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## ROCHESTER N. Y. — FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 826.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

C. DEWEY, LL, D.

L. B. LANGWORTHY, T. C. PETERS, EDWARD WEBSTER. THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur

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## AGRIGULTURAL.

#### PREPARING WOOD FOR FUEL,

THE season is at hand when fuel becomes an article of great interest. If one lacks it he must pay a heavy price to be ransomed from the clutches of the flerce minions of winter. Evil times have come upon us in regard to fuel. Possessed but yesterday, as it were, of unequaled forests that cumbered the ground before the husbandman, having wide spread beds of peat that surpass the famous "bogs of Erin," and coal fields that are easily accessible,—and actually inexhaustible, we must pay three times the price for which fuel is furnished in the British Islands, and for which three years ago it could be purchased here. We do not propose to discuss the causes that have created and now sustain this state of the fuel market, as this has been freely done by the press and community in general. But we hope that another year, at least, will find the prices of this important article reduced to their proper level. We offer some suggestions about that kind of fuel in most common use among farmers-wood.

Wood that is intended for fuel should be cut in the winter, as it contains less sap than in the spring, and will season quicker. The sooner it is converted into stove wood after being cut from the stump the less work will be required, for it is well known that seasoned timber is harder to saw and split than green. The best way to store it for seasoning, is to pile it under cover; it will do very well to cord it out of doors, and if merely thrown together in a large pile it will wet in but little, though from the greater amount exposed on the ground and outside this is more wasteful than the other methods. It does not seem a good plan for farmers to cut more wood into cord length, than in the course of the winter and spring they can convert into a size fit for the stove. And the time has come when it pays to cull the forest. Save the timber. Use up first the dead and fallen trees, cut the crooked, worthless saplings, thin out where too thick, and by this treatment the timber lot will improve in value. Be careful also in felling large trees, not to injure the valvable under-growth beneath and near them. Many of our most useful kinds of timber throw up numerous thrifty sprouts from the stump after being cut-chestnut for example. These should be cared for-thinned-and in a remarkably short time several trees, large enough for stakes or posts, will replace the parent.

Nearly all the work that pertains to preparing wood for fuel is laborious. It takes strong muscle to swing the ax and fell the king of the forest; but it requires more endurance to work steadily the buck-saw. It pays to work the wood into suitable size for handling readily, and then saw it with horse power. One machine will answer for a neighborhood, and can be moved easily. When large trees are to be cut up, two men with a cross-cut saw can take off lengths for a stove rapidly, and these can be easily split with an ax.

Although it will not be good economy for a farmer to pick his fuel from his wood lot, merely with regard to its good qualities as fuel, yet it

of different kinds of wood for burning purposes. We subjoin a table from the best authorities.

Shellbark Hickory,	1.000	1.00
White-Ash,	.772	.77
Annia.	.697	.70
White Beech,	.724	.65
Chestabt	.522	.52
Pignut Hickory,	.949	.95
Red Heart Hickory,	.829	.81
Hard Maple,	.644	.60
Soft Maple,	.597	.54
White Oak,	.855	81
Scrub Black Oak,	.728	.71
Red Oak,	.728	.69
Yellow Oak,	.653	.60
Yellow Pine,	.551	.54
Pitch Pine,	.426	.43
White Pine	.418	.42
White Pine,	.618	.59
Sassafras,	.580	.58
White Elm,	.565	.56
Red Cedar,	.681	.66
Black Walnut,	.001	.00

The column marked 1 gives the specific gravity of dried samples of the different kinds; and that marked 2 the relative value of specified quantities compared with sheel-bark hickory as a standard, which is marked at .100. Shell-bark hickory is considered the best wood in market for fuel. Next hard maple and beach are held in highest estimation. But it will be noticed in the table that several woods are placed in advance of the latter. White oak stands nearly to hickory and white ash next. Yet who, in our markets, would think of paying as much for a cord of these as for sound, hard maple? But we apprehend the table is right in regard to the value of the different woods for fuel. With white and red oak we have had some experience, and know, if well seasoned, it will equal any hard maple we ever burned. But in a green state it is about worthless. It contains more water than maple or beech, and requires much more seasoning to become fit for burning. Undoubtedly the prejudice in favor of beech and maple, arose from this cause. It was generally more plentiful than oak, and as it would burn quite readily without much seasoning, and is easier to kindle when dry, it was taken into favor. Oak and ash being more valuable as timber for manufacturing purposes, naturally would not be thrown into market for fuel to so great an extent as beech and maple. But as ash, and especially oak contain more water when green, and require a longer time to season thoroughly, they are apt to be used before they are perfectly dry, or else become slightly decayed from long exposure to the weather.

## SETTING FENCE POSTS.

THE durability and beauty of a board or picket fence, depend, to a considerable extent, on the firmness with which the posts are set in the ground. If the action of the wind and frost swerves them from the perpendicular, the fence will be thrown out of line, and however shapely and elegant in other respects, this apparent lack of strength will overbalance its other good qualities, and it will become an eye-sore to the beholder. Its durability will also be lessened. The joints will be strained apart, and the nails somewhat loosened, so as to admit the wet more freely underneath the boards, and cause decay. Besides we all know that any structure once partly overthrown from the position in which it was built, loses its firmness and consequent durability. It is important, then, to set the posts firmly.

The first requisite is a deep hole. Three feet is as shallow as any post, for the most ordinary fence, should be set. If a high and tight board fence is to be built, the holes should be much deeper. The depth should be in proportion to the amount of surface of the fence that is exposed to the pressure of the wind. So the course of the fence with regard to the prevailing winds, and its location, whether in a sheltered spot or a breezy one, should be taken into consideration. If the fence is designed to be a high, tight, board structure, and is much exposed to the wind it is difficult to make it sufficiently firm without the use of bottom braces. One way to construct these is by using a simple brace, the upper end being notched into the eeward (so to speak,) side of the post six inches below the surface of the ground, and the other

end resting on a piece of board or a flat stone in the bottom of the hole, and a foot or two away from the lower end of the post, so as to give the brace the proper inclination for support.

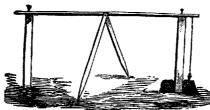
Another simple and may be interesting to know the relative value effective method is to bore a large hole through venintly obtained the test should be made,

the post, close to the lower end, and insert a stout pin, each end projecting a foot and a half from the side. A piece

of board or a flat stone, placed on the upper side of the windward end of the pin, and another under the leeward side, will, when the hole is filled with compact earth. stay the post very firmly. These braces, pins

and boards, being so far under ground, will last as long as any other part of the post.

As it is necessary to set posts in line and exactly upright, a cord and plummet are necessary. Attach the ends of the cord three feet from the ground to a couple of posts, set some rods apart, and it will be a sufficient guide to set the the posts in line. When one man is employed



to do the work, he should have a jack to keep the posts in position while filling the holes. It is made in this way. Take a light strip of board long enough to reach from one post to another. Fasten to the middle of the board two movable legs or braces, long enough when spread wide apart to sustain the board as high as the top of the post. Tack one end of the strip to the top of the post last set, and the other end to the post you are setting, first having adjusted the latter to its position with the plummet and line. If the braces are stretched apart properly, the jack will support the post till set. When you move to the next post, draw the nail from the first one, and swing the jack round, using the last post as a pivot.

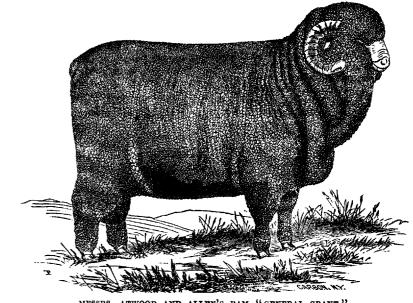
It is essential to pound the dirt solid at the bottom of the hole around the post, and also at the surface of the ground. If stones are put in they should be firmly pressed around the bottom, or at the surface. It is not so easy to set a post solid by using stones as with dirt alone. The bottom of each post should likewise be sawed off square.

#### ABOUT CELLARS.

A GOOD cellar is a necessity to a farm house. When constructing a new house it is easy to plan If the house is all built, and the cellar is defective some improvements can generally be added.

It should have a dry water tight pavement to exclude all moisture from the sides and from below. Stone, gravel, and the proper cement will accomplish this. It should be light, so that one can walk about it without the risk of breaking a skull, or using a lamp. Sufficient windows will supply the light free of cost. It should be high for convenience. Perpendicular space costs nothing. It should be warm enough to keep out the frost. Thick walls, double doors and windows, are breast works that Jack cannot surmount. It should be well ventilated, to preserve untainted the fruits and vegetables stored in it, and above all for the health of those dwelling above it. Unventilated cellars are frequently the sources of fevers and summer complaints. Ventilators can be connected with the chimney. It should be clean, kept in order, and have a cheerful comfortable look, like a place where the 'good things" for the table are kept, not like a dungeon in an old castle.

Soils THAT NEED LIME. - To ascertain the soils likely to be benefited by lime, says an exchange, put a small quantity of soil in a tumbler, and pour upon it, first a little water, and then a good deal of spirits of salts, or muriatic acid. If this addition produces a strong effervescence, there is no need of applying lime to the land; if no effervescence is produced, in all probability liming or marling will be useful. However, this simple test cannot always be depended upon, and it is therefore much safer to have the proportion of lime determined in the soil, which at no great expense can be done by an analytical chemist. But in localities where the services of a competent chemist cannot be con-



MESSRS. ATWOOD AND ALLEN'S RAM "GENERAL GRANT,"

# Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MESSRS. ATWOOD AND ALLEN'S RAM "GENERAL GRANT."

Mr. P. L. ATWOOD of Poplar Ridge, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and Mr. Horace Allen of Venice Center, in the same County and State,

"Our ram 'General Grant' was bred by D. CUTTING of Richville, Vt., and was got by his ram 'Monitor' out of a ewe purchased of PROSPER ELITHARP. 'Monitor' was got by VICTOR WRIGHT'S 'California,' &c., &c. 'General Grant' was exhibited at the Cayuga Co. Fair in 1864, and took the first prize as a yearling. At the Sheep Shearing in the same county in 1865, he received the first prize as a two-year old. His fleece on the latter occasion, being one year and four days old, weighed 15 pounds, and his carcass 83 pounds. For about two months previously he had been out of condition, and his wool was dried up."

P. L. ATWOOD writes - "In 1859 I pur chased 30 ewes of D. CUTTING'S and GASTIN RICH'S stock, also an Infantado ram of GER-MAN CUTTING'S stock, from which I have bred my present flock of ewes, numbering about 40. In September, 1864, I purchased of D. CUTTING the ram (General Grant 'represented above "

H. ALLEN writes: - "In 1859 I purchased ten ewes of D. Cutting's and G. Rich's stock; and in 1860 I purchased, with J. AIKEN, of HENRY LANE of Middlebury, Vt., 50 Infantado ewes in lamb by the LUTE ROBINSON ram. I also purchased a half interest in P. L. ATWOOD'S Infantado ram above mentioned, and used him together with a ram of the Lute Robinson stock down to 1864, when I purchased a half interest in Mr. Atwood's 'General Grant.' My flock now numbers about 40."

#### "I CANNOT SELL AT YOUR PRICES."

This is often said by purchases to breeders of established reputation who ask high prices for their animals. Suppose we grant this to be true. Does it thence follow that it is not profitable for any body but breeders of reputation to pay such prices? Let us illustrate this subject practically. A friend of ours purchased ram a few years since, and paid \$200 for hima higher price then, in the public estimation than \$1,000 would be now. The wiseacres of the neighborhood, we take it for granted, shook their heads as usual on such occasions, and probably the sage saying about the "fool and his money" was more than once repeated. Now for the result. Our friend had about one hundred and eighty breeding ewes of mixed Saxon and Spanish blood, which yielded, on the usual keep, four pounds of washed wool per head. He used the ram three years to all of these ewes. and raised nearly 100 per cent. of lambs each year. The ewes of the entire produce yielded on the average upwards of 21/2 lbs. more washed wool than their dams. Suppose we grant that the young sheep were rather better kept, and were not washed quite so clean, (for our friend is a progressive man!) so that the actual natural increase of wool was not over two pounds per

head;—how long was the proprietor in getting back the extra cost of his ram from his wool sales, to say nothing of the improvement effected in the blood and quality and consequently in the marketable value of his flock? Yet we know of his being offered, and that he can now take for all the ewes got by this ram - except perhaps a dozen excluded from the flock for some defect - a price more than three times equaling what their dams would ever have sold for - or what they would sell for to-day if of the same age with their progeny. Our friend finally sold the ram for as much as he paid for him, and though this invaluable animal died prematurely, his next owner raised lambs from him two years, and was benefited by him to the extent of thousands of dollars. Here were two instances where the "fools and their money" did not 'part."

We readily concede that this is a strong case. But we undertake to say, on the evidence of abundant observation, that any pure blood Merino ram, which would now be pronounced a good one, would have produced an increase of over a pround of clean wool per head, in his progeny, from the same ewes. Indeed, the ram that produced only an increase of a pound, on the progenv of ewes of any blood vielding but four pounds of wool, we should pronounce a decidedly inferior stock getter.

This leads us to an incidental remark. We should esteem it much better economy to pay \$500 for a pure blood and prime Merino ram for the purposes of grading up Saxons, or even coarse sheep, than to take as a gift a good looking high grade Merino ram. To ensure rapid improvement, and to produce uniformity in the get in such cases, absolute purity of blood in the ram is indispensable.

The profitableness of paying high prices for pure blood ewes is not so great; and the expediency of it depends upon circumstances. He who purposes to embark in fine wool sheep husbandry, and who has means to do so on a scale to suit himself, can always, we think, buy such ewes with the assurance, that if properly managed and they encounter no extraordinary misfortunes, they will prove a safe and profitable investment to him. Suppose, for the sake of the argument, that he cannot sell their produce for the prices paid for their dams. Suppose he paid \$100 a head for the latter and must sell the former for \$25 a head. How long will it take him, even in this way, to pay all the extra cost of his pure blood ewes, and have his stock of them on hand stand him in no more than common sheep? All the extra prices he gets after that, will be just so much extra profit which he cannot obtain from his common sheep. We have never, we think, seen the time, certainly not within years, when choice pure blood Merino rams and ewes, could not be sold singly or in small parcels, at as high a price as \$25 a head. And does any intelligent man expect fine wool sheep to be cheaper in the future than they were before the opening of the recent war?

While these facts are patent, we do not advise - and we never advised any person in the innumerable letters we have written during the last twenty years in answer to questions on that subject - to purchase high priced pure blood ewes, unless under certain circumstances. First, the buyer should possess pecuniary means, so that if accidents, or "bad luck," should prevent him

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

rom obtaining any profit, or even compel him to submit to a loss on his pure blood ewes equaling their entire cost, he will not be seriously inconvenienced thereby. Secondly, before buying such ewes, he should possess, or be able to avail himself of a reasonable share of skill in their management. There is no more mystery in the management of sheep than in the management of an equal number of any other domestic animals. But hundred - dollar ewes cost too much to be practiced upon by utter greenhorns. Let such first take off the raw edge of their ignorance on cheap, common sheep!

If there is a sight we detest it is to see an experienced, able breeder with smooth words and glowing representations fanning up a "sheep fever" in the bosom of some enthusiactic boy, or some poor adventurer, or some wholly inexperienced person, until he is ready to pay enormons prices for stock, when that breeder ought to know that the chances are ten against one that such a purchaser will never see his money back again. We always think, in such cases, of a great glossy snake charming a bird - or a smooth old gray-whiskered cat stealing on a mouse! The manly breeder will always throw a wet blanket on such parties, when they propose to soar into the regions of "fancy prices." On the whole, the prospects in favor of a con-

tinuance of good prices on sheep were never as favorable as now. American farmers who live well, and educate their children and pay government taxes, cannot compete in cheap wool production with serfs, and demi-savages, and dirteaters of other descriptions, in other countries. This fact may as well be distinctly avowed by farmers, and understood by all. Our wool must have government protection, in spite of all Utopian free trade theories, or else we must throw their production on other countries, and thus kill our own sheep farmers; and this too without benefiting the consumer, for without the competition of the American grower, the control of prices would be thrown into hands which could, and therefore would, use it on those purely selfish principles which control all the operations of commerce. The trouble has been hitherto in our so-called protective tariffs, that certain keener parties have kept the oyster to themselves and given the shell to the wool grower. And even such "protection" as the latter thus obtained, was generally unstable as a June frost! Our "protective tariffs" have usually lasted about long enough to encourage idle and unsubstantial hopes, and have been overthrown by the time they have tempted men into foolish investments. Framed by tricksters, and blotched all over with corruption, most of them only lasted too long.

The time has come to turn over a new leaf in these matters. Protection must hereafter be a necessity of our commercial polity, or the republic must be buried under its debts, or else resort to the more shameful alterative of repudiation. This protection must be honestly and fairly distributed between different interests the producer sharing its advantages equally with the manufacturer, because he takes on his shoulders an equal proportion of all the burthens of government.

We believe the day of buying Congresses has passed away. We believe no tariff can be forced through that body, and receive the Executive eanction, which will place our wool growers in a more unfavorable relative situation to foreign growers and our own manufacturers, than they now occupy. Therefore we say that the skies are bright for American wool growers. The prices of sheep and wool will doubtless vary considerably at different periods, because every interest is effected by the condition of surrounding interests, and especially by the condition of the currency. But we cannot see why now and for years to come, the entire woolen interest of the country, both producing and manufacturing, must not stand as firmly as any other, - why it does not promise as handsome profits, and why it is not as safe from incidental and depressing casualties.

## MEETING, CALLED AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers met at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York, on the 8th inst. and unanimously passed the subjoined resolution. We were present at the meeting and participated in its proceedings.. We have not space in this issue to make a report of these, or the general facts observed by us and the impressions we formed in respect to the objects and labors of this already powerful Association. We purpose to do this in our next number. In the mean time we call attention to the important resolution below, remarking that we most sincerely trust that every State organization of Wool Growers will not fail to be represented at a conference which, particularly if a common policy is agreed on, must exercise so important an influence on the action of the II. S. Tariff and Revenue Commission and through it on the action of Congress.

It was understood that the proposed Conference would only be attended by the Excutive Committee of the National Wool Manuf'rs' Association and such other members of that body as the Executive Committee should select to accompany them, on the one side, and on the other, delegates from the State Wool Growers' Association, selected and accredited by those bodies or their officers. The number of Committeemen to represent each State organization was not fixed-it not being material-as it could not be expected that in such a body any of the important questions brought before it would be disposed of by a der capita vote. It is hoped that no State organization will be represented by less than three delegates—while on the other hand a very numerous attendance would only retard the

ferent States are requested to copy the Resolution. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufectures the National Association of wool Manufectures be instructed to invite the State organizations of Wool Growers to meet them at—, in the—of—, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the representations to be given respecting the wool producing and manufacturing interests before the U. S. Tariff and Revenue Commission.

After consultation with representatives of wool growing interests present, the place and time of such meeting were fixed at Syracuse, New York, on the 2nd Wednesday (13th) of December, 1865.

#### LARGE SCOURED FLEECE.

LIMA, N. Y., Oct. 80, 1865. DEAR SIR: - In buying wool the past season ] determined to have the heaviest fleece I bought cleansed, by way of experiment. This proved to be the fleece of the ram "Osceola," owned by Josian Taft of West Bloomfield, N. Y. It weighed in the dirt 30 lbs. when I bought it. I was informed that it weighed 301/4 fbs. when taken from the sheep, but that it had been reduced thus much by giving away samples. I took it to Mr. MATHER's mill at Hemlock Lake, and had it worked into yarn, and here is Mr. MATHER's statement of results:

MR. MOULTON:-When I took the fleece of Mr. Taft's ram from you it weighed 30 lbs. I cleansed it myself thoroughly, dried it perfectly dry, and obtained from it eight pounds of well cleansed wool. I worked it into mixed yarn, and had six pounds of the first quality three threaded yarn, worth \$2 50 per pound. The account with this fleece stands thus:

30 lbs. wool (after one-third shrinkage) at 50 cents	\$10 00 4 50
Cr. By 6 Ds. yarn, at \$250.	14 50 15 00
Net gain	50

It is proper that I say that Mr. TAFT had no knowledge that the fleece was to be cleansed separately, until it was done; and that my object was not so much to see how much wool I could get from it, as to ascertain the amount of

Yours, respectfully,

N. MOULTON.

#### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

SALE OF SHEEP AT HAMBURG FAIR.—It is stated in the Practical Shepherd, Appendix, p. 439, that the "highest priced foreign Merino sold at the (International) exhibition (at Hamburg in 1863) fetched but £40 or \$200." Louis Fischer of Wirchenblatt, Prussia (from whom Wm. Chamberlain of Red Hook, N. Y., obtained the origin of his flock of Silesian Merinos) wrote to CARL HEYNE, Sept. 28, 1865:-"I sold at the Hamburg Fair two rams for three thousand five hundred thalers." The rate of the thaler (or rix dollar) of Prussia is fixed by law in the United States at 69 cents, so that the two rams sold for \$2,415. The authority on which our statement was originally made was given in the same paragraph from which that statement was taken.

STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOL .- A. F. Moon, Paw Paw, Mich., asks us which is strongest and will make the strongest cloth, coarse or fine wool. Fine wool is decidedly stronger in proportion to diameter than coarse wool; and fine wool if spun into as large threads as those of coarse wool which are employed in heavy common cloths, would make a fabric more than three times as durable as the latter.

CORRECTION.-LOAN J. BURGESS, North Hoosick, N. Y., requests us to say there was an error in the pedigree of his "Little Queen" (published by us Oct. 21;) that instead of being bred by the Messrs. Rich and sold by them to J. L. BUTTOLPH, she was bred by the latter out of a Rich ewe.

## Communications, Etc.

#### HINTS FOR A "MINNESOTA GIRL."

By whom are the "mercantile rules of the market," which fix the price of the farmers' WOOL GROWERS' AND MANUFACTURES | produce, made? Why must the farmer humbly ask "How much will you give"? When the farmers, by uniting in a confederation or mutual compact, can regulate the fall of rain in summer or the degree of cold in winter, then may they hope by confederation or compact to regulate the price of their produce.

But why must the farmer ask how much will you give? Because the merchant as a part of his business keeps himself informed in regard to the supply and demand for every article of farm produce in which he deals. If the farmer was as well informed, he need not "humbly ask what will you give," but might confidently demand its full value. To obtain from the soil its life-sustaining elements in form suited to our needs requires a certain amount of intelligence. No amount would be wasted in the process, but no less is required to turn the surplus of our wealth of soil or agricultural products into greenbacks. The farmer cannot find time to read. Neglecting to read, the farmer must toil many hours, both early and late, to pay the merchant for the hour he needs rest-for merchants are men and will sometimes take advantage of the ignorance of their customers, 'kindly helping them out of the market."

This is no new subject, I am aware, yet if by this I could induce one farmer to subscribe for and read any well conducted agricultural paper, in which the markets are correctly reported, I would not think my time lost in writing.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE FARMER.

#### HUNGARIAN GRASS - MARSH HAY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In the RURAL of Oct. 14, I saw an inquiry whether "Hungarian hay is as good a forage for sheep as good wild marsh hay." I have fed both, and as far

would prefer the Hungarian. All that I would ever expect from the best of wild marsh hay, would be, with good shelter and care, for the sheep to come out of winter in as good condition as they went into it; but with Hungarian they would improve.

Hungarian seed is very convenient to have on hand, though we may not calculate to sow it. The hay crop often fails to be good, and then Hungarian hay is the very best to fall back upon. Some years ago our hay was very light on account of the dryness of the season. I plowed up eight acres in the middle of June; there was no rain after it came to wet down to the roots of the grass until it was cut, yet we had one tun per acre. This year I sowed it in good ground, well prepared, and expected two tuns, yet we had but one. It was too wet a G. HARVEY. scason for it.

Albion, Noble Co., Ind., 1865.

## Bural Spirit of the Bress.

How to Use Diseased Potatoes.

A WRITER in the Agricultural Gazette, London, says : - " Many years ago I went to reside at Mossley Hill, about three miles from Liverpool. and there I cultivated for my own use about thirty acres of land. I found it advantageous for my horses, cows, and pigs, and poultry to plant ten or twelve acres with potatoes each year. The first year I lost about half my crop by the disease. A neighboring farmer told me that my land was too rich, and that I should have better potatoes if it was poorer. So I got off a nineacre field a crop of wheat, and carted a large quantity of sand to mix with the soil. But it was in vain. Nearly half the crop was again diseased. But noticing in 'The Times' a recommendation that, as quickly as possible after the potatoes were dug, those not absolutely decaved should be washed, boiled or steamed. crushed, and salted in layers, I determined to try it, and the next year I planted in the same field nine acres. As soon as the tops began to show blight we commenced getting up, and carefully separated all which exhibited even the slightest tendency to disease. Each day at noon these were taken to the farm-yard, were well washed in a flat and somewhat shallow tub with a birch broom, and then received a second sambbing in a second vessel. They were then boiled, for I had no steaming apparatus, and laid in one corner of a shed which I had partitioned off, and were then crushed by a wooden beater till they formed a layer three or four inches thick. A sprinkling of salt was then made over the layer, and in the evening the intermediate getting up was similarly treated. So we proceeded until all were got up, and I found that we had a heap of potatoes the size of the partitioned space, nine feet long, five feet wide, and six feet high, and the whole became one mass of potato pulp, with just as much salt as kept it from putrefaction. During the winter and spring we fed with it the carriage horses. cows, pigs, and poultry. They all liked it, and all flourished upon it. We cut it down with a spade. Our milk and butter were unsurpassed, and our hams and bacon could not, I think, be exceeded. Every year the same course was adopted with perfect success, and we cared little for the disease. I am convinced that if all would adopt the course which I did, a very large portion of what are called diseased potatoes would be saved and made useful for cattle and other

#### Labor Saving-Labor Making.

LABOR saving implements were once thought to be destructive to the interest of the working man, just in proportion as they saved the drudgery of labor. This seems reasonable at first, but a little thought will correct the error. How then do the farm laborers, thrown out of work by the introduction of improved implements, ultimately find work? Plainly by the increased amount of tillage which horse power, machinery and tools make possible in the country. In a section where all the soil is under cultivation of some kind, it would lead to more thorough systems of farming. In the case of our own country, it leads to the faster extension of civilization westward, the rapid subjugation of wild lands, and the better cultivation of that already under the plow. For instance, the western grain grower, who now devotes 75 to 150 acres to corn and other grain crops, with the meager facilities of thirty years ago, could not have managed one-fourth part that amount in a similar manner. This increase of agriculture, not only keeps good the original number of farm laborers, but creates a new demand for laborers in every other field of industry. More ships and railroads are required for transportation, more manufacturing establishments, more mechanics to construct these, and men to manage them, more miners, machinists, etc. In fact, the whole body politic thus receives vital refreshment from every really labor-saving invention. This is a forcible illustration of the fact that whatever fairly advances the interests of one class, becomes a benefit to all classes in the community.-American Aariculturist.

## Selecting Cattle as Breeders.

THE Mark Lane Express has this advice :-Let breeders select dams that have size, plenty of milking properties, with ribs out of their loins, like a bullock that is shown for a prize; standing on short legs, wide and square made, regardless of registered improved sires, however numerous attached to their pedigrees. Use only true, fine, purely-bred bulls, descended from dams of note, wide, deep and compact made when matured, with hides that fill the hand, covered over with plenty of fine hair; animals naturally hardy in constitution-not so long as a barn in their middle, and high on the leg, with flat sides, nipped in waist, and slack

effectiveness. Agricultural journals in the dif- wild marsh more or less for a dozen of years, I undeniable pedigrees; no mixed up alloyed gentlemen full of cart horse blood, which give substance only in appearance, and that is not propagated in the stock. Avoid under-breeding in your bulls; cull, draft, and sell bad milking cows and doubtful bad breeders; stick to milk, to size, to robustness of constitution, and success must attend your efforts."

#### Selecting Milch Cows.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Farmer's Club, says that Col. Woodman, in the State of Maine, for about forty years has kept a dairy, and generally reared his own cows. He has always found, in his experience, that if a heifer's first calf was a male she never proved to be much of a milker-indeed, that she in subsequent years, never gave more milk than on her first calving. but if her first product was a heifer she was sure to represent all the milking qualities of a valuable mother. He did not know how this might be in other's experience, but in forty years of his own, he had known of no exception to the rule above indicated. Coming from a man so trustworthy in every respect as I know him to be, I thought I should like to submit it for the consideration of other farmers and stock

#### Boiled Potatoes for Milch Cows.

A SUCCESSFUL farmer informs us that he has practised, the last summer, giving to each of his milch cows five quarts of cold boiled potatoes a day, and that they were worth half a dollar a bushel for this purpose. His old potatoes were worth nothing in the market, and so he boiled up some twenty-five or thirty gallons at a time. He says that he could see no benefit whatever from giving them old potatoes in a raw state. There is a period from the first of July to the first of August when cows need some additional food, and if boiled potatoes will help them hold out their milk till it is time to feed out the Southern corn, we may hope to carry cows through the whole summer season in a condition to yield a good profit, especially on farms remote from the market .- Me. Farmer

#### Husbandry.

By husbandry, the ground gives us everything necessary for food and nourishment, and such things, likewise, as afford the greatest pleasures. Yet, though it gives us plentitully of all kinds of things, it does not allow us to reap them in sloth and idleness; but excites us to health by the labor it appoints us.

The practice of husbandry makes men strong and bold, enabling them to defend their country. He was surely a wise man that said husbandry was the mother and nurse of all the other sciences; for when she flourished, all the other sciences and faculties fared the better; but when the ground lies uncultivated, and brings no crop, all the sciences and arts are at a loss by land and sea.

It is healthful employment that breeds good men, and occasions generosity of spirit and good will towards one's friends and country.

#### Care of Stock in the Fall.

Coming out well involves the necessity of going in well, as a rule. The farmer who neglects his stock, of whatever kind, in the fall, with the view of "feeding them more in the winter," will find that, having run down, they will not only absolutely require feeding the more, but that they will not even then come out in the spring in as tine condition as they should. Having got your stock in good plight on the fine grass feed of this remarkably fine summer, don't suffer them to decline in flesh for want of proper care in the time 'twixt grass and hay. Begin in time, with your lock of hay and handful of grain to eke out the waning summer feed, and so keep your animals up to the proper standard.-Kansas Farmer.

THE Hogs.-Now is the time to fatten the hogs to kill this fall. See that they have a good warm and dry nest. Many farmers are in the habit of boiling pumpkins and mashing them subscribe. Winter, with its comparatively leisure with meal. This makes very good feed, as it days and long evenings, is at hand, when the farmer combines the growing and fattening properties and every member of his family ought to have an necessary. One of the best hogs we ever fattened was fed in this way, but an important precaution was used in taking out the seeds from the pumpkins before cooking. The seeds are powerfully diuretic and prevent the animals from fattening. Let their food be comparatively dry. Mix a little salt with their food, and let them, if convenient, have a little charcoal. Above all things do not teach them how to squeal.—Maine Farmer.

How a Hog Sweats.-Not like a horse or a man, but through his fore-legs. There is a spot on each leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve. Through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it get closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick; he will appear stiff and crampedand unless he gets relief it will go hard with him. To cure him, simply open the pores, This is done by rubbing the spot with a corn cob, and washing with warm water.-The Rural

BLEEDING HOGS .- A recent writer says: -"Bleeding is a remedy for most of the diseases to which a hog is liable, and one of the best places to bleed a hog is in the roof of the mouth." He objects to bleeding from the artery inside the fore-arm just above the knee, because it is more difficult to stop the flow of blood there than in the roof of the mouth. In the latter place it is stopped by applying a cloth well saturated with cold water.

WARTS ON ANIMALS .-- It is said that warts on young cattle or colts can be eradicated by washing them repeatedly with the juice of poke berries. Another remedy is to wash the warts with a decoction of poke root. Alum water is also proceedings and probably add nothing to their as my experience goes, and I have been feeding loins. Select the best of sires from bulls with recommended to remove warts.

## Rural Notes and Items.

BEWARE OF PRETENDED AGENTS FOR THE RURAL! -The season has arrived when swindling sharpers are again strolling about the country, pretending to be agents for the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Beware of them, for, as we have often published, we have no traveling agents, and give no certificates of agency. Under date of Nov. 7th, inst., Mr. W. BIRD, our citt agentat Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, writes us:-" One of our most respectable fellow citizens from the country, just informed me that some fellow calling himself Thompson, has been getting up a club in his neighborhood at \$2 per copy! He said he then had his club of twenty just full and would send off immediately, - but as some five or six weeks have elapsed since, the victims are beginning to feel that they have been diddled, done for, cleaned out, &c."

The man is undoubtedly a swindler, and will soon appear in and dupe the people of some other locality. The fact that the RURAL is offered, by any one, at less than its lowest club rate (\$2.50) is good evidence of fraud. Don't trust any traveling man, or indeed any one who offers you the paper for less than its published rates. The best course is to remit to us direct, or join a club being formed by some person with vhom you are acquainted.

PROPOSED NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. -At a meeting of the Trustees of the Mass. Ag'l College, on the 1st inst., progress was reported in regard to the selection of a location for the proposed building. As there was a difference of opinion respecting the creation of the college building, etc., it was voted that the building committee be instructed to procure the services of a competent landscape gardener, who, together with the architect shall view the grounds and report to the Board their opinion as to the best place for locating said college building; and also a general provisional plan for the grounds and buildings. The building is to be pushed rapidly forward as soon as the spring opens, work having already begun at the quarry in getting out materials, and general preparations are making for active operations at the earliest practicable moment. This will probably place Massachusetts in advance of all other States, except Michigan and Pennsylvania which have agricultural colleges in operation.

The proposed Vermont Agricultural College is to be connected with the University of Vermont at Burlington, the commissioners on location having so concluded. As the scrip for 150,000 acres of public lands would be insufficient to properly sustain an independent establishment, the connection of an Agricultural department with the University is a judicious measure.

The Trustees of the Maine Ag'l College have decided not to locate it at Orrington or Topsham, but to further look for sites and pecuniary inducements. It is understood that the college should be located east of the Kennebec river.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING. -In a recent letter Mr. Sylvester Lehman of Schoharie county, sends to the Rural New-Yorker this report of what he has received the past season from a small flock of poultry:-"Last spring I had 33 hens. They began to lay in March. Through the month of June eight of them set: two of them died in the summer, two I killed, and from the lot up to the 1st of November I received 3,600 eggs, or 300 dozen. All who can figure can judge whether or not it pays to keep hens at that rate. The receipt of eggs each month was as follows: March, 100; April, 716; May, 720; June, 590; July, 420; Aug., 556; Sept., 346; Oct., 152. Breeds, Golden Pheasants and Hamburgs. Feed, buckwheat standing in a box, so they could eat when they wished."

PROTECTION AGAINST THE CATTLE PLAGUE.-It is stated that the collector of the port of Boston is cooperating heartily with the Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts to prevent the introduction of the murrain into that State. He has ordered all officers, who may know of any cattle about to land on our shores from Europe, to hold them in quarantine till they can be examined by the Commissioners and pronounced free from infection. The Mass. Ploughman. remarking on the above, truthfully says that "if all custom house officers throughout the country, would adopt the same course, or if Congress would pass a law subjecting such animals to a rigid quarantine, we should feel confident of escaping the infection."

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS.—We wish those who already take, read and appreciate the Rubal would remind their neighbors that the present is a capital time to neighbor who does not take the RUBAL please do him and us the favor to tell him how much pleasure and interest and instruction he and his family lose by the omission. Show him a number, point out the several features of the paper, and tell him what you think of lt as a family institution.

SALE OF A VALUABLE RAM.—We understand that Mr. A. J. Jones of West Cornwall. Vt . has made sale of his ram "Young Comet," that was awarded the first premium at the late State Fair at Utica, to Messrs. ELI and JOHN TAYLOR of Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y for \$2,000. We learn that the same gentlemen some years ago bought one hundred of Mr. J.'s Vermont ewes. The celebrated "Young Comet" can be seen by those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity, by calling on Mr. TAYLOR at his place.

THE PRICE OF THE RURAL is much lower now, compared with the prices of most farm products, provisions, etc., than it was before the war, or even ten or fifteen years ago. Therefore if any object to the price, state this FACT,—and if they say they can get other papers cheaper, ask them to compare contents, style, illustrations, and the other essentials which constitute a first class Rural and Family Weekly. We invite such comparison, and place the claims of the Rural solely upon its merits.

FINE WEATHER.—After some weeks of cold, wet and generally unpleasant weather, we are this week favored with agreeable, Indian-summerish weatheror were on Sunday and Monday, and hope for a continuance. Of course farmers and others having outdoer work to be done will lose no time while they are vouchsafed sunshine and a genial atmosphere.

A PRESENT AND AN ADMONITION.—An eastern man has just sent us \$2 with a request that we paste a slip with "Liviticus XIX: 19, and others" at head of page 116 of The Practical Shepherd, and mail the copy to a friend in Jackson county, Mich. We presume the book is sent as a present, and that the reference is intended as an admonition

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# HORTICULTURAL.

PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS.

WHAT plants are most suitable for Hanging Baskets is an inquiry we have before us. We have ne special love for Hanging Baskets, unless they are well got up and kept in good condition. Most of the Baskets we see around, are unsightly things, and look as though hanging wasn't much better for Baskets than for other folks. In forming Ornamental Baskets, it is well to remember in the first place that they will not bear neglect. A quart or two of earth placed in a basket will very soon become as dry as powder, even if not exposed to the sun. Watering must, therefore, be attended to frequently and. regularly. The amount of water and the frequency of application depend a good deal upon the plants grown. A basket of Portulaceas will endure drouth without suffering, that would be sufficient to destroy many other plants.

What we want in Hanging Baskets is plants of fine foliage and a constant supply of flowers. For graceful foliage there is nothing better than the trailing Money Wort, Lysimachi Mummularia, with dark, glossy leaves and plenty of yellow flowers at blossoming time.

The Thunbergias are not excelled by any plants we are acquainted with for baskets and all like decorative purposes. They are trailing plants, foliage good, flowers abundant, white, yellow and orange, with a dark eye. There is only one difficulty with them, and this is not serious—the seeds germinate rather slowly, and always best in a warm place.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA is a beautiful plant, with clusters of sweet scented flowers, rosy lilac, in clusters like the Verbena, which the plant in its habit resembles very much. Flowers freely for a long season. The only difficulty with it is a lack of foliage, but this defect is easily remedied by other plants that abound more in leaves and less in flowers.

The LOBELIAS, all the trailing varieties, are splendid for basket work, and in fact all in-doors ornamentation. They will not bear the sun, but this is not expected of basket flowers, and require a good deal of moisture. When well treated they give a profusion of flowers.

All the JPOMEAS and CONVOLULUS are desirable for baskets, and as they are not exposed to the sun or usually to a bright light, the common Morning Glory will have expanded blossoms nearly the whole day. All such strong running plants can be pinched back, and thus made dwarf in their habit for basket and other ornamental work. The Tropeolums may also be treated in the same manner, and will give good satisfaction.

The LOASAS are very curlous plants with singular and pretty flowers, but the branches are armed with stinging hairs that will speak more emphatically to intruders than any sign, hands off."

The above are all trailing plants, and sufficient to suit all tastes, though others could be added. Many no doubt would prefer the Verbena to some mentioned, and the Madeira vine may be made to run up the wires by which the basket is suspended with fine effect. For the center of the basket, plants of more erect habit will be needed to give a full rounded appearance. These should be depended upon mainly for show of brilliant flowers, while the trailing plants furnish the drapery.

The NEMOPHILAS are very desirable; prevailing colors white and blue. PETUNIAS and PHLOX DRUMMUNDII are unequaled for brilliant show. FENYLIA DIANTHIFLORA, a most delicate free flowering little plant six inches in height. Flowers reddish lilac with crimson center. LEPTORIPHOUS are excellent. For fragrance a little Mignonette or Sweet Alyssum, will

Although we have given a pretty long list to select from, we would not advise crowding plants. Plenty of room should be given for development.

## FLOWERS IN THE WINDOW.

THERE is nothing more attractive to the eye of the outsider than the plants and flowers in windows of houses during the season when garden culture is out of the question. Here every one, without regard to circumstances, may have a miniature green-house with all its luxuries and a few of its inconveniences. The expense is not worth mentioning, and the labor is a pleasure to all who love these most loveable beauties of nature. In many of the public schools of New England, the female teachers and larger scholars cultivate many flowers throughout the year, either indoors or out. So in numerous factories, it has become a usual sight to see at all times the hanging flowers or fern vase, the pots on the window-sill, or in some little nook out of the way of the busy factory girl's movement, carefully tended and universally prized during the hours of labor. Mr. Buist, in his little manual, advises as follows for "window culture": - "A copieus supply of water, frequent sponging and syringing of the foliage, and judicious airing, will result in success. Nearly all plants will grow in earth from the woods, or very rich sandy soil; they will even grow in sand it watered freely with manure water. The following plants are adapted for windows, and will give a succession of bloom all winter:—Azalea, Begonia, Cactus, Calla, Cupheus, Camellia, Daphne, Dracena, Ferra, Fuchsia (kept wet,) Geranium, Hoya, Jesamine, Justicia, Netrosideros, Myrtile, Oxalis (with sun,) Olea. Oleander, Passiflora, Primula. These, with Bengal and Tea Roses, will make up an ample variety for three or four windows, and afford bloom nearly the whole season.

We fear that here we are not progressing very much in this direction. Germantown, twenty

The second second



OUR engraving represents a fair, average | amply borne out by the voluntary testimonials cluster of "The Kittatinny," a comparatively of those who have tried it long enough to know new Blackberry, cultivated for two or three years past, and now being introduced to the public, by Mr. E. WILLIAMS of Montclair, New Jersey. This berry has been highly commended by Chas. Downing, Wm. S. Carpenter, Peter B. MEAD and other well known pomologists and impressed with its merits, I immediately instifruit growers, and is undoubtedly worthy the tuted measures to secure control of the plants attention of growers of small fruits, especially those accessible to markets.

In a recent letter Mr. WILLIAMS says he is frequently asked what he claims for "The Kittatinny," and furnishes us the following reply, which we take the liberty of publishing: -" 1st. It is of the largest size and greatest excellence. 2d. It is enormously productive. 3d. It is ripe and delicious while solid enough to send to market. 4th. It ripens with great uniformity. 5th. It is destitute of the astringency and hard sweet without the addition of sugar. 7th. It berry flavor. 8th. It retains its color after picking much better than the Rochelle. 9th. It ns a few days earlier (about a week, I think.) 10th. It is perfectly hardy, and has never winthe thorns. These facts and claims are, I think, such high authorities.

Its merits." Mr. WILLIAMS has lately issued a pamplet re-

lating to the Kittatinny, in which he remarks-"It is now three years since my attention was first called to this berry, and being favorably with a view to introduce it to the Horticultural world, if on thorough trial and due examination, I found it worthy. To avoid the too common practice of offering a new and untried thing solely on my own recommendation, I placed plants in the hands of several prominent Horticulturists and amateurs in different parts of the country, which, with those already sent out, with the same object in view, would afford ample opportunity to develop its merits, or demerits, if it possessed any. Some of these have core of the Rochelle. 6th. It is sufficiently been heard from; another season we hope to have further reports. I have purposly refrained has small seeds, and possesses the true black- from recommending it, though frequently requested to do so, simply because I was an interested party, and now after the very flattering testimonials herewith annexed, my recommenda tion seems superfluous; therefore, I will merely ter killed. In fact, it possesses all the virtues with say, my expectations have been fully realized, none of the vices of the New Rochelle, except | and I am very glad to have them confirmed by

every house had its parterre. Indeed our town was formerly famed in this respect. We saw many a visitor to the place stopping to gaze with admiration upon these silent, smiling, irresistible welcomers. We have a few still. principally among the old residents, with here and there an improvement in the way of a "cabinet," adding much to the attraction.

We should be glad to see the custom revived here and elsewhere, as nothing gives so sweet and cheerful a tone to a homestead as this accomplishment. It is truly an evidence of refinement, a symbol of purity-and we never pass a dwelling where there is evinced a "love for the flowers," that a kindly sentiment of regard and sympathy does not rise up to bless. Now is the time to make your selection of flowers for this purpose.—Germantown Telegraph.

#### SWEATING APPLES.

"WE have labored hard in years past to disa buse the public mind in regard to the sweating of apples. We do not believe in anything of the of apples. We do not believe in anything of the kind. We have not seen it on our own apples for twelve years past, simply because we have put them into the cellar at the close of a warm day in them into the cellar at the close of a warm day in October, when the apples are warmer than the cellar. Put them in the cellar in November, when the apples are colder than the cellar, and they will condense the warmer moisture of the room upon them. If you doubt it, try two barrels, one in a warm day in October, the other on a cold day in November, and you will be convinced."

We have clipped the foregoing paragraph from the Maine farmer, with feelings of satisfaction, years ago, showed double the quantity of win- to think that we have met with one man in

dow flowers to be seen of late years. Nearly America who has a correct idea about sweating apples, other fruit, and vegetables.

> We have read recommendations in agricultural journals, for more than twenty years past, to put fruit in certain places, or dispose of it in some specified way, "so that it would sweat," as if the sweating process was absolutely essential to its preservation. And the same thing has been republished and reiterated in our agricultural papers, until many sensible people think there is some hocus pocus about it that they were never able to comprehend. The idea is absurd that all fruit, vegetables, and hay also, must be put through a sweating process, before it is in a condition to keep well. None of the articles alluded to need sweating any more than herbs for medical purposes, or grain after it is thrashed. - N. Y. Observer.

MAKING CIDER.-In a speech on cider-making, before the Ohio Pomological Society, Mr. Ragan said he considered it absolutely essential that the apples intended for cider should be sound. Cloths should be used in pressing, to prevent the accumulation of pomice, as this is a great cause of fermentation. The apples should stand about thirty-six hours before being pressed, and will be sweeter when made in this way. He considers it important that no air be allowed to get to the eider when being drawn off. A Mr. Fisher thought it a bad plan to grind apples with a cast iron mill. He would also have the apples pressed very soon after being ground, as otherwise the apples would become bitter. - New York Daily Times.

## Morticultural Notes and Queries.

F. K. PHOENIX AND WHITE WILLOWS .- An Amende -During the discussion on the subject of White Willows in this journal, last year, as many of our readers may remember, several articles appeared intimating that Mr. F. K. Phoenix, a nurseryman of Bloomington, Ill., had cut swamp willows and sold them as the genuine White Willows-Salix alba. These articles were written by our then associate, Mr. C. D. BRAGnox, and predicated upon information, supposed to be reliable, obtained from parties in Illinois. As Mr. Bragdon had resided in the West for several years we supposed him to be well acquainted with the parties by whom he was informed as to spurious willows -and we furthermore believed he had only the best of motives in view, viz., the protection of the rights and interests of farmers. From information subsequently received, however, we are satisfied Mr. B. was erroneously informed, and mistaken in his conclusionsthat the intimations against Mr. Phoenix were unfounded in fact, and that he should be fully exhonerated from any and every charge of dishonorable action in the premises. We therefore frankly make this correction and amende, and cheerfully add that from what we have ascertained as to his character and dealings, we believe Mr. PhoENIX should rank among the most enterprising and reputable nurserymen in the

Kelley's Island. - This famous grape growing locality in Lake Erie is about equi-distant from Cleveland and Detroit, that is 60 miles. It is four miles long and two broad, but irregular in form, containing about 1,800 acres, and a population of 800. The soil is a heavy clay; water is obtained by digging 10 or 12 feet, but it is so sulphurous that it is unfit for drinking. So says a correspondent of the Tribune, who adds:-"Originally the land was bought by DATUS and IRAD KELLEY at from 60 cents at \$1.25 an acre. They commenced by going into the cedar post business. But first they had to fight and get rid of Old BEN NAPIER, the Pirate of the Lakes, who claimed as his own all the islands and everything that landed. He had a sloop with which he went to the main-land and seized hogs and provisions. Finally he was driven off, and in the end he was hanged at Detroit."

Modes of Keeping Cides.—Several correspondents inquire as to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S mode of keeping cider, recently noticed in the RURAL. We cannot answer, and do not think Mr. C. will, as it is evidently a process from the secresy of which he is making money. But if he will give us his mode we will cheerfully publish it for the benefit of the public.

- One of the inquirers about Mr. C 's process-Mr. CHAS. H. DICKENS of Oakland, N. Y.—says he put up some pure cider last fall, and after racking it off three times he added half an ounce each of sassafras and wintergreen oil, with alcohol enough to make essence. The oil, or essence, was put into over 70 gallons of cider and it kept very well, but the cider taste was nearly lost. We shall be glad to hear from others on the best process of keeping cider.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES IN MICHIGAN.-In a letter to the New York Farmers' Club, Mr. PHINEAS ALLYN of St. Joseph, Mich., states that one neighbor, from 1,800 hills of this raspberry, has marketed forty-five bushels, their first crop. Another, Dr. A. C. Fish, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., marketed 500 bushels from 8,000 plants. His net profits were over \$7 per bushel, and himself a cripple that could do no work. Their time of ripening in 1864 began on the 18th of June, and continued a little more than three weeks. This year they began to ripen for market July 2, and continued three to four weeks on different fruit farms.

# **Jomestic Gconomy.**

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

WILL you please find a place in the RURAL for the following recipes which I know to be good: PLUM PUDDING .- One pound of suet cut in pieces not too fine, 1 lb. of currants and 1 lb. of raisins stoned, 4 eggs, half grated nutmeg, 1 oz. of citron, 1 oz. of lemon peel spread fine, 1 teaspoonful beaten ginger, half lb. bread crums, half lb. flour, 1 pint of milk. Beat the eggs first, add half the milk, beat them together, and by degrees stir in the flour, then the suet, spice and fruit, and as much milk as will mix it together very thick; then take a clean cloth, dip in boiling water and squeeze dry. While the water is boiling fast, put in your pudding, which should at least boil five hours.

FRUIT CAKE.-One cup of butter, 1 of brown sugar, 1 of molasses, 1 of sweet milk, 3 of flour, and 4 of eggs; 11/4 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 of sods, 2 lbs. of raisins chopped fine, 1 nutmeg, 1 gill of brandy. This will make five good sized loaves.

BLACK CAKE .- One pound of white sugar, three-fourths lb. of butter, 1 lb. flour, 12 eggs, 2 lbs, raisins stoned and part of them chopped 2 lbs. currants, half lb. citron cut in strips, one fourth oz. cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. A wine-glass of brandy and one of wine. Put the butter and sugar together, then add the yolks of the eggs, part of the flour, the spice and the whites of the eggs well beaten. Add the remainder of the flour the wine and brandy; mix thoroughly, then add the fruit and bake four RUBAL READER. hours.

Fair View, Pa., 1865.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I noticed some weeks since in your paper, a statement of the crystalization of maple sirup, and a request if any one knew similar cases, to send you word. I saw two years ago in Ohio a two-gallon crock

about half filled with molasses, which had crystalized, nearly two inches thick on the sides of the crock, as high as the sirup came. It was clear as glass; looked as you say like rock candy, but was almost tasteless. The molasses was a year old.

FROST GRAPES .- Please tell L. K. A. to pick the frost grapes off the bunches, put them in a jar, and pour on enough of best quality sirup to cover them. Set in a cool place; they will keep all winter. They are nice to use in mince pies. or by themselves. GERTRUDE SMITH. Hazel Glenn, Ill., 1865.

codfish, put it in to boil with just water enough to pre-pay return post.

to boil it done, then add sweet milk or cream. Let it come again to a boil, then take it off the fire; just before dishing it up thicken it with rolled crackers or crumbed bread; finally season with pepper and a lump of butter.

The above I am sure all lovers of oysters will appreciate. Now will some one of your lady readers be so good as to give me directions for knitting moccasins or overshoes for wearing in slippery or snowy weather in the country, and oblige a - WISCONSIN LADY?

STEAMED INDIAN BREAD.—Two cups Indian meal, 1 do. wheat flour, half do. molasses, 1 pint sour milk, 11/4 teaspoons saleratus, 1 do. salt. Mix well together, put it in a covered tin pail,. set it into a kettle of boiling water and boil two hours. It is delicious. Try it. - ETTE, Silver Creek, N. Y., 1865.

GINGER COOKIES.—Beat one cup good molases and one teaspoon soda until nearly white. Add one egg, one half cup butter, and a large spoon ginger. Mix as soft as can be and roll out thin. - Canadea, N. Y., 1865.

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TARK WELL TO

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

USELESS GRIEF.

BY W. W. SIKES.

DON'T grieve for dead roses—a useless employment That never was known to do any one good; The future is sure to have food for enjoyment, But grieving would spoil it if anything would.

Look back, if you like, and muse over the beauty Of hours that are gone; but pray do not forget That they cannot return, and it's every one's duty To look on life's changes without a regret.

Perhaps there's a vision, somewhere in the vista Of life's retrospect, of sweet love and delight: Now what is the use, because once you have kissed to Dear girl that you loved, to think life is all night,

Unless you can once more rejoice in the meeting With those lips, to call them forever your own? No doubt, could you find them, the very first greeting Would show you that somehow their sweetness had

There's the "Pleasures of Childhood" - so sweet to remember,

So careless, so bright, and all that sort of thing; But who would put out his snug fire in December With a flood of salt tears o'er the beauties of Spring?

When Spring is upon you rejoice in its sunshine; When Summer comes do the same thing in its shade But never forget that it's nothing but moonshine To think that the winter for mourning was made

Whatever the hour, make the most of your pleasures; Look forward, not backward, true comfort to view; There's a land we're invited to share with our treas-

And don't forget that, friend, whatever you do

Past joy and past sorrow have perished together, And neither need shadow one hour of to-day: If there's a storm in the future there is also fair

Bear one, greet the other, throw nothing away.

Don't grieve o'er the past, with its lovely dead hours It never was known to do any one good; The future has music, and beauty, and flowers, And grieving will spoil tnem if anything would. [Harper's Weekly.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATRIMONY.

#### IT is a favorite pastime with crabbed old bachelors, to inveigh against matrimony. They conjure up all the unpleasant aspects of married life possible, and dole them out to their acquaintance whenever an opportunity presents itself. I have heard people talk about things they didn't understand, and talk knowingly; and I have even heard people talk eloquently about things of which they were entirely ignorant, and have listened to them with patience; but when I hear a fault-finding old celibate ranting about the horrors of matrimony, my patience becomes demoralized, and I can no longer contemplate forbearance in the light of a virtue. If the scoffer be a married man, I pity his misfortune. If he be a bachelor, his major premise is, I don't know anything about the subject. If he didn't publish his entire ignorance at the same time that he commences his tirade, one might have the charity to think he was deluded; but there is not even so despicable a palliation as that for him. When he opens his mouth to testify, he impeaches his own testimony. He not only does not sustain his own case, but he strengthens the other side by the revelation of his own comfortless state. I think if the real

Did you ever hear one of this class speak in terms of admiration of a maiden lady? Far from it. He is honest, or rather dishonest enough, not to do that. I sometimes wish IK. Marvel had drawn aside the curtain, and given us the real thoughts of a bachelor when he looks upon what is called an "old maid." He probably would have made a martyr of himself by so doing, but he would have revealed the animus nersions against matrim own part, when I see an "old maid," I say to myself: There is one who has not been allured by the blandishments of bachelors; she has resisted the entreaties of many a would-be married man; she is single because she chose to be single, in spite of temptation and the persuasions of men. Does she denounce matrimony? No, because she chooses single life for herself.

truth were known, in every such case the fable

of the fox and the grapes is more or less appli-

But perhaps it is not always best to meet the errors of people, who are consciously in the wrong, by telling them they are so, and that they know they are, lest they be still more perverse in their error. I am rather inclined to give your readers a few arguments in commendation of marriage, which are translated from the Latin by Robert Burton.

But before I give these arguments, which are as unanswerable to-day as when they were were first written, perhaps I ought to apologize to the ladies for requesting that this article might be published in their department, when it seems so peculiarly and specially adapted to the other sex. I do so because I know of no more certain way of bringing its contents to the attention of the young gentlemen (the bachelors aforesaid I little hope will profit by them), than to place it among the subjects which interest the ladies.

Here are the extracts:

"1. Hast thou means? thou hast one to keep and increase it. 2. Hast none? thou hast one to help to get it. 3. Art in prosperity? thine happiness is doubled. 4. Art in adversity? she'll comfort, assist, bear a part of thy burden to make it more tolerable. 5. Art at home? she'll drive away melancholy. 6. Art abroad? she looks after thee going from home, wishes for thee in thy absence, and joyfully welcomes thy return. 7. There is nothing delightsome without society, no society so sweet as matrimony. 8. The bond of conjugal love is adamantine. 9. The sweet company of kinsmen Tookolito.

increaseth, the number of parents is doubled, of brothers, sisters, nephews."

I presume I have sufficiently established my loyalty to matrimony, in what has been said, to make it safe for me to manifest a little sympathy for that class of unfortunate persons of whom we have been speaking. I have seen many ladies sympathize with a criminal who was about to meet the penalty of the law; and I feel confident that even the ladies will pardon me for giving to our bachelor friends, who have had the patience to read thus far in this article, the consolation which the following extract may furnish them. It is the composition of the author by whom the other extract was trans

"1. Hast thou means? thou hast one to spend it. 2. Hast none? thy beggary is increased. 3. Art in prosperity? thy happiness is ended. 4. Art in adversity? like JoB's wife she'll aggravate thy misery, vex thy soul, make thy burden intolerable. 5. Art at home? she'll scold thee out of doors. 6. Art abroad? if thou be wise keep so, she'll perhaps graft thorns in thine absence, scowl on thee coming home. 7. Nothing gives more content than solitariness, no solitariness like this of a single life. 8. The bond of marriage is adamantine, no hope of losing it, thou art undone. 9. Their number increaseth, thou shalt be devoured by thy wife's friends." A BACHELOR.

#### THE DEAR BABIES.

Conventionally, infancy is only another name for innocence. Practically, they are often as wide as the poles asunder. Mothers, of course, will dispute this proposition; yet they know, in the depth of their affectionate hearts, that it is too true. Produce your philanthropic baby. Show us a sample of the race that will not fight. Do they not seize us by the hair, and tug thereat, with exulting war whoops, as if they longed to scalp us? Is it not necessary to keep their nails short, to avoid scarification? Has any baby ever been known to exhibit the slightest emotion of gratitude? Do they not murder our sleep, compelling parents to rise at the dead hour of night, and walk marches against time until daylight? Is it not a common thing to see them become partially apoplectic with unbridled passion? And then, look at their hypocrisy? Do they not indulge in blood-curdling shricks of seeming agony, and when, undressed in consequence of pins, do they not kick up their heels and crow at the thought of having hoaxed their mothers? It is all very well to say that "heaven is near us in our infancy," but it is the opinion of observing persons, who have studied babies from a philosophical stand - point, that, if their capacity for mischief were equal to their ferocity, they would soon exterminate the adults of the human family.

#### FALSE HAIR.

THE hair of the English women is said to be the finest in the world, and the most valuable in the market, although most of the false hair is obtained from France, Italy, Spain and Germany, where this beauty seems to be less esteemed than in England and America. In France it is common to sell the head of hair, and agents regularly travel to collect the crops. They pitch their tents at fairs in the country districts, and invite the girls to go in, by showing them trinkets or money; and many are the luxuriant tresses a beauty of fashion would give her brightest gem to have growing on her head, which these rustic beauties innocently exchange for the most trumpery jewelry. A good head of hair may weigh about one and a half or two pounds, and the wholesale price varies from thirty to sixty shillings-think of it, the price here is seventeen dollars a pound !-though very fine glossy sorts, of beautiful color, are much more valuable. The choice hair should be well-fed, neither too coarse nor too slender, and about twenty-five inches long. Some curious tricks of the trade are practiced in making up false hair. All the hair intended to be worn as curls is actually made up into a regular pie, with a crust of paste, precisely as if it were a very dainty morsel for the table, and then baked in an oven. The hair pie, however, is not a mere baked cushion; the locks are wound on little earthenware rollers, and stewed for two hours before being made into pie. The baking afterwards serves to fix the necessary curl of the hair.

## WOMEN AND MEN.

VERY intelligent women, we find by observation, are seldom beautiful. The formation of their features, and particularly their forehead, is more or less masculine. Miss Lander was rather pretty and feminine in the face; -but Miss Sedgwick, Miss Parque, Miss Leslie, and the late Anna Maria and Jane Porter, the contrary. One of the Misses Porter had a forehead as high as that of an intellectual man. We never knew of any very talented man who was admired for his personal beauty. Pope was awful ugly; Dr. Johnson was no better; Mirabeau was the ugliest man in France, and yet he was the greatest favorite with the ladies. Women more frequently prize men for their sterling qualities of the mind, than men do women. Dr. Johnson chose a woman who had scarcely an idea above an oyster. He thought her the loveliest creature in existence, if we may judge by the inscription he left on her tomb.

Among the present "lionesses" at Paris is lady Victoria Fitz William, a fascinating Esquimaux of Grinnell Bay, whose tender care of Lord Frederick Fitz William, some three years ago, when he was taken ill on board the English man-ofwar "George Henry," detained in a bay by stress of weather, on the Esquimaux coast, induced him to offer her his hand. Her maiden name was

# Choice Miscellung.

#### ONE PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

Ay old woman sat by her bright fireside Swaying thoughtfully to and fro, In an ancient chair whose creaky craw Told a tale of long ago; While down by her side on the kitchen floor, Stood a basket of worsted balls-a score.

Then she spoke of the time when the basket there Was filled to the very brim, And now there remained of the goodly pile But a single pair-for him. Then wonder not at the dimmed eve-light. There's but one pair of stockings to mend to-night

For each empty nook in the basket old, By the hearth there's an empty seat And I miss the shadows from off the wall, And the patter of many feet; 'Tis for this that a tear gathered over my sight At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night.

'Twas said that far through the forest wild And over the mountains bold, Was a land whose rivers and darkening caves, Were gemmed with the rarest gold: Then my first-born turned from the oaken door, And I knew the shadows were only four,

Another went forth on the foaming waves And diminished the basket's store But his feet grew cold-so weary and cold-They'll never be warm any more-And this nook in its emptiness seemeth to me To give forth no voice but the moan of the sea.

Two others have gone toward the setting sun, And made them a home in its light, And fairy fingers have taken their share To mend by the fireside bright; Some other basket their garments fill. But mine! oh mine is emptier still!

Another - the dearest - the fairest - the best -Was taken by angels away, And clad in a garment that waxeth not old. In a land of continual day; Oh! wonder no more at the dimmed eye-light While I mend the one pair of stockings to-night.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POPULAR LECTURES.

BY W. H. C.

THE American people are truly an inventive people. Many valuable improvements in almost every department of labor, and many curious enterprises in political and social life, are the proud result of their speculative and inventive genius. The most apparent result of such experiments is frequently the change which takes place in the meaning of words, as new facts are developed and new theories promulgated. The word "Lecture," for instance, used to signify a serious discourse, upon some important topic, delivered by a competent person to an audience anxiously seeking information. But this notion falls far short of its present signification. A popular species of amusement, is its present briefest and most comprehensive definition. The price of the entertainment is carefully regulated, so that it may successfully compete with negro minstrels, and other light and comic performances. Esthetically considered, the lecture bears a closer relation to music than to any other art, as it consists of sounds which are rather calculated to strike the ear with momentary effect, than to convey valuble information to the mind. "Words moved upon the topmost froth of thought," "words full of sound and fury, signifying nothing,"—these are its predomina-

ting characteristics. The class of lecturers who best answer the demands of the hour, and are in the greatest repute, are not the men specially distinguished for solid learning and worth of character; they are those, rather, who, possessed of a small stock of brains and a large stock of brass, enter upon the business of lecturing, as they would into any other pursuit-with the sole idea of making money by it. BARNUM, the great showman, understood this thoroughly, when, a few years ago, he delivered his noted lecture upon "Humbug;" and his place has of late been filled by such characters as DOESTICKS who gives us elaborate discourses upon such important themes as "Cheek" and "Pluck."

The necessity of appearing before the public with some such light and trivial production is so universally recognized, that even College professors—the grave instructors of our youthabandoning their special pursuits, and, indeed, avoiding every subject upon which they are competent to speak intelligently, are content to lisp delightful little nothings on "the Poetry of life," and kindred subjects.

Now it is self-evident that that lecture is in the highest sense the most successful, and the most profitable to an audience, which leaves the best and most enduring impressions upon the mind; which awakens new ideas, gives sounder, broader views upon important subjects, and furnishes material for thought to the hearer for weeks to come. The lecture, as it is known in England and France, and as it is used in our own Colleges, is a valuable vehicle for conveying instruction; and there is no reason why it may not be made a means of education and refinement to the community at large. As our daily intercourse with books of acknowledged literary and historic worth cannot fail of expanding the mind and storing it with valuable knowledge, so an able lecture, conceived in the right spirit, cannot fail of enlightening and elevating its hearers. Moreover, such lectures will call together an abler class of critics than generally compose popular audiences. Although it is the custom with the lecturer to assure his hearers that they constitute the most intelligent body he ever had the honor of addressing, it is a lamentable fact that the lecturer himself keeps his own intelligence so far out of view, that really well-informed persons are in the habit of entirely avoiding such sources of information.

We do not say that good lectures are wholly unknown in this country, but that they are exceptional. Really able men are emplyed to lecture to popular audiences, and not having stamins enough to assert their independence and do what is right and proper, they prostitue their talents and learning to the task of tickling the shallow fancies of a vain and ignorant crowd.

When such men arouse to a sense of their duty, the occupation of literary and scientific quacks will be gone.

The ancients knew something, and there is pith in the maxim attributed to Phocion-"that men ought straightway to examine what error they have fallen into, or what fault they have committed, that the people at large agree with them, and applaud them."

#### THE FATHER'S LESSON.

Grown people should have more faith in, and more appreciation of, the sentiments and feelings of children. When I read-some months since, in a telegraphic dispatch to one of our morning journals from Baltimore, if I remmeber rightly-of a mother who, in punishing a little child for telling a lie-which, after all, it subsequently transpired he did not tell-hit him with a slight switch over his temple, killing him instantly-a mere accident, of course, but yet a dreadful causualty, which drove reason from the throne of the unhappy mother-when I read this, I thought of what had occurred in my own sanctum only a week or two before; and the lesson which I received was a good one, and will remain with me.

My little boy - a dark-eyed, ingenius, and frank-hearted child as ever breathed, though, perhaps, "I say it who ought not to say it,"still I do say it-had been playing about my table, on leaving which for a moment I found. on my return, that my long porcupine-quill handled pen was gone. I asked the little fellow what he had done with it. He answered at once that he had not seen it. After a renewed search for it, I charged him, in the face of his declaration, with having taken and mislaid or lost it. He looked me in the face and said:

"No, I didn't take it, father." I then took him in my lap, enlarged upon the heinousness of telling an untruth, told him that I didn't care much about the pen, and, in short, by the manner in which I reasoned with him, almost offered him a reward for confession, the reward, be it understood (a dear one to him,) of standing firm in his father's love and regard. The tears welled up into his eyes, and he seemed about to "tell me the whole truth," when my eye caught the end of the pen protruding from a portfolio, where I myself had placed it, in returning a sheet of paper to one of the compartments. All this may seem a mere trifle to you, and perhaps is, yet I shall remember it for a long time.—Lewis Gaylord Clark.

#### THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

THE "Old Oaken Bucket" was written by Samuel B. Woodworth, while yet he was a journevman printer working in an office at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, New York. Near by in Frankfort street is a drinking hense, kept by one named Mallory, where Woodworth and several particular friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super excellent. Woodworth seemed inspired with it; for after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips declared that Mallory's eau de vie was superior to anything he had ever tasted.

"No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one which in both our estimations far surpassed this as a drink."

"What was that?" asked Woodworth dubiously.

"The draughts of pure, fresh, spring water, that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after out returns from the labors of the field on a sultry day in summer."

The tear-drops glistened for a moment in "True. true. he replied. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in half an hour the "Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

#### THE NEWSPAPER.

TAKE the most thorough man of the world of your acquaintance—the man most perfectly versed in what goes on in all conditions and ranks of life—and I ask you, what would he be without his newspaper? By what possible machinery could he learn, as he sits at his breakfast, the last news from China, of the last ballet at Paris, the state of the funds at San Francisco, the winner at Newmarket, the pantomime at the Olympic, and the encyclical of the Pope?

Without my newspaper, life would narrow itself to the small limits of my personal experience, and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I meet with.

As for the advertisements, I regard them as the mirror of the age. Show me but one page of the "wants" of any country, and I engage myself to give a sketch of the current civilization of the period. What glimpses of rose interiors do we gain by those brief paragraphs. How full of suggestions they are !- Brougham.

In one of our courts lately a man who was called upen to appear as a witness could not be found. On the Judge asking where he was, an elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis, said, "Your Honor, he's gone." "Gone! gone!" said the judge, "where is he gone?" 'That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman, "but he is dead." This is considered the best guarded answer on

# Sabbath Musings.

GOD'S ABSENCE.

BY LORD KINLOCK.

THOU, O my God! art absent, yet Thy word Comes like a letter daily had, Which gives the doubts the night had stirred Denial glad.

I read, but still I feel Thee far away; Those very objects new and strange, Of which Thou tellest, a scene display Beyond my range,

Thou art my friend assured, yet 'tis with Thee, As with a friend removed from sight; We dread his face no more to see, With nought to fright,

How can I act, save as with absent friend? Do what I deem the most would please: So fill the time, 'till sorrow's end; Come by degrees.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE LAW OF THE RELIGOUS LIFE.

IT is the evangelical idea that religion begins with regeneration. The reply of the Saviour to NICODEMUS is most frequently cited in its

While this idea is evidently the true one, it seems to me it is usually accompanied by many illogical and injurious conclusions. One is, that the peculiar glow of feeling experienced for the first time after a consciousness of the forgiveness of sin-the joy of the convert-can be and should be perpetual; and that it argues an indifferent or positively sinful state of mind and heart whenever it is not consciously experienced.

Perhaps the inquiry of the devout poet puts the case as well as can be:

"Where is the blessedness I knew, When first I saw the Lord?"

Now, for myself, I never expect again to experience that blessedness. I may, and doubtless shall experience—nay, I have since experienced, many seasons of comfort, joy, fellowship, and spiritual illumination; but that peculiar blessedness is gone, I suspect forever. The reason, I suppose, is because the constitution of the human mind is such that it is impossible to perpetuate this feeling. The feeling of joy experienced by the convert after a thorough conviction of sin is resultant from the severest exercise that the mind and heart can know.

"Strive to enter in at the straight gate." The word translated "strive," is agonizo, and transferred instead of translated, the passage would read: - Agonize to enter in at the straight gate." That was the word used by the gymnasts at the Olympian games, and, to the Greek mind, it presented a picture of the gladiator, with knotted sinews, swelling muscles, contracted brow, and determined air, just entering the arena. Now it is accordant with the law of the mind and the heart, that, after such a tension there should be a reaction; that after such an agony of distress the feeling of relief should be proportionably strong.

We shall hereafter see whether this view is consistent with the teachings of the Bible, and can be supported by religious analogy.

### AN ASTRONOMER'S PRAYER.

"Thou who, by the light of nature, hast kindled in us the longing after the light of thy grace, in order to raise us to the light of thy glory, thanks to thee, Creator and Lord, that thou lettest me rejoice in thy works. Lo! I have done the work of my life with that power of intellect which thou hast given. I have recorded to men the glory of thy works, as far as my mind could comprehend their infinite majesty. My senses were awake to search as far as I could, with purity and faithfulness. If I, a worm before thine eyes, and born in the bonds of sin, have brought forth anything that is unworthy of thy counsels, inspire me with thy Spirit, that I may correct it. If, by the wonderful beauty of thy works, I have been led into boldness; if I have sought my own honor among men as I advanced in the work which was destined to thine honor, pardon me in kindness and charity, and by thy grace grant that my teaching may be to thy glory and the welfare of all men. Praise ye the Lord, ye heavenly harmonies; and ye that understand the new harmonies, praise the Lord! Praise God, O my soul, as long as I live! From him, through him, and in him, is all—the material as well as the spiritual; all that we know, and all that we know not yet, for there is much to do that is undone."—Conclusion of Kepler's Harmony of the World."

READ YOUR BIBLE SLOWLY .- Take time, even if you have but little time. A great mathematician once said if his life depended upon solving a problem in two minutes, he would spend one of the two in deciding how to do it. So in reading the Scriptures; if you are pressed for time (and this ought to be a rare case,) then spend the precious moments on a portion of a chapter. When you feel that the mind and heart are beginning to drink in the sentiment even of a single verse, then stop and drain the heavenly chalice, because the Divine Spirit is filling thy cup. It is a true, solem, interesting thought that we are to wait, to linger, to tarry for the blessings to come from the Word before us.

JESUS hath many lovers to his heavenly kingdom, but few bearers of his cross. He hath many desirers of his consolation, but few of his tribulation. He findeth many companions of his table, but few of his abstinence. All desire to rejoice with him; few are willing to suffer anything with him or for him. Many follow Jesus into the breaking of bread, but few to the drinking of the cup of his passion. Many reverence his miracles; few follow the ignominy of his cross.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# The Reviewer.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Presenting his Early History, Political Career, and Speeches in an out of Congress; also a General View of his Policy as President of the United States; with his Messages, Proclamations, Letters, etc., and a History of his Eventfu Administration, and of the Scenes Attendant upon his Tragic and Lamented Demise. By Joseph H. Barrstt, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. 8vo.—pp. 842. Cincinnati; Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin.

WE hope this work will be extensively purchase and read. It is the most complete and attractive life of the lamented patriot and martyr that has yet appeared. The features which particularly please us are the minute and apparently faithful details which it gives of the early life of President Lincoln; show ing from what an obscure origin, and against what tremendous odds, inborn talent and native worth of character will rise and assert themselves, and how wisely Providence sometimes prepares men in the stern school of adversity for the subsequent discharge of the most onerous and perplexing public trusts. Young men who are he'plessly mourning over their lack of worldly advantages, will do well to read the simple record of this great man's early life, and learn upon how little virtue and talent combined with industry can thrive and expand, and just what those qualities of mind and heart are, the exercise of which will ensure the only success worth having-that which is consistent with the preservation of personal honor and unwavering integrity. That part of the work which treats of the official career of President Lincoun is very full and accurate, containing his speeches, messages, &c., and incidentally giving a very striking and condensed history of the leading events in the late rebellion. Altogether we regard this as a valuable work, and must congratulate the publishers upon the tasteful manner in which they have brought it out. It is well printed, handsemely bound, and finely illustrated. For sale by booksellers generally.

REBEL BRAG AND BRITISH BLUSTER; A Record of un fulfilled Prophecies, Baffled Schemes and Disap REBEL BRAG AND BRITISH BLUSTER; A Record of unfulfilled Prophecies, Baffled Schemes and Disappointed Hopes, with Echoes of very Insignificant Thunder. Very Pleasant to Read and Instructive to All who are Capable of Learning, By Owls-Glass. Paper—pp 111. New York: The American News Company.

WE have here in a compact form a variety of extracts, from the editorial and other matter published in the leading journals of Great Britain during the progress of the Southern Rebellion, which furnish, "from the most authentic sources," a complete histo ry of English feeling and sentiment, as reflected by the English press, upon the issues involved in our late remarkable struggle. If any American still feels aggrieved because the efforts we made to preserve our national unity met with so little sympathy from our kinsmen over the water, we think that, after a perusal of this little work, he will not find it difficult to fergive those who were prejudiced because they were ignorant, and remained ignorant because they were prejudiced. He will at least admire the consistency manifested by the conductors of the British press; for having predetermined that the Rebellion would be successful,-the "wish being father to the thought"they defended the last hopes of the "Confederacy' more pertinaciously with their pens, than the stont "rebs" did with their trenchant blades." To be sure, certain of these "manufacturers of public opinion" had taken stock in the concern, and could not afford to "bear" it in the market, but the majority of them sinned only through ignorance and obstinacy. Their complete self-stultification, as exhibited in these pages, is one of those mirth-provoking entertainments which we hope we can indulge in without feeling a particle of rancor toward anybody in particular.

We are sorry that this work has such a thoroughly vulgar title, and that the compiler had so poor an opinion of the intelligence of his readers as to interpolate little unimportant remarks and exclamations. within brackets, in the very body of his selections.

AUBORA FLOYD. By M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "John Marchmond's Legacy," etc. 12mo.—pp. 372. New York: The American News Company.

It would be entirely superfluous in us to inform the readers of "Lady Audley's Secret" what they may expect in the volume before us, for it would be ridic ulous to suppose the author capable of writing other than what is called a "thrilling" story-a story with sufficient breadth of plot to admit of a variety of "striking" characters, who are put through their paces in the most approved style, to furnish that sensational entertainment absolutely demanded by the lovers of this class of novel. The story is full of incident, abounds in interesting situations, revels in difficulties, and finally rewards the virtueus and punishes the wicked with a happy facility which ought to commend it to the advocates of "moral unity." We would not have any one imagine from these remarks that the tale is not a "good" one, in the common acceptation of that term. It is a decidedly well-told story, and that is all it is. It is one of that purpose less class of novels which broach no new theories of life and aim to unsettle no old ones, but which are merely designed to enable you to while away an hour or two agreeably, and are well calculated to effect that After the book is once read its flictitious scenes straightway vanish from memory, and even the names of its characters are forgotten. Certain critics have wondered why such books should find their way into what they term the "best society:" but surely there are many in that charmed circle whose "time hangs heavy on their hands." and the perusal of such works is just as pleasant and unprofitable a mode of relieving the weight as any other. For sale by DAR-

SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH THE SOUTH. With Sketches and Incidents of the Campaign. By Capt. DAYID P. CONYNGHAM. 12mo.—pp. 431. New York:

This is a narrative of events that transpired under the eye of the author, while serving in General SHER-MAN's army in the double capacity of volunteer aidde-camp and Herald war correspondent. He claims not only to give an accurate account, from personal observation, of all the battles and sieges which took place during the wonderful "march to the sea," but also to furnish faithful details of social life in the south during the rebellion. As we have said before, when speaking of a similar work, the importance of books of this class is not likely to be appreciated just now, when the main incidents of which it treats are fresh in our memories, but it will be fully recognized by the future historian who shall aim to give succeed ing generations a truthful picture of the struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

This work treats so much of the author's own experiences, and of minute details known only to those who participated in the campaign described, that we do not feel competent to decide upon its reliability; but it will be found highly entertaining, although written in the careless and rather florid style peculiar to army correspondents. For sale by DEWRY.



CITY OF KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

THE city of Kingston is situated at the northeastern extremity of Lake Ontario, immediately above its outlet, the St. Lawrence River, 198 miles west of Montreal, and 165 east of Toronto The city, modern as it appears, looks far back for its history, as its advantages locale did not fail to attract the notice of the early French discoverers. It was once occupied as a small fort called Cataraqual, otherwise known as Fron-

explots before it passed, with all the territory of the Canadas, from French to British rule. It was from this point that murderous expeditions were made by the Indians in the olden times against Albany and other English settlements of New York, which in turn sent back here its retributive blows. The present city was founded in 1783, and incorporated a city in 1838. It the west of the city.

tenac, and was the scene of various sieges and has now a population of 16,000, and is the sixth commercial city of Canada. Among the objects of interest, are the fortifications of Fort Henry, on a hill upon the eastern side of the Rideau Canal; two Martello Towers off the town, and other defensive works; Queen's College; the Roman Catholic College of Regionolis; and the Provincial Penitentiary, a little to

## Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker SCHOOL ROOM REVERIES.

As we approach the close of a term of schoollife, if we have justly appreciated and rightly improved the advantages there presented, how pleasant to call to mind the happy hours of study and persevering toil, which have gained us the victory over difficulties which presented themselves only to be overcome! But how dark and cheerless is the mind which looks back on opportunities unimproved, duties unperformed, difficulties unsurmounted, and time, precious time, for which we must render a strict account, recklessly wasted and wantonly thrown away!

"Youth is not rich in time, it may be poor; Part with it as with money, sparing; pay No moment but in purchase of its worth; And what it's worth ask death-beds, they can tell."

Do we realize how fast time is passing with us? How short a time it seems since we first entered upon our school-life; and yet how soon will the time come when we shall throw aside our textbooks, bid a final farewell to the old academy, and engage in the more active employment of business, professional or household duties! It seems to us as if it were but yesterday that some loved friend was our familiar companion; but memory sadly whispers that for years that dear one has been sleeping beneath the sods of the valley, and that the season once more approaches when we can plant fresh flowers above the resting place of the loved departed.

In the Artic regions, when travelers are compelled to breast the terrible wind which sweeps over the ice-plains from the Polar sea, they dare not stop a moment to rest upon their journey, but push straight on to their ship, or some other place of shelter. Delay is death. If they yield for a moment to the drowsy influence always induced by extreme cold, they sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Thus, it appears to us, that if scholars, working their way onward over the icy cliffs of the ocean of error toward the goal of truth and wisdom, shall pause to look back, or falter in their journey, they will be chilled to the heart by the icy breezes which sweep over them from the Northern ocean of Difficulty and Discouragement. Let us so improve the passing moments that when our school days are over and we shall bid farewell to all its pains and pleasures, we can rejoice in the thought that the time thus spent has not been thrown away; that we are wiser and better than we were at the beginning of our school days, and that we have been of some benefit to the world by being of use to ourselves.

A short time since, I saw a group sitting for a picture. It was late in the day, the light was poor, the parties was not suitably dressed for the occasion, and of course the picture was a failure. A few months, or, at most, a few years hence, and we will look back upon the events of our school life as upon a photographic picture. We may be sure that that picture will not be a perfect one. There will be lights and shades, blurrs and imperfections; but it rests with us whether as a whole it shall be a beautiful representation. The lights are favorable for this picture, for we are in the vigor of health and bloom of youth. Our artists are the best which can be procured. We must remember. too, that in sitting for this picture, we must endeavor to adapt ourselves to surrounding circumstances, and to the peculiarities of those with whom we may be associated. Thus unpleasant contrasts may be avoided. Let us each resolve, then, that we will possess another beautiful picture to hang within Memory's halls.

We have all of us read that beautiful allegory Pilgrim's Progress," and remember that when CHRISTIANA and her children set out upon the long and weary way toward the shining city, they were joined by MERCY and FAITHFUL and other friends and fellow travelers, who were bound upon the same Heavenly journey. All these pilgrims became attached to each other by the strongest bonds of friendship, and clung to

one another through whatever perils they were called to pass. We can imagine that if it had been necessary for one of this little company to take a different course from the rest, or to halt for a time upon the way, while the others went on without him, a cloud of gloom would have rested upon every heart, and he who was thus called upon to bid farewell to his loved companions would have suffered with inexpressible sorrow.

But are such partings never known among us? Some, who are now our mates and boon companions, will soon go forth from the old school room, within whose walls they have spent so many happy heurs, and will see no more the well known faces which there they have loved to look upon. They will be separated forever from the little band of pilgrims with which they have been journeying toward that goal whither I trust we are all advancing.

May the Father grant that we all be found walking in that narrow way which leads to eternal happiness.

#### HOW TO WRITE,

Nor like this one or that; not in this way or that; not nice or elegant (we are too much aiming at "elegance;") not even to learn to write with true Saxon words but to write right along as the subject suggests.

"Yes, but there may be bad taste, and crudity of thought-in short, many things that the public might condemn."

Then cultivate your taste, and get rid of your crude thoughts-in a word, cultivate yourself. Then you will not utter uncultivated matter Cultivate your mind up to the required stand ard. If it is not so cultivated, and you set up for a writer, you will only be disappointed. The world is full of such disappointments. A man must utter himself; that is the only true way. That makes our successful authors. They cultivate themselves; then write to please themselves-as naturally as though they were talking, or walking, or breathing. This is authorship. A man must be prepared for it, if not, all his art will be of no avail; it will only embarrass. Such a writer, how quickly his pen will tell! Like a living stream comes the lanter given by them. through erature is a cultivated art, i.e., the man is cultivated, prepared for his work. Now, in view of this, who will try to give us nice phrases, elegant rhetoric? Cultivate the man (to whatever you wish to devote him,) then let him write naturally. Then he will be individual, himself, just what is wanted so much in literature, Frank Smith himself, and Susan Jones: not that elegant ideal, nobody. Frank Smith and Susan Jones will be known then (not by name but style,) just as Byron is, Dickens, Currer Bell, and all the great lights in literature. Have you, reader, this individuality in your style? or is it the common style which must have the name of the writer to accompany it, or it will not be known.—Selected.

#### OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE common schools give to the mass of the people the key of knowledge. I think it may with truth be said, that the branches of knowledge taught therein, when taught in a masterly manner-reading, in which I include the spelling of our language, a firm, legible handwriting, and the elemental rules of arithmetic - are of greater value than all the rest which is taught in our district schools; but the young person who brings these from school, can himself, in his winter evenings, range over the entire field of useful knowledge. Our common schools are important in the same way as the common air, the common sunshine, the common rain—invaluable for their commonness. They are the corner-stone of the municipal organization which is a characteristic feature of our social system, they are the fountain of that wide spread intelligence, are the fountain of that whice-spread intelligence, which like mortal life, pervades the country. From the humblest village school, there may go forth a teacher who, like Newton, shall bind his temples with the stars of Orion's belt—with Herschel, light up his cell with the beams of before undiscovered planets—with Franklin, grasp the lightning.—Edward Everett.

# Various Topics.

#### PARCHMENT.

PARCHMENT is made of skins of sheep and lambs, though that kind which is used for the head of drums is said to be made of goat skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skin of young calves. The method of preparation is first to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterward to stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame. When thus fixed, it is scraped with a blunt iron tool, wetted and rubbed with chalk and pumice stone, and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times on each side of the skin till it is fit to use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times, and it is curious that from the seventh to the tenth century, it was beautiful, white, and good, but that in later times a very inferior, dirty-looking kind of parchment came into use, which has the appearance of being much older than the good. The reason for this is supposed to be, that the writers in these latter centuries used to prepare their own parchment, while at an earlier date it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was sometimes so rare and scarce, that great numbers of the older manuscripts were erased with pumice stone, or the ink washed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing

#### A MECHANICIAN.

APPOLD, the English mechanician, who died recently at Clifton, was so much in favor of la bor saving, that everything about his house that could be made so was automatic. The doors opened as you approached them, and closed after you had entered; water came unbidden into the basins; when the gas was lighted the shutters closed; a self-acting thermometer prevented the temperature rising or falling above or below certain fixed points; and the air supplied for ventilation was both washed to cool and screened to cleanse it from blacks. Even guage—and it is his, is himself. What we want | the gates of his stable-yard opened of themselves in literature, is, great men given to us, or mat- as he drove through, and closed without slamming. Mr. Arnold was a dresser of furs by secret process, which he practiced successfully for man years, and which secured him a practical monopoly of the trade, and he always maintained that his was a far more effectual wav of working an invention than any patent.

> THE PLANET MARS .- Professor Phillips, of Oxford, has published an interesting summary of the results of recent telescopic observations of the planet Mars. No doubt remains that the white patches, so long observed at the pole of the planet, are composed of snow. They change uniformly with the changes in the seasons. Red and green patches, also have been discovered, which are supposed to indicate land and sea. By means of a spectorscope the presence of an atmosphère has been made certain, deep enough to sustain life, and dense enough to bear up aqueous vapors, which may compensate in part, for the smaller heat received from the sun.

> THE first book ever printed with types was the Bible in Latin. This was issued in Mentz in Germany, about the year 1450. M'Clure in his Translators Revived says of this book:-"Though a first attempt, it is beautifully printed on very fine paper, and with superior ink. At least eighteen copies of this famous edition are known to be in existence at the present time. Twenty-five years ago, one of them, printed on velium, was sold for five hundred and four pounds sterling."

> THE Constitution of Massachusetts contains the following article, defining the right of suffrage:-"Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name."

# Reading for the Young.

Dor is at the window Peeping through the pane: And the summer flowers Hear the morning hours Tinkled by the silver bells of rain.

Dot a moment lingers,

Looking at the sky:

Then her baby feet O'er the carpet creep; On her cheeks the roguish dimples lie. Dot beside her mother Takes her quiet place;

"Ma, the sun must be Naughty, 'seems to me-How he splashes when they wash his face!" [Pacific Monthly.

#### LATIN AND LABOR.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, used to relate the following anecdote:

"When I was a boy, I had to study the Latin grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammer, till I could bear it no longer; and going to my father I told him I did not like to study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John. if Latin grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching; perhaps that will; my meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.'

"This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride; and though it was one of the severest trials I ever had in my life, I told my father that if he chose, I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction it has been owing to the two day's labor in that abominable ditch.'

Boys may learn several important lessons from this story. It shows how little they oftentimes appreciate their privileges. Those who are kept at study frequently think it a hardship needlessly imposed on them. But they must do something; and if set to ditching, would they like that any better? The opportunity of pursuing a liberal course of study is what few enjoy; and they are ungrateful who drag themselves to it as to an intolerable task. You may also learn from this anecdote how much better your parents are qualified to judge of these things than yourselves. If John Adams had continued his ditching instead of his Latin, his name would not probably have been known to us. But, in following the path marked out by his judicious parent, he rose to the highest honors which the country affords.

## ABOUT ORDER.

Pur things right back in their place when done with. Never leave them all about helter skelter, topsy-turvey, never. When you use any article, hoe, shovel, rake, pitchfork, ax, hammer, tongs, boots or shoes, books, slates, pencils, writing apparatus, pins, thimbles, pincushions, needles, work-baskets, kitchen furniture, every article of housewifery or husbandry, no matter what it is, the very moment you have done using it, return it tolits proper place. Be sure to have a special place for everything, and everything in its place. Order, order, perfect order, is the watchword, Heaven's first law. How much precious time is saved (aside from vexation) by observing order, systematic regularity! And little folks should begin early to preserve order in everything. Form habits of order. These loose, slipshod, slatternly habits are formed in childhood, and habits once formed are apt to cling for life.

Young friends, begin early to keep things in their proper places; study neatness, order, economy, soberly; in everything be just, honest, pure, lovely, and you will have a good report.

WHAT YOU CAN NEVER CATCH.—Boys and girls, what is it you can never catch, though you chase after it as on the wings of the wind? You can never catch the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do your best, you can never re-

Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word, an impure word, a lying word, a profane word.

MEN are sometimes accused of pride, merely because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places.

#### FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A New CHILD'S PAPER.—We have received two copies of "The Little Corporal," a monthly paper for children, the publication of which has been commenced at Chicago, Illinois, by Alfred L. Sewell. Judging from these specimens, it is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America. Its whole appearance is in capital taste, and there is evidence in it that its editor has rare tact in catering for the wants of the little ones. Rozbury [Mass.] Journal.

The subscription price is \$1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents.

P W W B W B W

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

#### List of New Advertisements.

TO STANK

The Great Union Triumph—The Tribune.
Secure Your Holiday Presents—Sheiman. Watson & C
For a Stubborn Cough—Dr D Jaynes & Sons.
Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
Cancers Cured—Wm W Hadley, M D.
Lillies for the Million—J M Thorburn & Co.
Asdrew Johnson—Gaylord Vaston.
Popular German Tales—J E Tition & Co.
A School Magazine Free—J W Daughaday.
Mature's Remedies—Dr O Pholips Brown.
Normal Music School—Prof A N Johnson.
Farm for Bale—Wm M Newman.
Home Circle—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Mursery for Sale—Frince & Co.
Sts a Term—J P Griffin.
Delaware and Diana Wood—J Keech.
Apple Seedlings—T G Yeomans.
Wellsboro Academy—Rev D D Van Allen.
Employment—W B Dimon.
20,000 Apple Trees—J A Root.
Pure Blood Merino Sheep—Wm Bebee.
Linneus Rhubarb Plant—Prince & Co.
end Stamp for Calsiovue—H N Bancroft.
100,000 Apple Stocks—E Y Tess & Co.
Herbaccous Fœnies—Prince & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES. God Liver Oll—John C Baker & Co. Ayres' Medicines.

# Kural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



On every hill-top, from Texas to Maine; Encircle our Union with friendly devotion-Let Peace and Contentment surround us again.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### News Summary.

A NEW counterfeit "iten" on the Albany City Bank is out.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is seriously ill in New York.

Further important discoveries of gold have been made in North-eastern Minnesota.

In Iowa, there are 89,000 dogs, and last year there were destroyed by the dogs and the wolves \$126,148 worth of sheep.

A State Convention of colored people assembled in Poughkeepsie on the 8th inst., for the purpose of aiding the interests of their class.

Counterfeit \$50 legal tender notes are in cirenlation in New York, a very close imitation of the genuine.

The total deposits at the United States mint at Philadelphia for October, were \$518,528 95. Legal coinage,[\$367,900 95.

A United States war steamer arrived recently at San Francisco, after an unsuccessful cruise in

search of the pirate Shenandoah. It is authoritatively announced that a third rail will be laid on the Great Western Railway of

Canada. Cost estimated at \$700,000. John Mitchell arrived in New York the 8th

and took the oath of loyalty and procured a passport.

The Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has tendered to the British Consul-General troops and war vessels to go and assist the authorities in Jamaica.

A joint commission to settle claims between our Government and Columbia-the Northern States of South America—is now in session in New York. Cases involving millions of dollars will be brought before it.

A dispatch from Oregon states that the Indians are committing outrages in the vicinity of Cottonwood Creek.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 11th, at 146%.

## Affairs at Washington.

Bur twelve forts will be retained and garried around Washington.

General Longstreet had an interview with the President on the 7th inst. He took the amnesty

Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper, was hung in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison on the 10th inst. He declared himself innocent to the last.

Secretary Harlan, of the Interior, has issued an order discharging all the female clerks in his Department. They are one hundred in number.

The President will, it is reported, issue a proclamation declaring the restoration of peace before the opening of the session of Congress. The Secretary of War has ordered the suspen-

sion of the sale of Government hospitals ready for use, in anticipation of the visitation of the

Gen. Briscoe, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, has been released in consideration of his gallant services during the war.

General Thomas J. Wood is assigned to the De partment of the Mississippi, formerly commanded by General Slocum.

Secretary Stanton has decided that the officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps mustered out, are not to be allowed the three months pay paid to volunteer officers mustered out.

Chief Engineer Freeman, of the Alabama, and John DeBree, Paymaster of the Rebel Navy, have been pardoned on the recommendation of Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Post says: — "Chief Justice Chase objects to having Davis tried at Richmond. He urges the postponement of the trial till after Congress meets. He said he wish ed Congress to provide for such a case specially." Those who report this, do not disclose how Congress is to interfere. The President wishes the trial to take place immediately, and urges it upon the Chief Justice.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, having sufficiently be completed in December.

recovered from his injuries, has resumed his duties at the Department as Assistant Secretary

Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for October, says the thrashing of the wheat shows the injuries resulting from wet weather were over-estimated in the report for August.

The returns of the wheat crop show a falling off of 12,171,994 bushels.

The increase in the oat crop in 1865 is nearly 50,000,000 bushels, and of the hay crop more than 5,000,000 tuns.

The table exhibits the fall crops as most abundant. That of corn is all that could be desired. It will be the largest ever grown in the United States, so that plenty of bread food will bless the country and labor of the farmer.

The corn crop is equally good in the Southern States, and the planting there is not much greater than ordinary. That section can consume only a portion of the abundance grown. It can, therefore, says the Commissioner, devote the next crop season to a greater production of cotton.

Six chiefs of the Fox tribe had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to their material interests.

The Sacs and Foxes have a treaty with the United States, a reservation in Kansas, and an annuity of 51,000 dollars; but the Foxes will not live with the Sacs, and have located in Iowa, and now want the Government to change arrangements to suit their circumstances.

They were asked, among other things, how they would like to go into the Indian Territory, where it was proposed to establish a Government, embracing many of the Indian tribes, but they said they wanted to think all the matter over.

They had always been good friends to our Government, and hoped to be. When, however. they came to talk with their white father there was always something harsh. This was wrong; they could get along better with smooth, easy words. They wanted to see their white father, the President.

The Commissioner replied that if the Foxes ran away from the reservation and disregarded the treaty, all the advantages would inure to the Sacs. They must either go back, or state some good reason why they will not return.

The Chiefs replied that it was impossible for them to live with the Sacs.

They are to have another talk with the Commissioner, and was promised a sight of their white father before they left Washington.

#### Southern Items.

CIVIL law has recently been restored to the city of Savannah, Ga.

Worth is elected Governor of North Carolina (over Holden) by 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

The Alabama Convention refuses to repudiate the rebel debt.

The Georgia State Convention has repudiated the rebel war debt by a vote of one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and seventeen. Efforts are making to establish a National Bank at Charleston.

The newly elected Legislature of Louisiana is entirely Democratic. Mr. Wells is elected Governor.

Alexander H. Stephens declines to run for Congress, though a nomination has been tendered him in his district in Georgia.

The Memphis Appeal has been revived, and is printed on the same press that accompanied that establishment through all its peregrinations in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and

Alabama. There is great destitution in many parts of the South, and the poor people, who are without shelter and subsistence, will suffer terribly this winter.

Two hundred and forty-one mail routes in the Southern States, embracing 18,553 miles of service, have been restored, at an annual cost to the Government of \$865,769 less than the same service cost before the war.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected ex-Governor Q. L. Manning United States Ser tor for the short term, ending 1867.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, calls upon the people of that State to organize companies to aid the civil authorities in maintaining law and order, and cautions them against oppressing the negroes in any way.

The Mississippi Legislature proposes to set apart twenty-five per cent. of the public debt to pay the State debt tax to be levied for the support of disabled Confederate soldiers, and widows and children of soldiers killed in the war.

The Mobile Advertiser believes the Southern people will be agreeably disappointed in the new labor system. It says that the great mass of the black men in Alabama are at work, in some shape or another, making a living out of the soil, and more or less contributing to the wealth of society. It is of the opinion that when the negroes are fairly impressed with the idea that they must work for their living, the new labor system will be fairly inaugurated. "In the very next crop we are prepared to see men rub their eyes and say how blind and shortsighted we have been."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. - A dispatch from San Francisco of Nov. 9th, says Governor Lowe and the other Commissioners appointed by the Government to examine the recently completed portion of the Pacific Railroad, extending from Newcastle to Colfax, a distance of 23 miles, have approved the same, and sent their report to Washington.

When the report is indorsed by the President the Company will be entitled to eleven hundred thousand dollars in Government bonds, or fortyeight thousand dollars per mile. The Company announce that the bulk of the work to Dutch Flat, nearly eighty miles from Sacramento, will

THE JEWS IN THE LATE REBELLION. - The Jews have, as a body, shown a full share of patriotism. From Ohio 12,000 went to fight for the Union flag; from New York 10,000; from Illinois 5,000; from Michigan and Wisconsin 4,000; and from other States enough to make a total of 40,000. They have, also, given of their wealth for the soldiers. Thay have established five asylums for disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, the benefits of which are limited to no faith or creed-one at New York, one at Philadelphia, one at Cincinnati, one at Chicago, and one at St. Louis.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The General Election in this State held on the 7th inst., resulted in the success of the Republican State Ticket by majorities variously estimated from 25,000 to 28,000. The Legislature, as now figured, is as follows: - Senate - 27 Republicans and 5 Democrats. Assembly - 91 Republicans and 37 Democrats. [All the other States (Northern) which held elections on the 7th - the political papers say -- "went Republican."]

FROM HAVANA.-Havana dates of the 28th ult. state that the severe hurricane of the 22d and 23d raged with great fury all over the Island. In Havana harbor, many vessels drifted foul of the wharves and sunk. The Admiral's flagship ran into the wharf, damaging several schooners and boats. Several launches, with cargoes, were sunk, and a total of fifty vessels more or less damaged. The streets of the city were filled with water to a depth of one foot, houses and walls were blown down and roofs blown away.

FROM MEXICO.—The general inability of the Juarists to compete against the Emperor Maximilian, was daily becoming more apparent.

Vera Cruz, Mazatlan and Acapulco had been made mercantile perfectures. The landed proprietors in San Louis were making movements for emigration. The French troops were at Mazatlan on the 30th of October.

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is officially stated, from rolls in possession of the Government, that Gen. Lee's army at its surrender numbered 28,000 men, and Johnston's

EIGHTY-EIGHT per cent. of the six hundred and forty officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been wounded in battle-some as many as seven times.

An enormous shark was seen in Provincetown harbor last week. It was estimated by the wise in such matters that his liver would yield \$300 worth of oil.

THE New York Postmaster announces that hereafter mails from that city to New Orleans will be forwarded by railroad. Nothing will be sent by water. THE FENIANS in the District of Columbia,

numbering about 2,000, are actively preparing for a movement that is on foot for purchasing uniforms and arms. THE people of Chicago are in great ecstacles over their artesian well. About 600,000 gallons

per day of the purest sparkling water, clear as crystal, flow from it. AT the Freewill Baptist General Conference at Lewiston, Me., a short time since, a resolution

prohibiting the ordination of ministers who use tobacco, was adopted. THE decision in the Harris divorce case has been made public. Mr. Harris gets a bill of sep-

aration and the custody of all the children, while Mrs. Harris gets no alimony. THE city fathers of St. Louis, Mo., are making ready for the cholera. The Council requires

every householder to cause the gutter in front of his house to be cleaned at least twice a week, THREATS of punishment of State Banks, con-

verted into National Banks, for violation of law in circulating their old State paper, as well as National notes, is gradually remedying the evil.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT has reduced the volunteer strength of the army, until it does not number sixty thousand men. The regular army is now nominally over forty thousand strong. THE insurrection in Jamaica, one of the Brit-

ish West India Islands, develops the practice of cruel barbarities. The authorities have hanged forty persons. St. Thomas is under martial law. THE Government has sold over \$200,000,000

road companies, notes being taken for the whole amount, and some of the obligations running for two years. Over one hundred thousand Chinese have come to the Pacific States and Territories of this country. Of these about forty thousand have

worth of railroad rolling stock to Southern rail-

made their modest "pile" and gone home to the Celestial Kingdom. Another earthquake has been felt in Sicily, near Catania, but without loss of life or serious damage to property. Ætna is also in commotion, and an eruption has broken out in the

same locality as in 1852. Two new smuggling tricks have been discovered on the Canadian border. One is to bring over whiskey in large tin cans inclosed in flour barrels, and the other is to inclose meerschaum pipes in loaves of bread.

WHILE the American Express wagon for delivery of money packages was going its morning rounds in Chicago, on the 9th inst., it was discovered that a satchel containing \$80,000, had been stolen from it.

THE American land system is to be introduced in Mexico, so that the citizens of moderate means can get hold of a farm. The public territory is to be surveyed into sections and quarter sections of 640 and 190 acres.

THE Russian Government has agreed to exempt from postal charges all statistical publications sent from other countries to the scientific societies of the Empire, if transmitted through the Ministry of Public Instruction.

COMMODORE JUDKINS, the veteran commander of the Cunard steamers, is about to retire from the service. He has crossed the Atlantic nearly five hundred times, and no vessel under his command has ever met with any serious mishap.

THE grape crop in Ottawa county, Ohio, notwithstanding all the fears, exceeds all calculations in the magnitude of the yield. Mr. B. F. Dwelle has picked of Isabellas, from a few vines over an acre, six tuns seven hundred and sixtysix pounds.

In Chicago, a petition, signed by a large number of respectable citizens, setting forth the danger incurred by allowing females in the city to carry fire-arms, has been presented to the Police Commissioners, with the request that they may take action thereon, and have females disarmed.

THE Honolulu Advertiser publishes a list of ninety-five whalers, composing the Arctic fleet, nearly all American. Thirty-three of these had been burned or bonded by the Shenandoah, and sixty-two remained to be heard from. The Federal war steamer Saranac sailed from Honolulu on the 17th of September, for Marquesas Island, owing to a rumor that a lot of coal had been landed at Fontica for the Shenandoah.

#### Markets. Commerce. &c.

#### Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, Nov. 14, 1865.

THE market is a little lower this week. Butter is quite plenty and with a strong downward tendency. Wool has fallen a trifle, the decline in the eastern market, and the fall in woolen fabrics has had the effect of reducing prices here, and holders are more anxious to sell at the present prices. Dealers predict a still greater decline.

Wholesale Prices Current.

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@ 1.25			
Do. extra State, 7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, \$4 10. 12@ 15c			
Do. buckwheat, 0,00@ 0,00	Peaches 85@ 50c			
Millfeed, coarse16,00@00.00	Cherries 80@ 85c			
Do. fine80,00@30,00	Plums 20@ 00c			
Meal.com.cwt 1.75@ 2.00	Potatoes, 10 bu 50/0 62c			
Wheat, red 2,00@ 2,12 Best white 2,10@ 2,50	Onions 0.75@ 0.00			
Best white 2,10@ 2,50	Carrots 00@ 40c			
iCorn.old. Wibu 90@s 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.			
Do. new 80@ 90c	Green hides trim'd 7ka8 a			
Rye, 85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed. 6%@ 70			
Oats 45@ 50c	Green calfskins12 @ 13c			
Barley 0.95@ 1.00	Sheep pelts, each, \$0,75@1,25			
Beans 1.00@ 2.00	Lamb pelts 80@ 750			
MRATS.	SREDS.			
Pork, old mess, \$36,00@37.00	Timothy, # bu\$4,00@ 4,50			
Do. new mess., 38,00@39,00	Clover, medium. 15,00@15,50			
Do. clear, # 10. 18@ 19c	Do. large 15,50@16,00			
Dressed hogs, cwt 15,00@17,00	Peas 1,50@ 2,50			
Beef 9.00@13,00	Flax 1,50@ 2,00			
Spring lambs, 2,00@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.			
Mutton, \$ 10c	Wood, hard, \$11,00@12,00			
Hams 28@ 28c	Do. soft 8,00@ 9,00			
Shoulders 16@ 18c	Coal, lump, # tun 12,20@00,00			
Chickens 14@ 20c	Do. large egg., 12,80@00,00			
Turkeys 20@ 20c	Do. small egg 12,55@00.00			
Geese, # 15 14@ 15c	Do. stove 12,75@00,00			
DAIBY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 11,95@00,00			
Butter, choice roll 38@ 40c	Do. soft 0.00@12.50			
Do. packed 38@ 40c	Do. Char # bu. 150 160			
Cheese, new 14@ 18c	Salt, W bbl 2,65@ 2,90			
Do. old 00@ 00c	Wool, # 10 44@ 50c			
Lard, tried 28@ 80c	Hops 40@ 50c			
Do. rough 28@ 80c	Whitefish, & bbl 8,25@ 8,75			
Tallow.tried 12@ 19c	Whitefish, % bbl 8,25@ 8,75 Codfish, \$ 100 bs. 8,75@ 9,75			
Do. rough 0@ 8%c	Honey, box, # b. 20@ 25c			
Eggs, dozen, 38@ 40c	Candles, box 17@18160			
FORAGE.	Do. extra 20@ 00c			
Hay # tun 10,00@18,00	Barrels 40@ 450			
1				
THE PROVISION MARKETS.				

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Cotton, 51@52c for middlings. FLUUR.—Superfine State \$7,75@5,10; extra State, \$8,35@,35; choice State, \$8,40@8.45; superfine Western, \$7,75@,10; common to medium extra do \$8,25@8,75; common o good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8,35@,10; trade brands, \$9,15@12,00. Canadian flour, sales at

9.10; trade brands, \$9,15@12,00. Cansulan nour, parcs of \$3,25@11,00. Grain—Wheat. Chicago spring, \$1,75@1,24; Milwankee club, \$1,75@1,85; new do. \$1,85; amber Milwaukee, \$1,66@1,35; new amber State, \$2,25. Kye, \$1,15@1,18. Barley \$1,10@1,30. Corn, sales at \$2@97c. Oats 49@54c. Provisions—Pork, \$23,12@32,50 for new mess; \$28,00@28 50 for mess; \$27,6027,50 for prime. Shoulders 15,4@16,5c. Hams, 19@21,4c. Lard, 12@32,4cs. Butter, 30,424c. Or Ohio, and 40@35c for State. Cheese, 14@19c. Hops 10@60 for common to prime.

ALBANY Nov. 11.—Flour, no sales. Corn meal, \$100 hs, \$1,6762,00. Wheat, \$1,361,40. Hye, \$1,146,114. Corn, \$26,689c. Barley, \$161,05. Oats, 60,690c. Pork, \$36,646.—Hams, 25,627c.; shoulders, 176,19c. Butter, 40,648c. Lard, 29,630c. Cheese, 17,319c. Eggs 40c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13—Flour, sales at \$5,2°@12. Wheat, \$1,66@3.90. Corn. 70@71c. Oats, 85@48c. Barley, \$1,10@1,12. Bye, 90@85. Peas \$1,05. Beans \$1,127@12, \$1,200. \$35,50@35.00 for light and mess. Butter 85@42c. Cheese 19@21c. Exgrs 35c. Salt \$2,23@2,55. Lard 28%c. Hams 24c. Shoulders 16%c.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Flour, sales at \$6@8,00. Fall wheat, \$1,45@1,60. Spring wheat, \$1,20@1,25. Barley, 67@75c. Kye, 53@55c. Oats, 30@34c. Psas, 67@95c. Hay, \$3 @13. Butter, 21@25c. Cheese, 12@12½c. Eggs, 15@17c.—Beef, 10@12½c. Mutton, 7@10c. Hogs, dressed, \$9@9,25 % tr. Pork, mess, \$24@25; prime, \$21@22. Hams, 18@18c; shoulders, 14@15c. Hides, trimmed, \$4; untrimmed, \$2, 50.—Globe.

#### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Beeves received, 6,800 against 6,629 last week. Sales range at 10@18c. Cows, received 98 against 154 last week. Sales at \$50@120 each. Veal calves, received, 1100 against 1158 last week. Sales range at 9@15c. Sheep and Lambe, received, 20,500 against 28,632 last week. Sales at \$4,00c. Swine. received, 14,100 against 14,470 last week. Sales at \$13,00@14,25 % cwt.

ALBANY. Nov. 11.—Beeves range at \$3,75@11,50. Sheep sales at 6@6½c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 12½@18½c. sates at 0605/c. Lambs, 1606. Hogs, 12/615/c.

BRICHTON AND CAMBRIGH, Nov. 9.—Beevea, range at \$3615. Oxen, \$1256300 % pair. Milch Cows, \$55615. Handy Steers, \$966150. Yearlings, at \$20622. Two-year olds \$3565/c % b. Shoate—Wholesale —6-c; Byring pigs, winclesale 13615cts; retail 14618cts; small pigs or suckers 19625 c % b; 1at hogs 15/614c, live weight. Hides 9/24016 c % b; country lots \$890. Tallow \$610c. Caliakins 200. Pelts \$1,5061,75.

TORONTO. Nov. 9.—First class cattle, from \$8,00@7,00 % 100 Bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$6,00@6,00; inferior, \$5 00 @5,50. Sheep \$5@5.50 extra; \$4@4,50 common. Lambs, \$2,20@8,00. Calves, \$5@6.—G.obe.

#### WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—We quote nominally as follows: 60@22 for Native and M derinos; 68@65c for M and M do 70@72 for full-blood do; 75@71c for Saxony; 60@52c for No. 1 pulled; 66@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 52@76 for common unwashed california, and 40@42c for fine Foreign — Chillan unwashed 80@52c; Entre Rice washed 40@42c; Cordova 46@47c; East India 55@45c; African 52@45c; Mexican 80@55c; Smyrna 25@45 —N. Y. Post.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 80,655c; Saxony fleece, 76,876c; inli-blood Merino, 72,675c; three-quarters do, 70,672; half do, 88,670c; common, 90,671; Western mixed, 85,665c; California, 25,655c; Canada, 60,678c; pulled extra 80,680c; superfine, 75,680c; No. 1, 55,665c.—Smyrna, 28,685c; Buenos Ayres, 80,642c; Cape Good Hope 37,6444(c; Chillian, 25,685c; Peruvian, 35,688c; African, 20,650c; Bast India, 27,660c.

#### MARRIED.

AT San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28th, WILLIAM J. VAN SCHUYVER, of the firm of Millard & Van Schuyver, of Pottland, Oregon, and Miss HATTIE ANGEL, formerly of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

#### DIED.

IN Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y., on the 6th inst., MARTHA BINGHAM, widow of the late Thos. BINGHAM, Esq. aged 92 years.

#### New Advertisements.

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

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.

TO OWNERS OF SHEEP—On receipt of 50 cts.
I will send a sure cure for tootrot in sheep.
R. C. PARK, Canisteo, N. Y...

CEND STAMP AND GET DESCRIPTIVE
Scatalogue of farms and prices on the Western Re-serve. Ohio.
H. N. BANCROFT,
Sæ-tf
Jeffersen, Ashtabuls Co., O.

PURE-BLOOD MERINO EWES & LAMBS, for sale. Address WM. BEEBE. 826-3t Northport, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

WELLSBORO ACADEMY - At Wellsboro, the County Seat of Tioga Co., Pa. The Winter Term of the 43rd year begins Thursday, Dec. 14, 1865. For particulars, address Rev. D. D. VAN ALLEN, A. B., Principal. ress Rev. D. D. VAN ALLEN, A. B., Principal.

## EMPLOYMENT.

Active, intelligent persons wanted in every town in the U.S. as correspondents. Will not interfere with other business. Liberal remuneration given. Enclose restamp for particulars, to W.B. DIMON, New York.

\$58.00 A TERM, WHICH OPENS Dec. (th. 1865, pays for Board, Washing, Fuet and Room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N.Y. Tuttion in Common English \$3; other solid branches from \$1 to \$2 each higher. For Circular or Catalogue address.

3. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

OF ALL COLLECTIONS OF PIANO MUSIC OTHAT COLLECTIONS OF PIANO MUSIC

That contained in the "Home Circle" is admitted
to be the best that can be obtained in book form. It incliudes every variety, from the simplest to the most difficult, and has something antied to the taste and ability of
every player. It is printed very clearly on good white
paper and cannot fail to prove satisfactory in every way
to the purchaser. Two Vols. Price of each, in Boards,
\$2.50; (Joh., \$3; (Both, gilt, \$4. OLIVER DITSON &
CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

#### NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL.

The Winter Term of the Normal Music School course of the Allegany Academy of Music, under the instruction of Prof. A. N. Johnson, will commence on Monday, Dec. 4th and continue six weeks. The time \$10; Board \$3 a week. The Normal Music School course is the most valuable improvement ever made in the art of teaching music. The knowledge necessary to practice ordinary music correctly, is imparted in a qourse of instruction, compressed into the short space of six weeks. The attention of all who wish to be qualified to teach singing schools, or lead choirs, as well as of all who wish a thorough knowledge of music, is respectfully solicited. For a circular, address Allegany Academy of Music, Friendship, (Allegany Co.,) N. Y.

#### Andrew Johnson. THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE! NEW CHART NOW READY FOR AGENTS.

It consists of a life-size likeness of the Presidents, engraved from a photograph taken from life, and consequently correct. The Portrast is surrounded by likeness so fall of the Presidents and our leading Generals. A condensed sketch of the life of this distinguished man is also given. The whole is arranged with neatness and taste, and is one of the most popular works for agents ever issued. Size 28 by 36. A sample copy will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts. Agents wanted in every town. Address GAYLORD WATSON, (Successor to Phelps & Wazon,) 16 Beckman St., N. Y.

(Successor to Phelps & Watson,) 16 Beekman St., N. Y.

CANCERS CURED.—Read the statement of the tollowing very interesting and very remarkable case:

Dr. Hadden,—Dear Str.—I wish to give you for the benefit of others a statement of my case, which, as you know was a desperate one. My cancer had been of so long standing that it had become an open sore, and the fungus rolled out making a raw and oloody surface of more than tweive inches in circumstrence, having a very offensive discharge; often bleeding, once filling a very offensive discharge; often bleeding,

# SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. LADIES AND CENTLEMEN ATTENTION. GREAT SALE OF JEWELRY.

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

by the AMERICAN PAURIE'S ASSOCIATION, of Rosewood Planos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Corsl, Florentine, Mosaic Sets, Lava and Cameo Ladles' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, &c., &c., valued at

1\$1,000,000 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the American Jewelers' Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names: —John P. Kinzler, Baltimore, Md., plano, value \$200; Miss Rilza H Ball, Pittsburgh, Pa., 73 Wood st., melodeon, value \$100; Mrs J Seymour, 52 East 34th st., N Y, oil painting, value \$100, Gene of Catakill Mountains); Capt Horace Cummings, Co. "E." 157th Penn. Vols., gold watch, value \$190; Mrs J Benna Le Clerc, diamond ring, value \$125; Wm Bird, Marietta, Ga., melodeon, value \$25; Mrs A M White, Baton Rouge, La., diamond ring, value \$100; H Cameron, N Y city oil painting, value \$120; (Seene in winter); Miss Jennis Watson, Saratoga, N Y, plano, value \$400; John H Campbell, Battery C, 1st Missouri Artillery, gold watch, value \$125; Toney Ginjard, Co. "C," 35th U S C L., gold watch, value \$126.

Many names could be placed on the list, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send United Staces Currefrey when it is convenient.

LIST OF ARTICLES

LIBT OF ARTICLES

To be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive:

15 Elegant Resewood Planos, worth from \$200 to 450 is Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood Cases 175 to 250 75 Fine Oil Faintings 50 to 100 600 Music Boxes 25 to 40 60 60 Music Boxes 25 to 40 60 60 River Fruit and Cake Baskers 20 to 40 60 River Fruit and Cake Baskers 20 to 40 60 River Fruit and Cake Baskers 20 to 40 60 River Fruit and Cake Baskers 20 to 40 150 Uold Hunting-Case Watches, warranted 50 to 150 100 Diamond Rings, cluster and sin stone 75 to 250 175 Gold Watches 50 to 150 300 Lad'es' Watches 20 to 100 Diamond Rings, cluster and sin stone 75 to 250 175 Gold Watches 20 to 150 20 Loo Solver Watches 20 to 150 20 Loo Solver Watches 20 to 150 20 Loo Solver Watches 20 to 150 DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelop for 25 cents. Five Sealed Evelopes will be sent for \$1; Eleven for \$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-dve for \$10; One Hundred for \$15. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Distributions are made in the following manner:—Certificates naming each article and its value, and placed in Sealed Envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some article will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cts.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can then send One Doctor, and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article Worth from One to Five Hundred Dollars.

SHERMAN, WATSON & CO.

S25-2eow Box 5319 Post Office, New York.

A GENTS WANTED. — Energetic Men can make \$5 to \$10 a day, selling the celebrated, improved PATENT STAR No.-CHINNEY BURNER for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a splendid light, without smoke or smell. Every tankly wants it, as it can be sold for the price of a couple of Chinneys. Sample, post-paid, 25 cents.

is.

Ind for Circular and full particulars. Exclusive terrigiven.

JAMES EDGAR, Manufacturer,

No. 95 Maiden-Lane, New York.

A CYCLE

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## The News Condenser.

- Apples are \$2 50 a bushel at Hartford, Ct. - They have an Erring Woman's Refuge in Chi-
- Ohio had, in 1864, 8,810 miles of railroad; cost
- \$717 583,000. - The New York Central Railroad earned in Oct.
- 1865. \$1,500,000. San Francisco has 89 policemen, and pays them
- \$125 apiece a month. -- Herschel V. Johnson has undertaken the practice
- of law at Augusta, Georgia.
- The lumbering business in Maine is going to be unusually brisk this winter.
- --- The students of Yale have organized a temperance society which numbers 150. - The cotton mills of Newburyport, Mass., have
- increased the wages of operatives ten per cent. - The young Prince Imperial of France now takes
- his meals with his parents. instead of his teacher. - A German, named Fred. Weiss, was fined \$2 at
- Pittsburg, lately, for calling a policeman "Monkey face." - Genuine gold-bearing quartz rock has been found
- in the bluffs at Wathena, Kansas, four miles west of St. Joseph. - A baby fifteen months old fell from a fourth story
- window in Boston lately, and struck unharmed in the - The coolies that are imported to the Sandwich Islands from China work for \$4 per month and clothe
- themselves. - Ten thousand people attended the recent dedica-
- tion of a soldier's monument erected at Girard, Pa., by Dan Rice. — The Superior Court of Springfield, Mass., has de-
- cided that a man can sue for money lest in gambling, and recover it. - San Francisco has paid in city and State taxes the past year nearly \$3,000,000, or an average of \$24 for
- each inhabitant. - About 30,000 tuns of coal are now brought to Rondout each week, by the boats on the Delaware and Hudson canal.
- A bazaar for the aid of soldies and sailors will be opened in Faneuil Hall, Boston, December 18th, con-
- Tenements are so scarce, and rents so high in St. Joseph, Mo., that a "Mutual Building Association," has been organized.
- The people of Iowa have adopted an amendment to their constitution allowing negroes to vote, by a a majority of 15,000.
- Gen. T. Glover has been fined \$400 for practicing law in St. Louis without taking the oath required by the new constitutin.
- A Mississippi paper, the Columbus Republic, has hoisted the name of Andrew Johnson, as candidate for the Presidency in 1868.
- -An old citizen of Leavenworth, just from Salt Lake, reports trouble brewing between the Mormous and United States Authorities.
- B. H. Hill, the Georgian, who was reported to have caused Yancey's death by an assault in the rebel congress, denies the whole story. - The sheep fever continues in Vermont. A ram
- lamb was lately sold for \$1,000, two yearlings for \$2,500 each, and another for \$3,000. - The great Fair at Philadelphia for the benefit of
- the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, closed on Saturday week. The receipts exceed \$80,000. - The income tax commissioners at Southampton,
- England, have called on Tom Thumb to pay an income tax of from £10,000 to £20,000.
- The Auburn Advertiser says that 150,000 bushels of apples, grown in Cayuga county, have been shipped for the Eastern States and New York city.
- Over 20,000 acres of land belonging to the Iowa Agricultural College, have been sold. Work on the institution has been temporarily suspended

## Special Antices.

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LEADING ARTICLES—Debt—Finance—Currency; Perry
on McPherson; Neuraska; Mexi-o; Pennsylvania Franchises; A Dilemma; The Naked Truth; Are Newspapers
Nulsances? The Cholera in New York; Orvanizing the
House; The Triumph; All Hall New Jersey! Notes on
the Canvass; Let Us Understand; West Virginia; Editorial Paragraphs.

Naws Summary—Military; Naval; News from Wash-rgren; New York; New England; The Southern Atlan-ic States; The Gulf States; Tennessen and Kentucky; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellany. FORWIGN NEWS — Europe; West Indies; South America; Mexico; Cape of Good Hope Madagascar; British America; Sandwich Islands; Canada.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE—The Steamship At-alanta, from London and Havre. Brings the Pestilence; Twenty Deaths Reported; Over Thirty Cases Sill on Board; The Epidemic Confined to the Steerage; Action of the Board of Health; The Atalanta Strictly Isolated.

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THE DWELLINGS OF OVE POUR—An Inspection of the Tenement Houses; Horrible and Ghastly Exhibit of Human Abodes; Pestilence Breeding All Around Us; Sanitary Retorm a Vital Necessity.

ARMY AND NAVY EXPENSES.

VIRGINIA—From Our Special Correspondent at Lynchburg; Condition of Freedmen Improving; Late Slaveholders effting Reconciled to Free Labor; Horrible Crucity Still Practiced; Preshyterian Synod of Virginia at Lynchburg; Specen irom a Grandson of Patrick Henry; Kemarks of Bishop Early, lately a Slaveholder; Tobacco Trade; Fine Colony of Freedmen about to Leave for Liberia.

THE REBELLION—From Our Special Correspondent; Reminiscences of the War; Two Confederate Generals; J. B. Hood and Humphrey Marshall; Their Views on the Situation.

J. B. Hood and Humphrey Marshall; Their Views on the Situation.
FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC—(Eighteenth Letter)—The Mariposa Big Trees; Their Number; Dimensions; "Protrate Monarch; Chamber in a Tree-Trunk; Riding Through a Hollow Log on Horseback; "Faithful Congle," "Grizzly Giant;" Seedlings from the Big Trees; Their Great Age; Wise Legislation; California Scenery; Catile Herders; Windmills; Arrival in San Francisco; Expenses, Routes and Distances; A Chinese Banquet; Celestal Etiquette; Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dishes; The Bill of Fare; Oriental Music and Speeches.
The Electrons—Magnificent Union Victories in New York and New Jersey; Good News irom all the States.
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Georgia—The Rebel War Debt Repudieted.

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THE FENIANS—Immense Gathering in Baltimore.
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WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE — From Our Special Correspondent at Dongola, Ill.; A Description of the Western Reserve; The People; Villages; Improvements; The Soil; The Grass Region I imited; How Cheese is Made; Scarcity of Cows; Great Profits.
INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers Club; Raspberry Notes; Agricultural Items.

THE VISIT TO VINELAND AND HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY THE GREAT FRUIT REGION.

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The Dry Goods Market.

Latest European Markets.

Per-onal.—Folitical.—City Items.

Miscellaneous Items.

Marriages and Deaths.

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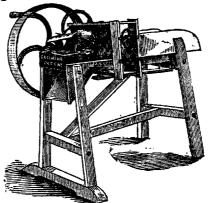
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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

#### MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

A MAN very lame was a little to blame. To stray far from his humble abede; Hot, thirsty, bemired, and heartily tired, He laid himself down in the road.

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While thus he reclined, a man who was blind. Came by and entreated his aid: "Deprived of my sight, unassisted to-night, I shall not reach home, I'm afraid."

"Intelligence give of the place where you live," Said the cripple, "perhaps I may know it; In my road it may be, and if you'll carry me, It will give me much pleasure to show it.

Great strength you have got, which, alas! I have not In my legs so fatigued every nerve is: For the use of your back, for the eyes which you lack My pair shall be much at your service."

Said the other poor man, "What an excellent plan! Pray get on my shoulders, good brother: I see all mankind, if they are but inclined, May constantly help one another."

# The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. GROWING STRONG.

BY MARY HARTWELL,

NETTIE JENNIFER sat by one of the west windows of her room, alternately plying her crotchet-needle, and looking out at the sunshine, and verdure, and beauty of that fragrant June afternoon. She was more occupied with out-door thoughts and attractions, than with the pretty fancy-work in her hands; for her eyes turned frequently to gloat dreamily over the landscape. The view spread out before her was full of beauty and her soul absorbed its charms delightedly. The sash was thrown up, and NETTIE leaned her head out to catch a deeper breath of the stirring June fragrance; and while in that attitude you may catch your first impressions of her personal and characteristic traits.

She has a finely-shaped head, whose silken curtain of light brown, shimmering hair, is caught up loosely in a net; and a face just attractive enough in repose to save her from the epithet of "ugly." A white, small forehead, clearly arching eyebrows, and deep, dark gray eyes -gray eyes that were long-lashed, and full, and brilliant, were the most striking features. Her mouth was not remarkably pretty, neither resembling a "cleft cherry" nor a "ripe strawberry." It was a firm yet pliant mouth, with corners moulded in softness, though not full of nestling dimples; and her chin was delicately and sensitively defined. Her figure was not queenly and tall, or petite and "wee." She was slender, rather prettily shaped, and had just such a light, decided motion of carriage, as marks an energetic woman. But she was yet in her early girlhood, for this June day sees her midway in her eighteenth year.

By-and-by she was tired of crotcheting, and the sunshine was so tempting, that she left her work on the table, and took up her hat and parasol.

"Mother, I'm going down street to MAGGIE's. Possibly won't be back to tea."

."Very well."

NETTIE's head glanced in and out of her mother's sewing-room so quickly, that she nearly lost the hurried exclamation of her brother Jimmy. who called to her across the hall:

"Where are you going, sis? Don't be in a hurry. Look here, I want to ask you something."

He rushed toward her, after the manner of boys aged twelve, knocking over the hat-rack, tearing his pantaloons awfully and finally setting one boot on her skirts, as he caught her arm to detain her. "Well, JIMMY?"

She paused, half laughing, half sober, and waited his communication.

Why, you see, Bob Smith said last night that I was a coward, and I smashed his mug for him! The way it happened was this; he was abusing some of the little boys, and I told him to dry up. He bragged pretty smartly and dared me, and I thought I'd let him see what we big ones can do. So I thrashed him till he bellowed. He won't call me a coward any more, or impose on the little ones. But I wonder if I did right. Did I, NETTIE?"

"No, JIMMY. It's wrong to fight, and I'm sorry my brother did so."

"But you don't understand a man's way of doing business, and we have to protect the

"I know," said NETTIE, suppressing a smile of amusement at the manly little fellow's logic, "but you might to have reasoned with him. Brute strength never decides a point of honor,

or convinces a foe." "Pooh! he wouldn't listen to reason."

"May be you didn't take the best means to make him. There is a difference between telling any one, angrily and defiantly, that he is wrong, and reasoning calmly and gently with him. May be if you had told BOB SMITH that it was cruel and unmanly to abuse those weaker than himself, and had persuaded him like a brother"-

"Brother! That mop-headed clod-smasher my brother? Why, NETTIE, he swears like a sailor, and chews tobacco, and has his elbows sticking out of his coat-sleeves, and is just as mean as he can be. Guess he's no brother of

"May be he has no mother, JIMMY," said his sister, with a sudden thought. "You have vanquished him. you say; now try kindness on him. He must be very miserable, and you can bless him out of your happiness. Do you think that brother!" laying her hand caressingly on his then decide." black curls, "if any one does wrong, be firm, kind and candid with him. Angry taunts and accusations rouse all the evil in a human nature. Try and help others to keep out the angel side, help you in this great decision upon your future and don't keep looking for the other side of their natures!"

Little did Nettie Jennifer know how bitterly this principle of hers was to be tested.

"Well, sis, I guess you are right, and I'll see how broad Bob Smith's angel-side is. No, he hasn't any mother, and his sisters are like little wild-cats, and his father drinks, and beats him; so it ain't much wonder he is so mean. Yes, I remember once he helped me to pick up my books. when I dropped them. May be he ain't so bad as he seems. Don't tell mother I licked him. NETTIE; I never fought before, and I guess I won't again. I'm glad I told you, and I'll remember what you said."

JIMMY started with a grand somersault for the wood-house, then got up and skipped away whistling. NETTIE waited to witness his gymnastic performance, then went laughing on her way down the street. Just as she was entering Mr. WILDER's pretty yard, a figure sprung out of a side door that was overhung with trellisbars and fragrant vines.

"O NETTIE!" WAS MAGGIE WILDER'S first exclamation, as she advanced with a prettily proffered embrace, "I've just been dying to see you. How lucky it is that you came along!"

"Yes, indeed, if it has saved your life!" NET-TIE retorted, as they wreathed their arms about each other, and walked toward the house.

These girls were intimate and confidential friends. It seemed strange they should be so, they were so differently constituted in character. MAGGIE WILDER was a little sunbeamy creature, small and graceful, with great wide blue eyes, that were not very deep, and in no wise pretended to be. She was a pretty, winning, impulsive girl, who made friends with every body.

"NETTIE, old aunt NANCY OSBOURNE is here visiting mamma to-day, and she's the queerest piece! I've laughed at her in my sleeve till my sides ache. We're all in the sitting-room; come in here, ma will want to see you."

They entered the room as they had walked from the gate, and after answering Mrs. WILD-ER's greeting, NETTIE advanced to take the old lady's hand, and then she and MAGGIE sat down in a little alcove, leaving aunt Nancy and Mrs. WILDER to their absorbing household topics, while they, after the manner of girls, chatted and laughed together.

"I've got a splendid new waltz that you must hear," exclaimed MAGGIE, "and after that there's something I want to tell you. But the waltz is splendid. Pa brought up the music last Mon-

She seated herself at the piano, and ran her nimble fingers along the keys. She played with skill and execution, but her music must be all bird-trills. At anything solemn and grand, MAGGIE WILDER was a bungler. She was a sunray, and shrank from thunder and storm.

"What chune is that?" inquired aunt NANCY. who had suspended conversation to listen.

"That was a waltz; I won't trouble you with its Italian name."

"Deary me!" sighed the old lady, "what won't the world come to when girls gits to playin' dancin-chunes on the pianner!"

Maggie smiled and selected another piece,

improvising a lively prelude. "What's that?" asked aunt NANCY.

"Merely a prelude," answered NETTIE.

"A prelude?"

"Yes, she is only trying the keys before play ing the tune."

Their old friend was very attentive, and when Maggie had played the piece through, and given the last bang to the keys, she smiled benevolently in expectation, and said:

"Now play the chune!"

"She has played it," said NETTIE, suppressing a smile.

it ?"

MAGGIE burst out in a ringing laugh, and declared she must surrender her place to her friend, who could probably "play a tune" more to aunt Nancy's satisfaction. And really a placid expression settled on the old lady's face, as NETTIE sat down and woke the sweet strains of "Home Again." Maggie had run back into a miniature conservatory with which her father had indulged her, for he was a man of competent means, and she had a passion for cultivating exetics. As NETTIE struck the last chord, she called her to join her, and meeting her half way, they stood among the fragrant blooms in low conversation.

"O NETTIE JENNIFER, I do think I have the most trouble! Father and mother want so much that I should accept WALTER JONES, but I don't like him half as well as I do FRED. He's so grave and still, while FRED HASTINGS is so different. But he has asked me, and what shall I do?"

NETTIE's face was earnest and her voice firm

"MAGGIE, do you love FRED HASTINGS with all your heart? I know him well enough to be lieve he is worthy of you!"

"Indeed, NETTIE, I don't know. He wears such a handsome moustache, and is so bewitching and good, that sometimes I think I don't care for any one else. But WALTER has a fortune, as pa says, and, besides, he is really too good for such a little rattle-headed creature as I; and I like him too. O do tell me what to do -I'll do just as vou say!"

Just the shade of a smile hovered round NETTIE JENNIFER's mouth, at her friend's perplexity. It was a different trouble from the one she had been called to settle earlier in the afternoon.

"Perhaps you do not care enough for either

much encouraged to be good? O, JIMMY, my science what is right, MAGGIE WILDER, and

"But I can't decide for myself." "Then, Maggie, go to your own room, and talk with Our Father in Heaven, asking Him to

happiness." The blue eyes of MAGGIE WILDER widened, and she looked a little bewildered.

"O I am not such a dear good girl as you are, and I wouldn't know how. But I wish you would do this for me. O dear! it perplexes me so!"

So sitting in earnest communion, the late afternoon wore away. It was strange that one of such a deep, earnest nature as NETTIE JENNIFER should become a confidente to one so light as her butterfly friend. But MAGGIE clung to her with devotion, and was so winning and sweet that no one could help loving her.

Tea passed, aunt NANCY departed, and the twilight shades appeared; and as the friends sat talking under the vine-covered door-way, a group of merry girls and several young gentlemen came up the street, and entered Mr. WILD-ER's yard. They were promenading, and came for the two girls to accompany them. Just then another young gentleman passed along the sidewalk, and one of the party called out with an invitation for him to join them. He turned and entered the yard, while NETTIE JENNIFER'S heart beat almost to suffocation. In the dim moonlight his tall, gracefully-built figure, and the dark, handsome contour of his features were indistinctly defined. But his full, clear eyes sought out one only in the group; and with an easy indifference that he could so well assume. he proffered his arm to NETTIE JENNIFER for the walk, and almost before she was conscious of it, they were sauntering along in the rear of the other promenaders, under the elms that shaded the village sidewalk. Her hand rested lightly upon the arm of her escort, but her heart beat a little faster than usual. And the attentions of such a cavalier were sufficient to make any woman's heart flutter! He was somewhat under three-and-twenty, of noble bearing and manly form, proud, ambitious and aspiring. His father had sent him, after completing an honorable collegiate course, to study law with an old friend in the village; and he had been in the place for some months, alternately shutting himself up to absorbing study, and mingling with good-natured zest, in rural festivities. He had been attracted to NETTIE JENNIFER by some quiet influence which he had hardly understood, and now his strong nature rolled its wealth of ardent feeling toward the slender girl walking by his side under the broad moonlight. NETTIE did not resent his holding her hand,she could not, his grasp was so tenderly strong, so respectful and protecting. So they walked and talked in low pleasant tones about common topics, till the town clock clanged out nine, and the groups of promenaders broke up, and walked slowly homeward.

With his hand resting on her father's gate, Francis Albin paused before admitting NETTIE, and leaving her.

"NETTIE, I want to ask you something," he said, holding both her fluttering hands, as they stood under the shade trees, which the moonlight hardly shimmered through.

"I want to ask you something;" and he bent over her, and pressed his warm lips on her imprisoned hands, and looked into her eyes with a wistful, tremulous expression, strange in one usually so self-possessed.

"Let me go, FRANCIS," throbbed the girl's low, even voice, "come to me to-morrow evening, and I will hear what you want to say, but let me go now."

He opened the gate for her to pass, but drew

her back with a sudden impulse: "NETTIE I love you - I must say it. Now,

good-night!-- the rest to-morrow evening." He walked away and NETTIE JENNIFER entered her home with a burning spot on each cheek, and eyes that were radiant. Once in her room, she locked the door, and sat down holding her hand over her heart as if to stop its fluttering, while she thought of the great happiness God

Few girls would have acted with the motive that influenced NETTIE JENNIFER. She had cut short her lover's declaration, lest her own feelings might betray her before she had asked her mother's advice and counsel. How many girls now-a-days make confidentes of their mothers? So the next day, looking up with deep, soften ing eyes into the dear maternal face, this girl poured out her heart in four, small words: 'Mother, I love him!"—which words only Nur-TIE JENNIFER could have so uttered. And with her parent's sanction and sympathy was she not more nobly happy in her new-born joy? Then that evening she laid the hand FRANCIS ALBIN asked for in his own, and told him in a wayering voice that she would try to be all to him that he wished. There was no coquetry about NETTIE JENNIFER. She was open, firm and true; but a certain retiring, unapproachable manner, mingled with singular attractiveness, had made her charming to many men. She was of that type of women which puzzles a man of the world; too candid and artless for flirtation, and

too winning and really modest for prudery. It is a maxim in affairs of the heart that what it is hard to win, must be worth the winning. FRANCIS ALBIN, although a young man, had seen much of the world, for he had been educated from his childhood in the great Western metropolis, and perhaps was better able than many older men, to discriminate between the real and the counterfeit woman. No strong domestic ties had ever interposed between him and early contact with the world. He did not remember to have ever seen his mother, she died while he was young, and his father had always kept him aloof, curbing his boyish tendencies with stern commands, instead of symif you had no mother or sister, you would be I to become his wife; but ask your own con-I pathizing forbearance. It was only in hopes of

some day building a fortune and a home for himself that the young man obeyed paternal dictates, and commenced the study of the law. So now you understand how his long pent-up tenderness could rush out upon one object, and why his loving heart found its counter-part in NETTIE JENNIFER. [Concluded next week.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

A BEGGAR posted himself at the door of a Chancery Court, and kept saying, "A penny, please, sir! Only a penny, sir, before you go in!" "And why, my man?" "Because the chances are that you won't have one when you come out!" was the beggar's reply.

OLD age is a public good. Do not feel sad because you are old. Whenever you are walking, no one ever opens a gate for you to pass through, no one ever honors you with any kind of help, without being himself the better for what he does; for fellow-feeling with the aged ripens the

An elderly gentleman traveling in a stage coach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache, when he answered, with a great deal of naivete, "No ma'am, I have been married twenty-eight years.

"Your hand annoys me exceedingly," said a nobleman to a talkative person who was sitting near him at dinner, and who was constantly suiting the action to the word. "Indeed, my lord," replied the gabbler, "we are so crowded at the table that I do not know where to put my hand." "Put it in your mouth."

A HIGHLANDER, under the influence of liquor. once went on a very hot day to be married by the Rev. Mr. Grant of Abernethy. The service having commenced, the bridegroom was asked, "Are you willing to take this woman to be your wedded wife?" "Yes," he replied, wiping large drops of perspiration from his face, "yes if I got a drink!"

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# Corner for the Young

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 50 letters. My 6, 42, 9, 27, 15, 32, 22, 46, 24 is a river in America. My 16, 3, 27, 48, 18, 41, 12 is a country in Europe. My 38, 2, 84, 31, 18, 82 was the goddess of justice.

My 40, 13, 22, 44, 7 is a number. My 1, 37, 9, 19, 33 is a quadruped.

My 35, 21, 31, 49, 28, 39, 7 is a man's name My 11, 25, 87, 32, 26, 4, 47, 5, 9, 42 was the daughter of Jupiter. My 43, 46, 80, 10, 17, 81, 5, 8 was the wife of Achilles.

My 36, 15, 28, 32, 24, 7 is a girl's name. My 20, 5, 81, 13, 6, 38 is a kind of cloth. My 45, 15, 86, 15 was the daughter of Juno. My 23, 29, 30, 45, 37, 31 is a measure. My whole is a maxim.

Answer in two weeks.

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

I am composed of 13 letters. My 5, 12, 8, 12, 2, 11, 4 is a Cape in Asia. My 7, 9, 8, 12, 7 is an Island in Europe. My 5, 12, 10, 12 is a Town in South America. My 1, 10, 6, 12 is a Cape in Africa. My 3, 13, 4 is a Cape in the United States.

My whole was a distinguished officer in the Revo lution. F. A. BILL. East Trumbull, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

Answer in two weeks.

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

ONEROS ro trale eht motsr lhals abte Vero ym belmurs ormf ahde ot efte; Roseon ro atelr het dwsin alslh evar Ni teh nogl sgasr obeav ym avgre.

I slahl ont ched mtch ewrch I ile, Oningth rhiet dunos hisla isnifgy, Gnhtoin teh ssadeotne'h eftr fo inar. Ingontn ot em het krad ads'y nipa. Alexandria, N. Y.

Answer in two weeks.

#### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 824.

Answer to Mythological Enigma: -- Cloths, Lachesis and Atropos.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Hanging Gar dens of Babylon.

Answer to Anagram: Think not because the eye is bright,

And smiles are laughing there The heart that beats within is light, And free from pain and care. A blush may tinge the darkest cloud, Ere day's last beams depart, And underneath the sunniest smile May lurk the saddest heart. Answer to Charade :- Jonah's Gourd.

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