NEW FRENCH MARIGOLD.

ONE of the prettiest things now in flower is the new French Marigold, Tagete Sigrata Pumila. Those who think of it as a marigold will hardly get a correct idea of the plant, as the flowers are



NEW MARIGOLD - PLANT IN BLOSSOM.

very small, and the foliage finely cut, giving the plant an entirely different appearance from any other marigold we are acquainted with.

The plant is from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, giving a dense globular mass of foliage and flowers. The flowers are single, bright yellow, marked with brownish orange.



FLOWER AND LEAVES OF NATURAL SIZE.

The foliage is bright green, and being so finely cut is delicate and pretty, though late in the season the whole plant has the appearance of a mass of flowers. A thousand flowers on a plant may be counted almost any day towards the latter part of the summer. This marigold originated with VILMANN of Paris, and was first brought to this country in 1868.

### PEAR AND QUINCE BLIGHT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -In your paper of Sept. 9th, present volume, I see articles on pear and quince blight. Remedy-cutting off below blighted parts. This I think useless, as it spoils the beauty of the tree, besides checking the growth, which is one source of blight,

My remedy is simply to shave off the bark that is dead leaving the green, if any, but there gen-

where the dead bark reaches the wood shave it off and leave two green edges, which will heal over. I have tried this on my trees, on limbs and bodies, and never failed to save them. The inner bark will grow and the tree look natural. South Bulter, N. Y. E. D. WOOD.

### THE BULB FARMS OF HAARLEM, &:

In the first place the natural soil about Hearlem is composed chiefly of sand and decaying shell, which has been thrown up in former times by the ocean. It also contains a portion of vegetable matter, and is enriched annually by a liberal supply of cow-dung -the only kind of manure which is used. The land which is to be planted with the bulbs is trenched 2 or 3 feet deep in spring, and manured at the same time. But it is not yet in a fit condition for the recepof the Hyacinth. And mark, particularly, the next preparitory operation. A crop of vegetables, generally Potatoes, is taken off it, in order to draw out any rankness or impurities which might prove injurious to the Hyacinth. This being done during the spring and summer months, the land is ready for the reception of the bulbs in autumn, which is the proper season to plant them. Nor is this all; a careful system of rotation in cropping is also observed, so that these bulbs are rarely, if ever, grown on the same land two years in succession.

When planted in October, the bulbs are covered over with 3 or 4 inches of soil, and are further protected during the winter months with a layer of reed, some 5 or 6 inches in thickness. And now the process of growth immediately begins, and in a way to which we beg leave to draw particular attention. It is the roots only that grow. They strike deep down into the earth in search of nourishment, while the stem remains, all but inactive, patiently waiting for the time when the roots shall be in a position to supply all the requirements. And thus it happens that when the spring comes round, and when the bulb begins to grow, as we say, a sufficient supply of nourishment is readily and abundantly supplied.

Another point which the Dutch cultivator considers of great importance is the careful preservation and full developement of the leaves. Any disease in the leaves is rapidly communicated to the bulb, and hence every precaution is used to keep them in health and vigor. The flower stems themselves are usually removed before they are in full bloom, not with the view, as is sometimes supposed, of strengthening the hulbs, but in order to prevent the heavy flower-heads from falling upon and rotting the leaves. Huge heaps of Hyacinth blooms may be seen laid up in the corners of all the fields about Haarlem in the month of April, having been cut to prevent the chance of such a thing taking place. The Hyacinth would appear to be very liable to become diseased, and hence every precaution is taken by the Dutch cultivator to remove any predisposing cause, whether it be in the composition of the soil or in any injury that may happen to the leaves .- Gardener's Chronicle.

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

THE following is the list of prices for fruit, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Oct. 18th:

Apples are in full supply, and the market is easier with a fair demand. Grapes are lower with only a moderate

mana.				
Apples, Fancy Western W bbl	5	50@ 6	00	
Do. Mixed Western	4	00 a 5	60	
Do. Common Western	8	00 @ 4	00	
Pears. Virgalieu. W bbl	12	00@18	ĎΟ	
Do. Sickie	14	00@1R	00	
Do. Duchess de Angouleme	8	00@14	ÒÕ	
Do. Louise Bon de Jersey	14	00@15	00	
Grapes, Isabella, W b		8ãa.	12	
Do. Cencord		12ā	14	
Do. Hot-House		20@	40	
Cranberries. Eastern, # bbl	11	00@13	00	
Do. Jersey and Long Island	10	00 <u>@</u> 11	ÒÒ	

DRIED FRUITS.

New Dried Apples are scarce as yet, very few arriving The market is firmer, with an active demand.

| Dried Apples, old, \( \psi \) \ VEGETABLES.

The supply of Potatoes continues good and the demand is active at our quotations. Other vegetables remain in fair supply.

MAN IOIXIOMB.	
Mercers, # bbl	
Jackson White, 1 50@1 75	
Dook Francisco	
Buck Eyes,	
Dykemans	
Peach Blows, 2 00@2 25	
Sweet potatoes	
5 W CCT POWACCE 2 15@5 00	
ONIONS, ETC.  Red onions, P bbl	
Red onlone 20 bhl	
White onto 9	
white onions	
White onions 2 2-2 50 Cabbages, new, \$ 100 3 00.5 00	
Turning, new Russian, # hble 1 0001 0g	
Tomatoes N. I 20 heeket	
Turnips. new Russian, # bbls. 100@1 25 Tomatoes, N. J. # basket 75@1 00 Marrow squash, # bbl. 100@1 25	
marrow squasn, w DDI 1 00@1 25	
Pumpkins, 3 00@8 00	
BEANS AND PEAS.	
The market is without much change. We quote:	
Kidney beans, per bushel,\$2 00@2 25	
Marrows	
marrows 2 00@2 20	
Mediums 1 75@2 00	
Mixed parcels 1 50@1 60	

### GATHERING AND KEEPING APPLES.

In order to secure soundness and preservation it is indispensably necessary that the fruit should he gathered by hand. For winter fruit the gathering is delayed as long as possible, avoiding severe frosts, and the most successful practice with our extensive orchardists is to place the good fruit directly in a careful manner in new, tight flour barrels, as soon as gathered from the tree. These barrels should be gently shaken while filling, and the head closely pressed in; they are then placed in a cool, shady exposure under a shed open to the air, or on the north side of a building, protected by a covering of another bed, and so on. The soil should be boards over the top, where they remain for a packed firmly, and banked up so that the tops fortnight, or until the cold gets too severe, when left he celery are just covered, then spank off they are carefully transferred to a cool, dry cel- roof fashion to turn the rain. Over this two lar, in which air can be admitted occasionally in brisk weather.

A cellar for this purpose should be dug in dry, gravelly or sandy soil, with, if possible, a slope | celery. Frost adds to its tenderness. erally is none unless neglected very long. But to the north, or at any rate, with openings on



THE ADIRONDAC GRAPE.

This grape continues to attract the attention; perfectly ripe, but produces excellently well." of cultivators, and in localities where it has been grown and fruited, meets, we believe, public expectation.

We present our readers with a fine engraving representing a bunch of the Adirondac Grape of the natural size. So many admirable qualities were credited to this grape when first announced, that we received the statements with some doubt. It was claimed to be superior in flavor to the Delaware, fifteen days earlier, and far more hardy; and thus suited to the portions of our country, where no good grape had previously succeeded.

It was exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Boston, in September, 1862, and Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on New Fruits, described it as follows: -"Bunch large, compact; berries large, round; color dark purplish red, with a blue bloom; seeds large; flesh greenish white, soft, not

think it presents claims to the favorable notice of fruit-growers in the Northern States and the Canadas. In color, it resembles the Isabellas, but is somewhat larger. In quality, it is sweet rondac promises excellently well."

mantown Telegraph.

the north side for the admission of air very rarely in weather not excessively cold. Here the the surface, stand them compactly full of celery, barrels should be placed on their sides, and the put close or tight covers upon them, and then a cellar should be kept as dark as possible. In couple of inches of soil. By this mode, somesuch a cellar, one of the largest apple-growers in Duchess county is able to keep the Greening apple, which, in the fruit-room, usually decays in January, until the 1st of April, in the freshest and finest condition. Some persons place a layer of clean rye straw between every layer of apples when packing them in barrels .- Downing.

### STORING CELERY.

WE have said a great deal latterly about the cultivation of celery; and now as the crop must be pretty well grown, we shall proceed as usual at this season, to give some reliable directions for preserving it through the winter.

Many people complain of their celery—one of the most difficult garden crops to raise in perfection—that it does not keep well through the winter - sometimes withers, but oftener rots. It is recommended by some that it should be preserved in the rows where it grows, and that removal more or less injures it. Where the plant is grown in soil of a dry nature—and celery never should be grown there—it may be well kept in the row; but we deny most emphatically that removal injures it in the slightest particular.

We pursue two modes, and find both to answer completely. The first is to remove the celery to high and dry ground, dig a trench spade deep, stand up a row of plants, then three inches of soil, then another row, and so on until about a half dozen rows are finished, and then commence wide boards, nailed together, should be placed as a security against moisture. For remember. it is water, not frost as some say, that rots

Another plan is to sink barrels into the earth.

and pleasant, with little or no hardness of pulp. Those who prefer an earlier grape than the Delaware, will welcome the Adirondac. The undersigned cheerfully indorse the opinion of the American Pomological Society, that "the Adiso that the tops are two or three inches below what more troublesome than the other, ours kept well for the last two or three years until all was consumed, which was late in spring. - Ger-

It was also shown at the New York State

Fair held in Rochester in October, 1862; and

CHARLES DOWNING, Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Native Grapes, made the following

report: - "Before closing their labors, the

undersigned would call attention to a new Na-

tive Grape named the Adirondac, and exhibited

ripens two weeks earlier than the Delaware, we

# Pomestic Gronomy.

### VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

FRENCH LOAF. - One pound of sugar and 1 of flour, three-fourths of a pound of butter, 1 lb. of raisins, 1 gill of wine and brandy and sweet milk, 2 nutmegs, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar, 6 eggs.

BLACK CAKE.- 1 pound of fleur and brown sugar, three-fourths of a pound of butter, 1 teaspoon of soda in a cup of sour cream, 2 pounds of currents and 1 of raising, half a pound of citron, 2 nutmegs, half pound of mace and cloves. 1 pound of cinnamon, nearly a pint of molasses, I glass of brandy and wine.

WHITE CARE.—Beat the whites of 4 eggs to s stiff froth, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sour cream, 11/2 cups of white sugar, teaspoon of soda and lemon, 3 cups of flour. Yellow, the same as the white, only use the yolks of the eggs.

PUFF CARE.-Six eggs, 6 cups of flour, 4 cups of sugar, 2 of sweet milk, 9 ozs. of butter, 4 teaspoons of cream tartar, 2 of soda.

DELICATE CARE. - One cup of sugar, 1 of flour. half a cup of butter, whites of 4 eggs, 1 spoon of milk, a little cream and sods, lemon.

COOKIES.—Four teacups of flour, rub in 2 teacups of sugar, 1 of butter, two-thirds cup of buttermilk, 1 egg, nutmeg, soda.

ROLL JELLY CARE.-One cup of sugar and flour, 3 eggs, half cup of butter, half teaspoon

of sods, and 1 of cream tartar. Dissolve the soda in two thirds of a cup of sweet milk. Bake in two flat time, roll while hot.

MOLASSES COOKIES. - Nine tablespoonfuls of hot water, 7 of butter, 5 teaspoons of soda, 1 or alum, 2 cups of molasses.

MARBLE CARE. - One cup of brown sugar, half cup of molasses, 1 nutmeg, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, half do. of spice, cloves, one-fourth of pepper, one-fourth cup of sour milk, half teaspoon of sods, two cups of flour, the yolks of five eggs.

THE WHITE.—Two cups of white sugar, 1 of outter, half cup of sour milk, whites of 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon of sods, 2 of cream tartar, 2 cups of flour.

Indian Bread.—Two pints of buttermilk and meal, 1 of flour, half cup of molasses, 2 spoons of soda.

NICE DOUGH CAKE. - Three enps of light dough, 2 of sugar, 1 of butter, 3 eggs, 1 nutmeg, raisins, 1 teaspoon of soda. It will do to bake immediately, but is better to rise a little in the tins.-Mrs. T. G. CHILDS, Bridgepert, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—11b. of raisins, stoned, 1 lb. of currants, washed and dried, 1 lb. beef suct, shred very fine, 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 lb. flour. sifted, 1/2 lb. candied orange peel, 6 ozs. bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon of mixed spice, ½ pint of milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, the outside rind of two large carrots scraped fine; all to be well mixed together, and poured into a mould and covered with thick paper then with a good cloth and tied tight, plurged into boiling water and kept boiling six hours. To insure a pudding turning out whole, it is a good plan after taking it out of the boiling water to dip it instantly into cold.

### Advertisements.

20 BUSHELS PEACH PITS WANTED-P. BOWEN, Rast Aurora, N. Y.

OVER 30,000 APPLE TREES - Of the best kinds, 5 to 8 feet high, for sale at low rates by 822-2t ISRAEL STARKS, Brockport, N. Y.

### TRAPE VINES FOR AUTUMN 1865. 50,000 DELAWARE VINES.

Grown from single eyes of well matured wood, in the open ground. They have substantial woody roots full of fibres, and are well adapted to vine-yard or trellis culture. Such plants have given entire satisfaction wherever tried, and can therefore be recommended with confidence. PRICES,—No. 1, \$30 % 100; \$250 % 1,000. No. 2, \$38 % 100; \$1:0 % 1,600. No. 8, \$15 % 100; \$125 % 1,000. Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Allen's Hybrid, Concord and Rebecca Vines.

THE A few thousand 4 year old Dwarf and Standard RAR TREES, at low rates. 818-8t J. W. HELMER, Lockport, N. Y.

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

STANDARD PEARS, 2 to 4 years—very strong and fine—good assertment f varieties.

Dwarf Penrs, 2 and 8 years, very stocky and strong.
APPLES, Standard and Dwarf, thrifty.
CHERMIES, 1 and 2 years.
PLUMS, 2 and 3 years.
SMALIL FRUITS—Agriculturist and other Strawerries.

EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c.

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

BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 814-10t. Washington St., Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. by John W. Bailey of Plattsburgh. Accepting Mr. BAILEY's statement, that the Adirondac

50.000 Delawares, Concords, Dianas, Catawbas, and some lonas, Israellas and Adirondacs. The four first are all trom vineyard layers and are every atrongthe three last from two eyes and well grown. They will be sold at the lowest wholesale rates. The layersare extended three times as strong as eye plants. Persons wishing a sample, by forwarding \$1 will receive the amount in vines.

Toledo, O., Aug. 20, 1865.

100,000 APPLE TREES, 4 year old, 600; 20,000 5 and 6 year old, do at \$40 \times 1,000 at 840 \times 1,000

### First Premium Improved 73 SEWING MACHINE.

be presented for infringement on the parameter to size and imprisonment.

Single machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, St. SAFE DELIVERY guarranteed to all parts. Agents wanted everywhere, Circular containing Liberta inducements sent Free.

Address all orders to Free.

Giffice, 102 Nassau Street, New York.

A GENTS WANTED—In every county to sell Powell's great National Picture of the Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment. Thorough Agents clear \$100 to \$200 per month. Send for circular or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, New York.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$.000 A YEAR made by any one ence necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of \$ Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. \$20-18t.

DOO A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely DOO neto drincies, just out. Address O. T. GARRY. City Building, Biddetord, Maine.

PARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 100 acres situated:
In the north-west part of the town of Le Roy, Genesee Co, N. Y., on the road leading from the Lake road tosee Co, N. Y., on the road leading from the Lake road tothe Methodist Chapel. On the premises is a good bara,
about 1½ acres of orchard, 25 acres of woodland a plasabout 1½ acres of orchard, 25 acres of woodland a plaster bed, and two living springs of water. If desired it,
will be divided into two fitty acre loss. Enquire of the
subscriber on the premises.
Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1865.

616-81

DEAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE, manufactured by La Tourrette, Waterloo, Seneca Co. N. D

WE REAL TO

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

LOVERS.

THEY linger in the garden walk, Talking as only lovers talk, Sweet, foolish trifles, love's delight! With joy and faith their faces bright.

Sometimes she stops and plucks a rose, To hide the truth her sweet blush shows; Scattering the rose leaves in the air, A dainty shower o'er face and hair-

With laughing looks she sees them fly. Then sudden stops and breathes a sigh; For youth and love as soon are gone, And death and age are hastening on.

He gathers from the garden plot, A tuft of pale forget-me-not; She takes them with a careless jest, Then hides them in her snowy breast.

He lays a rose-bud in her hair. Whispering she is wond'rous fair While tenderly his loving hands Linger o'er the rippling bands.

They pause to watch the evening sky, And see the golden sunlight die: Asquirrel startled from its lair Breaks the calm quiet of the air.

She trifles with her golden curls. Till the bright flag the wind unfurls, And blows a tress across his face-Touching his lips with soft embrace.

They reach the great hall door at last, He holds her slender fingers fast, Then kisses them, as well he may. While she, all blushing, speeds away.

[Saturday Evening Post.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WORDS OF COMFORT.

THE day is very dark. Through swaying boughs no sun rays fall to lure the grass and flowers to quicker, fresher growth. Under the sheltering leaves the birds sit dumb, and the hurrying clouds drift nearer and nearer.

My heart is dreary, as well as the day, and I long for light to gladden my soul, as I know it will brighten the cloudy sky. Behind the clouds the sun is shining as brightly as it ever shone, and to-morrow the flowers will bloom, the birds will sing, and the turf be fresher for the rain that washes off the dust. So behind the clouds of sorrow that lower so heavily, there are brighter days and hopes that as yet my eyes - tearblinded - fail to see; and the dust of pride and arrogance that days of prosperity have blown over my better nature, this bitter rain is beating off.

"Our times are in GoD's hands, and all our days are as our needs." He who notes the sparrow's fall cannot forget His children. "So, while we lay our sorrows at God's feet, and leave all there that He permits, let us bear the memory of our griefs about us as a precious thing, hallowing the paths wherever our feet must tread, hallowing the words of our lips and the desires of our hearts; and if the sunlight be less joyous, and the song of birds be less grateful than of yore, let us still appreciate the loveliness which is a type of that world where our treasure is garnered."

All are not dead who sleep, and at the last, when the waves of death have swept above our earth-worn sandals, the sun that set to us on earth may rise in brighter glory, and resting in the sunlight of GoD's smile we shall forget earth's care and sorrow.

Mourner for some cherished friend, why spend the days and hours in unavailing grief? If your beloved one went down the dark valley, sustained and strengthened by the presence of our precious Redeemer, why shed such bitter tears? A little while ago we pressed a kiss upon their trembling lips, and murmured "God keep you!" to dear friends whom we might not meet again for years. We deeply feel their absence; yet with a quiet sorrow that knows the thrill of | broom is not so very pleasant. hope we wait for a day of glad re-union. Still, those friends may prove recreant to the vows of friendship; for the world has stepped between many loving hearts, and our loved ones are not parted so far from us by the stream of death, as they often are by the changes that life brings. But those who loved us when we stood beside their solemn death-beds, we believe will love us with a stronger and purer affection than earth knows of, when they wait to welcome us upon the river's farther shore.

What a blessed thought it is which comes to the stricken mourner day by day as a message from Heaven, that our "loved and lost" are at rest, though we are in tears! Why, then, mourn that they have secured eternal respite from the cares and troubles of this weary world? Selfish must our sorrow be, if we begrudge them rest with Christ and peace in Heaven. They have but gone home a little while before, and when we are called to put away this mortal life, when leaning on the blessed promises, and fearing no evil, we have passed through the valley, through the shadow, we shall see them all on the Heavenly shore: the old man who tot-

"Till, like a clock worn out with eating time, The wheels of weary life at last stood still;

the gentle sister who, long years ago, spake with us on earth no more; the noble friend whom death met on the field of battle, and the spotless babe that, on a summer day, went back to Heaven again. We shall greet them all, the sinless and the sin-forgiven, and through the endless cycles of eternity we shall miss no more the friends we mourn to-day. Anna Parker.

WE see it stated that Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher proposes to read her husband's lectures, upon invitations of lyceums and literary associations, Mr. Beecher's health preventing him from undertaking another lecture campaign.

### A SWEET PHILOSOPHY.

THE celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house, his two sons died, both of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to the bedchamber, laid them upon the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over the bodies. In the evening the Rabbi came home.

She reached him the goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out, drank and asked:

"Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked around the school, and I did not see them there. Where are my sons, that they too may drink the cup of blessing ?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood, and when he had said grace after the meal she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it then, my love," he replied. "A few days ago a person entrusted some jewels to my custody. He now demands them

again. Shall I give them up?" "This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. .What! wouldst thou hesitate or be reluc-

tant to restore to every one his own?" "No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting

thee therewith." She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the

dead bodies. "Ah, my sons, my sons!" loudly lamented the father. "My sons, the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father,

but you were my teachers in the law." The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand and said:

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir; "and blessed be His name for thy sake too, for well is it written, who hath found a virtuous wife hath a greater treasure than costly pearls. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and her tongue is the law of kindness."

### FEMININE TOPICS.

CHURCH, the artist, is said to be engaged painting a "Waterfall" which recently attracted his attention on Broadway.

THE Boston Post says that three hundred orphan girls—daughters of soldiers—are among the spinsters who leave for the West on the 30th inst.

A WOMAN in Ayr, Scotland, found in the center of a potato a gold wedding ring, which the ambitious tuber must have inclosed in the pro-

"THE greatest wonder of the day" in London is a female "baby actress," aged two years and ten days, who can recite and act a whole scene from King John.

An Old Maids' Aid Society was organized at Warsaw, Indiana, last week. It has a flourishing membership of thirty. Unmarried gentlemen are requested to attend the meetings.

A London correspondent says that Adelina Patti still "sings like a bird," but she is not as pretty as she was three or four years ago. Her chin is longer and her expression of passionate feeling is stronger.

An editor says his attention was first drawn to matrimony by the skillful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom. Another editor says the manner in which his wife handles the

Two hundred ladies and gentlemen attended an old-fashioned husking frolic at Brighton. Massachusetts, on the 6th inst. They husked about two hundred bushels, and found enough red ears to make the occasion pass off pleasantly.

A SENSITIVE wife has sent the following lines to an exchange to publish:

My husband slept—he dreamed a pleasing dream. For sunny smiles across his face did beam: He dreamt of me, for oft he murmured "Pet," I pressed him to my heart, close, closer yet, To drink into my ear the precious word:

Alas! it was Per-ro-leum I heard. As a specimen of early marriages, none is more remarkable than that of one of the Holkar's sons at Indore lately. The bridegroom is only six years old and the bride three years old. The head ornaments of one of the elephants was made of pure gold. A salute of two hundred and ten guns announced to the people the union of the happy pair.

In the jail in Boston are two babies,-one seven and a half years of age, and one of nine, both small for their years, and evidently infantile in mind. Their offence was stealing a few grapes, and they are committed for non-payment of fine and costs. Going from the meet ing on Social Science, to visit the jail, strangers would be surprised to see such a spectacle in Boston.

A GERMAN professes to have counted the hairs on the heads of four women of different complexions, and has just published the results. On the head of the blonde there were 140,419 hairs: on that of the brown-haired woman, 109,-440; on that of the black-haired, 102,962, and on that of the red-haired, 83,740. Although there was this disparity in the number of individual hairs, each crop was about the same weight. The average weight of a woman's hair is stated, on the same authority, to be fourteen ounces.

# Choice Miscellany.

SONG OF THE WOODS.

BY W. W. ELY, M. D. ı.

O, WHAT are busy towns unto me; Or rivers rolling on to the sea; Where the clatter of the mill All the air with noise doth fill; And by day and night the car Comes and goes with thundering jar, O'er the lea.

II.

Then farewell to weary toil and care, And a welcome to the wild woods rare: Far from busy mart and shore; From the farm house and the store; There, sweet rest mid sunny glades, Or, beneath refreshing shades, We will share.

Where the gray crested mountains uprear To the clouds their old summits so drear; Where from fount and sparkling rill, Nestling lakes their bosoms fill: There, from hill and streamlet pure, Nature's treasures we will lure For our cheer.

With our comrades well chosen and tried, O'er the dark flowing waters we'll glide, Where the Deer his thirst doth slake By the river or the lake; Where the owl doth hoot by night, And the Loon hath most delight To abide.

With rifle in our hand we will sail; And its crack soon shall tell on the gale Of the sport we love so well As we hunt in shady dell:-And we'll watch the thrilling sound. From the hill side, of the hound, On the trail.

VI. When the night is all dark we will "float," 'Mong the lilies we'll paddle our boat Till we hear the splashing feet,-'Tis the sound we love to greet,-Soon shall flash the glaring eye, That, of danger drawing nigh,

VII.

O, wherefore did you stop foolish one, On the strange light to gaze till undone? For the deadly ball is ready, And our aim is true and steady,-And you never more shall see. From the mountain wild and free.

Takes no note

The bright sun. VIII.

To our camp with the prize we'll repair, Where the bright blazing fire throws its glare; Then, out-stretched upon the ground, With the darkness all around, We'll the watchful hour prolong, With our hunting tales and song, Free from care.

ıx.

O. what is there that hath such delight, As the life that we lead day and night, With our home where'er we stray From the toiling world away; Then let us ever cherish, Till heart and mem'ry perish, Scenes so bright.

Rochester, N. Y.

[From the German of Gaal-Translated for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

# THE WORLD'S REWARD.

On one sultry mid-day, a poor countryman, fatigued and exhausted from the burden of the vegetables that he had carried to the town, was dragging himself back to his homely little village. Although he knew that his quarrelsome wife awaited him with impatience, and that each retarded step would give new sharpness to her slanderous tongue, yet the heat was so oppressive that he was obliged to lay himself the timorous husband was at last suffered to He omitted nothing which it was the Father's down near the "mark-stone" of a field to take a quarter hour's rest. But under the stone, which to all appearance had been displaced by a recent flood, or by some accident, was an immense serpent. When she perceived the man. she stretched forth her head and called to him with anxious hissing, thus:

"Welcome, good stranger! Have pity on me and free me from the burden of this monstrous stone, which every moment threatens to crush me to death."

The peasant started not a little at the familiarity of this address from so misanthropical an animal, yet he felt compassion nevertheless; and when the serpent still more piteously urged him, and said : - "I conjure thee by thy mercy, save me, and I will reward thee as richly for it as the world has ever rewarded benefits" - the goodnatured man deliberated no longer, but with much trouble wheeled the stone away.

But how terrified was he, when the delivered monster suddenly rushed upon him with all her fury, and breathing forth her poison threatened to devour him. Scarcely knowing what he was about, trembling in every limb, he stuttered: "Is this the reward thou payest to thy de-

The serpent answered very coolly: "Thus the world rewards benefits, and nothing else have I promised thee."

liverer?"

These words increased the consternation of the peasant still more. Nowhere appeared any escape - nowhere help. But although he thought he had no alternative but to be devoured by the hideous beast, still with tears and a bursting heart he implores mercy, exclaiming:

"I acknowledge myself to be thy victim, for I have neither strength nor courage to combat minded countryman, and know the world too earliest chooses best. - Johnson.

little to understand what thou sayest of its manner of rewarding. Grant me only a moment's consideration, or let us hear another judge in the matter."

"Well," said the serpent, "be the latter

granted thee." Hereupon she drove him along the heath

towards a bush, under which she had perceived the form of an animal. There they found an old, worn-out hunting-dog, who, bound to a willow trunk, strove with painful efforts to defend himself against the swarms of files that plagued him.

"How camest thou in this critical plight, since I so lately saw thee full of courage, racing in the fields after the hares?" questioned the

But the poor dog whined bitterly, and gave his answer:

"Such is the world's reward and the common requital of merit. After having served my master six long years with zeal and fidelity, and made my name formidable far and near to the whole race of hares, he has tied me now to this tree, and I await his hunter, who will send me from his gun the last reward."

The poor man shuddered, body and soul; for now the serpent stretched out the hideous rings of her body in order to devour him. No salvavation could be thought of, and therefore he prepared himself, in the name of GoD, to receive the fatal bite. But lo! before he was aware, a fox, who had been listening secretly under a bush near by, sprang forth. He stepped between them both in a very friendly manner, questioned them about the subject of their dispute, and by a hint which the serpent did not perceive, he assured the woe-begone man of deliverance if he would promise a certain number of chickens as a reward. The peasant eagerly assented, and the fox now pressed for a circumstantial explanation of the matter. The serpent acquiesced, to the astonishment of the poor man, and conducted them back again to the mark-stone. There arrived, the fox stood dubious and mute, surveyed the stone, shook his head and tail, and thus began with a rhe-

"Dear, beautiful and wise serpent! Although I doubt of thy right as little as I do of the charms of thy queenly body, yet I cannot conceive how thy stately form could find room in this narrow hole. If I must be an equitable judge, this matter must appear clearly and plainly before me."

"Of that I will immediately convince thee." said the serpent, gliding at the same time into the hole, wherein she was before concealed.

Scarcely was this done, when, upon the hint of the fox, the man turned the stone over her so cleverly, that she was hardly able to stretch forth her head from under the burthen.

"Was it possible," exclaimed the fox, with great satirical astonishment, "that thou couldst as much as breathe in this inconvenient position?" "Yes," replied the other, "but lift this stone from my back, or I am dead."

She groaned forth these words painfully from her compressed throat; but the more pleased peasant answered her merrily:

"No, no, my lady serpent, we shall take care not to do that;" and he and his shrewd deliverer

cheerfully withdrew. When they had gone a part of their way, the fox reminded his companion of his engagement. He promised him for the coming morning a delicious breakfast of six hens from his roost, whereupon the fax bade him a friendly farewell,

and directed his way toward a vineyard. The other hastened now with eager steps to his village, but even before he saw his cottage he heard from the distance the clamorous voice of his impatient wife; and scarcely had he reached his hedge when she flew at him, like the monster that so shortly before had threatened to devour him. In vain he represented to her the danger that had delayed his return; in vain he praised the humane fox to whom he owed his deliverance. She scolded on until weariness alone checked the torrent of her invectives, and speak. Then he confessed his promise made to the fox, and protested that only by that means had he been able to save his life. But she swore by Heaven and Earth that she would rather lose He bore the full penalty of our sins. He did the him than a single one of her hens; and ere the morning star was pale she stood behind the garden gate, armed with a heavy, sharp axe, and when the unsuspecting fox reached his neck through the gate to receive his stipulated breakfast, she struck the weapon with all her

might into his neck. The man, frightened at the whining of the poor fox, rushed, but too late, from the house to warn or to save him. He saw his deliverer weltering in his blood, and heard his last despairing cry-

"Is this the reward of well-doing?"

### TOO MUCH BALANCING.

It was said of the learned Bishop Sanderson, that, when he was preparing his lectures, he hesitated so much and rejected so often, that, at the time of reading he was often forced to produce, not what was best, but what happened to be at hand. This will be the state of every man, who, in the choice of his employment, balances all the arguments on every side; the complication is so intricate, the motives and objections so numerous, there is so much play for the imagination, and so much remains in the power of others, that reason is forced at last to rest in neutrality, the decision devolves into the hands of chance, and after a great part of life spent in inquiries which can never be resolved, the rest must often pass in repenting the unnecessary delay, and can be useful to few other purposes than to warn others against the same folly, and with thee; yet I cannot explain to myself the | to show, that of two states of life equally consense of thy words. I am but a poor, simple sistent with religion and virtue, who chooses

# Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. LEAD ME GENTLY

BY ENOLA

FATHER, lead me; gently lead me; Go before me through this life; Hands are weak and feet are falt'ring; I am fainting with the strife.

Lead me with thy strong hand, gently, For the path is steep and wild; Thou hast sorely chastened. Father. I was but a wayward child, And thy strokes were just, though heavy;

I'll not murmur at thy will; Only midst the clouds and darkness Grant that I may trust thee still. Lead me gently; far above me

Stretch the heavens as burnished brass; And beneath, the earth is iron Where my weary feet must pass. Snares and pitfalls, raging waters,

Lie before me on my way, And my eyes with tears are blinded, I have lost the light of day. Lead me gently that I fall not;

That I stray not in the darkness, Be thou ever by my side. Nay, I'm sinking; crushed and bleeding At thy feet I helpless lie:

Through the waters be my guide:

Take me in thy arms, O Father! Lest I linger here and die. If I need the wound, strike deeply; If the fire, let flames draw nigh; By thy pow'r the wounds shall heal me.

And the fire shall purify. Only let thy arms support me, On thy bosom rest my head; Lead me gently, Father, gently, While the weary way I tread.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "THY WILL BE DONE."

BY L. MC G.

Submission to the will of God is one of the first and most important lessons in the Christian life. Our Saviour taught it everywhere by example, and He makes it important in precept by placing it in the prayer which He gave to His disciples. He tells us to pray to the Father that His will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. The true and earnest expression of this prayer comes only from a heart overflowing with love for God. It asks that we may bow to His will, whatever be our own. It should be something more than a prayer for submission to the controlling will of our Heavenly Father, and something more than an expression of submission to His will in suffering; though these are necessary and Christ-like. The desire of the heart should also be for submission to His will of command. To obey the will of GoD perfectly, or as it is obeyed in Heaven, we must not only be something, but we must do something. When PAUL first saw the Saviour and heard the voice of CHRIST, on his way to Damascus, he cried out, "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?" This is the first utterance of the redeemed soul,

and it is as appropriate as it is natural. Our Saviour manifested this perfect, threefold submission to the will of the Father. "Even Christ did not please himself." The very words of this petition fell from His divine lips, when in that terrible agony in the Garden He prayed that, if possible, that cup might pass from Him. He realized in His own life the perfection which He teaches his followers to emulate. It was God's all-controlling will that His only begotten Son should die for us. To this Christ bowed in submission. It was the Father's will that Christ should suffer.

The drops of blood upon His brow attest His agony, yet He does not murmur. "As a lamb led to slaughter, so He opened not His mouth." will that He should do. He encountered every task in meek submission; nor did He shun a single pang which the justice of GoD demanded. will of GoD as it is done in Heaven. Let us but be like Him in our submission to God's will and we will follow the Heavenly pattern.

To do the will of GoD we must know what His will is. Of His controlling will as it finds expression in the great constitution of the universe we can know but little. That is a government where man has no voice and no power of resistance. The human mind is too weak to grasp such an economy. But we may know God's will of command. It comes to us through the medium of revelation. Christ has taught it to us by precept and by example. The Holy Spirit holds it up before our eyes. Obedience itself lights up new paths of duty; and continued prayer inspires us with new knowledge of the will of Gop. How important it is then that we should strive by every means to know the will of GoD; and how sacred is the responsibility of imparting the knowledge of it to others.

It is only with such a spiritual attainment that the Christian should be satisfied — that he may look up to his Heavenly Father, and without a murmur, without a thing left undone which he ought to have done, without a single command unheeded or disobeyed, say: -Thy will be done. Such submission to the will of GoD would make our Heaven begin on earth; and our happiness here would be truly that of Heaven, differing not in kind but only in degree. There would be no more sin; Satan would be forever chained, and the gates of death would open only into the City of GoD.

PACK your cares in as small a space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself, and not let them annoy others.

- WYRDY

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MODES OF INSTRUCTION.

BY L. MC G.

It is a fortunate thing for the human family that the acquisition and enjoyment of knowledge are not limited by a generous use and disposition of what we know. The responsibility of liberally imparting knowledge always accompanys its acquisition; and the true enjoyment of its blessings is found most abundant when we use it for the benefit of others. How important it is then that we use the best means to impart our knowledge! We should frequently examine our methods of teaching to see whether we are working with the long or the short arm of the lever.

Now, in view of these facts, I propose to give you a few thoughts which I think may be worth remembering whenever we are considering a plan of instruction in any department of youthful education.

We should remember that the end we have in veiw in the education of youth, is mental development - not strictly mental accretion. The successful lesson dies in the mind, and from it springs up a new creation, and new form of thought. The mind of the learner should be the soil, and the knowledge imparted the seed; then is the fruit his real possession. Some people seem to think that it is their duty to cram a indigestible facts as possible, believing that bewill make them a part of its mental substance and will grow and thrive upon them. This is all a mistake. Is it healthy for any one to eat indigestible food? Can we expect the food to be converted into blood unless it is first digested? No one really believes in this kind of teaching, but the practice of many, in reality, is at variance with their own judgment.

In considering a plan of instruction then, we should remember that knowledge imparted, in order to produce mental growth, must be digested by the mind receiving it. If the food is of such a character that the mind cannot digest it, it not only produces no growth, but it induces mental dyspepsia.

It is no less true that in order to grow and thrive the mind of the learner must act of itself. The young mind (or the old one either,) in order | Here the matter is subjected to another boiling to grow, must do something. All the plans of instruction that were ever devised, can accomplish nothing towards developing the mind, except as they act indirectly to make it use its own sources of growth and development. The memory, in order to be sharpened, must be exercised The reasoning powers, to become more vigorous must be exercised. All the mental powers must have their appropriate and due amount of exercise, in order to bring about their fullest development.

The child does not obtain a knowledge of the external world by simply gazing at the objects which surround him. He gets an idea of color, motion, size, and of his own individuality in this manner; but he gets no idea of form or of the development of figure. His little mind is going through a process which the acutest metaphysician cannot explain. It compares one thing with another, noting the difference between the sphere, cube and plane, and combining them so as to produce different shapes and figures; and in this manner it obtains ideas of the external world. In obtaining mental and moral truth, the mind works in analogous manner. It takes hold of a truth, feels of it, compares it with others and combines them to form new truths. Now, the idea is, the learner must not only not be hindered from working himself, but he must be encouraged, and be made to be interested in his work.

With these two suggestions we will close this article, hoping some time in the future to conclude the train of thought which a consideration of this subject has started. Let us be careful, in the education of the young mind, that we impart to it only such principles as its growth and strength will permit it to receive, digest and assimilate. Feed the tender mind with simple food, and reserve the more indigestible part for the days of strength and vigor. And another thing, remember that the growth and development of the young mind will be healthy only where it is properly exercised.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.—In a report made to the Chicago Board of Education not long since, some facts were presented in regard to the wages paid to teachers. The Tribune says:

"It appears from this report that in Chicago, principals in the public schools receive \$1,400 a year, whereas in Boston they receive \$2,200; in New York, \$2,250; in Brooklyn, \$2,000; in Philadelphia, \$1,500; in St. Louis, \$1,400 to \$1,500; and in Cincinnati, \$1,500. In Chicago, the number of pupils to each teacher is 63; in Boston, 50; in St. Louis, 42, and in Cincinnati, 50. In Chicago, female assistants receive \$500: in New York, from \$400 to \$800; in Boston, \$550; in Brooklyn, \$300 to \$500; and in St. Louis, \$450

In view of the information thus obtained, an increase was voted, equal to fifteen per cent. to the salaries in Chicago.

Once in a conversation upon dynamics, the late George Stevenson, the celebrated engineer, having been asked, "What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?" "I will soon answer that question," he replied :- "It is the eye of a woman to the man who loves her; for if a woman looks with affection on a man, should he go to the utmost ends of the earth, the recollection of that look will bring him

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

BAMBOO PAPER.

THE manufacture of paper from bamboo wood is another of those modern inventions which follow so hard upon each other; and the works of "The Fiber Disintegrating Company," as the company owning the patent is styled, at Red Hook (Brooklyn,) are well worthy of a

The company was organized about a year since, and have recently commenced the manufacture of paper under their patent, in the building formerly known to the police as "Sebastopol," and occupied by a company engaged in the manufacture of parafine candles. The works can hardly be said to be complete as yet, inasmuch as only brown, or what is styled hardware paper is manufactured on the premises, but we believe it is the intention of the company to shortly erect suitable machinery and appliances for the manufacture of all kinds of paper. As it may be interesting to many of our readers to know how paper can be made out of wood, a short sketch of the modus operandi will not be without interest, and will fittingly close this

Bamboo, which grows in unlimited quantities in the island of Jamaica, beyond serving to form partitions between the various ships' cargoes leaving that island, has never been exported, and only used on the island for few purposes. It has now suddenly become an article of exchild's mind with as many cold, unpalatable and port, and the vast jungles of bamboo promise to become almost as valuable as fields of waving cause the principles are sound the young mind grain. The bamboo, after being taken out of the ship, is tied in bundles about five feet long, which are soaked in a large tank for about 24 hours. The bundles are then placed in five large steam guns, each 24 feet in length and 15 inches in diameter. Here for half an hour the bamboo is subjected to a pressure of 180 pounds of steam, which reduces it to such a condition that when, upon a given signal, the guns are discharged by the opening of one of the ends, the bamboo, in the shape of a quantity of fibrous material, looking as much like hemp as possible, is thrown out.

> This fibrous matter is then placed in a tank and soaked in a solution of spent alkali. It is next washed, and goes into what are called the 'egg-boilers," so called from their resemblance to that useful article of domestic consumption. and steam pressure, and from thence it is conveved to the pulp boilers, where it is boiled in a strong solution of alkali at 90 pounds pressure. The remainder of the process is similar to that of ordinary paper manufacture. - Brooklyn Eagle.

### OUR ANTIPODES.

Japan is a country of paradoxes and anomalies. They write from top to bottom, from right to left, in perpendicular instead of horizontal lines. Their books begin where ours end. Their locks turn from left to right. Their day is our night. Shops go to customers. Peowhere their tails would be in an English stable, facing the entrance, the food hung from the roof in a basket. Their old men fly kites, while the children gravely look on; the carpenter uses his plane by drawing it to him; their tailors stitch from them; they mount their horses from the off side; the bells to their harness are always attached to their hind-quarters instead of the front; ladies black their teeth instead of keeping them white; their hair is turned back from their face, which is elaborately painted and powdered, and their anti-crinoline tendencies are carried to the point of interfering with not only the grace of movement, but with all locomotion, so tightly are the lower limbs, from the waist downward, girt round with their garments. Top-spinning is followed as a profession. They indulge in frequent and loud exultations, as sleeve. They wipe the face with a nice square piece of paper, and carefully fold the envelope into the sleeve, or give it to an attendant to throw away. Their music is without melody; their landscape without perspective, light or shade; their figures without drawing, - mere crude colors and grotesque forms dancing in mid-air, without ground to rest on. They have bank notes of the value of a farthing. They have long perfectly understood the utilization of sewerage, and the manufacture of paper, not from rags, but from the bark of trees, of which they have sixty-seven different kinds, all with different uses. They use no milk or animal food; horses and oxen and cows are employed for purposes of draught only; they have no sheep or pigs; the flowers have no scent, the birds no song, and their fruits and vegetables have no flavor.

### THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.

THE color of the sky at particular times affords wonderful good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage good weather and ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind, a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds again are full of meaning in themselves If their forms are soft, undefined, full, feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. These are simple maxims; and yet not so simple but that the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of sea-faring men.



NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

one of the greatest curiosities in the United States. Spanning a small and unimportant creek (the Cedar) is this world's wonder — the Natural Bridge. This bridge consists of a stupendous arch of limestone rock, over a chasm 50 feet wide at its base, and 90 feet at the top. The height of the bridge above the stream, to the top, is 215 feet; its average width is 80 feet; its extreme length at top, 93 feet, and its thickness, from the under to the upper side, 55 feet. A clayey earth covers it to the depth of from four to six feet, and it possesses a

In Rockbridge county, Virginia, is to be found | natural parapet of rock at the sides, rendered firm by rocks and trees. The view from above, for those who dare to take it, is awfully grand, but the best prospect is obtained from beneath, where the astonished spectator has full scope to grasp, at a single glance, this magnificent work of nature. If a survey from the top is painful and intolerable, that from below is pleasing in an equal degree. The beauty, elevation and lightness of the arch, springing, as it were, up to heaven, present a striking instance of the graceful in combination

# Warious Topics.

### WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S PRAYER.

Soon after Aliston's marriage with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing, he made his second visit to Europe. After a residence there of little more than a year, his pecuniary wants became very pressing and urgent-more so than at any other period of his life. On one of these occasions, as he himself used to narrate the event, he was in his studio, reflecting with a feeling of almost desperation upon his condition. His conscience seemed to tell him he had deserved his afflictions, and drawn them upon himself, by his want of due gratitude for past favors from heaven. His heart, all at once, seemed filled with the hope that God would listen to his prayers, if he would offer up his direct expressions of penitence, and ask for divine aid. He, accordingly, locked his door, withdrew to a corner of the room, threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for a loaf of bread for himself and his wife. While thus employed, a knock evidence of a good meal. Their pocket is their was heard at the door. A feeling of momentary shame at being detected in this position, and a feeling of fear lest he might have been observed, induced him to hasten and open the door. A stranger inquired for Mr. Allston. He was anxious to learn who was the fortunate purchaser of the painting of "Angel Uriel," regarded by the artist as one of his master-pieces, and which had won the prize at the exhibition of the Academy. He was told that it had not been sold. "Can it be possible! Not sold! Where is it to be had?" "In this very room. Here it is," producing the painting from a corner, and wiping off the dust. "It is for sale-but its value has never yet, to my idea of its worth, been adequately appreciated—and I would not part with it." "What is its price?" "I have done affixing any nominal sum. I have always, so far, exceeded my offers. I leave it for you to name the price." "Will four hundred pounds be an adequate recompense?" "It is more than I have ever asked for it." "Then the painting is mine." The stranger introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford; and he became, from that moment, one of the warmest friends of Mr. Allston. By him Mr. A was introduced to the society of the nobility and gentry, and he became one of the most favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle, in which he was never fond of appearing often.-Spooner.

### TEA AS A SUMMER DRINK.

FREDERICK SALA, writing from Russia to the Household Words, mentions that on a table near him stands "a large tumbler filled with steaming liquid of a golden color, in which floats a thin slice of lemon. It is tea; the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirstallaying drink you can have in summer time, and in Russia." Tea, flavored with the slice of

lemon, we have never tried, neither are we prepared to recommend as a summer beverage tea steaming hot, as Sala does. But tea made strong (as we like it, or as strong as you like it,) well sweetened, with good milk or, better, cream in it, in sufficient quantity to give it a dark yellow color, and the whole mixture cooled in an ice-chest to the temperature of ice water, is "the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst-allaying drink," we have ever treated ourselves or friends to. We know of nothing to compare with it for deliciousness or refreshment. It cheers, but not inebriates. Its stimulus is gentle, its flavor exquisite. Try it, good reader; make a note of this now, and when the fever visits you, and you feel, with Sidney Smith, that for the sake of coolness you could get out of your flesh and sit in your bones, try our specific of ice-cold tea. Juleps, cobblers, and such things, sink to utter insignificance beside it. They are only temporarily refresh-

### THE TOWER OF BABEL.

ing, and fire the blood after the five minutes

following their imbibation. Ice-cream is the

only preparation fit to be mentioned with cold

THE Tower of Babel, on which late accounts | hood. announce that a cross was recently placed by a missionary, consists now of only two of the eight stories formerly erected. The remains are, however, visible from a great distance. Each side of the quadrangular basis measures two hundred yards in length, and the bricks of which it is composed are of the purest white clay, with a very slight brownish tint, which in the sun assumes a wonderfully rich hue, scarcely to be imitated by the painter. The bricks, before being baked, were covered with characters, traced most surely with the hand, in a clear and regular style. The bitumen which served for cement was derived from a fountain which still exists near the tower, which flows with such abundance that it forms a stream, and would invade the neighboring river, did not the natives from time to time setfire to the stream of bitumen, and then wait quietly until the flames should cease for want of aliment.—Galignani.

### JOHN ADAMS.

MR. WEBSTER visited Mr. Adams a short time before his death, and found him reclining on a sofa, evidently in feeble health. He remarked to Mr. Adams:

"I am glad to see you, sir, and I hope you are getting along pretty well."

Mr. A. replied in the following figurative lan-

"Ah, sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant, occupying a house much shattered by time. It sways and trembles with every wind, and what is worse, sir, the landlord, as near as I can find out, don't intend to make any

raising a man up merely to fling him down.

# Reading for the Young.

FREDDIE AND THE ROBINS.

BY PAULINA

A Robin's home was the topmost bough, Of a spreading willow tree, That shaded a family window-sill, Where crumbs were laid for the dainty bill That pecked till the little ones had their fill, Then sang right merrily.

"Chirp, chirp," they warbled at op'ning day-"Chirp, chirp," at the fall of even, And Freddie knelt at his mother's knee, As sweet notes swelled from the homestead tree-'They say 'Our Father' as well as we— Our Father who art in Heaven."

"Does God take care of the little birds As well as of girls and boys?" And his gentle mother told him how The nest was rocked on the willow bough, As baby rocks in her cradle now, With her little world of toys.

"And by-and-by, when their wings have grown They will flit from tree to tree, A very beautiful world is theirs-They form a part of our Father's cares." "No wonder then, that they sing their prayers," Said Freddie, "each morn with me." [North-western Christian Advocate.

### THE ADOPTED RABBITS.

"WE have plenty of cats now," said mother, ominously, as little Nellie came in with great delight, her small apron gathered up in her hands, and four blind kittens mewing in it.

Jake understood that to mean that they were to be treated to a cold bath in the river; but nothing was said to tender-hearted little Nelly on the subject. I do not know what she would have thought of her kind mother, if she had known that she was a party to any such transaction. So it came to pass that there was a mysterious disappearance of the young cats that very night. Pussy was disconsolate over her loss, and Mrs. Keene herself felt very unhappy when she heard her calling them up stairs and

"She will get over it in two or three days," thought she; "cats never cry for their kittens longer than that, and I am thankful they can forget their sorrows so well. I would not have one killed for anything, if she went on this way a week."

"Where can those kittens have gone to?" said little Nellie, as she searched in company with old pussy, "up stairs and down stairs, and in my lady's chamber." But no kittens could they find, and little Nellie comforted old Heppy as best she could, telling her that they would likely creep out of some corner before long, glad enough to see their mether.

As Jake, the enterprising farmer's lad, was prowling around the grove, according to his custom when off duty, he came upon a little rabhit's nest. There were two tiny rabbits in it. and their mother thought she had hid them ever so nice, but I think Jake's dog scented them out.

"Hallo!" said Jake; "now I'll give old Heppy a good dinner. Maybe it will take her mind off from them kits." His own mind had been rather ill at ease on the share he had taken in the matter, particularly since superstitious Aunt Chloe, in the kitchen, had told him he would have nine misfortunes for every cat he

So Jake brought home the rabbits, and gave them to Heppy as a peace-offering. She took them up in her mouth and carried them off to her old basket, one by one, and then what do you think that cat did? She snugged down on. her old carpet with those rabbits, and kissed their faces and smoothed their ruffled coats, and made them just as much at home as if she were their own mother. She brought them up just as if they were her own children, only she could never teach them to catch mice. The little happy family was the curiosity of the neighbor-

### THE KATYDID.

THE Katydid is a grasshopper — that is, it belongs to the grasshopper tribe. Its shape is quite curious: this is in consequence of its wings, which take the form of a sharp ridge somewhat like a pod, the wings incasing almost the whole body, which is rather blunt and thick in comparison with the wings which extend beyond the insect nearly double its length. It is of a pale grass color, wings and all. Instead of hopping in the grass, it lives in the trees, generally in the tops. Night is its gala time. All night it is busy, calling to its mate: the male does this. And this call is the "katydid" note about which so much is said and sung. The imitation is not a good one. Instead of three notes, there are often four or five; and when a number of these insects are together they make night hideous.

### FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Pittsburg Christian Advocate says :- "The best paper for children, published in this great country of ours, is The Little Corporal. It is a gem in the catalogue of monthlies." Published monthly in Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell. Terms, \$1 a year; 10 cents for a specimen number..

LET a man live as long as he will, the first thirty years of his life will always seem the longest; and the daily routine of after years passes like the rounds of a clock, while the hands on the outside and the movements within mark the passing of time to others, till the Ambition often plays the wrestler's trick of weights have run down and the pendulum stands

# 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. 28, 1865.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Affairs at Washington.

JOE DAVIS, brother of Jeff., has made demands for restoration of not only his, but his brother's property in Mississippi.

Official intelligence from Leghorn, Gibralter and Smyrna shows that the cholera at these places is disappearing.

The Secretary of the Treasury requests banks to keep an account of each separate transaction in Government securities.

Alexander H. Stephens, accompanied by Judge Lochrene, of Georgia, called on the President and had an interview of an hour and a half.

Forty millions of the new issue of fifty millions 5-20 bonds for funding compound interest notes and certificates of indebtedness have been taken.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received very favorable accounts of the freedmen in Texas. In the city of Galveston only ten are now subsisted at Government expense. There is a great demand for labor throughout the State.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to receive deposits of gold and to issue therefor drafts payable on demand in gold. These gold notes will be receivable for customs, and will be largely used for adjusting balances in New York.

Mr. J. M. Broadhead, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has issued a circular sustaining the claims of colored soldiers to bounties, and affirming their right to be regarded as freedmen from the date of their enlistment. Colored soldiers who may not have been free on the 119th of April, 1861, and who volunteered between that date and the passage of the act of July 17th, 1862, are not dispossessed of the right to those bounties — the Attorney General being clearly of the opinion that enlistments in the United States army instantly makes the slave a freeman forever, and places him upon a footing of equality with the white volunteers. This important decision therefore entitles the colored soldiers, whenever enlisted during the rebellion, to the bounties provided by law for volunteers at the time of their enlistment.

A delegation waited on the President on the National Thanksgiving on account of the restoration of peace.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular intimating that the applications of maimed soldiers and sailors for places in his Department, will receive special consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to

issue the gold notes for New York use in the denominations of \$5,000, \$1,000, \$100 and \$20. R. M. T. Hunter was at the White House on the 21st, applying for pardon.

GOV. OGLESBY of Illinois, has made an apneal to the Governors of other States for funds to assist in building the Lincoln national monument.

The steamer Atlanta, which left New Orleans the 14th or 15th in a heavy gale. When two trunk. hundred miles south of Sandy Hook she broke into three pieces, and sixteen passengers and thirty-one of the crew were lost. One passenger and four of the crew were picked up after floating two days on a piece of the wreck.

The brig Titania, of Philadelphia, bound for Mobile, foundered at sea on the 16th, and sunk two hours after her abandonment. Her crew and passengers drifted twenty-four hours on a raft until picked up by the United States gunboat Florida.

The Queen of England has excited the disgust of High Churchmen by attending a Presbyterian service in Scotland.

Three hundred persons were killed by the hurricane which swept over the West Indies on the 6th of September, and it is believed that many vessels were stranded or sunk. In Guadaloupe all the crops were destroyed.

The Emperor Maximilian, it is said, has adopted a grandson of lturbide, living with his mother at Georgetown, D. C., as his heir.

The packing establishment of S. Favadite & Son, and also Williams & Co.'s tannery at Chicago, were burned on the 20th. Loss about \$100,000.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., of the 21st. says the visitors from the Monroe Commandery of Knights Templars from Rochester, N. Y. thirty strong, arrived here from Quebec at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon, and were received by the Portland Commandery, who will entertain them here until Tuesday.

The bonds and address of the new Irish Republic will be issued within the coming week. There was a heavy gale on the New England coast the 19th inst., and numerous casualties are reported to vessels.

Gold closed in New York on the 21st at 1461/2. I slow manner, and no change of importance in

The Bank Tax Cases.

THE Court of Appeals has reversed the indement of the Supreme Court, and decided that shares in national banks are taxable by State authority, although the capital is invested in Government bonds. The point adjudged is, that although Government securities are not taxable in the hands of individuals, yet when they are assigned to a national bank, and used as the basis of banking, the tax is upon the new issue, and not upon the securities. The effect of the decision will be to establish a uniform rule, and place the Albany banks on an equality with other banks, although in New York and other localities the shares have been omitted from the assessment rolls. The cases will be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is expected that a final decision of this vexed question will be obtained at the next December term. - Albany Journal.

### Southern Items.

PIERRE SOULE wants to return to New Orleans to resume the practice of the law.

The Mississippi Legislature has elected Wm. L. Sharkey, ex-Provisonal Governor, and J. K. Alcom, U. S. Senators.

A large number of merchants have taken preliminary measures for the establishment of a Merchants' Exchange in Richmond, Va.

The guerrillas Champ Ferguson and Henry C. Magruder were executed on the 20th-the former in Nashville and the latter in Louisville.

The Herald's Raleigh correspondent says, an ordinance for repudiating the rebel debt, has passed the North Carolina State Convention by vote of 84 to 12.

The Convention adjourned on the 19th, to meet again on the 17th of next May.

There are now fifteen large rice plantations, extending below Wilmington, N. C., seventeen miles on both sides of Cape Fear River, which are occupied and cultivated wholly by freedmen.

A disastrous fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 18th. It was in the principal part of the city, and destroyed many mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and the Courier newspaper office. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Thirty or forty persons were buried in the ruins-from fifteen to twenty of whom it is thought were instantly killed. The others were extracted in a dreadfully injured and suffering condition.

### Mexican News.

THEIN. Y. Herald's advices from Mexico state that the Republicans are increasing in activity and boldness, and have defeated the Imperialatroops in a number of recent engagements. Republican detachments swarm all over the country, and one of them has appeared within thirty-six miles of the capital. In the State of Vera Cruz they defy all efforts for their expulsion and make frequent forays. In one of the towns of that State they have established a newspaper. In the State of Osjaca the Imperial papers admit that their operations have assumed grave proportions, while in Zacatecas and Jalisco they are sweeping all before them.

The United States Consul in the City of Mexico had been refused admittance to the Imperial 21st inst., to request him to appoint a day of palace, he being informed that he was unknown there.

It is said that the rebel officers from this country now in Mexico, have refused to comply with a request of Maximillian's Secretary of War, that they should join his army, adding that hereafter they could fight under no flag but that of the United States.

The Emperor, Empress and the Court were to start on a tour to Yucatan.

New Orleans papers have advices from Matamoras to the 4th and from Monterey to the 25th of September.

General Douay had arrived at Saltillo with Six thousand Imperial troops were reported

at Monterey en route to the Rio Grand frontier. The stages running from Matamoras to Monterev were overhauled by the Liberals, who exon the 7th inst., for New York, sprung a leak on | acted of the passengers eighty dollars for each

> A new line of stages had commenced running between Monterey and the city of Mexico. Gen. Escabada is reported to have left Muer

and gone in the direction of Monclera. The chief Mexican bandits were expressing much dissatisfaction with each other.

An Imperial decree had been issued ordering that vessels be not admitted into Mexican ports unless they bring proper papers from the Consul of the Empire.

Advices from the city of Mexico state that Gen. Negrete had reached Chihuahua with only 300 men, having lost 500 from exposure and star-

A detachment of Castra's guerrillas had succeeded in capturing six of Cortenas' robbers.

### From South America.

THE Herald's Panama correspondent says: The Republic of Chili will be compelled to submit to the demands of Spain for indemnity for alleged damages suffered by the Spanish fleet in the Pacific during the Peruvian troubles, in consequence of being refused coal and other supplies in Chili ports.

Admiral Tinson, who commands this fleet, has had conferred on him by his Government the rank of Minister, and been endowed with power to insist on the indemnity dues. He has at his command the power for enforcing them. Though there is great indignation among the Chili people on the subject, it is believed that the Government will finally succumb.

Owing to the excitement regarding this matter, business throughout the Republic is stagnant.

In Peru the revolution drags along in a very

the condition of affairs is noticed in the relations of the two parties.

No new revolutions are reported in any of the Republics of South and Central America, and they seem to be enjoying a season of quiet.

### From England.

LATE advices from England represent that the correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, in relation to the responsibility of England for the rayages committed upon American commerce by rebel pirates fitted out in England, had taken place.

Earl Russell repudiates all liability and refuses

The papers generally comment on the corre-

The Times can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be excepted, and says it is the best, if not the only solution, and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between Russell and Adams justify that expectation. Other journals hope for an amicable solution.

NEW COMBUSTIBLE.—A Paris correspondent of the Chemical News mentions a new combustible, invented by a gentleman who very appropriately bears the name of Stoker. It appears to be very pure charcoal, finely ground and made into paste with starch. The paste is molded into cakes or balls of different sizes, and then dried. When perfectly dry these may be lighted with a lucifer match, and will continue to burn steadily, like German tinder, without giving flame or smoke. The combustible is intended for heating urns, chafferettes, etc.

THE FENIANS.-A Congress of Fenians, the representatives of the Order in various States of the Union, was in session in Philadelphia last week. Much interest appears to be manifested in the proceedings. A Committee was appointed to prepare a condensed report for publication. Many distinguished men were present; among them Gen. Sweeney of the army.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS,

MISS HARRIET LANE, niece of ex-President Buchanan, is about to marry Henry E. Johnson. a wealthy Baltimore banker, and a political prisoner of Fort Warren.

Last week, Mr. Draper in New York sold a large amount of Government cotton captured at Charleston and Savannah, realizing by the sale more than \$1,200,000 in gold. JUDGE WRIGHT of Boston, shows that out of

the 32,764 children in that city, under fifteen years of age, eighteen hundred are annually in some way disposed of as criminals. THE jury in the case of the persons charged

with an attempt to kidnap George N. Sanders at Montreal, refused to agree after being locked up two days, and were discharged on the 10th. MR. RITCHIE, the well known secessionist

journalist of Richmond, has been elected Mayor of that city. His wife, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, has been residing for some time in

Preparations are being made for the erection of a mammoth refinery, with a capacity for manufacturing 2,000 barrels per week of refined oil, at the mouth of Pithole creek, on the Allegany river.

A LAW of the last Congress disqualifies persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been pardoned by the President, for exercising the right of suffrage.

FENIANISM is still the engrossing topic in Ireland. Arrests continue. Among the latest is the proprietor and printer of the Connaught Patriot, for a seditious article in that paper. He was committed for trial on a charge of treason and felony.

A MATCH game of billiards, 1,500 points for \$250 and the championship of Massachusetts. was played in Boston last week, occupying five hours, between R. E. Wilmarth, champion, and V. E. Daniels, the latter winning by four hundred points.

THE average majority of the candidates on the Republican State ticket in Ohio is 30,000. The Legislature will stand twenty-five Republicans to twelve Democrats, in the Senate, and in the House seventy Republicans to thirty-five

PROF. YOMANS has written a lecture for this season on "The Dynamics of Life." He has just returned from England, where he has been investigating the subject of education. Doubtless he has incorporated the results of his studies in his new lecture.

THE Lake Shore Wine Company has a capital of \$100,000, and headquarters at Brockton, Chautauqua county, where it has a new wine house capable of storing over 14,000 gallons. They manufacture Catawba and champagne wine, all pure juice of the grape.

GEN. BENNETT, commanding in Charleston, has been informed of the departures for that place from northern cities of between 500 and 600 thieves, and men of that class. Forty persons, supposed to be part of this gang, have been arrested by General Bennett's orders.

THE Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina has published a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in which he expresses "strong desires that, under the mercy and guiding providence of God, the Southern Church may be enabled to maintain her present independent and Catholic

THE young men of Canada, and, in fact, people of all ages, are leaving that country in large numbers, and coming to the United States. At Toronto, where there were 12,000 Catholics in

1860, there are now only 8,000 left. Among the French population in Lower Canada, there is a movement quite as active.

THE Alabama Convention on the 2d inst., adopted ordinances ordering the election of State officers on the first Monday in November; legalizing the marrying of negroes; authorizing the County Commissioners to provide for indigent and helpless negroes, and directing judicial officers to continue as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE number of printed volumes in the English language in California, which in 1857 hardly exceeded 300, is estimated in 1865 at 2,000,000 a progress unprecedented in all the annals of literature. Almost every city, town and village in the State has its public and circulating library, and the private dwellings are as well supplied with books as in the older States of the Union.

### List of New Advertisements

White Pine Compound—Geo W Sweet, M D.
Brinkerhoff's Ohio Corn Husker—Brinkerhoff & Beery.
Great Chance for Agente—Jones Brothers & Co.
Iowa Land for Sale—Horace Everett.
Foot-Rot in Sheep—F W Whittemore.
10,000 Agents Wanted—Gaylord Watson.
Broom-Head—J W Mabee.
Arthur's Home Magazine—TS Arthur & Co.
Good Cheer Cooking Stove—Kilne.
Arcana Watch.
Peach Pits Wanted—P Bowen.
Spanish Sheep for Sale—Geo Snyder.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Complexion and Hair—Thos F Chapman. Ayres' Medicines.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

### Rural New-Yorker Office, }

THERE has been an advance in nearly all departments of the market this week and there is still an upward tendancy. Butter is up Sc. : Eggs Sc and very scarce at that Hay has advanced \$1 per tun. Straw is quite plenty this season and remains firm. Coal continues to be very scarce and is held at such high figures that serious appre hensions are entertained of much suffering this winter unless the supply is increased.

### Wholesale Prices Current.

THE ATTEN PROPERTY OF A STATE OF A	
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	Straw 7,00@ 9.00
Flour, w't wh't, \$11,50@14,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.
Do. red wheat, \$9,75@10,75	Apples, green \$1,00@ 1,2
Do. extra State, 7,50@ 8,00	
Do. buckwheat, 0,00@ 0,00	Peaches
Millfeed, coarse, 18,00@00,00	Cherries 85@ 500
Do. fine80,00@35,00	Cherries 800 850
Meal, corn, cwt 1,90@ 2.00	
Wheat, red 2,10@ 2,20	Potatoes, w bu 622 750
Post white	Ontons 0,75@ 0,00
Best white 2,102 2,45 Corn. old. W bu 902 00c	Carrots 00@ 000
Corn, old, # bu 90@ 00c	
Do. new, 80@ 90c	Green hides trim'd 767%
Rye, 90@ 95c	Do. untrimmed. 626%
Oats 42@ 45c	Do. untrimmed. 62633 Green calfakins12 2 13
Ratiea 0.2302 1'00	Dueep perts, each, \$1.75@2.2
Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 30@ 750
MEATS.	BREDA.
Pork, old mess,\$35,00@36.00	Timothy, # bu \$4,00@ 4.5
Do. new mess \$8,00@\$9,06	Clover, medium 15,00@15.5
Do. clear. W Do. 1862 190	
Dressed hogs, cwt 14,00@15,50	Peas 1.50@ 2.5
Beef 9.00@13,00	F18X
Spring lambs 2.00@ 4.00	
Mutton, # b 8@ 10c	Wood, bard \$9.00@11 0
Mutton, # b 8@ 10c	Wood, bard \$9.00@11 0
Mutton, * b 8@ 10c Hams 28@ 30c	Wood, bard \$9.00@11 0
Mutton, & D 82 10c Hams. 282 30c Shoulders. 162 18c	Wood, hard, \$9,00@11.0 Do. soft 7,00@ 8,0 Coal, lump, \$\tau \text{11,70@00.0}
Mutton, ₩ ID       8@ 10c         Hams       28@ 30c         Shoulders       16@ 18c         Chickens       14@ 20c	Wood, hard, \$9,00011.0 Do. soft 7,000 8.0 Coal, lump, \$\times \text{tun } 11,70000.0 Do. large egg., 11,80000.0
Mutton, # b 8@ 10c Hams 23@ 30c Shoulders 16@ 18c Chickens 14@ 20c Turkeys 20@ 20c	Wood, hard, \$9,00211.0 Do. soft. 7,003 8.0 Coal, lump, \$\pi\$ tun 11,70300.0 Do. large egg. 11,80300.0 Do. small egg. 12,05300.0
Mutton, ♥ b     8₫ 19c       Hams.     23₫ 30c       Shoulders     16₫ 18c       Chickens     14₫ 20c       Turkeys     20₫ 20c       Geese, ♥ b     14 ₫ 15c	Wood, hard, \$9,00211.0 Do. soft. 7,006 8,0 Coal, lump, \$\times\$ tun 11,70200,0 Do. large egg. 11,80200,0 Do. small egg. 12,95200,0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0
Mutton, # B 83 10c Hams 230 50c Shoulders 160 18c Chickens 140 20c Turkeys 200 20c Geese, # B 14 15c	Wood, hard, \$9,00211.0 Do. soft. 7,000 8.0 Coal, lump, \$\pi\$ tun 11,70200.0 Do. large egg. 11,80200.0 Do. snall egg. 12,95200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. chestnut. 11,452000.0
Mutton, ₩ b 8a 10c Hams 23a 30c Shoulders 16a 18c Chickens 14a 20c Turkeys 20a 20c Geese, ₩ b 14 a 15c DAIRY, Etc. Butter, choice roll 40a 43c	Wood, hard. \$9,0041.0 Do. soft. 7,003 8,0 Cosl, lump, \$\( \text{tun} \) 11,70200,0 Do. large egg. 11,80200,0 Do. snall egg. 12,95200,0 Do. stove. 12,25200,0 Do. chestant 11,45200,0 Do. soft. 0,002125
Mutton, \$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Wood, bard, \$9,00011.0 Do. soft. 7,006 8.0 Coal, hump, w tun 11,70200.0 Do. large egg. 11,80200.0 Do. small egg. 12,95200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. soft. 0,006212.5 Do. Char w hu. 15,786.0
Mutton, ₩ b 8a 10c Hams 28a 50c Shoulders 16a 18c Chickens 14a 20c Turkeys 20a 30c Geese, ₩ b 14 15c Butter, choice roll 40a 43c Do. packed 88a 40c Cheese, new, 14a 18a	Wood, bard, \$9,00110. Do. soft. 7,006 8.0 Cosl, lump, \$v\$ tun 11,70200.0 Do. large egg. 11,80200.0 Do. small egg. 12,45200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. chestnut. 11,45200.0 Do. soft. 0,006 12,5 Do. Char \$v\$ bu. 152 168 Salt, \$v\$ bbl. 2,2532 29
Mutton, ₩ b. 8a 10c Hams. 28a 80c Shoulders 16a 18c Chickens 14a 20c Chickens 14a 20c Geese, ₩ b. 14a 15c Butter, choice roll 40a 43c Do. packed 88a 40c Cheese, new, 14a 18c Do. old 000 000	Wood, bard. \$9,00011.0 Do. soft. 7,006 kib. Coal, lump, \$\psi\$ tan 11,70200.0 Do. large egg. 11,80200.0 Do. small egg. 12,50200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. soft. 0,006125. Do. Char \$\psi\$ bu. 2,652 2,9 Wool, \$\psi\$ bu. 2,652 2,9 Wool, \$\psi\$ bu.
Mutton, ₩ b 8a 10c Hams 28a 50c Shoulders 16a 14c Chickens 14a 20c Turkeys 20a 30c Geese, ₩ b 14a 15c DAIRY, Etc. Butter, choice roll 40a 43c Do. packed 88a 40c Cheese, new, 14a 18c Do. old 00a 00c Lard, tried 28a 31/c	Wood, hard, \$9,00011.0 Do. soft
Mutton, ₩ b. 8a 10c Hams. 22a 80c Shoulders 16a 18c Chickens 14a 20c Turkeys 20a 20c Geese, ₩ b. 14a 13c Butter, choice roll 40a 43c Do. packed 88a 49c Cheese, new, 14a 18c Do. old 00a 00c Lard, tried. 28a 31 5c Do. rough 00a 00c	Wood, hard, \$9,00011.0 Do. soft
Mutton, * b	Wood, bard. \$9.0011.0 Do. soft. 7,006 8.0 Coal, lump, w tun 11,70200.0 Do. large egg. 11,80200.0 Do. small egg. 12,95200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. soft. 0,006125. Do. Char w bu. 152 163 168 Salt, w bbl. 2,6536 2.9 Wood, w b. 403 50 Whitefish, w 100 bs. 8,5508 9,55
Mutton, * b	Wood, bard. 900011.0 Do. soft. 7,000 kib Coal, lump, \$\psi\$ tun 11.70000.0 Do. large egg. 11.80000.0 Do. stove 12.25000.0 Do. stove 12.25000.0 Do. soft. 0,00612.5 Do. Char \$\psi\$ bu. 2636 2.9 Wool, \$\psi\$ 5.66 60 Hops. 406 50 Codfish, \$\psi\$ 100 \$\psi\$, 8.506 9.56 Loney \$\psi\$ bu. \$\psi\$, 8.506 9.56 Codfish, \$\psi\$ 100 \$\psi\$, 8.506 9.56 Loney \$\psi\$ bu. \$\psi\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20
Mutton, \$\pi\$ 0.83 10c  Hams. 236 80c  Shoulders 166 18c  Chickens 149 20c  Turkeys 296 90c  Geese, \$\pi\$ 1.4 3 15c  Do. packed 886 40c  Lard, tried 906 006 006  Lard, tried 906 006 006  Lard, tried 906 006 006  Do. rough 006 00c  Tallow, tried 186 196 19c  Eggs, dozen, 286 286 286	Wood, bard. \$9,00a11.0 Do. soft. 7,006 8.0 Coal, hump, w tan 11,70200.0 Do. sarge egg. 11,80200.0 Do. starge egg. 12,80200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. soft. 0,006212.5 Do. Char w bu. 12,6320.0 Bait, w bbl. 2,632 28 Wool, w b. \$50.0 Whitefish, y bbl 7,502 8,506 9,51 Honey, box, w b. 202 29.0 Honey, box, w b. 202 29.0 182 192
Mutton, ₩ b. 8a 10c Hams	Wood, bard
Mutton, ₩ b. 8a 10c Hams	Wood, bard. \$9,00a11.0 Do. soft. 7,006 8.0 Coal, hump, w tan 11,70200.0 Do. sarge egg. 11,80200.0 Do. starge egg. 12,80200.0 Do. stove. 12,25200.0 Do. soft. 0,006212.5 Do. Char w bu. 12,6320.0 Bait, w bbl. 2,632 28 Wool, w b. \$50.0 Whitefish, y bbl 7,502 8,506 9,51 Honey, box, w b. 202 29.0 Honey, box, w b. 202 29.0 182 192
Mutton, ₩ b. 8a 10c Hams	Wood, bard
Mutton, ₩ b. 8a 10c Hams	Wood, bard

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Cotton, 56257c for middlings. FLOUE.—Superfine State \$7,7528.00; extra State, \$8,105 8,25; choice State, \$8,3028.50; superfine Western, \$7,752 8,00; common to medium extra do, \$8,2328,75; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8,852 9,05; trade brands, \$9,15212,50. Canadian flour, sales at

to good shipping brands extra round hoop Onto, \$8.85\\
9.65; trade brands, \$9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.15\\
9.1

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Flour, good to choice white wheat extra \$12,506.18; amber wheat \$10,50. Corn meal, \$100 \$8, \$1,876.20. Wheat, no sales. Rye, \$1,106,115. Corn 76,85c. Barley, \$161,15. Oats, 55,65c. Pork, \$35,646.—Hams, 25,627c.; shoulders, 16,610. Butter, 40,650c. Lard, 29,680c. Cheese, 17,619c. Eggs 40c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—Flour, sales at \$8,00@11,50. Wheat, 1,45@1,50. Corn, 00@65c. Oats, 31@42c. Barley, \$1,12@, 15. Rye, 70@85. Peas \$1,15. Beans dull. Pork, \$35,00 386,00 for light and mess. Butter 38@42c. Cheese 16@9c. Eggs 25@28c. Salt \$2,50@2,55.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19. — Flour, \$3,50@12.25; Wheat \$1,14@ 1.29%; Corn 40@46c; Oats 17@25c; Barley 85c@\$1.30; Ryc 57@25c. Pork, mess, \$34@35. Butter 25@40c; Cheese 15@ 22c. Lard, no sales.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.— Flour. sales at \$6@3,00. Fall wheat, \$1,45@1.55. Spring wheat \$1,15@1.20. Barley 620. Gree, 53@56c. Oats, 22@30c. Peas, 60@71c. Hay, \$9 @11. Butter, 21@25c. Cheese, 11%@12%c. Eggs, 13@16c.—Becf, 9@12c. Mutton, 7@10c. Hogs, dressed, \$9 &vrt.—Pork, mess, \$24@25; prime, \$21@22. Hams, none; shoulders, 14@15c. Hides, trimmed, \$4; untrimmed, \$2,50.—Globe.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.— Beeves received, 5,300 against 6,923 last week. Sales range at 10@18c. Cows, received 10a last week. Sales at \$22@85 each. Veal calves, received, 330 against 1,430 last week. Sales range at 9@15c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 20,000 against 26,885 last week. Sales at 34,200. Swine, received, 17,000 against 17,000 last week. Sales at \$41,00@14,50 % cwt. ALBANY. Oct. 20.—Beeves range at \$4.23@9,87. Sheep sales at 6@7c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 13@14c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 17.— Beeves, range at \$3,0154. Oxen, \$125,0300 % pair. Milch Cows, \$55,0115. Handy Steers, \$55,0150. Veal Calves, none.—
Two-year olds \$25,040. Three-year olds \$35,065. Sheep and Lamba, \$3,6004.00 % b. Shoats—Wholessle—Macr. Spring pigs, wholessle-15,016cts; retail 15,018cts; fat hogs 15,015. Oxen the weight. Hides 9,010 % %; country lots 8,000. Tallow 10,011c. Caliskins 16,018c. Pelts \$1,50,01,75.

TORONTO. Oct. 19.—First class cattle, from \$6,00@7,00 % 100 %s, dressed weight; \$2 do, \$6,00@6,00; inferior, \$5 00 %5,50. Sheep \$5@5 0 extra; \$4@5,50 common. Lambs, \$2,50@5,00. Calves, \$5@6.—G.0bc.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$2.5006.57 \( \) 100 bs. for fair to good first class steers; light steers and good cows \$4.500; \$3.500 \( \) 24.500 common. Sheep \$4.5005.00. Hogs, sales at \$10.50013.50 \( \) 100 bs.—Zep.

### WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Manufacturers have not been buying during the week, as most of the New England milis are stopped working for want of sufficient water. This has caused quite a lull in the market, and prices are entirely nominal. Holders, however, do not feel disposed to accept lower rates, as they anticipate a good demand before long from manufacturers, who are at present badly in want of stock. We quote nominally as follows:

\*\*Ode2t\*\* for Native and \*\*Merinos; 83@65c\*\* for \*\*, and \*\* do; 70@72c\*\* for full-blood do; 75@77c\*\* for Saxony; 60@62t\*\* for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c\*\* for surverine; 65@65c\*\* for extra do; 35@27c\*\* for common unwashed \*\*California, and 40@42c\*\* for new Foreign — Chilan unwashed \*\*Sod\*\*5c\*\*; Entre Rios washed \*\*40@42c\*\* (Ordova 45@47c; East India \*\*5@45c\*\*, African \*\*52@45c\*\*; Merican \*\*50@\*\*8c\*\*; Entre Rios washed \*\*40@42c\*\* (Ordova 45@47c; East India \*\*5@45c\*\*, African \*\*52@45c\*\*, Merican \*\*50@\*\*8c\*\*; Entre Rios \*\*50@\*\*8c\*\*, African \*\*50

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 80g80c; Saxony fleece, 75g78c; full-blood Merino, 72g75c; three-quarters do, 70g72; half do, 85g70c; common, 90g70; Western mixed, 85g65c; California, 25g55c; Canada, 80g76c; pulled extra 30g55c; superfine, 72g76c; Canada, 80g76c; Bustina, 28g45c; Superfine, 72g76c; Cape Good Hope 77g444yc; Chillian, 26g52c; Peruvian, 33g35c; African, 20 g650c; Bast India, 27g60c.

### New Advertisements.

THE ADVERTIMING TERMS, in Advance—THENT-FIVE CENTS A LIME, each insertion. A price and a balf for extra display, or 52% cents per line of SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

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

SPANISH SHEEP FOR SALE 30 Ewes, 30 Ewe Lambs. GEO. SNYDER, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

SECRET ART of Catching Fish, in any water, as fast as you can pull them out, and no humbug. Sent for only 10 cts., by JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass, Also, Gardiner's Patent "Snap and Catchem" Fish-Hook, takes every fish that bites. Price 15 cents.

As elegant, durable and reliable as the finest gold watch. Gents' size, Hunting case, Lever, \$25. Ladies' Hunting Case, \$25. Six for \$125.

ARCANA WATCH CO.

823-4t

62 Fulton St., New York, P. O. Box, 5614.

# THE BEST WORKING, the BEST MADE, and the most destrable Cook Stove is the GOOD CHEER, with a stiding and dumping grate. Can be arranged for wood or coal. If Call and examine it at LEIN'S, SESSIT Opposite the Osborn House, Rochester, N. Y.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

# TERMS:—\$2.50 a year; 3 copies for \$6; 5 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club, \$10. Single Numbers for sale by News Agents throughout the United States. Two volumes a year, beginning in January and July. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 823-84 523 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

10.000 AGENTS WANTED!! A Splendid Chance for all out of Employ-ment to make Money.

An Agent wanted in every Town to sell the popular and beautiful Maps and Charts published at 16 Beekman Street. Agents are making fortunes on my new chart, "Our Patriots" of the War. Send for Catalogue giving full particulars. Address GAYLORD WATSON, Successor to Phelps & Watson, 16 Beekman St., N. Y. BROOM-HEAD, \$15 TO \$20.— Wanted, active, energetic men in every County in the State of New York to secure the exclusive County. Right for MILLER'S CELEBRATED METALI. IC BROOM-BEAD, Patented June 18, 1975, by which everybody can make a superior broom without aid of cord or tyings of any kind. This head is of malleable iron and will last a lifetime, Agents can make irom \$15\$ to \$20\$ per day. Inclose a three-cent stamp for circular giving full particulars.

Address ... W. MABEE.

P. O. Box No. 117, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y., 823-44. Agent for New York State only.

# CAN BE THOROUGH

Whittemore's Oure for Foot-Rot in Sheep. Wilthemore's Utile for FOOT-ROY IN SIGEP.

It is Surer and Safer than any preparation of Blue Vitile. Butter of Antimony, etc. It has been tested by many Prominent Sheep owners with success, and is in fact a Positize Cure. It will also thoroughly cure the worst cases can be had of the Agenta.

Est Ask for Whittemore's Cure and take no other. For sale by all Druggies.

F. W. WHITTEMORE,

For sale by WGHTMAN & CO., Bath, N. Y.; DICKINSON, COMSTOK & CO., Utilea; JOHN FAIRCHILD, CAZEDOYIA, N. Y.; JAMES & WOOD & CO., POUGHREEPSE, N. Y.; STRONG & ARMSTEONG, Cleveland, Ohio.

TOWA LAND, SUITABLE FOR A COLONY, FOR SALE—SIX DOLLARS PER ACRE.—
A single tract of six thousand acres, 25 miles from Council sluins, 4,000 acres meadow, 2,000 upland, 200 timber; soil molatoe loam of the richest description.
The upland lies on a long ridge, equi-distant from two rivers, with a wide meadow on each side, affording one of the pleasantest town sites in the West. The tract can be divided into 69 good farms.
The land will only be sold in a body. It has more advantages for a colony than any other tract in my knowledge.

I shall be happy to show this land to any committee appointed to examine it, or correspond with parties desirous of purchasing.

Also for sale, a large number of small tracts from 40 to 640 acres, at from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Having a thorough acquaintance with Western Lowa, I

Also for saic, a large number of saint was the saint was the saint saint

GREAT CHANCE

### FOR AGENTS.

### WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT! THE STANDARD

HISTORY OF THE WAR, Complete in One very large Volume of

over 1,000 Pages. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three largeroval octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, Battle Scenes, Maps and Diagrams. Beturned and disabled officers and seldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will ind this a rare chance to make money. We have Agents clearing \$250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above send for circulars and see our terms. Address \$250 c., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK HERE BOYS!—Full instructions by which any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism and make a world of fun and a fortune by a few nours practice. Price by mail 50 cents. Address
822-2t M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

PER TERM will pay for Board, Furnished Room, Wood and Tuttion in Common Knglisb, at UNION ACADEMY, Belleville, Jeff. Co., N. Y. Winter term commences Tuesday, December 19th, 1863. Complete Commercial College and Telegraph School combined. Rooms are elegant; hearly 44,000 have just been expended in repairs; is Teachers are employed. Superior advantages afforded to those who desire to perfect themselves in the arts of Music and Painting. For justice principals, and the superior advantages address for Circular.

ENV. B. A. SMITH, A. B., Principal, or E. H. HILLER, Secretary.

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

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

Or, MAGIC MADE RASY—a New Book, just out. The most complete book on Legerdemain, Slight of Hand, &c., ever published. Nothing like it. It clis how to cut a man's head off, and not it a yard from his body; how to cut off your nose, low to est fire; Laughing Gas; Roperying Feat; the Wonderful Hat; and parriy 20 other astounding Magical, Chemical, and opincal performance of the boat Magiclans, Wizarda, and Prestidigitateurs—of pages, with lilustrated cover. Price only 20 cents; of \$1—mailed free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address E. HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H. 1821-25.

GOLDEN-HAIRED GERTRUDE. THE CHOICEST OF JUVENILE STORIES.

Now Ready. Price, \$1.25.

### TWO HUNGRY KITTENS.

AN AMUSING POEM FOR CHILDREN. Preparing. Price, 70 cts.

BOTH BY THEODORE TILTON, Editor of The Independent. OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Voices from the Pulpit of New York and Brooklyn.

PRICE, \$9. TIBBALS & WHITING, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

# The News Condenser.

- Rockland, Me., has a two-headed snake.
- Fare on the Virginia railroads is 8 cts. pr. mile.
- Butter is selling at Columbus, O., at 65c. per lb. - The small pox is raging among the freedmen in
- Alabama. - The Clifton House at Niagara Falls is closed for
- the season. - The military order closing the Alabama churches
- is still enforced. - The Norfolk and Portsmouth elections passed of
- quietly last week. - Counterfeit 10s on the Uncas Bank of Norwich
- Ct., are in circulation. \_ A man in Philadelphia lately cut a wart off hi
- foot and bled to death. - There are forty-four temperance organizations in
- the city of Philadelphia. - Gov. Wells accepts the Democratic nomination
- for Governor of Louisiana. - At a fire in Troy, Sunday week, a man was knock
- ed down and robbed of \$70. A fair at Milwankee for a home for disabled Wis
- consin soldiers realized \$102,855. - The revenue officers seized \$3,000 worth of smug-
- gled liquors in this city Monday week. - The American Freedman's Aid Commission wa
- inaugurated at Philadelphia last week. - A lottery swindle circular, from Maine, is being
- circulated in some portions of this State. - A large liquor house at Nashville, Tenn., swindled the government out of \$150.000.
- The lumber bought and sold in Chicago during the past two weeks amounts to 54 580,000 feet.
- The Boston Journal says a thousand first class journeymen tailors can find employmen in that city.
- The first ship that left the United States for the East Indies and China sailed from Salem, Mass., in
- Dr. Massey, agent of the British Aid Society, and others, are addressing meetings of freedmen in Ken tucky.
- In consequence of the great drought in the cer tral counties of Texas much destruction of crops is feared.
- Three hundred Boston newsboys, belonging to the Union mission night school, had a festival Monday night, week.
- The Tennessee Senate passed a bill last week per? mitting negro testimeny to be taken in courts, by vote of 19 to 10.
- Twenty female clerks of the Treasury Department made a trip down the Potomac, lately, in the President's yacht.
- The North Carolina Convention has passed a res olution requesting the President to remove all negro troops from the State.
- The rush for office at the New York Custom House is unprecedented. Over twenty-five hundred applications are now on file.
- The owner of a vineyard at Hermon, Mo., has re alized the sum of \$20,000 this season. One acre yielded 2,000 gallons of wine.
- At the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, a machine is on exhibition which takes the seeds out of raisins as fast as a man can pick them up.
- Negro troops are coming from Egypt to fight for Maximillian, and the Mexicans are afraid they will bring the cholers with them.

Special Antices.

### THE COMPLEXION

### AND HAIR

EDITOR OF RURAL NEW-YORKER:

Dear Sir-With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove in ten days

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES AND ALL

IMPURITIES OF THE SKIN, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will aslo mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers or a Moustache,

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

881 Broadway, N. Y.

AVER'S CHERRY PROTOBAL - The world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

> Renews the Hair. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Restores gray Hair to the original color. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Prevents the Hair from falling off. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Makes the Hair soft and glossy. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Does not stain the skin.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair

ever presented to the public. Price \$1. For sale by all druggists. 819-3teow

### CANCERS OURED.

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

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

The Great New England Remedy!

### DR. J. W. POLAND'S

# WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

"Ir was early in the spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough, I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark o white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Lon-donderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found reliet, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cared immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident of success attending its sales if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 18°5, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollars worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this; it is very soothing and healing n its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints, the White Pine

Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kid ney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that acciden tal discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough remedies, as well as prepara-tions for the cure of Kidney difficulties, in every city, own, village and hamlet, throughout the New England

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtue of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unasual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the White Pine Compound have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine that the people living where it is prepared are high in its praise.

One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to remove a bad cough, and frequently I have known per sons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by using less than half a bottle. From one to two teaspoon fuls is a large dose. I sometimes put a little white suga and hot water with it, when taken on going to bed.

The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this circular will not allow of that full express would like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound. It is universally admired by all who use it,-it has at tained to such a popularity among those whose opinio is valuable indeed that vanity may possibly in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending to all who need a cough or kidney remedy to test the virtues of the White Pine Compound.

### TESTIMONIALS. A very large number of important testimonials have al

eady been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothe caries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in ost flattering terms of the White Pine Compound. Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase of Rumney, N. H., writes: "I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Hon. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading, writes

"Having long known something of the valuable medicinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family, for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases, of serious kidney difficulties, with excellent results. Several of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

Rev. H. D. Hodge.

Of West Randolph, Vt., who is a practicing physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1863 says:-"I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease. From a Roston Postor.

Boston Pastor.

Boston Pastor.

Boston, January 16, 1888.

Bev. J. W. Poland, M. D.:

Dear Sie:—Your White Pine Compound has been used in my own namily, and I know of others who have used it, always with a good effect, and I feet fully justified, and it is with pleasure that I say that I regard it (unlike most preparations of the day.) as wholly describe of the most preparations of the day, as wholly deserving of the entire confidence of the public. Not only do I consider it a safe, but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the threat

THE White Pine Compound, advertised at length in our columns, is not only as to its name inviting, but is a highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the many who know him, a confidence which he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as a sufferer led him to make experiments which issued in his medical discovery.—Boston Watchman and Reflector.

The Editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirroe, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound.

"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge it is sure to kill a cold, and pleasant as it is sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound, made for coughs and colds, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know that he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman; studying medicine to find remedies for his aliments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound." ror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compoun

Should you think favorably of this medicine, be careful when purchasing that it is the WHITE PINE COMPOUND that is offered you, as we know that other preparations have been palmed off for it by unprincipled dealers.

### THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND, Is manufactured at the New England Botanic Depot.

106 Hanover St., Boston GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., PROPRIETOR

Under the supervision of

### REV. J. W. POLAND, M. D.

DR. SWETT will attend to the business department, to shom all orders should be addressed. 83 Sold by wholesale and retail dealers in medicine everywhere.

nere.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Il.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio,
BOW
General Agente for the West.

### A MERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. CREEN'S PATENT

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

It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.

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

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

HENRY SMITH, Agent.

No. 94 Wall St., New York

CHEAP MARYLAND FARMS—\$10 to \$30 per acre. For descriptive Circulars send stamp to H. P. CHAMBERS, Farm Agent, Federalsburg, Md. (830.5t

### EASTMAN'S MEROANTILE COLLEGE Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

Entrance Over the Post-Office & from Exchange Place 23° Oldest Commercial College in the country. Practical Instruction in Book-Keeping and Business originated in this Institution, and it is the only one in Rochester where it is efficiently carried out, ens'lling the student to become thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of an accountant in eight to twelve weeks time—a great saving in time and mouey.

Penmanship and Telegraphing taught by experienced men. Ladies' Department adjoining the Business Hall, with all the facilities afforded to the gentlemen.

For further particulars call at the Rooms or send for College Paper. Audress

819 4t

Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

NOW READY - AGENTS WANTED every-where for the First Complete HISTORY OF THE REBELLION published. 1,600 pages, 200 por-traits. &c. It is issued by the AUBURN PUBLISH-ING CO., and is just what the people are waiting for-

A rare chance for agents. Terms liberal. to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y. 75 PER MONTH—And expenses paid to Sew-ing Machines Agents. Address, D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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

DAY I.—Agents wanted to sell a new and DAY wonderful SEWING MACHINE, the ONLY cheap one licensed. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

### WM H. LILLISTON. COMMISSION MERCHANT.

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Calves, Game, Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, Beans, Onions, Dried Fruits, Apples, Peacues, Strawb rries, Pears, Pumbs, Grapes, Furs, Skins, Beeswax, Tallow, Maple Sugar, Wool.

258 & 259 Fulton Row, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

Prompt attention and immediate returns made on all consignments. STEEMA CUIRED - RELIEF GUARANTEED A STHMA CUREED.— RELIEF GUARANTEED
IN TEM MINUTES, and a permanent cure effected
by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of
from ten to tenetry years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price \$2. Sent, post-paid, to any address by
S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eight St., Philadelphia, Pa.

137 Circulars sent free.

RECKLES, TAN, AND PIMPLES removed at once by the use of "UPHAM'S FRECKLE, TAN, and PIMPLE BANISHER." Malled to any address for 5c cents, by 818-13t 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

6.000 AGENTS WANTED -To sell 6 NEW IN-great profits. Send if cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cts. and get 80 pages and a sample gratis. 818-12t EPHRALM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

WEBB SOUTH-DOWNS. THIRTY EWES,

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

GEORGE H. BROWN, Millbrook,
818-11t Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

GOOD FARMS IN OHIO. — Those wishing to buy good improved farms cheap in Northern Ohio, of any size, adapted for sheep, young cattle, or dairying, can receive a Catalogue describing each farm and price by inclosing stamp and addressing H. N. BANCROFT, 80 Keal Estate Agent, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., O.

### BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-

Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.

CIDER WANTED: The subspectiber will turnish CASKS and pay CASH for any quantity of

PURE CIDER, Delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address
HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1:65.

### A GENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Returned Soldiers and everybody with a small capital can make Twenty Dollars per day selling our great, new and wonderful extra large size, fine quality Stationery Packages. Every dollar invested, more than doubled. Splendid Gold and Silver Watches presented free to all the act as our agents. Smart men wanted in every without as our agents. Smart men wanted in every fine, sales immense, demand increasing, everybody pays them. Send for our new circulars, containing Extra Premium Inducements, free.

nducements, free.

M. D. GILBERT & CO., STATIONERS,
102 Nassau Street, New York.

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

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

Hall Thrashing Machine and Power, which for execution and style of workmanship stands unrivailed. Also, Collins' and Shattuck's Combined Clover Machine,

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, 1845.

RURAL BOOKS.

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

American Fruit Grower's Guide (Rithott)
American Rose Culturist.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Browne's Field Book of Manures
Breck's Book on Flowers
Bust's Flower Garden.
Carpenters' Hand Book (new edition)
Catle and their Diseases (Jenningse)
Chemical Field Lectures.
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco
Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper.
Cole's American Fruit Book.
Cole's American Veterinarian.
Dana's Muck Manual
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants
Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers
Domestic Poultry Book, with over 100 illustrations.
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture.
Everybody bis own Lawyer
Farm Drainage. by H. F. French.

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.
Field's Pear Culture
Fint on Grasses.
Flowers for the Parlor or Garden
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist.
Grape Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller.
Guenon on Milch Cows.
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers.
Holley's Art of Saw Filling
Hop Culture.
Hooper's Dog and Gun.
House Culture and Ornamental Plants.
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.
Johnston's Apricultural Chemistry
Kemps' Landscape Gardening.
Kings' Text-Book, for Bee-Keepers, cloth 75c; paper
Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee.
Lieblig's great work on Agriculture.
Lieblig's Morgan Horses.
Manual on Flax and Hemp Culture.
Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs 8 J Hale.
Natures Bee Book.
Norton's Elements Scientific Agriculture.
Onion Culture.
Our Farm of Two Aores.

Natures Bee Book.

Natures Bee Book.

Natures Bee Book.

Norton's Elements Scientific Agriculture.

75

Norton's Elements Scientific Agriculture.

75

Our Farm of Two Acres.

80

Our Farm of Four Acres.

80

Practical Shepherd, Randall.

Produce and Ready Recknor Log Book.

90

Quimby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping.

1,75

Rabbit Fancier.

90

Richardson on the Hog.

81

Richardson on the Hog.

81

Richardson on the Hog.

82

Richardson on the Hog.

83

Richardson on the Hog.

85

Rivers' Orchard Houses.

80

Rogers' Scientific Agriculture.

1,00

Rural Homes (Wheeler).

90

Schenck's Gardeners Text-Book.

70

Schenck's Gardeners Text-Book.

70

Schenck's Gardeners Text-Book.

70

Stewart's (John) Stable Book.

71

The Horse and his Diseases, by Jennings.

1,50

Thomas' Farm Implements.

75

Todd's Young Farmers Manual and Work Shop.

1,50

Wax Flowers, how to make them.

90

Woodward's Garperies and Hort. Buildings.

1,50

Woodward's Country Homes.

90

Younan's Hand Book Household Science.

90

Younan's New Chemistry.

S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y. BRINKERHOFF'S OHIO CORN HUSKER!
RETAIL PRICE ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.



Awarded First Premium at Ohio and Wisconsin State Fairs, 1864, and First Premium Silver Medal at Illinois State Fair, 1865. And at every other Fair where Exhibited. Fatented, Sept. 2, 1862.

Illinois State Fair, 1865. And at every other Fair where Exhibited. Fatented, Sept. 2, 1862.

The great need of something cheap, durable, speedy and to save the hands, for husking corn has long been felt by the farming community. "Husking," at test, is slow work and to make it easy and fast some device has long been someth but never feund until the invertion of A. W. BRINKERHOFF's Ohlo Husker!

The use of this Husker will pay its cost each and every day that it is used, and no man need fear that he will loose money by paying the small sum of seventy-five cents for this Husker! so been in use for three year, with the finest results, and where single Huskers were sent last year, dozens are already ordered for this year.—1865. From an examination of the testimonials, you will find that they are now in use not only in Ohlo, but in many other States, and with universal success.

This is the invention of one who served his time of the state of the left of different devices, secured this simple, durable, cheap and entirely successful, little. Farsing, and often felt the need (or his hands did) of something of the kind for "husking," and, fibrally, after years of thought and first, neat and effective, and which is used over mittens or gloves or without them. Thus far we have been unable to supply any thing like the demand for them, and, therefore, have employed other manufacturers to assist us, thereby, we may be able to meet the waits of farmers, for them. They are furnished to the trade in boxes, each containing 4, 6 and 8 dozens, assorted waits of hand where husker is worn, filled promptly, and sent tree, by mail; or six for three dollars on same terms.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Wear the Husker as shown in the cut. Husk around the center of the and below the hand holding the corn. Let the ear fill the space between the thumb and Husker, and then draw the tooth around and toward the butt end of the ear. Don't try to use it at the point of the ear, at all.

DANYILLE, Ill., July 26th, 1865.

Having sold all the Huskers ordered last year, you will therefore send me five dozens more for my fall trade.
Yours, &c.

Danville, Ill., July 26th, 1865.

BANVILLE, Ill., July 26th, 1865.

S. GUINNIP.

The Corn Huskers ordered of you last year gave entire satisfaction, and I could have sold ten times as many if I could have got them. They are just the thing and I will want a lot more of them this coming fall. R. T. YOUNG.

Please send me immediately, per express, twenty dozens, assorted sizes, Brinkerhoff's Coin Huskers. This will probably only be a drop in the bucket as to number I will want this fall, but I can order as I need them. They sell with me like hot cakes, and farmers who used them last year, (when I could not get half enough) say, that "they would not do," without them, as corn can be husked much more rapidly with them than with the peg, and as for sore hands they are played ont."

The above Husker, advertised in the Russland Oct. The more Sall for sale by F. Fowler & Co. about the more rapidly with them than with the peg, and as for sore hands they are played ont."

The above Husker, advertised in the Rusal of Oct. 14th, page S31. for sale by F. F. Fowler & Co., should have been by
BEINKERHOFF & BEERY, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

FLECTION NOTICE. - SHERIFF'S OFFICE, LICOUNTY OF MONROS.—Notice is nereby given, pursuant to the statutes of this State, and the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the General Rection will be held in this County on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November, (7th.) 18%, at which Election the Officers named in the annexed notice will be elected.

Dated Rochester, August 1, 1865.

### STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 29th, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe: 20 the Sherif of the County of Monroe:

She-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. Depew;

A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson:
A Tressurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler;
An Attorney General, in the place of John Cochrane;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I.
Skinner:

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke; adge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram nio; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Fred-

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

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of consistency of the property of the property of the vacancy of the court for which he was elected expires on the thirty-first day of December, 1871.

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

Also, a Senator for the 28th Senate District, composing the Courty of Monroe.

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

man; two Justices of Sessions, in the place of Benjamin S. Whitehead and Delos Wentworth;
Two Coroners, in the place of Tunis V. P. Pullis and Eliery S. Treat.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 325 of Laws of 1985, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act two provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursanaee 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-ine," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.

### Chapter 325.

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

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

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

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

BECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns, for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, so far as the 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 reiunding the said bounties.

2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upoa the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax thall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a siraling fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also oe imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twievs years from the time of the passing the state of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this sci.

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

the ballot, and anali de endorseu, "Ace in inclusion to bounties."

5.5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall, immediately and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act in the same maner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fall length, the whole number or votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivand care appearance of the way is an expectation to be made, certified and delivand careactified by law in respect to the caryass of

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

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

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

§ 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thir-

visions thereof.

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

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

Yours respectfully,

Si4-12t Secretary of State.

MARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sor-ghum, Wool, Potsan, Tobacco, Olia, and other produce to

JOSIAH CARPENTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 323 Washington St., New York, Near Brie 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. '99-tf

VERY SUPERIOR FARM.—For sale, a farm on the East Henrietta road, four miles from the city, containing 59 acres. The soil is of the very best quality, and in the highest state of cultivation, being now tilled for the raising of garden seeds. lled for the raising of garden seeds. It has good buildings, a good orchard, and is thorough-y underdrained. The falling health of the owner in-

ly underdrained. The falling assists of the duces the proposed sale. For particulars, inquire of ROBERT W. WILSON, the For particulars, inquire of S. D. PORTER, Real Estate owner on the premises, or of S. D. PORTER, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Reynolds' Arcade, Rochester N. Y. (Slitt Bro

\$150 AGENTS WANTED In every County and State, to seit the BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE, price \$25, fully licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. We will pay a monthly salary and expenses, or allow a large commission on 19 salary and expenses, or allow a large commission on 19 salary and expenses, or allow a large commission on 25 cc., enclose a stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, Sole Agents for United States, 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

William Control

THE REDVENT

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### BOB FLETCHER.

BY TOWNSEND HAINES.

I ONCE knew a plowman, Bob Fletcher his name, Who was old and was ugly, and so was his dame; Yet they lived quite contented, and free from all strife. Bob Fletcher, the plowman, and Judy, his wife.

As the morn streaked the east, and the night fled

They would rise up for labor, refreshed for the day; And the song of the lark, as it rose on the gale, Found Bob at the plow and his wife at the pail.

And a neat little cottage in front of a grove, Where in youth they first gave their young hearts up to love,

Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear, As it called up the past with a smile or a tear

Each tree had its thought, and the vow could impart That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart; The thorn was still there, and the blossom it bore, And the song from its top seemed the same as before

I have passed by his door when the evening was gray, And the hill and the landscape were fading away, And I have heard from the cottage, with grateful sur-

The voice of thanksgiving, like incense, arise.

And I thought on the proud, who would look down with scorn,

On the neat little cottage, the grove and the thorn, And felt that the riches and tinsels of life. Were dross, to contentment, with Bob and his wife.

# The Story Teller.

### MARRYING A FARMER,

"And to-morrow you leave us? Oh, Amy, little did I think, when I saw you wedded to Henry Kingsley, Representative from --- district, New York, that he would ever take you to such a home!"

"And why not my sister? I knew that he was a farmer, and when I promised to be his bride, I expected to be a farmer's wife. Nor would I change my lot if I could. I expect to be very happy there. All I shall miss, will be 'the loved ones at home!' and I could not expect to carry them with me to my new home."

"But just think of it, sister! You, who have been reared so tenderly, to work like aunt Rachel, perhaps. I expect, if ever I come to see you, to find you milking the cows, or feeding the pigs, or, at least, in the kitchen, cooking for great, hungry men who do not know jelly from custard. It is too bad!" And here Nelly broke down and sobbed outright.

Amy tried to sooth her by telling her of her kind and noble husband; and that he would not suffer her to be unhappy anywhere. But she would not be comforted, and when she met her brother-in-law at tea, her eyes were wet with weeping. She took, too, but little pains to conceal the fact, that she thought him a tyrant of the worst kind. He ascribed her strange mood to grief at parting with her only sister, and, with true delicacy, made no reference to it. The next day Amy Kingsley went out from her old home to her new one, and from old tried friends to new and untried ones.

Nelly fretted herself really ill over the fancied unhappiness of her sister. And when letters came, bright, glowing, filled brimming full of happiness, she was still unconvinced.

"Oh! yes!" she said to her mother, "I know how it is! She is too noble to complain; and she knew I was so troubled about her."

"But," says the mother, "she sends an invitation, endorsed by her husband, to have you come

and see for yourself." "Oh! I should die in a little while; I know I should! But for poor dear Amy's sake I will

go, and stay as long as I can, if you and papa They did think best. For the sisters had never been separated before, and poor Nelly was pining sadly. The morning on which she was to

go, her mother came in and proposed assisting her in packing her trunk. "A trunk, mamma! A traveling-bag will be Mrs. Conway insisted. And a trunk was nicely packed, and, in due time, accompanied its fair | should attend to." owner to the residence of the Hon. Henry

When the first warm greeting was over, Nelly looked around in mute surprise at the luxurious surroundings of her sister's home. Carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings - and all superior to those in her father's house. And then a library! Tiers of the choicest books, reaching from the ceiling to the floor, were relieved by portraits, maps and statues in every niche and corner. "But there must be a skeleton somewhere!" thought obstinate little Nelly, as she followed her to her room, her own room, as Nellie insisted on calling it. How sweet and pure it was, with its white and blue hangings, and blue and buff carpet, with furniture to match! And then those vases of violet and mignonettes! Amy knew she would

miss them, and placed them there herself. "It is nice, after all Amy! and I have been silly to worry about you! But," and she looked up and down the long, dusty road, edged with green, and shaded with trees, "you must be lonesome! There is no house near you, and but a few in sight!" And the troubled look came back to the young face.

"No, Nelly, I am not lonesome. I have all the company I wish for, especially now you have come. But come, let me assist you in laying aside this traveling-dress, and show you into the bath-room; and then you must rest, while I go and prepare supper for those 'great hungry

"Oh! then you have to cook for the men, just as I expected!" And the tears came into the

poor, tired eyes once more. "Yes and I eat at the same table with them,

"There! Did not I tell you so? This comes | becoming pets. She went with her sister to of marrying a farmer! Poor aunt Rachel! When I used to pity her so, I did not think my sister would have to drudge in the same

"I do not need a bit of sympathy; I am just so well? Oh! yes here it is! Shall I send Fanny up to help you?"

"No, Amy, if she is your girl, and you must take her place in the kitchen?"

"Now dou't fret any more, please! and in half an hour I shall send Fanny.'

And Fanny came, and her nimble fingers soon found her brother-in-law waiting to receive and welcome her; and then turning, he introduced a brother to her who was standing by his side. He was a fine looking man of twenty-five perhaps, and just the one to make an impression on a loving heart like Nelly's. The tea-bell soon rang, and Nelly, taking Mr. Kingsley's arm, went out, creading the staring eyes of the workmen. But the little tea-table was laid for only four, and fairly glistened with its snowy napkins, lucid china, and shining silver. Fanny, in white apron, and with almost as white hands, attended the table; and Nelly gave a little sigh of relief, as her last bugaboo vanished, and chatted like herself with her friends.

"How do you like us in our home, Nelly?" said the husband, glancing at Amy.

"Do we answer your expectations of farmers?" Nelly was sure he was quizzing her, and answered with some show of spirit.

"I think it a shame for a man of your talents, and taste, yes, and wealth, to bury himself in such a solitary place as this! Why, I would not be compelled to pass my days here for the world!" The happy couple only laughed, and Nelly began to think she was very silly, and laughed too; and wished she had been a little less demonstrative.

After tea, the husband proposed a walk in the garden, and here, as within the dwelling, the most artistic taste marked every arrangement. A perfect wilderness of flowers, and yet not a thing out of place. Nelly felt that she should never tire of its beauties; but Amy soon spoke of returning, as Nelly was quite weary. "And," she said, glancing at her husband, "I shall want her to go with me to milk the cows."

"I shall do no such thing! The horrid things, with their great, sharp horns, and ugly feet, I always was afraid of them at Aunt Rachel's! One of them came at me, once, and would have bit me, if I had not screamed loud enough to scare her away. Aunt said it was the clover blossoms I had in my hand that she wanted, and not me; but I did not think so. At any rate, I have had a perfect antipathy to cows and clover blossoms

cows, Amy need not go for them nor milk them to-night."

Nelly knew they were laughing at her again, and, looking up she saw a pair of magnificent eyes brimming with mirth fixed upon her; and her own eyes and cheeks burned until they pained her. As soon as she reached the house she hurried away to her own room to give vent to her outraged feelings. But Amy suspected her and quickly followed, to find her in tears.

"This is too bad! Poor, tired Nelly! I did not dream that I was grieving you."

"Oh! I do not mind you, Amy, nor your husband! But the great overgrown brother, who don't even speak to me, but if he dared, would laugh at me all the time—I don't like him one

"Oh! don't say so Nelly! He is the kindest, best brother in the world; You must like him for our sakes. And now I will tell you about our arrangement here. We have a large farm, with none of its cares; or, at least, I have none. The land is all rented to four men with families. You can can see their pretty cottages from the door, all built on the farm. Half the property cellent, attending to everything that servants

"But where are those great, hungry men you spoke of?"

"Did you not see them at table? Henry and Arthur! They are large, and usually hungry." "And the cows? Was that, too, a joke on

"Yes, darling. I could not milk a cow any more than you could." "Well, I forgive you all; but that brother-I

must punish him !" "Well, come now; we must go down. Have you any new music?"

"Some, if mamma has packed it. Do you know that I was only going to bring one dress? But here is the music."

They descended to the parlor. A fine-toned piano was soon answering to the touch of Nelly, and in the music she soon forgot her previous annoyance. She was a superior performer, and on the rare instrument she surprised even herself. The husband was not sparing of his compliments, but Arthur made no comments, except to thank her for one piece he himself called for. Before she slept that night, Nelly wrote a long letter to her mother, telling her of Amy's pleasant and happy home. "But, oh! so lonely. I could not live here, I am sure! But Amy certainly enjoys it. I don't believe she needs me a bit. They are both as contented as two kittens. I shall not stay long, etc." All this amused her mother; for she had been reared in the country,

Kingsley. But weeks passed away, and still Nelly lingered in her sister's beautiful home. She had ceased to be afraid of cows, and chickens were "I will come for your sake!"

and had not feared for her practical Amy, when

she consigned her to the keeping of Henry

visit all the tenant houses; conversed with the parents, and told the children stories, until all united in declaring that "the beautiful city lady was not one bit proud." The brother sometimes accompanied them in their rambles, openas happy as I can be. But come, now rest a ing gates, letting down bars, and carrying little while, and then dress. I want you to look parcels; and usually returning with a perfect your best. Did you bring that blue silk I like | mountain of flowers plucked by the hands of his companions. With Amy he was always gay, laughing and social, coaxing her into grape vine tangles and blackberry thickets, after bird's nests or violets; and then, after making merry at her plight, taking her in his great arms and placing her on the open ground. But with Nelly he was always reserved, and sometimes he was convinced Nelly that it was no new employment just a little abrupt. He never sought her societo her. When Nelly entered the parlor, she ty, and if they chanced to be left alone, he was coldly polite. And yet there were times when she was conversing with his brother, that she would look up, and find his great earnest eyes fixed upon her, and her heart would thrill like a flower with a humming bird in its blossom; and then, with one of his abrupt movements, he would turn away, chirping to the canary, or pulling Bounce's ears; or, perhaps, he would go and teaze eister Amy awhile. Mr. Kingsley, the elder, was proud of his handsome brother, and. knowing his passionate love of beauty, he wondered much that he did not seem more attracted by the beautiful Nelly. That she was a dear good girl he was sure, and their evident dislike to each other puzzled and even pained him. In the presence of others—and they had many visitors while Nelly was there—they were studiously polite; but in the family circle, Arthur, at least, was sarcastic.

But a message came to Nelly, recalling her home for a visit to the sea-side.

"Oh! if you could only go with us, as in the olden times, Amy. I declare, Henry I am afraid some dreadful punishment will be inflicted upon you for taking Amy from us," and tears came in her eyes and color in her cheek.

"What can it be, little sister? I have had nothing but blessings since I took her: and last,

but not least, has been your visit." "Thank you! And that reminds me of the way the punishment is to come. I shall be an old maid, and come and live with you, cats, par-

rots and all!" "What! on a farm, Nelly, where you would be buried alive!"

"Don't, sister, please! I am ashamed of all those silly speeches. Your home is a perfect paradise, and I could stay here with you, Amy, forever, and not be lonely. And then I did not know of the pleasant friends you have all around VOD."

Arthur seemed to be reading; but the leaf he was turning trembled in his fingers strangely. Nelly was to go to the cars the next morning, and toward evening she went out to see her pets once more. She took some bread-crumbs and salt, and made her way to the chicken coop. Henry laughed. "Well, if you are so afraid of But the careful mother had tucked her little family nicely away to sleep, and gave a spiteful little chir-r-r, as Nelly offered the crumbs.

"That is the way," she said bitterly, "and they will all forget me as soon as I am gone." But her heart warmed up again, as her little white friends, the lambs, came running to meet her, rubbing against her, and eating the salt from her hand. "Good-by!" she said, patting their soft heads. "You will not forget me, if all the rest do !" and turning to go she found herself face to face with Arthur Kingsley.

It was the first time he had ever sought her and she stood embarrassed and confused.

"Pardon me," he said gently, "if I intrude but the dew is falling. Here is your shawl. Will you permit me?" and he laid the shawl carelessly about her shoulders. Why did Nelly feel faint and weak for an instant, as those hands lingered about the duty they were performing?

"And he heard me talking like a baby to those lambs," she thought, as she turned to go.

She took his proffered arm, and they returned by a more circuitous route than she had come. Twilight was deepening into darkness, as they stood by the hall door. But few words had been all I shall need to take. I can put one dress in belongs to Arthur; and he lives with us as you spoken by either; but now Arthur said, while that. A home dress is all I shall want." But see. We keep three servants; and they are ex- his arm tightened on the little hand, "Will you not visit the garden as well as your pets?" Nelly looked up. Was he teasing her about the lambs? But no; those eyes were earnest now. She made no reply; she dare not trust her voice, but walked as he led to a garden chair near the fountain. She was glad he had selected that chair; for the thrill of the water as it fell in the marble basin, broke a silence that was becoming painful.

"And you leave us to-morrow? Do you regret it, just a little or were you jesting when you said you could stay here for Amy's sake?" She did not answer. "May I sit by you while I tell you a story?" he asked. She made room for him by her side, and he began. "I am a farmer by birth and education. This farm, with all its broad acres belonged to my father, and his father before him. When our father died it was left to Henry and me, with an injunction that it should not pass from our hands while we lived. And it is no restriction, for we both love the old place. When Henry brought his city wife home, I expected to hear complaints and repinings. But bless her loving heart! she made us all so happy! She told us of your horror of the country, and, when you came, you corroborated her testimony. But I loved you, Miss Nelly, from the moment I saw you, and have been tugging at the chain that held me ever since you came. And to-day, when you said what you did. I was tempted to do this act. Will you come for my sake, for my love, Nelly? Be my own sweet wife? And be loved as woman was never loved

For an instant nothing was heard but the fountain; and then a little hand was laid softly in his, and she answered, in words so low that no one but a lover could have been sure of them,

As they stood in the hall, Nelly whispered. Don't tell Henry and Amy now; for they will tease me."

"My pay, then," and he stooped for the first kiss from the lips of his betrothed.

Arthur followed her to the sea-side, where he had no difficulty in obtaining the consent of her parents to the union. The coming spring saw Nelly a loving wife, in a dwelling that had sprung up as if by magic, nearly opposite to the one occupied by her sister. And if she reads this story she will laugh, as she recalls her positive assertion, "I will never marry a farmer!"

### HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

"PA," said a lad to his father, "I often hea of people poor but honest; why don't the sometimes say rich but honest?" "Tut, m son," said the father, "nobody would believe them."

An Irishman was once brought up before magistrate, charged with marrying six wives The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain? "Please your worship," said Paddy, "I was just trying to get a good one."

"IKE," said Mrs. Partington, "how do they find out the difference between the earth and the sun ?"

"Oh," said the young hopeful, "they calculate a quarter of the distance, and then multiply by four."

TALLEYRAND was worried for his autograph. and to one of his persecutors he thus wrote "Will you oblige me with your company to dinner on Wednesday night at eight o'clock? have invited quite a number of exceedingly clever persons, and do not want to be the only fool among them."

THE following is a specimen of Western eloquence:—" Where is Europe, compared to America? Nowhar. They call England the mistress of the sea, but what makes the sea? The Mississippi makes it, and all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi into the Mammoth Cave, and the English navy will be floundering in the

"SARATOGA and Newport—you've seen 'em," Said Charley one morning to Joe, Pray tell me the difference between 'em. For bother my wig if I know." Quoth Joe, "'Tis the easiest matter At once to distinguish the two; At one, you go into the water, At t'other it goes into you."

The imagination is stimulated by the incense of flowers, and if ever there was poetry in perfume, it is breathed silently and soothingly from Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the most bewitching of all the fragrant preparations that chemic art has extracted from the flora kingdom. Sold everywhere.

# Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 61 letters. My 14, 33, 18, 28, 45 is not sour. My 9, 42, 40, 12, 47, 89 is what all hope to obtain. My 43, 3, 16 20, 56, 49, 10, 11, 61 sometimes fails. My 11, 29, 80, 11, 47, 42 is to form. My 28, 19, 45, 53, 35 is a girl's name. My 1, 37, 8, 9 is what farmers do in the spring. My 39, 44, 32, 58 is a part of a chain. My 2, 31, 44, 54 was the name of a Union General. My 22, 39, 6, 7, 27 is of great value. My 5, 59, 12, 36, 4, 40, 45, 59 is one of the United States. My 8, 51, 60, 55, 17, 26 is a pawn.

My 21, 25, 15, 41, 50 is to dig. My 84, 32, 52, 21, 11, 18, 20, 34 are no novelty.

My 48, 48, 45, 47, 88, 86, 46, 30 is a county in New York. My 24, 57, 41, 7 is known to all. My whole is one of "Poor Richard's" sayings. Minetto, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Answer in two weeks,

### CHARADE.

WITHOUT my first, there's no charade Can ever possibly be made Without my next no pretty lass E'er saw her features in the glass; My wondrous whole, endow'd with eyes Futurity to scrutinize. Scotland may claim, as quite her own, To every land besides, unknown Answer in two weeks.

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

Lal olgan, het acnerbsh gcrepnie, Rhotghu het vveelt eoialgf ppeegin, Itllei tnfina tiufre, ew ese, Sinurgn tnio nuxrly.

Wethersfield Springs, N. Y. ORMUS & EMERSON Answer in two weeks.

# ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man bought a flock of geese and also a flock of ducks, (containing in all 128,) for which he paid \$45.60. He paid one-half of his money for geese and the remaining half for ducks, and by so doing his geese cost him 19 cents apiece more than his ducks. Now, he requests some one to inform him for how much he must sell his geese and ducks apiece to gain \$4.80 on

Answer in two weeks.

### ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 821.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—The more haste the less speed.

Answer to Anagram:

Conquest is ours-nail to the mast, Where they will wave in Freedom's blast, The "Stars and Stripes," and write at last In words of blood, that all may see, We've had a glorious victory! Conquest is ours.

Answer to Riddle :- Thousand.

## GOOD BOOKS.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. ORANGE JUDD & CO.,

AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHERS, 41 Park Row, New York.

Publish and supply Wholesale and Retail, the following good Books:

SPECIAL NOTICE -Any of these Books will be sent Post-Paid, to any part of the country on receipt of the annexed price.

	of the annexed price.	
	American Agriculturist.  Amerikanischer Agriculturist (German). per year Amerikanischer Agriculturist (German). per year Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture.  Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book.  Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals.  American Bird-Fancier.  American Rose Culturist.  American Rose Culturist.  American Rose Culturist.  Barry's Fruit Garden.  Bement's Poulterer's Companion.	1 50 1 59 1 50 1 50 1 60 1 80
	Amerikanischer Agriculturist (German)per year	1 59
	Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book	1 60
	Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
ır	American Rose Culturist	80
	American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75 1 75 2 00
y	Barry's Fruit Garden	2 00
Y	Bement's Rabbit Fancier	80 1 60
9	Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual	1 50
	Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.	2 00
a	Brandt's Age of Horses (Kinglish and German)	, <u>50</u>
	Buist's Flower Garden Directory	1 50 1 50 1 00 5 00
В.	Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	100
0	Carpenters' and Joiners' Hand Book (Holly)	25
d	Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide	78
	Copeland's Country Life	4 50
_	Cotton Planters Manual (Turner)	1 50
y	Dadd's (Geo. H.) American Cattle Doctor	4 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 75
e	Dana's Muck Manual	1 75
	Dog and Gun (Hooper's)	8 00 8 75
1-	Eastwood on Cranberry	* 75
y	Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide	1 50
	French's Farm Drainage	1 50
	Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture	1 25
2,	Barry's Fruit Garden Bement's Roubit Fancier Boussinganit's Rural Economy Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant Brandt's Age of Horses (English and German) Breck's Book of Flowers Buist's Flower Garden Directory. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener. Burr's Vegetables of America Carpenters' and Joiners' Hand Book (Holly). Choriton's Grape-Grower's Guide. Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book Copeland's Country Life. Cotton Planters Manual (Turner). Dadd's Modera Horse Docter Dana's Muck Manual Dog and Gun (Hoope's). Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. Eastwood on Crapherry. Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide. Franch's Farm Drainage. Fish Culture. Fish Culture.	1 50 1 50 1 25 1 25 2 00 2 00 1 20 1 25 1 25 1 25
:	Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	3 00
0	Fuller's Strawberry Culturist	7 20
	Goodale's Principles of Breeding	1 25
I	Guenon on Milch Cows	1 25
y	Haraszthy Grape Culture, &c	5 00
y	Harris' injurious insects, plain \$3,50; colored	5 00 4 50 1 75 1 50
-	Hints to Riflemen, by Cleveland	1 50
	Flax Culture, very good French's Farm Drainage. Freid's (Thomas W.) Fear Culture Fish Culture. Fish Culture. Film't Mich Cows and Dairy Farming. Fillier's Grape Culturist. Foodale's Principles of Breeding. Gray's How Plants Grow Guenon on Milch Cows. Harsasty Grape Culture, &c. Harris' Injurious Insects, plain \$3.50; colored. Herbert's Hints to Horsekcepers. Haris to Rifemen, by Cleveland Hep Culture, very good Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry Kemp's Landscape Gardening. Louchar's How to Build Hot-houses. Linsley's How to Build Hot-houses. Linsley's (D. C.) Morgan Horses. Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor Mayhew's Hustrated Horse Doctor Mayhew's Hustrated Horse Management. McMashon's American Gardener. Miles on the Horse's foot. My Farm at Edgewood. Norton's Scientific Agriculture.	175 200 200 150 150 350 350
)-	Kemp's Landscape Gardening	2 00
r-	Langstroth on the Honey Bee	3 00
88	Linsley's (D. C.) Morgan Horses	1 50
3-	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	S 50
0	McMahon's American Gardener.	2 50
	Miles on the Horse's foot	2 00
Э,	Norton's Scientific Agriculture	75
e	Onion Culture, very good	20
	Pardee on Strawberry Culture	75
	Pedder's Land Measurer	. 60
ı	Miles on the Horse's foot.  My Farm at Edgewood.  Norton's Scientific Agriculture. Onion Culture, very good. Our Farm of Four Acres (bound) 60c; paper. Fardee on Strawberry Culture. Fedder's Land Mesaurer. Quinby's Mysterles of Bee-Keeping. Rabbit Fancier. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry. Randal's Flowers for Parlor and Garden. Rivers' Orchard Houses. Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book. Shebperd's Own Book. Skilfful Housewife.	5556668887788867695556600777865555788785555555555555555555
	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 59 1 09 8 00
	Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden	8 00 T 00
1	Rivers' Orchard Houses	<b>5</b> 0
1	Shepherd's Own Book	75 2 25
	Skillful Housewife	75
Į	Shepher d's Own Book Shiftel Housewife. Shiftel Housewife. Shiftel Housewife. Shiftel Housewife Gardening. Shewer's Education of Children. Shewer's Education of Children. Shewer's Education of Children. Ten Acres Children. Ten Acres Children. Thaer's (A. D.) Frinciples of Agricultare. Thomas' Fruit Children. Thomas' Fruit Children. Thomas' Fruit Children. Thomas' Fruit Children. Thompson's Food of Asimais. Tobacco Culture, very good. Todd's (S. E.) Young Farmer's Manual. Vanx's Villas and Cottages Warder's Hedges and Evergreens. Watson's American Home Garden. Wats Flowers (Art of Making) Woodward's Country Homes. Youatt and Spooner on the Herse. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. Vonatt on the Hose.	1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 2 50 2 50 1 50
į	Stewart's (John) Stable Book	ī 50
	Theor's (A. D.) Principles of Apriculture	1 50
l-	Thomas' Fruit Culturist	1 50
n l	Tobacco Culture, very good	1 00
y	Todd's (S. E.) Young Farmer's Manual	1 50
e	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	9 00
	Watson's American Home Garden	2 00
8	Wax Flowers (Art of Making)	2 00
ıl	Youatt and Spooner on the Herse	1 50
	Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1 50
_	Youatt on the HogYouatt on Sheep	1 00
-	Youatt on Sheep Youmans' Household Science. Youmans' New Chemistry.	1 50 8 00 1 50 2 00 2 00 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 00 2 00
	Tourish New Chemistry	2 00
۱	LICE CONVITUAND DEALITY	_
1	LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.	

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

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, &c., address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 821-6teow 277 W. 28d Street, N. Y.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY - Farmer's Horse-Fowers, &c., &c. For Illustrated Circulars containing description, prices, &c., &c. Address
J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works,
819-co-tf Medina, Orieans Co., N. T.

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

Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS. IN ADVANCE:

Three Dellars a Year—To Clubs and Agents as follows:—Five copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$2.50 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as American postage on copies sent abroad, \$2.70 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$3.50 to Europe,—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage. The best way to remit is by Draft on New York. Cless cost of exchange.)—and all drafts made payable to the order of the Publisher, MAY BE MAILED AT HIS RISK.

The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates. Persons sending less than full price for this volume will find when their subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address label—the figures indicating the No. of the paper to which they have paid being given.