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{WHOLE NO. 830.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: C. DEWEY, LL, D.

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS, T. C. PETBRS,

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

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW MUCH SHOULD CATTLE GAIN?

A CORRESPONDENT from Lancaster, Pa., in quires if we can inform him how much young cattle, from three to five years old, would probably gain during five months of winter, if fed on good hay and from four to twelve quarts of meal per day.

We do not propose to attempt giving a definite answer to this question, but would prefer to give the replies of several practical feeders, and hope some of that class will favor us with their experience on this subject. And we will venture to assert that if fifty feeders should give us the actual results of fattening cattle, in definite figures, verified by weight at the proper times, no two statements would coincide. So much will the various circumstances under which cattle are fed affect the general result.

No other branch of farming requires more thorough knowledge, more skill and judgment to be used, to attain the highest success, than does the fattening of stock. If you put a dozen steers into the stable on the first day of winter, of nearly equal weight and condition, and feed them just alike for five months, it will be found on weighing them that some have gained much more than others-some have converted more of the food into fat, others more into manure. This teaches the observant feeder that high success will depend very much on judicious selection of stock—he must get those that will bushel of grain into the most meat. Again it is important for him to ascertain how much food each animal will consume with profit. Some feeders consider they are doing bestwhen they give a steer all the food its appetite demands. But experiments have shown that while an animal may consume a certain quantity-say four quarts of meal per day—with profit, if the allowance be doubled, he will not increase in weight in proportion to the feed. In other words the animal system is able to manufacture a certain quantity of flesh or fat, if supplied with the requisite food; but if an overdose be given it will be rejected and passed off with the excrements. The amount of weight gained in a certain period of feeding does not depend so much on the quantity of food eaten, as it does on the capability of the animal to convert that food into meat under the favorable circumstances

No feeder ought to be satisfied either with his stock or his management of them, if when he does his best his stall-fed cattle will not gain, on an average, two pounds per day. On grass it is not difficult to get this, and it ought not to be mal's fears by allowing it to witness unnecessary in the stable. But otherwise good feeders often fail in practice on two important points; first, they let their stock run down in the month of the first instance stand at 70°; after the animal November-between the period when the grass has entered the bath, gradually and without becomes frested and sour, and the time of stabling-and second, they neglect feeding roots.

with which the feeder should surround it.

It is a common remark among cattlemen that a steer will not weigh as much at Christmas, after six hours at each operation. It should be renhe has had two weeks feeding of hay and grain, dered perceptibly soft when the object is to as he did on the first day of November. The popular reason for this is, because he is changed moisture should not only saturate the covering from a juicy to a dry food. The true reason is, want of sufficient nourishment. He has begun structures. The pressure of the horn may thus to starve. No steer would thus fall away if given meal through November, together with likewise be ameliorated.



FOOT - BATHING APPARATES

roots enough to supply the lack in the frostbitten and sour grass.

That proper shelter and care have much to do in determining the profit of feeding, is so trite an observation that it seems useless to reiterate it. But the practice of neglecting these important requisites is equally trite. How large a proportion of the feeders of the country supply food and drink to their stock with clock-like regularity,-keep them in clean, well ventilated, warm stables, furnish proper bedding; in short, surround them with all the circumstances that in any wise promote their thrift? It has been demonstrated often that care and shelter alone will turn the balance from loss to profit.

As an example of good feeding and its results we cannot do better, at present, than to quote the statement of Mr G. V. SACKETT, Seneca Falls. Thirteen head of cattle were, on the first of September, put into pastures with good feed and running water. During the month of October they were fed pumpkins which did not result to their benefit, as the owner thought, on account of the effect of the seeds. During the month of November they were fed on the grass, one bushel each of roots per day. December third they were put into the stables and fed what hay they would eat, and twelve quarts of corn meal ground with the cob, half in the morning and the rest at night. The first day of September the thirteen head averaged sixteen hundred and forty pounds each; the sixth day of February, when driven away they averaged nineteen hundred and seventy pounds each, having gained during that time three hundred and thirty pounds each.

From this statement our correspondent may draw some inference of the probable result of good care and feeding. We should like communications from experienced men on thi subject.

LAMENESS IN HORSES - FOOT-BATHING.

WE present herewith an illustration of a footbath, and the method of applying it to horses, from MAYHEW's illustrated work.

The author says that of all inventions intended to mitigate the sufferings of the horse, none, perhaps, is so generally useful as the footbath; certainly, not one is so decidedly beneficial in its operation. It consists merely of a wooden or iron trough, one foot deep; the shoes of the animal should, if possible, be taken off before the hoof is allowed to tread within the bath; or, if such a measure be not possible. then the burden of the horse's body should be counterpoised by means of weights. This precaution is always prudent, for, should the shod horse occasion fracture or breakage, an alarm might be excited which probably would ever after prevent the employment of the foot-bath with the same quadruped.

The water should always be mixed without the building; it is never well to excite an anipreperation. Always have the heat of the water ascertained by a thermometer. Let the finid in noise increase the temperature up to 90°. At that standard the water ought to be maintained; the hoof should remain soaking from four to relieve a painful lameness; the warmth and of the foot, but should also sooth the internal be mitigated, and the deep-seated inflammation

When the bath is removed, the foot should not be left exposed to the air, as the horn then quickly dries; it soon becomes harsh and brittle. When taken from the water the hoof should be encased in warm and air-proof bandages, to retain the heat and prevent evaporation. To obtain the full benefit of the bath the horse should enter it night and morning, and remain four hours each time.

Lameness is one of the most frequent diseases to which horses are subject. Its cause is often not readily ascertained. But horsemen will readily perceive that when it exists in the foot, this bath would be of great use in numerous instances.

WINTER CARE OF COLTS.

COLTS, perhaps, are generally the worst neglected stock on the farm. No profit is expected from them for a year or two in advance. They are fat in the beginning of winter, from having had nothing to do but eat on the rich pasture through the summer. So when they are brought to the barn-yard, they must live at the straw stack, and on portions of fodder refused by other stock. Instead of keeping their flesh and growing finely, they gradually fall away under this treatment. The coat becomes rough and staring; the ribs and bones protrude; lice infest them, and often they have barely strength to totter to the field when grass grows again. This is a cruel and unprofitable way of wintering colts. Their growth is checked and they never make as valuable animals as they would under more generous treatment. They do not gain strength and maturity so early, and consequently cannot be put to labor at so young an age, as if they had been well kept. Their spirit lessened, and frequently disease induced

The rule is, keep your colts thriving constantly until they are fully grown. They do not require food to fatten them like a steer, but to make muscle and bone. They should never be tied on a floor in a stable long at a time. Nor should they run in the same yard with other stock among cattle, as they are very liable to be gored, and when they master the cattle they drive them too much. They should not be tolerated at all with sheep. If you wish to confine them in a stable, the best way is to give them as much room as possible and not tie them. Give them the earth for floors, and litter it plentifully with straw. Two or three, or more, colts may be kept together, if the room be sufficient. In the spring you will find a valuable bed of manure under them. It is a good plan to stable them thus in the day time when the cattle are out in the yards, and on pleasant nights when the other stock is in the stables, let the colts run in the yards for exercise, and to pick up fodder that may be left, and forage at the straw stack. They should, however, have sufficient hay to keep them thriving, and some ground oats in addition. Oats make more muscle than any other grain, hence they are the best feed for horses. It pays to feed them some ground grain if you diminish their other food in the meantime, and when they are shedding their teeth it is difficult to keep them in good condition without it.

Colts are a necessary evil on a farm. There is no other stock so costly to keep; so hard to confine within proper limits; so destructive to fences and enclosures; so uncertain of giving an ultimate profit, and so utterly worthless in case of being disabled by accident. They are close feeders on grass, biting as low as a sheep, and seeking invariably the poorest, highest spots where the herbage is sweet; nor do they enrich the land on which they feed like sheep. The

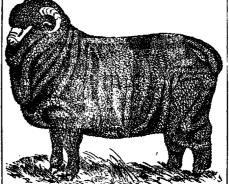
latter spread their manure evenly over the field, and fertilize the knolls, by choosing them for their resting places during the night. But while horses are the hardest feeders, they are likewise the poorest fertilizers of the pasture in which they roam.

Kusbandry.

EDITED BY RENRY S. PANDALL, LL. D.

N. & N. BOTTOM'S INFANTADO SHEEP.

MESSRS. BOTTOM of Shaftsbury, Vt., write to us: - In July, 1856, we purchased of EDWIN HAMMOND AND BROTHER of Middlebury, Vt., 20 yearling and one 2-year old ewe. In 1852, Mr.



"PRINCE OF GOLD DROPS."

C. J. BENEDICT of Arlington, Vt., purchased 25 ewes of the HAMMOND BROTHERS, and in the fall of 1856 we purchased two entire crops of the ewe lambs raised from them, 21 in number. In 1857 we purchased of the late J. B. HARWOOD of Rupert, 8 ewes of pure Hammond stock. Mr. HARWOOD made his purchases of Mr. HAMMOND in 1852, 1853 and 1858. In the latter purchase was included the dam of Hammond's "Sweepstakes," and the dam of Harwood's "Sweepstakes," which obtained the first prize at one

"Gold Mine" out of a ewe bred by HARWOOD, which was one eighth of Paular Blood. The two-year old ewe "Long Wool" was got

by "Gold Drop," dam bred by E. HAMMOND. We have bred our ewes to pure blood Infantado rams of Mr. Hammond's stock, some of which we bought of him, and others bred ourselves. In 1859 and 1860 we used Harwood's "Sweepstakes" quite extensively. Our flock now (April, 1865,) consists of seventy-two ewes and two yearling rams.

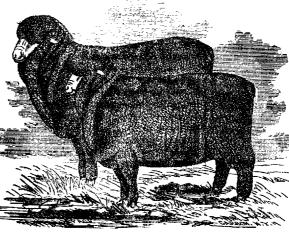
AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXHIBITION.

WE learn from the Economist, published at Melbourne, Australia, that an "Intercolonial Exhibition of Merino Wool" took place at the wool stores of Messis. Cunningham & Macre-DIE, Melbourne, in Jan., 1865, on the following conditions: - The wool "was to be divided into three classes, of which the first two were to determine the greatest value of sixty fleeces, whether washed or greasy; and the third was merely to determine the highest value per pound. Each exhibitor had to state the time during which the wool had been growing; and as that exceded or fell short of twelve months, weight was deducted or added so as to put all the competitors on the same footing. Two bales were to be sent in for each class; one to be valued and afterwards sold by auction at Melbourne, the other to be sent to London to be valued and disposed of there."

The paper before us contains the reports of the Australian and London judges. We have not room for the tables of awards prepared by them, and shall only pick out a few facts which will possess most interest to American readers. We are gratified to observe that the three flocks which are represented by sheep now in the United States,* stand high among the competitors. The Messrs. LEARMONTH drew the second prize on washed fleeces, and the first on unwashed, in Australia: and the same on washed, and the first on quality, in London. Mr. SHAW drew the second prize on unwashed in Australia, and the first in London. Mr. CURRIN obtained

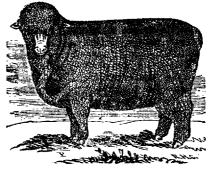
no prizes, but took a good standing among the competitors in all the classes at both places of exhibition.

There are other discrepancies in the Australian and London awards besides those which above appear. There can be no doubt that each exhibitor made his fleeces which were to contend in the same class at the different could, for the criterions established in both cases were the same. We entertain no doubt, therefore, that the want of correspondence in the awards is due as much at least to a non-concurrence of opinions between



PET AND BEAUTY.

of the Fairs held at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. In 1859 we bought five 2-year old ewes of E. Hammond, mostly in lamb by "Sweepstakes." In 1862 we bought six pure Hammond yearling ewes of Harwood. One of these was from the dam of "Sweepstakes," and we have raised two ewes from her by "Gold Drop." In 1863 Mr. C. J. BENEDICT and ourselves purchased of F. HAMMOND two yearling ewes, from one of which we bred the ram teg "Prince of Gold" Drops" represented in the cut. He was got by 'Gold Drop," dam by "Sweepstakes."



LONG WOOL.

The ewe teg "Pet" (nearest the eye in cut) is by "Gold Drop," dam by Sweepstakes, grand dam by Harwood's "Sweepstakes," g. g. dam the dam of Harwood's Sweepstakes. The ewe teg'" Beauty" was got by PERCY & BURGESS'

the Australian and London judges as to a difference in the wool. That both sets of judges were disinterested in their action is made to appear from the fact that effectual precautions were taken to prevent their having any knowledge of the ownership of the different bales of wool. And we are bound to presume that in appointing judges for so important an occasion, and in two of the greatest wool markets of the world, none would be selected but persons equally eminent for skill and probity. We have called attention to these facts, and laid stress on them, for the especial benefit of a class of people at home, who, when their stock or products are beaten at a Fair, always charge favoritism or direct corruption on the awarding committees! They cannot comprehend an honest difference of opinion; in other words, an honest dissent from their own opinions.

The following will give our readers the product of some of the best Merinos of Australis, and the price obtained before exportation (Jan. 12, 1865,) by the grower for washed and unwashed wool of about the same quality. These furnish interesting points of comparison between sheep husbandry in Australia and the United States. We give the net weights of the bales from the London tables (where they alone appear;) supply the column of weights per head ourselves, (rejecting fractions of ounces;) and take the other figures from the Australian tables. It

* Dr. Kenworter's; and his sheep were the pick



POR REST

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

sixty eves' fleeces in each class.

BELLEVEL OF

Exhibitor.	Net weight.	wt.	rage per ad.	Judges' value at per ib.
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Тbs.	Bos.	OZ.	8. d.
1. W. Degraves & C	0 292	4	18	19%
2, T. & S. Learmonti	1 241	4		21
3. J. Cumming.	241	4		1 10
4. F. Ormond, Jr.,	247	- Ā	1	1 101/4
5. J. L. Currie,	943	4	-	20
6. P. Russeil,	222	ā	11	ã ŏ
7. T. F. Cumming,	211	š	8	2 0%
8 J. Mackersey,	907	8	7	1 812
9. R. Q. Kermode,	174	ž	14	2 1
		1.	- 5 42	

The following comments on each of the above qualities regarded by them. They follow in the same order with the names of the exhibitors

REMARKS OF THE JUDGES.

- 1. Splendid combing; very desirable wool; heavy
- Splendid combing; very desirable wool; heavy skirts.
 Superior combing and quality; fair condition; very desirable wool.
 Heavy in condition; skirty; well stapled.
 Heavy in condition; more skirty than lot 1; well grown; a few tender fleeces.
 Very light in condition; good combing; not first-rate quality.
 In good condition; very skirty; should have been shorn a little earlier.
 Beat condition; first-class combing; suitable for the present market.
 Not in good condition; ordinary breed.
 Very superior in condition; thin and tenger in the staple and skirts.

UNWASHED WOOL.

	Net	wt. per	value at
Exhibitor.	weight.	_fleece.	per lb.
	Ds.	Bs. ozs.	8, d.
1 T. & S. Learmonth,	382	6 5	1 0%
2, T. Shaw, Jr.,	475	۳ 14 r	0 10
3. A. S. Robertson,	359	5 15	1 0 1/4
4. J. L. Currie,	409	6 18	0 11
5. D. M'Kellar	335	59	1 1%
6. P. Russell	357	5 15	10
7. T. Shaw, Jr.,	431	7 2	0 934
8. W. Davis,		5 1	0 11
REMARKS OF THE JUDGES.			

- Superior quality; good combing.
 Well bred; combing very heavy.
 Heavier than lot 1; better length, and well grown
 Very well bred; very heavy.
 Well bred; lightest lot of greasy.
 Very heavy; well stapled.
 Well bred; heavier than last lot.
 Short; ordinary breed; a little lighter.

The wool classed as washed, was well washed: the unwashed was from sheep never sheltered in . summer or winter.

. It will be remembered that the prices above given represent gold; that a pound sterling is worth \$4.84 of our currency when at par; a shilling stirling between 24 and 25 cents; and a penny stirling a fraction over 2 cents.

If we take 2 shillings sterling as the average home price per pound of the best washed wools in Australia in Jan., 1865, it shows that they were selling there for a higher price in gold than our best American wools were selling at home, though ours had the benefit of a home demand vastly exceeding the supposed benefit of the present tariff, and though our woolens were selling at fabulous prices compared with those into which the Australian wools were to be manufactured after a transportation of '20.000 miles!

Let us now see how these same Australian washed wools were valued and sold in the London market, May 11, 1865. We take this from the tables of the London judges heretofore referred to:

	Juuges			
	valve at	value o	of per It	at .
Exhibitor, weight.	per. To,		aucti	on.
ibs.	в. d.	£. s.	d. s.	d.
W. Degraves & Co. 292	20	29 4	0 2	4
T. & S. Learmonth, 241	2 4	28 2	4 2	10⅓
F. Ormond, Jr 247	2 3	27 15	9 2	4
P. Russell, 222	2 7	28 13	6 2	8
J. L. Currie 243	2 1	25 6	3 2	416
J. Cumming 241	2 1	25 2	1 2	436
T. F. Cumming, 211	2 2	22 17	2 2	6
R. Q. Kermode 174	2 6	21 15	0 2	81/2
J. Mackersey, 207	ĩ 11½		41/4 2	814

Making the average price per pound in gold almost 2s. 6d. sterling, or 61 cents. Add 50 per cent. for the difference between American currency and gold * and the wool sold for about 90 cents per pound in London. We should like to be told how it happens that the American manufacturer, obtaining so much more for his woolens than the English manufacturer, cannot afford to pay near so much for his raw materials. The difference in the quality and condition between Australian and American wools does not explain this anomaly.

*We do not remember the precise difference, last May, and have no table at hand to refer to.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

TOBACCO FOR SHEEP .- An Ohio correspondent after mentioning a febrile disease existing in his flock, remarks :- "They are inveterate tobacco chewers, having taken all the refuse leaves and peeled the stalks clean from a quarter of an acre of tobacco." Sheep very readily acquire the habit of thus consuming tobacco, and they become decidedly fond of it, though fed plentifully with hay and grain. We have had more than fifty such cases, embracing whole flocks, reported to us. Most of our informants who have fed it, have expressed the opinion that it is beneficial to the condition and even to the health of sheep fed in moderate quantities - but some of those informants have thought that sheep eat it to an injurious excess if fed all they will consume. We know a couple of excellent shepherds (partners) who consider tobacco given twice a day, (as much as there is in an ordinary quid,) an excellent medicine for sheep in that winter decline which we have so often referred to. They tell the story of a ram which actually made several attempts to get at tobacco which they were taking from their boxes, until they understood what he wanted and gave it to him; and that he thereupon immediately commenced recovering. We look with great mistrust on accounts of these instinctive yearnings. We do not believe that a lot of sick sheep, if let one by one into an inclosure containing all the medicinal plants in the world-both in a green and dry state-would be able to single out the ones adapted to their several

Still we do not deny that nature in most cases regu lates the diet of brutes so as to promote health. The sheep partakes of many things besides its main articles of food in obedience to that instinct. When eating its grass it loves to nibble a brier or peel an elder bush by way of condiment, and all shepherds agree that sheep thrive better where they can thus gratify their appetites. Tobacco may possibly come into this category of health condiments. And though we have never tried it, we can see good theo- best stock horses for the road and the trotting be visited by destructive plagues. The enemies

THE REPORT OF

will be remembered that each exhibitor showed retical reasons for believing that it may be a good internal remedy in certain cases. It is notoriously an admirable external remedy in cutaneous diseases.

Our conclusions, thus far, may be summed up as follows, and we trust that they will be extended and rendered more certain by the carefully conducted experiments of our correspondents. We believe 1. That tobacco eaten daily in small quantities is not prejudicial to the health of sheep, and may possibly be benedicial to it, though the last point is not yet clearly established. 2. That strong theoretical considerations go to show that an excess of it, administered as daily food, must be injurious, and this accords with the experience of several individuals of observing habits lots, by the judges, will give some idea of the | who have tried it. 3. That it may be a good internal remedy in a certain limited number of cases, and deserves to be judiciously experimented with as such, but that it is absolute nonsense to expect to find in it that cure-all for ovine diseases which persons possess ing more credulity than knowledge have begun to lancy it, since tobacco growing has been commenced among us, and since it has been found that sheep eat it and become fond of it.

> Size of Illustrations .- Among those sheep owners who are having cuts of their animals prepared for publication, there is a tendency to have them executed on teo large a scale. These cost more and are not really any better for the purposes of illustration. And they encroach too much on the reading matter or our limited department. Twenty square inches, or thereabouts, of letter press is poorly exchanged for the picture of a single sheep. Cuts intended for the Sheep Department of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and here after executed, must occupy a good deal less space than many have, or we shall, unless under particular circumstances, refuse them admission. None should exceed the width of two columns. We will not apply this rule, however, to those already executed and in our hands.

> DRESSING SHEEP WITH CASTOR OIL .- We find in the Canada Farmer a communication quoted from the Irish Farmers' Gazette, in which Mr. JAMES WIL son of Edinburgh gives his experience in the effects of applying castor oil as an autumn dressing to the fleeces of sheep. He declares that, with one exception, it turned out a great success. In the excep tional case, he applied the castor oil a second time, about the end of January, and though he says it "no doubt produced a most extraordinary growth," it discolored the wool a little and left some black ends on it." He thus lost from 8c to 4c a pound in the price, but thinks "the additional weight fully covered the reduction in price." Mr. Wilson thinks one good dressing will add from 10 to 15 per cent. to the growth of the wool, beside adding greatly to the comfort of the sheep in winter.

THE CANADA FARMER.—This excellect Agricultural journal, quoting our remark, made some weeks since, that "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 dirt-eaters of other descrip tions in other countries," asks who are these serfs. demi-savages, &c.? We will assure our contemporary of one thing, viz: that we never intended to apply these terms to the people of Canada.

SALES OF SHEEP IN NEW YORK .- Our good friend JOHN MALTMAN of Canandaigus, N. Y., has sold Merino Sheep this season to the amount of \$4,155, and has but ten less than he had last winter. Among these sales were 18 ewes sold for \$1.800.

Communications, Etc.

HORSES AND BREEDING.

MR. EDITOR:-When I wrote you, lately, somewhat of a galloping article on " Horses and Breeding," I intended to resume the subject ere this, but have been prevented from doing so until the present moment by the calls of business. The subject is really an important one and cannot be discussed too frequently.

Within the last few years considerable attention has been given to breeding by several wealthy gentlemen of our city, as well as by some few of the farmers in the adjoining country towns. Associations have been formed for the purpose of bringing into the county some of the best stocks known in the country; and some slight inducements have been held out by County and Town Fairs. These, however, have been only slight. Among those of our citizens who have given no little attention to this matter of breeding are Messrs. C. J. WELLS, the Mayor elect of our city, Gen. R. L. HOWARD, W. J. MILLS, C. J. HAMLIN, MCARTHUR, BURTON, and GEO. W. EFNER. These gentlemen, together with several others here, have been earnest in their exertions to improve the breed of the horse in this county. C. J. HAMLIN Was instrumental in bringing to this city, (Buffalo,) from Vermont, HILL's celebrated "Black Hawk Chief,"-a horse, by the way, which I believe was very much over-rated as a stock horse, as none of his get have as yet made any show on the road or are fit for the farm. He was, however, a remarkably stylish horse, both in look and action. The reason, I presume, however, why none of his colts have not shown well is, because the right judgment was not used in crossing. So slight a fashioned animal required mares of large bone and muscle.

The only thorough-bred Morgan which we have ever had here, was the "Arabian Morgan." He was or is a remarkable horse for one of his inches, but entirely too small for breeding purposes. He was brought to this city by the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., and remained here for two seasons, when he was sold for \$1,800 to go to Chicago. He has some very good four-year olds here. Dr. ROCHESTER, formerly of your city, has a very pretty pair, that are nice steppers. But I have seen only one of his colts that shows the stamina and gait of that little, big horse.

But we have had several horses within the last | return it to its place-claiming that it would few years far superior to the two which I have mentioned. Among these are Wild Irishman and Hornpipe,-the first one of the most celebrated horses known to the American turf, and both thorough-breds. Also the McCracken Black Hawk, Norman, and Old and Young Royal George-the last probably one of the very

track ever bred in this country. When brought here from Canada to sell, he was fairly shunned by our horsemen. He was, however, bought for a small sum by Mr. FIELDS, and under his rough handling he soon began to show such stuff as great horses are made of. He has many colts here, and they are now sought after and sold at large prices. Mr. WHITNEY, of your city, purchased a spendid one, then two year old, of MR. EFNER, which I have understood he has since sold at a large advance. The colt was bred by Mr. Wells, and I presume when he gets age will be heard from on the trotting turf. Mr. PERIN also sold a two year old of the same stock on the side of the horse last fail for \$1,000 -and last September it took the first premium at the State Fair-for colts of its age. Another, a yearling, we saw sold last spring for \$800, to Capt. FRANK PEREW.

Capt. Perew is also the owner of a four-year old sired by Young Royal George, which in a match ran this fall, trotted on a slow track in 2:47. This colt, although not handsome, is well put together, with a good show of muscle and a slashing way ot going. He was sold to his present owner by Mr. EFRER for \$2,500, but \$5,000 cannot now buy him. With the introduction of this horse into our county a new spirit has been awakened, and gentlemen of wealth begin in earnest to give that attention to crossing which is necessary to the improvement of the horse. Much more care has been used in the selection of mares than formerly, and the result is already beginning to show itself in the production of a class of horses which are selling at such figures as astonish the "old fogy" horsemen among us.

Let farmers and stock raisers pay more attention to "horses and breeding," and they will find that it will pay, as good horses now sell H. MILLARD. largely.

Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y.

A GOOD TOOL.

I FOUND digging potatoes with a hoe or spade this fall very laborious work. The ground was wet and hard, and the tool constantly clogged. I sent to the village and procured a four-tined fork, the tines 15 inches long, about three-fourths of an inch wide, and one-half an inch thick, shaped something like a bayonet. This I found did the work admirably; no clogging, and strong enough to pry out the hill of potatoes, at one forkfull, when a little shaking separated them from the dirt. It is the finest thing to dig potatoes I ever saw.

The next job was drawing the manure from the barn-yard. It answered the place of the manure fork in handling the coarse manure, and was almost as good as a shovel to gather up the fine manure, and much easier to fill.

Next I wanted to spade up a bed for the tulips. The wet soil stuck to the spade, and made hard work. The fork was brought into requisition. The tulip bed dug up with ease and satisfaction. Several other uses I have put it too, and find it a most convenient tool. S. W. ARNOLD.

HOPS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.-III.

THERE is a feeling of jealousy in the minds of our English neighbors towards American farmers, but in nothing as much as in the item of hop growing. They fear our competition, and it is amusing to hear the variety of defects urged against American hops by the farmers there. They say your American hops look beautiful, but they are rank; they have a black-current flavor, a tom-cat smell, and are affected by the pine wood used in drying. Numberless defects are urged and persisted in quite generally among the growers; but the factors and brewers would privately tell me they had found our hops richer in lupollin, resinous gum and bitter principle than any of their hope,—and that our hops, at a year old, were as good as theirs when first picked, which is admitting that they are 30 per cent. stronger than theirs, and I have no doubt that is the fact. Our dry atmosphere is much better to develop the rich, pungent, bitter principle of the hop than their moist, cool climate. It must be admitted that our most skillful brewers are not a whit behind their best workmen; so that our farmers have no cause for discouragement; in fact the advantage is on our side in everything pertaining to producing hops, except in the price of hired labor, and there we make up that drawback by the superiority of our tools and machines and the more active and sprightly way of doing our work. If not done is well, we do more in the same time, and our virgin soil produces a crop more readily than theirs, aided by artificial stimulants.

There is nothing so universally deplored by the English hop growers as the necessity of cutting the vine at picking. And here, the Hop Growers' Journal says, thousands upon thousands of hills are bled to death every year; and when the injury is not fatal the roots are so weakened as to cause a feeble and sickly growth. I have seen whole fields so weakened as to produce no hops the next season. It is contrary to every principle of vegetable philosophy to cut down the plant when in the full vigor of its growth, if you mean to preserve the root for next year's crop. Even the Canada thistle is destroyed by that treatment.

It has been recommended by an English writer to loosen the pole by moving it in its socket in the ground till it can be turned around and the vine unwound, so as to admit of raising it out of its place, and take it down without cutting the vine, holding it until it is picked and then pay, although it doubled and trebled the expense of picking. Now, with the stake and strings the hops are secured better and easier without cutting the vine. This is the strong feature of the new process, as admitted both by English and American hop growers.

The older the country the more liable it is to

of the hop plant have been known in Europe for thirty or forty years, while in this country they have only prevailed three or four years in the oldest hop districts. In the Western and new States they are unknown still. We may have to contend with these enemies as the English farmer does, and probably be as successful as he. We have a fair chance to compete with all, at home and abroad.

Mr. SNYDER of York, sold his crop last year from three acres for \$2,000. Mr. C. WHIT-MORE, from a field of 12 acres, took \$7,000 for his crop last year, and this year about \$6,000, although a light crop. The recent discovery that ale can be condensed to a sirup and preserved any length of time even on board ships, and in those hot climates where heretofore they have not been able to produce it, is likely to extend the demand for hops. The experiment in this city seems to be a success.

W. Collins.

Rural Spirit of the Bress.

The Cost of Cattle Feed.

H. E. Moseley, Springfield, Mass., gives the following estimate of the weekly expense of feeding four cows-three milch and one dryduring the winter of 1864-5.

84 lbs. cut corn-stalks and straw at \$15 per tun .. \$0 68 rye bran at 3% cents per pound ...
long hay at \$30 per tun ...
uncut cern-atalks at \$15 per tun ... 5 bu. turnips at 25 cents per bushel....... 5 " carrots, or 225 pounds, at \$25 per tan ... 281 Total\$11 59

The average cost of each cow per week lacks fraction of \$2 90, and of each cow per day, 411/4 cents. The three gave 22 quarts of milk a day, or an average of 71/4 each, or 154 quarts a week worth, at eight cents a quart, \$12 32. The margin of profit is small, without reckoning the care and labor and interest on investment, but it is believed higher than herds will average.

His plan of feeding was to give corn-stalks twice in the morning before milking, after which 12 quarts turnips and carrots, cut and mixed. After watering, long hay is given, and at night cut feed, consisting of corn fodder, oat straw and hay, cut and wet with warm water, and sprinkled with rye and corn meal.

Major George Taylor, a noted feeder of fine bullocks, says regularity in feeding is indispensable. His regular ration to each animal is eight quarts a day of meal made of corn, rye and oats mixed. His usual practice is to feed coarse hay first in the morning, then dry meal, and then two or three fodderings of finer hay and rowen. After the cattle are well filled, and about 11 A. M., they are turned out to water, and while out the stalls are regulated, cleaned and strawed. They are immediately stabled again, as they gain faster shut up, and are expected to lie down and rest till feeding time again. About 3 P. M., dry meal is given, then one or two fodderings of hay, and lastly stalks, which answers for the night. Every leaf and straw unconsumed is removed from the mangers between the feedings. Only such quantities and qualities are fed as are likely to be eaten entire and clean. The hay is mostly pulled with a hay hook, in order to draw from different layers of the mow, and thus secure greater variety.—Springfield Republican.

The Farm Gate.

TAKE four split sticks two inches by one and a half, (sawed would answer,) whose length are the height of the gate; and then take light, narrow boards enough to make the gate to a proper height, place the sticks under the boards, at right angles to the same, and equi-distant, the outer sticks about two or three inches from the ends of the boards; spread the boards at the proper distance, the upper and lower at the ends of the stakes, then nail the boards fast to the sticks, and the gate is completed, unless you wish to paint. A man can make twenty in a day. Then for hanging. At the end of the fence, at the hinge end, put a staple over the top of the stake and top of the fence post; nail a cleet to hold the stake fast; this should be above the gate; put a flat stone, if convenient, between the stake and post for the gate to turn on; then hoist the gate and put one end between the stake and post, and you will see the gate is hung. Now for the latch or fastening. Bring the gate to the post at the other end of the gateway-in other words, close the gate; then at the bottom of the upper board of the gate, nail a piece of board a few inches long and the thickness of the board on the gate; then place another piece of board over the last, and an inch higher, and nail it fast below the board of the gate-that makes the ketch-the upper part of the gate is the latch. If you are ingenious, you can use a billet of wood properly notched for the ketch. The gate can be turned at right angles of the fence. This a boy six years old can do. -Z. A. Leland in Co. Gent.

Farming Tools.

THERE is a plow out in the snow, and the horse-rake is up in the middle of the field. Neglect left them there when he went off fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect will always be a shiftless, thriftless fellow. Bring them in and see if they want repairing. Yes, a tooth is gone, and a handle of the plow is split. Well, look about, examine all the tools, and place those that want repairing in the shop. The first stormy day that comes they must be repaired, and so of all other tools that need mending; devote the stormy days to them till all are in order and ready for use. Every farmer should have such tools as are necessary to do the ordinary repairs of his farming tools. If he has not got such, let him get them forthwith. It will be money in his pocket.—Mirror and Farmer.

REGULARITY in feeding is second only in importance to an abundance of good food.

Rural Notes and Items.

JUST A WORD .- Though we have neither the space nor disposition to dilate upon what we purpose to do next year -or to enumerate the liberal inducements offered to club agents and others-we can confidently assure the thousands of ardent friends and supporters of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, to whom we never appealed in vain, that its Seventeenth Volume will be worthy of their hearty encouragement. Our arrangements are on such a scale, and so complete, that we can safely promise even more than heretofore, but we prefer not to make long or wordy announcements. Those disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL are referred to our Supplement, Programme of Premiums, &c., which are sent free and post-paid to all applicants. By publishing them separately we eave several columns of space for our neual variety of reading matter, illustrations, etc., and no one is obtraded upon by our personal business affairs.

THANKS TO THE PRESS.—As we remarked last week, our friends of the Press have ever been most kind and appreciative in regard to the RURAL NEW-YORKER. frequently placing us under great obligations. But judging from the highly complimentary notices we are now receiving from all parts of the country, we infer that our brethren of the metallic instrument more powerful than the sword, are striving to excel one another in their kind and generous allusions to the RURAL and its conductor. Had we more space. and less modesty, we could easily give several columns of recent notices, each one of which has excited our gratitude and caused us to bend under the weight of obligation its writer has imposed. We cordially thank our friends for their most generous manifestations of approval, assuring each and all of our aim and desire to render this journal worthy of the high commendation it is receiving from the Press of the Country.

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. - Under this neading the editor of the Sheep Husbandry department of the N. H. Farmer notices what he styles Dr. RANDALL's "detailed and very interesting account" of the meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held in New York on the 8th ult., as given in this journal of the 25th. After speaking of the proceedings of that meeting, alluding to the one to be held at Syracuse this week - in which delegates from the Associations of Wool Growers are to participate—and hoping that prompt measures will be taken to have the wool growing interests of New England properly represented on the occasion, the Farmer concludes as follows:-"The position which Col. RAN-DALL took at the New York City meeting was eminently honorable, and for the able and faithful manner in which he represented the wool growers' interests there he merits the highest praise. most confident expectations that the results of the coming convention at Syracuse will be such as to heal in the most satisfactory manner, all past or present misunderstandings between the two great industrial classes there to be represented, and which shall secure for us in the future harmonious action and lasting benefits."

FROM ORIO.-While closing this paper for the press (Monday P. M.) we have a pleasant call from General HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, and Messrs. R. M. Mont-GOMERY, President of the Ohio State Weol Growers' Association, and W. F. GREER of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, who are en route to the Syracuse Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, which takes place on the 13th. They are delegates from the Wool Growers' Association, and being gentlemen of brains and practical experience, will properly represent and protect the interests of their constituency. If other associations are as well represented in the Convention, there will be no preponderance of talent or speaking ability on the side of the manufacturers.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.-The card of this establishment will be found in our advertising department. We understand the proprietors are reliable and responsible, and they are certainly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. D. HALLOCK, formerly engaged in the implement and seed trade in this city. and widely known as a competent man for the business. We congratulate both the firm and Mr. H. upon the connection, and have no doubt it will prove mutually advantageous.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS .- The Weather continues very mild for the season. As we write (Monday 11th.) the sun shines brightly and the temperature is decidedly September-like. Several inches of snow fell on Saturday, but it has vanished, and our brief winter is made (temporarily at least) glorious summer.

The Maine Farmer closed its thirty-third year and volume on the 7th inst. It is a capital Agricultural and Family Newspaper, edited by N. I. TRUE and S. L. Boardman, and published by Homan & Badger, Augusta. Mayit increase in prosperity and usefulness.

Indiana Agricultural College.—The citizens of Monroe Co., Ind., wish this institution located at Bloomington. They offer to purchase the Cabinet of the late DAVID DALE OWEN, at a cost of \$75,000, and to donate a farm worth \$25,000.

A Hard Winter is predicted by some weather prophet for New England, and a mild one for the Mississippi Valley, because of drouth East and plenty of rain West the past season.

N. Y. State Ag. Society.—The next Annual Meeting and Winter Exhibition of this Society is to be held at Albany, on the second Wednesday (14th,) of February, 1866.

The Cheese Manufacturers' Association of this State will hold its next annual meeting at Utica Jan. 10, 1866. X. A. WILLARD, Esq., is to deliver the address.

A Precocious Chicken-Is the one told about by a writer in the N. E. Farmer. It was hatched last April and came off her nest with ten chickens Nov. 15. Remedy for Glanders.-An exchange recommends hydro-sulphite of soda for glanders; dose from one to

two drachms, three or four times a day. The Ohio State Board of Agriculture holds its next annual meeting at Columbus, commencing on Wedneeday, the 3d day of January, 1866.

Good Cow .- One in Craftsbury, Vt., whose product in butter, during the ten months ending Oct. 20, was 454 lbs., and which sold for \$207

The Wild Oat is very troublesome in some parts of Wisconsin, having so completely overrun some farms as to make them nearly worthless.

The Publisher of the Wisconsin Farmer, W. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., died at his residence in Madison, Wis., Nov. 29th, of typhoid fever. The Scratches have been cured by first washing with

soap suds, then with a strong solution of vitriolsays the N. E. Farmer. The Ohio Wool Growers' Association is to hold its

Winter Meeting at Columbus, Jan. 2d, 1866.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

MANAGEMENT OF BEARING ORCHARDS.

As the apple is the most important at present of all our fruits, so the proper management of our bearing trees is among the foremost in interest of Horticultural subjects. The owner of a thrifty and good bearing orchard desires to retain the trees in a healthy and vigorous state as long as possible. Nothing that tends to secure this result should be neglected. Much, doubtless, remains to be learned regarding the successful treatment of fruit trees, but a great deal we do know we neglect to put in operation. Of the hundreds of orchards that have yielded such magnificent profits to their owners; this present season, how many are in perfect condition, or have received that care and attention which their value demands? Have you examined critically each tree, and learned and supplied its wants? Have you searched for and destroyed all insect eggs? Have you scraped off the rough bark, and applied to the trunkland large limbs a wash to destroy insect life? Have you searched each indivioual tree for the borer, protected the collar from being girdled by mice, and applied a sufficient quantity of manure in season to supply the tree with nourishment another year? Depend upon it, it pays to give the best of care to property that yields such good returns as the apple orchard.

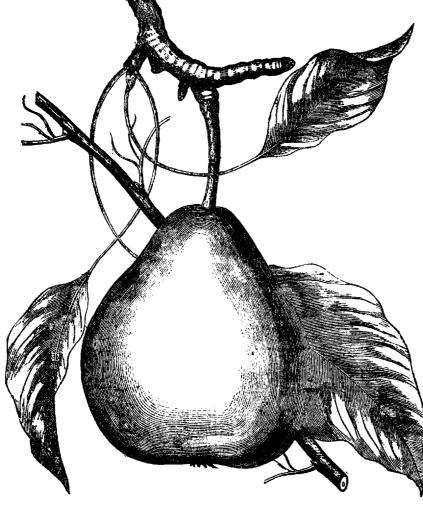
Have you done justice to the soil from which your trees; produce the fruit? Successive crops of apples, and the growth of wood, will exhaust its richness, and the yield will surely diminish, unless, from some source it is supplied again. It is great folly to attempt squeezing money from the orchard, by raising other crops therein, without at the same time manuring very heavily. The trees will show the effect of such treatment by premature; old age, moss growing on them, and cessation of bearing, or at least producing wormy, knotty and worthless fruit. No farmer can afford to expend manure enough on his orchard to raise, without injury to the trees, crops of grain, roots or grass therein, to be removed from the land. A system of culture, therefore, shouldibe adopted, which will to as great an extent as possible, keep up the fertility of the land, (without outside assistance. To effect this object, such crops should be raised and fed in the orchard, as will draw least from the soil and return to it the largest amount of fertilizing substance. A rotation should be followed. When the trees are protected from injury by sheep, it is a good plan to feed off what grass may be raised, with that kind of stock. Enough hogs ought to be put in the orchard to eat the windfalls fand wormy fruit that drops to the earth.iClover is more injurious to fruit trees than other grasses, because it sends its roots deeper and draws much of its nourishment from the subsoil, through which also the apple tree roots extend. Peas are an excellent crop. A good way is to enclose part - say one-third of the orchard each year - with a movable fence, and sow peas. They may be fed off by sheep or hogs. In this way the ground receives culture, it is protected from the direct sunshine, and the stock leave some manure on it. In addition a light dressing of compost should be given every

A ROCK GARDEN IN ENGLAND.

PRESENTLY the gardener returned, and taking me round to the front of the house, opened a little door in a wall covered with yew trained against it, and immediately adjoining the entrance front. A perfect scene of enchantment suddenly broke upon me. Imagine a little semicircular lawn, of about half an acre, of most exquisite turf, filled with twenty-eight baskets, about six feet in diameter, of the most dazzling and gorgeous flowers. Each basket a complete upper, White Leaved Geranium. On the top, as a sort of pinnacle, a group of Scarlet Gladiolus.

The colors of the next basket would be different, viz.: the lower circle would be deep blue (Lobelia,) the 2d circle, White (Centaurea Candidissima,) the third or upper, Scarlet Geranium. Another basket began with Gazania: the 2d circle would be Cerastum tormentosum; the upper, Lobelia L.

These 28 baskets seemed a succession of circular terraces, each color was so vivid, so gay, and so continuous. This bright parterre, set upon this emerald lawn, was surrounded by this famous rockery, from 15 to 30 feet high, built up against the stables and offices, as support, and brought down irregularly to the lawn in front, filled with every variety of fern and rock plant that would stand the summer climate of England; most of the more delicate being removed in winter to green and even orchidaceous houses. I thought nothing could have been gayer than the 28 circular beds, until I looked up and saw a much more gorgeous scene in this semicircle of rock, 30 feet high, crammed to overflowing, with every sort of Palm, Cactus, Cereous, Yucca, Gladioli, Geranium, &c. &c., in full flower, interspersed with Deodars, clipped into pyramids, Irish Yews, Golden Yews, Abies cephalonica, Pinsapo, Normandiana, &c., all clipped into pyramids. The object being not only to keep them in harmony in size, with the rocks and the garden, but in appearance; since the highest pinnacles were intended to represent the glaciers and snow peaks, and small Pinus Cembra (the pine of the Alps) were interspersed along the edges, and near some yawning crevice, over which Alpine rustic bridges were thrown; through the whole of this rich and intricate maze ran a little wild path, bordered with heath



BEURRE GIFFARD PEAR.

eral sultivation by the American Pemological Society is the Beurre Giffard, a good engraving of which we now give our readers. This pear dif- in this country about 1850. fers very materially in size, and somewhat in form, and on the quince root we have seen specimens much larger than that shown in the engraving, which is about medium, or perhaps a little below medium size.

The Bourre Giffard ripens in August, and ranks as one of our best summer pears. It has fully indicated the wisdom of the American stalk. It succeeds well both on pear and quince Pomological Society in recommending it for stocks.

Among the new pears recommended for gen- general cultivation, as the reports we receive from widely distant localities, are all very favorble. It is a French variety, and was first fruited

> The tree is a moderate grower, and therefore planters must not feel disappointed that it does not keep pace with the Vicar of Winkfield, Duchesse d'Angouleme and other strong growers. It is distinct in wood and foliage, the young shoots being long and slender, the bark reddish, the leaves small, with very long, slender leaf-

looking firs, some 8 to 15 feet high, though 30 years old many of them, until they disappeared among the icy summits, apparently, of the Alpine heights.

THE SCIENCE OF POMOLOGY.

SCIENCE is understood to be knowledge founded on indisputable facts. A Horticultural Committee going the rounds of an examination of fruits, must present a queer sight to a looker-on who judges of Pomological "Science" by the above definition. A new seedling, perhaps it may be, is presented for an opinion. The enquiry is not how does it differ from any other kind, but effort is made to be satisfied that it is really a "seedling," then it is assumed that it must necessarily be distinct from any old kind, and if it is of tolerably good size, color, or flavor, it receives a certificate as a "valuable new fruit," and takes its place immediately as one which "every one must have."

This is all wrong. It has become an intolerable evil,—and one crying to the leaders of the press for vengence. For our part, unless some means can be found to abate this seedling nuisance, we shall vote Pomology and pomolobouquet in itself, of three different colors, in gists humbugs of the "first water," whatever circles; for instance, the lower circle would be kind of humbug this may be. They must aban-Coleus, the 2d, yellow Calceolaria, the 3d, or don their pedantic title of "Pomologists," and descend to the common distinction of mere "fruit men."

It is, as we said, rare fun to an outsider to see a Committee go round. "That is a splendid Baldwin," says one member. "Baldwin," ejaculates No. 2, "that's no Baldwin: that's a Pennock." "Not large enough," says 3, "nor deep enough in the eye: it is Tompkins County King." This is a rather ridiculous example,and we put it thus strongly, to ask even the "Pomologist," who would laugh at our absurdity, if he could undertake to write down, without the fruit before him, the chief points which mark the distinctive characters of the very common fruits we have named? Possibly-but most likely not-and if not, on what does Pomology base its claim to be a Science?

A Botonist will tell you on the instant in what consists the difference between a Strawberry, a Raspberry, and Blackberry,-what are the characters that mark Pyrus malus, and what Pyrus communis. Why cannot some one who lays claim to Pomological consequence, or some Pomological Society, do as much for us with fruits. The trouble with societies is that they are likely to overlook the fact that it is of vast labor, and one falling on a few chief members, which becomes too onerous to be borne. The only way we see by which it can be accomplished is to pay handsomely the proper persons for doing it well.

Until something of the sort is done, we shall all of us be continually falling into the most ludicrous errors, and committing the most ridiculous actions.

The following is the latest "joke," and is from Hovev's Magizine:

"RUSSEL'S PROLIFIC AND BUFFALO STRAW-BERRIES. - Our Russel's Prolific and Buffalo and furze, and broom, which crept up the rocky vines, standing side by side, enable us to say, dozen hands, could not be purchased at less than which the growers have anything like confidence. sides of the cliffs, among the wild distorted without any hesitation, that they are both \$150 per dozen.

one and the same sort, and that the two are identical with McAvoy's Superior, well known years ago. That such a tripple mistake should be made at this late day, seems most re-

We have not grown McAvoy's Superior for many years, nor the Buffalo at all; but as far as our memory, in the absence of any better pomological "science," serves us, we think Mr. Hovey's observations most probably correct; which would seem "most remarkable" after these kinds have passed through so many distinguished hands, if "Pomology" were on any regularly established system; but until it is, we much fear our friend of the Magizine and all of us are destined to witness again things-quite as "remarkable." - Gardener's Monthly.

MARKET GARDENS OF NEW JERSEY.

MR. PETER HENDERSON in addressing the Horticultural Association of the American Institute on this subject said:

The market gardens of New Jersey are embraced in a half circle of ten miles from the city hall, New York. The land occupied by them is about 1,000 acres, and it is questionable whether there is an equal area anywhere else in the country so thoroughly cultivated, or with such profitable results. In many cases the returns are \$1,500 per acre, and it is perfectly safe to say that the whole average is \$1,000 per acre. But this high degree of fertility is only obtained by the highest cultivation, and it takes about three years to break in farm lands and bring them up to this high standard. The varieties of vegetables cultivated are few in number, and mostly different from those of Long Island, whose lands embrace a much greater extent, but are not so highly cultivated. The vegetables grown are principally cauliflowers, cabbages, beets, spinach, onions, and lettuce for a first crop, followed by celery, horseradish, thyme, sage, and other herbs for a second crop; for to produce the above results the soil must be kept at work, and as soon as the spring crops are off in July, the plow and harrow again invade mother earth, and she is planted with the fall crop.

A feature peculiar to the Jersey market gardeners, is the forcing and forwarding of early vegetables by hot-beds and cold-frames, immense numbers of which are used, some growers having upward of 2,000 sashes, principally for the forwarding of lettuce and cucumbers in cold-frames. The frame is very simple, being two boards 9 to 10 inches wide, fastened to end boards six feet long, on which 3x6 feet sash are placed to any desired extent. The lettuce plants are set in them in March, eight inches apart, or 50 plants per sash. By the middle of May the lettuce is fit for ase. As soon as a few heads are cut, seeds of cucumbers are sown in their places They come up quickly and take the place of the remaining lettuce as it is removed. By this method any occupant of a city lot could find a corner for a sash or two, and with little trouble provide lettuce and cucumbers at a time when over a hundred apple trees of various improved stale ones, which has passed through half a sorts. The Baldwin seems to be the only tree in

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK.

THE following is the list of prices for fruit, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Dec. 7th, from the N. Y. Com. Advertiser:

FRUITS.-There is no new feature to note in the apple market since our last report. The receipts continue large, and the only demand is for the local trade. The stock of cranberries is

ge, and the market is dull. 👾 🥏	t:	\$. j	
Apples, Fancy Western * bbl	3	00@ 4	00
Do. Common Western	2	00@ 8	00
Grapes, Isabella, # b Do. Catawba		4@ 15@	13
Cranberries. Eastern, # bbi	11	00@12	00
Do. Jersey and Long Island	12	00@13	00

DRIED FRUITS .- Dried apples are in more liberal receipts, and the demand is less active at lower prices.; Other dried fruits are more plenty at quotations

m. 4201		
Dried Apples, old, # b	14	@ 15
Do. Apples, new State and Ohio	153	(€ 16
Peaches, new Southern	84	@37
Do. unpeeled halves	20	@2t
Do. unpecied quarters	18	(ã)20
Cherries, pitted	50	<u>@</u> 55
Blackberries	35	@36
Raspberries	48	@ 60
Plums	88	@40

ery duli and heavy, at unchange	
Mercers, W bbh.	\$2 50@3 00
Buck Eves.	1 50@1 75
Dykemans.	8 00@3 25
Peach Blows	2 On@a2 50
Sweet potatoes	3 75@35 50
Red onions, # bbl	1 50@1 75
White onlone	2 00@3 00
Cabbages, new. # 100	2 00@35 00
Cabbages, new, \$100 Turnips, new Russian, \$ bbls	1 00@1 25
Marrow squash, # bbl	2 00@13 00
Dumakina	4 00/28 00

BEANS AND PEAS.—The demand for new bean is principally for the local trade, and any heavy arrivals would break down the present high prices. & Old beans of poor quality are very dull

WILL OR OUTIEL.	* *	W # 12 1911	
Kidney beans, per b	mahel	\$2 75@2	80
Marrows		2 80@3	00
Mediums		2 40@13 (50
Mixed parcels			10
Canada peas	•••••	1 25@1	B O

HOW TO RAISE PEACHES EVERY YEAR.

By the following method peaches can be raised in Iowa as well as in New Jersey. I raised this season one bushel of choice peaches on one tree four years old. By the same method I have seen one tree in Iowa bearing fruit every year for the last ten years. Any one can do the same by strictly following these directions, viz: -When quite young, set the tree in the ground with all the roots running north and south, and thin the tree to a fan shape, with edge in the same direction as the roots. When the tree is past three years old, after the leaves are off in the fall, lean it towards the west till the branches nearly touch the ground. This can be done easily as the roots which run north and south will be only slightly twisted. This should be the permanent position of the tree, never should it be righted up. 1 The suckers or water sprouts should be kept stripped off during the summer, or the vitality of the tree will run to sprouts.

The end of all the branches should be clipped about the first of August to force the sap into the fruit buds.

Every fall before cold weather sets in cover the tree with brush to keep the tree close to the ground, and with straw over the brush to protect fruit buds from the cold-and uncover in the spring about the 10th of May.

Thus by a little care and labor, every year, an abundance of that delicious fruit can be raised at home affording a great pleasure, and saving expense of exporting from a distance.-H. B. S. in The Homestead.

GRAPE VINE CUTTINGS.

THOSE who intend to propagate grape vines from cuttings should lose no time in pruning their vines and making up the wood into cuttings of the right length for planting, say about three eyes to each cutting. Tie these up in bundles of about fifty each. Dig a trench deep enough to stand them in, and then stand them in it, and cover them with fine soil, working it around and through them as much as possible. Let them remain there till spring, and when you are ready to plant them, take them up, one bundle at a time, and plant immediately. The lower part of the cutting will have callosed ready to throw out roots, and this calloss must not be exposed to the air, or it will be so injured as to never produce roots. The soil in which the cuttings are planted should be put in the best possible condition, and be well worked all summer and kept free from weeds. The Concord. Catawba. Hartford Prolific, Taylor's Bullet and most other kinds, grow as freely from cuttings as currents.-Rural World.

MANURING TREES,

Now is a good time to put some manure round your fruit trees. The fall and early spring rains will carry the soluble elements into the soil and cause them to start with fresh vigor in early spring and summer. Apple trees will send out their roots a great distance for food. We recently cut off roots a distance of forty feet from an apple tree. Thus a single tree may extend its roots across the diameter of a circle two hundred and fifty feet in circumference. We are inclined to the belief that manure should not be placed close to the trunks of trees, but at a distance of a few feet from them. - Maine Farmer.

WAR ON THE APPLE TREES .- A good many gentlemen in the suburban cities and towns, it appears, have almost despaired of being able to raise healthy apples in future, and, as we are informed, have cut down many of their apple trees and substituted the pear. One gentleman in West Cambridge has displaced, in this manner, -Boston Journal.

Domestic Gconomy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL: - Seeing an inquiry in the last RURAL for a recipe for making gingerbread without sour milk or eggs, I send mine, which I think better than that made with sour milk. Take one cup of molasses; one cup boiling water; one-half cup butter; one teaspoon saleratus; one tablespoon ginger; three cups flour. Mix well together and bake in a quick oven.-L. G. H., Potsdam, N. Y.

GINGERBREAD.-I will inform J. E. W., of Neenah, my way of making gingerbread without milk or eggs :- Take two cups of molasses; one cup lard or meat fryings; two tablespoonfuls soda; a lump of alum half as large as a hickory nut, dissolved in half a cup of warm water; mix soft with flour enough to roll. Bake in a hot oven.-E. A. WELD, North Cohocton.

Another.—Take two teacups molasses; half cup butter; one tablespoon ginger; one teaspoon sods dissolved in one tablespoon hot water; flour enough to roll in cakes. Bake in a moderate oven .- S. H. FLINT, Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Inquiries.—Can you tell me how to prepare cones for the foundation of frames, and what is the best varnish for the same, and how many coats are wanted?-C. A. GROVER, Saxon, Ill.

WILL some one inform me, through the Ru-RAL, how to make leather work frames, and greatly oblige, -E. A. WELD.

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CHECK-EY-SAYS

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TO MIRA.

BRHIND you stand the forceful FATES; Within your heart a simple love Around, the world stands with its hates, While God, serene, looks from above.

The "tones for which you sadly yearn," To you, no doubt, incline their wing; And, for your purer ears, might learn Of nobler thoughts and hopes to sing.

That "god" to whom your soul appeals, Lives in the houses of your street; The feebler nature only feels The scandal-monger she may meet.

The "peace" for which you vainly sigh, Comes not at tearful vows on earth; Life was not giv'n to merely die, Eise trifling were the boon of birth.

Ah me, the huckster thought that dwells In bart'ring love to save a name! Such sacrificing only swells The feebler list of woman's shame.

The CHRIST to whom you look for aid, Invited hate and death for love; Not for his "friends" ke wept and prayed, And asked assistance from above. Wyoming, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. DESULTORY TALK ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

One of the greatest problems of our age is how to make woman independent and self-sustaining.—

HANNAH Moore's primary object, in the schools which she founded, was to teach the principles and practice of domestic economy. The ten servants connected with her establishment at "Barley-Wood" were rendered capable, through her instructions, of conducting homes of their own, in every way economical and progressive. That great and good woman felt that her relations to those around her, even to her servants, involved responsibilities which she-herself the servant of another Mastercould not ignore or transfer to others. Unquestionably, in her own day, as in ours, the cause of two thirds of the want and unhappiness which invaded the dwellings of the poor, were due mainly to a genuine ignorance of the important matter of house-keeping, and a lack of economy in the disposition of too limited "ways and means." She did not disdain, then, among her lesser activities, to unlock her useful store of knowledge and experience, and impart freely to those around her-those too whom she wisely saw stood most in need of just such instruc-

Since the day of Hannah Moore, many schools for women have been established upon a so-called practical basis, which, while demanding for the sex a culture quite as deep and comprehensive as is claimed for man, have not been wholly oblivious of the fact that woman needs some preparation for those special duties in life which are certain to devolve upon her. So they have taught a great deal of Latin, literature, the whole curriculum of the sciences, &c., and sandwiched the course of study with a few lectures on house-keeping and cognate mysteries; and under color of this plan have compelled the students to perform the drudgery of the institution. But such schools never will be popular: for girls instinctively feel that home is the proper school of such duties, and "mother" the most competent teacher.

Such being the case, how many mothers are competent to instruct children and servants in such duties? Here is a sphere in which every competent woman may exercise her benevolent functions; for there is a notable want of individuals skilled in house-work and house-keeping, both among mistresses and "help." Does "my lady" ever think how much MARY or KATE, or BRIDGET may learn in the way of economy at her hands, besides laying away a snug little sum every year from the wastes in her kitchen? It is here, among the poorer classes, that so much shiftlessness prevails - here that there is the deepest feeling of helplessness in the presence of the uses, necessities and pur-

I have rather wandered off from my theme, into the subject of female education. To return,-let me indicate by an example what I mean by economy in household matters. We have air-tight stoves, yet how few know the care of them! A roaring fire is built and kept up, the dampers are all thrown open, and you feel your fiesh become hot and dry, your eyes dull and languid, and you fice to the open air for breath; while one half of the same amount of wood may be made to contribute more health and comfort, with less labor to replenish the stove, by merely keeping up a bright fire, with closed dampers. Your servant, and you too, Lady THRIFTLESS, in simply boiling the tea-kettle use fuel sufficient to heat an oven for baking; while your dear old-fashioned mother will bake a fine cake, a batch of pies, boil a two-hour's vegetable dinner and steam a pudding, with the same fire with which she does her ironing.

But there are times when a little prodigality becomes the best economy, when economy, as it is usually understood, is sheer parsimony. When the wind is howling at night-fall, and the doors are slamming and the blast rushing in at every crevice, then hasten,—when the hired men and children and husband return home wet and weary,-open all the dampers, let the light shine out, and the flame of the cheerful evening lamp greet their entrance. The greatest of all economy is that which keeps down temper, and contributes to render the family happy.

There is true refinement in a wise economy. How neat and even elegant is the home of a poor

boy's knee is not a patch,—it is a square form, modeled in so nicely with seam, press and needle, that it looks like a mere shade, or figure in the cloth. Many a pretty scrap of silk, ribbon or other material, which in most houses is wasted by children or finds a place in the rag-bag, is here seen formed into a pretty device upon a stool, a chair-cushion, or the binding of a child's wristband. It is surprising how many pretty things a pair of swift little hands can make and save. And how dignified, in view of the principle involved, such economy becomes!

The woman who makes herself truly a helpmate when married, is seldom destitute when deprived of husband or father. The time, labor and care necessary to secure economy, never become irksome to one early instructed in the art. Woman's extravagance and ostentatious disregard of expenditures bring about in their course much want and suffering, and many are the selfmade victims of married life whose whole fortune glitters upon their backs.

The prudent man's fortune rests mainly in his wife's hands. He expects to furnish supplies, but he usually leaves the ordering of his household wholly to her judgment. Economy then becomes at once a duty and a science.

DRLIA BAHLIA.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY IN WINTER.

SAID an anxious mother to a physician: "I dread the winter on account of my children. I kept them in doors all last winter, and our rooms were warm day and night, but in spite of our care, they had several attacks of croup. They stood on the steps one day to see a company of soldiers passing, and all took such terrible colds! If I could afford it, I would spend every winter in Florida until they are grown up. What shall I do, Doctor?"

"I'll tell you, madam. Before November comes, pull off your children's clothes, and put on flannel under garments. Let drawers reach below the stockings, and have the whole person well covered. Provide thick shoes, hoods, sacks and mittens, and let them run out of doors as much as they please. Frequent rides will do them good. Sleeping in cold rooms does not injure those accustomed to it, if the bed is well supplied with blankets and quilts. Let them retire early. Give them plenty of wholesome food. Heed this advice, madam, and rest assured that your children will be exempt from colds the entire winter." 8. C. G.

INFLUENCE AND AFFECTION.

THERE is a good deal of cant about involuntary affection in the world, and all that; but a young lady should never let such foolish notions enter her head. She should allow the pride of concious strength of mind to keep her above every foolish, vain and nonsensical preference toward this precious fop and that idle attendent on a lady's will. She should lay it up in her heart as an immutable principle that no love can last if not based on a right and calm estimation of good qualities; or, at least, that if the object upon which it is lavished be one whose heart and head are not right, misery will surely be her portion. A sudden preference for a stranger is a very doubtful kind of preference; and the lady who allows herself to be betrayed into such a silly kind of affection, without knowing a word of the man's character or his position, is guilty of an indiscretion which not only reflects unfavorably upon her good name, but argues badly for the nature and ground-work of that affection.

YOUNG MEN GROWING UNPOETICAL.

"THE girls," will not forgive a London critic for thus disparaging the promising fathers of their ownsweet families:-"I find well educated young men of twenty who have never read the Waverly novels; who know nothing of the glorious romance of Ivanhoe, save what they have gathered from a parody in some so called comic publication, or a burlesque at the theaters. I once knew a popular author, all of the present time, who had never read the Vicar of Wakefield. Our young men also skip the poets. There was a time when parents and guardians had to complain that their sons and wards were Shakspeare mad, and wasted their time in declaiming plays; there was a time, not long gone, when Byron and Shelley had to be hidden away from the impressionable youths who were too much given to poetry. But, now-a-days, Shakespeare and Byron, and the rest of the English classics, lie with dust an inch thick on them."

Woman's Sphere.-From an English pen discussing "Woman and her Rights," we have the following paragraph: -"There is one sphere, however, in which the influence of woman is never out of place-that of charity. Here she has undisputed, and, thanks to the selfishness of mankind, unenvied sway. The privilege of giving away money, labor, health, sympathy, has always been accorded by man to woman, and so it comes to pass that charity is woman's peculiar sphere-the one in which, both by force of circumstances and inclination, she has always been fondest of. Thus it is that we find ladies presiding over bazaars and fancy fairs, for all kinds of conceivable purposes; thus it is that the advertising columns of our newspapers are loaded with the announcements of schemes which mean, simply, the assuagement of suffering and

MISS HANNAH F. GOULD, the poetess, died at her home in Newburyport recently. She was born in the last century, the first volume of her poems was published in 1835, and she has con. tinued to be a prolific writer both in prose and verse until quite recently. Her poems are characterized by strong religious sentiment, and she young widow I happen to know. A patch upon her I has written much and acceptably for children.

Choice Miscellang.

LEISURE.

BY JEAN INSELOW.

GRAND is the leisure of the earth : She gives her happy myriads birth, And after harvest fears no dearth, But goes to sleep in snow-wreaths dim. Dread is the leisure up above, The while he sits, whose name is Love, And waits, as Noah did, the dove. To wit if she would fly to him.

He waits for us, while, houseless things, We beat about with bruised wings, On the dark woods and water springs. The ruined world, the desolate sea With open windows from the prime, All night, all day, He waits sublime, Until the fullness of the time, Decreed from his eternity

Where is our leisure? Give us rest! Where is the quiet we possessed? We must have had it once-were blest With peace, whose phantoms yet entice. Sorely the mother of mankind Longed for the gardens left behind or we still prove some yearnings blind, Inherited from Paradise.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker "TOO GOOD TO WORK."

EVERY community furnishes instances of individuals who seem to have successfully evaded the divine command, that by the sweat of his face man should eat his bread. Large cities are infested with these characters, and there is hardly a village which does not contain several. In the cities many of them are among the most fashionably-dressed people you will meet; but there is always an air which pervades the man, -a something in the cut of his clothes, the style of his carriage and "the trick o' the eye," which cause city-bred people to avoid him, and the policeman to keep a wary watch of his movements. In the village such gentry are seldom of so imposing an appearance; they usually hang around the tavern during the day-time, have improbable appointments with nobody-knows whom, at late hours of the night, are suspected of having had a hand in every outrage and piece of mischief which ever occurred in the vicinity, and although they seem to be on speaking terms with all the men of the place, are pretty generally feared and detested.

Thank God, that the honor still paid to labor is such that we naturally suspect the man who seems to have nothing to do! However much we dislike labor as such, and however hard we toil now to win exemption from toil in the future, the hard and horny hand, swart and scarred with the evidences of hard work, bears a patent of respectability which is recognized all the world

"What the' on hamely fare we dine, Wear hoddin gray, and a' that; Gle fools their silks, and knaves their wine, A man's a man, for a' that! For a' that and a' that. Their tinsel show, and a' that, The honest man, though e'er so poor, Is king o' men for a' that!"

There are always some, chiefly the very young, who seem to be oblivious of the contempt in which the class above described are held by all honest men, and who think it a very desirable thing to imitate them in so far as to strive to get a living "by their wits," as it is called. Again, in a new country, whose resources are but partially developed, fortunes are often made with such rapidity, and apparently by such mere strokes of good luck, as to give young men a distaste for the slow processes of amassing wealth in the more legitimate occupations. And so, having no capital, they hang around the centers of "speculating" enterprise, put their hands in their pockets, and resolve that at least they are too good to work. But alas! they go down the scale of respectability very i they are reduced from one mean and petty shift to another to keep body soul and together; and about the time that they effloresce in a too-fashionable suit of clothes, it is well understood that they have graduated at the school of vice, and taken a pretty high degree.

It is has always seemed strange to me that any community should tolerate the presence of men who will not work. To be sure we have institutions where, ostensibly, those who have "no visible means of suppport" are confined; but it is only the shabbier sort that get incarcerated and then only for a short time. In a perfect State, the relations between capital and labor would be such that all men would have to work certain hours, and the leisure now monopolized by a few would be more equitably divided. Dr. Franklin asserted that if every man was usefully engaged, four hours each day, in such rational occupation as would keep his powers in good harmony, there would be enough food and clothing for all mankind. If this be a fact, you will at once see that the necessity of labor in this world might be made a blessing, instead of being, as it is generally thought to be, a curse. Four hours a day would furnish just about the amount of exercise required to keep a man in a state of good health. As it is, a great portion of mankind suffer physically and morally by doing nothing at all, and a still greater portion suffer in the same particulars by having more than their fair share

What can be done about it? Why, as I intimated above, no man should be tolerated in a community unless he can prove that he shares in a fair and honest way, according to his abilities, in the duties and responsibilities of society. Renender idleness odious by treating the idle as you

labor honorable, but you will also prevent the commisson of two thirds of the crime which shames the civilization of the day. As long as idlers are tolerated, and flaunt their gaudy colors in the open light of day, young men will regard labor as drudgery, and sigh for the delights of good clothes and plenty of leisure.

GOOD CHARACTER THE MAIN THING.

CHARACTER is the main thing, and to be the best man is better than to have the name of it. There are many manufactured reputations We cannot doubt that when we examine the list of famous men, when we reflect how weak and poor their manhood is. How many men we find who seem to be constantly itching for notoriety; who seem to think that the world will forget them, unless they make themselves prominent upon every opportunity, and are constantly on the alert to find a place in which they can introduce their flux of words, that attention may be drawn to themselves. It is not well for any young man to look out upon life as only the stage on which he is to play his part; and catch the applauses of his fellows. It is his duty to be true and manly wherever he may be let applause come or not, as it will. The world is not so near-sighted or forgetful as it seems. It has a keen eye and a tenacious memory for every true thing that it is spoken, and it will never let die what is worthy to live. It may not do justly at first, but it does not neglect to have justice done at the last. Let no one think that his life is unappreciated, or complain that he is neglected. No man will ever be neglected who gives his fellow-men anything worth taking care of, and the very humblest virtue will be preserved as a blessing. It is well, sometimes, that the world may seem to forget, and it may be that a man is so just and true as to be above the world's commendation. When Cato, the censor, lived, many ignoble men had statues erected to their memory. To those who expressed their wonder to the virtuous old Roman that he had none, he said, "He would much rather that it should be asked why he had not a statue than why he had one." Yet it must be remembered that a man must be a Cato to say that with becoming truthfulness .- Ez.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

WE are told that Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato, at eighty-eight years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Ludovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time: a singular exertion noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies. Accareo, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, replied that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore

Dryden, in his sixtieth year, commenced the Iliad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

master it the sooner.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical pursuits until he had reached his fiftieth year. Ogilvy, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies.

Boccaccio was thirty-five when he commenced his studies in polite literature, yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect - Dante and Petrarch being the other two. - Buchange.

NEVER MIND YOUR LOOKS.—Why spend one's fo in fratting over the insult women be plain, why not accept the fact, and go their ways, attending to the business and pleasures O. Diejust the same, cultivating other means of agreeableness. The plainest men and women have been the best beloved and honored, while the handsomest of both sexes have often found themselves obliged to stand aside for them. Besides, were it not so, life is earnest, and may be rendered so noble and so beautiful, despite what is considered by surface-people adverse circumstances, that it seems not only weak, but wicked and ignoble, to be paralyzed by such accidents. Nor is such weakness confined to women, who are wrongly supposed to be the vainer sex.

Singing.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only lows. works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

THE history of unconscious influence is a history which eternity alone will reveal. The volumes of that history are laid up in the arhives of heaven. They will there be pursued with adoring wonder. From their pages many a humble Christian will learn for the first time the work he has really been doing while treading the obscure and thorny path appointed to him in this vale of tears. But even in this world we are sometimes permitted to light upon a do the vicious, and you will not only make stray leaf of the history of unconscious influence. follow in His steps."

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. STRIVE TO DO GOOD.

BY S. C. GARBETT.

SCATTHE the precious seed, when morn's faint blush is gleaming Above the hill-tops and o'er dewy vales;

Rest not in idleness, with sluggards dreaming, And vainly waiting more propitions gales.

Scatter the precious seed when high in you bright heaven The noonday sun sheds down its fervid beams:

For blessings from the Saviour will be given To those who tearful sow beside all streams.

Scatter the precious seed when twilight's shadow Creeps softly forth all laden with the dew; At morning, noon or eve, thy hand withhold not, 'Though never may'st thou see the good seed grow.

Others will come when thou in dust art sleeping, And gather fruit of seed by thee long sown; And many in that clime where is no weeping Will bless thy deeds before the Eternal Throne.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker. BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

BY L. MC G.

In the article headed "Look into Thy Heart," some weeks ago, we considered the process of discovering our own Christian status, and the test by which we may determine our relation to CHRIST. We propose in this to consider some of the signs by which we may recognize those who claim to have "passed from death unto life," and for this reason demand our Christian love and sympathy.

It becomes necessary, in our relations to each other as human beings, that we should be able, in some way, to test the professions of one who claims that he has met with a change of heart; this is necessary, not for the determination of such a change as it affects the person himself, but for our own protection against the designs of Satan. As a general rule, it would seem, that if a person says that he believes on the LORD JESUS CHRIST, we are bound to believe him; but we are not bound to take him into our love and Christian confidence, unless his professions are supported by other evidence. It is to the nature of that evidence that we propose to devote this article. We are told in the New Testament that we

shall know the followers of CHRIST by their fruits. As the kind of its fruit determines the character of a tree, so the character of a human being is indicated by the fruit he bears. What is that fruit which indicates the Christian character? Is it sin? Is it ungodliness? Is it willful violation of CHRIST's commands? Is it hatred for CHRIST and His people? No! It is the natural product of Christ in the heart. It is the joy of the soul redeemed. It is obedience to the commands of Christ. It is meekness. It is holiness. It is purity of heart. It is love for prayer. It is love of God. It is love of the brethren. It is love of enemies. It is hatred for sin. It is the Christian hope. It is the peace that passeth understanding. In fine, all the blessings which are bestowed upon a human being because of his faith in CHRIST, constitute the fruit of the Christian. No one but a child of God can bear such fruit. If a human being has passed from death unto life he will certainly bear fruit. Some trees, by reason of neglect, bear little fruit, and that of an inferior quality. Some fruit is blasted in the blossom, and no fruit appears till another season. Some trees are always heavily laden like the healthy orange, and others yield but at intervals. Some branches are pruned to increase the quality and quantity of the fruit.

If any one claims that he is a tree planted in the garden of our LORD, you may believe that Satan planted him there, if he bear no fruit at all; but if you discover any fruit you may know plented him. If any of the blessings which are bestowed upon the Christian. are withheld for a time from the redeemed soul. he may be sure that CHRIST withholds it but to add to it, and the better prepare him for its enjoyment. Gon blesses some continually,—such are "strong in the LORD." "This kind comes only by fasting and prayer." Those who are variable in their trust in CHRIST, bear fruit at intervals. Most in number, among Christians, are those who need the pruning knife. We are made perfect through suffering; and the suffering through which we are made perfect is the suffering of conflict with Satan. God cuts off our branches and with them the fruit they bear. He takes away our peace, our joy, and many other fruits, by permitting us to be tempted by Satan, and when He takes away the temptation we see the benefit of it in the fruit which fol-

It is to the credit and glory of the husbandman for his tree to be laden always with fruit. It is to the glory of Christian to be filled with the gifts of Gop. Strive to bear fruit, not only that you may be known as the disciple of CHRIST, but that you may glorify

ONE of the most cogent arguments not to be weary in well doing is—that Christ was not weary. What if he had been weary, what if in His rugged, thorny path, and bearing the ponderous load of a world's atonement, He had omitted one duty, or shrunk from even one trial? Heaven, earth, and hell would have been convulsed, and our hopes buried beyond resurrection. But no! He endured to the end, and finished the work which was given Him to do; and while thereby he made possible our salvation, "He left us an example that we should

- WYONY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

THE CALEDONIA TROUT PONDS.

PUBLIC attention has been to a limited extent directed to the efforts of several gentlemen in this section of Western New York for the artificial breeding of Brook or Speckled Trout, the most beautiful and delicious of all the fresh water fish known in American waters. The most extensive of these efforts have been made by S. H. AINSWORTH, Esq., of West Bloomfield; Mr. GROVER, of Wayland, and Mr. SETH GREEN, now of Mumford - the latter of whom has long been known, with both rod and gun, as one of the most expert and successful sportsmen in the State. Considering the difficulties in the way-the chief of which is an insufficient supply of water,-the two first named gentlemen have been quite successful, and have demonstrated the feasibility of stocking fish ponds and raising large numbers where there is only a moderate supply of water from springs. Mr. Albaworth fills his pond from several small springs, the water from which is conducted under ground to a common head, from whence it flows into the pond. The supply, however, especially in seasons of drouth, is inadequate to the purpose; but Mr. A. has persevered in his enterprise, and takes great satisfaction in prosecuting it, even under some serious discouragements. Mr. Gro-VER's ponds at Wayland, are somewhat better supplied, and with a moderate expenditure additional feeders could be secured.

But the most promising enterprise of this nature is that of Mr. GREEN. His ponds are about midway between the villages of Mumford and Caledonia, on the stream known as "Spring Creek "-and it is rightly named. The springs are within a few rods of the village of Caledonia, and are of themselves a natural curiosity well worth visiting. Within a distance of a few rods the waters from these springs combine and form a stream large enough to supply several mills and float small boats. It runs about a mile and a half and empties into Allen's Creek at Mumford. Mr. Green has located at the old homestead of the late Donald McKenzie, between the two villages, where he has constructed some half dozen ponds which are supplied from the main stream through small feeders walled up. At the head of the main feeder a wheel is placed, which is in constant motion, and so nicely adjusted that the smallest fish cannot escape into the creek, which they are constantly trying to do, as if conscious that the comparatively close quarters in which they are confined is some contrivance not suited to their natural condition.

Mr. Green has devoted much time in studying and learning from others the best methods of fish-culture. And the information he is able to impart on the subject is indispensable to these who contemplate following his example even on a small scale. The construction of the ponds and hatching troughs are simple matters, but Mr. Green's experience enables him to make suggestions of great value. We might go into details here, but propose to give them in a future article, with suitable illustrations and descriptions from Mr. GREEN.

We are glad to hear that Mr. GREEN has been very successful in his enterprise the present season, having in process of hatching several millions of trout. The temperature of the water of Spring Creek is highly favorable for raising healthy fish. If spawn are put into water that is too warm the fish are likely to be puny; if too cold, they are longer in hatching, and of course the chances of being covered with sediment or carried off by freshets are increased. Mr. Green considers 45° about the right temperature. The curious in such matters may be interested to know that there is no difficulty in keeping alive these millions of young trout. Their food, until they attain a little size, is provided for them before they are hatched. The egg from which the fish emerges, becomes a sac, from or upon which it feeds, and when this sac becomes detached the fish is ready to shift for itself; and in Spring Creek there are enough "living creatures" in the water to fatten millions of fish. After examining a single stone picked out of the water, and seeing the vast numbers of "creeping things" which cover it, we cease to wonder that it takes the neatest imitation of a fly to tempt the well-fed trout of Caledonia.

Mr. GREEN'S ponds are within half a mile of the depot of the New York Central, and threequarters of a mile from the Eric Railroad. He has several millions of spawn for sale (at ten dollars per thousand) after the process of hatching has so far progressed that the tiny trout can he seen. This is from twenty to thirty days after the spawn have been deposited. It is probably time now to move spawn to other localities. The voung fish are supplied from the first of March to July.

We might easily demonstrate that, with a favorable place for raising trout, it would be a money-making operation. But as comparatively few will engage in fish-breeding as a profession, for the present it is only suggested that the re-stocking of our ponds and streams with trout or some other fish-trout always having the preference where the water and other circumstances are favorable-is a subject which will yet largely engage attention in this country as it does now in France. Where a single family does not need a pond, or cannot afford the expense, a neighborhood or club may, without scarcely feeling it, provide themselves with a substantial, cheap luxury, and a means of pleasant recreation at a very small part of the cost of trips to Canada and Pennsylvania. As alresty suggested, we propose giving in a future number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, an illustrated and descriptive article on the subject of Trout Breeding, as practiced by Mr. Green, and others in Western New York, which will impart valuable information to all interested.

difficulties, the meaning of things, and all this in an easy playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he himself will be astonished at the progress which will be made.

The Boston Public Library numbers 116,934 volumes, and 31,800 pamphlets. Its accessions last year were 6,226 books, 2,939 pamphlets, 367 maps and charts, 887 separate papers, 29 engravings, and a lithographic stone containing designs relating to the life of Franklin.

Gaucational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, HOW TO TEACH SPELLING.

No person can be said to have a fair education until he is capable of spelling correctly the majority of the words in his own language. But as a knowledge of orthography is by no means universal, and as it is really a very important matter-as all will acknowledge-I have thought that perhaps you would publish the following plan of instruction, which I have pursued with considerable success:

For a class of small children I assign but a few words for each lesson, requiring each pupil to commit them so perfectly to memory that, if I desire it, he can spell them all in their order without having them pronounced. This method not only secures a perfect lesson, but is a kind of initiatory exercise, preparing the pupils to commit their lessons easily when they become more advanced.

All teachers, no doubt, are aware that their pupils often "miss" a word merely because the teacher pronounces it so differently from the way in which they did while studying. The only method, that I am acquainted with, of obviating this difficulty, is to have the class read the lesson aloud before spelling it. I think it well at the close of one spelling exercise to have the next in order read; the scholar in that way entirely avoids the mispronunciation.

As children, almost without exception, enjoy marking with slate and pencil, by encouraging them to print or write their lesson we are furnishing them amusement and instruction at one and the same time. They will devote more time to the lesson without becoming weary than by the usual method of study, and have a better knowledge of the arrangement of the letters and division of syllables. I would also advise every teacher to have the older members of his school, all who can write legibly, provided with a blank book, the size of a copy book, with each page ruled twice, forming three blank columns. Then as the words are pronounced, let each pupil write them in the first and last column of his book. The books may afterwards be given to the teacher for correction, and all errors having been indicated by him, the student should make the correction in the middle column of his page.

I think any teacher who will conduct a spelling exercise according to this method two or three times a week for a term, will be convinced of the advantage which it has over merely oral spelling. Sufficient practice in this way while young will spare the pupil much mortification in later years.

"NEITHER"—"EITHER."

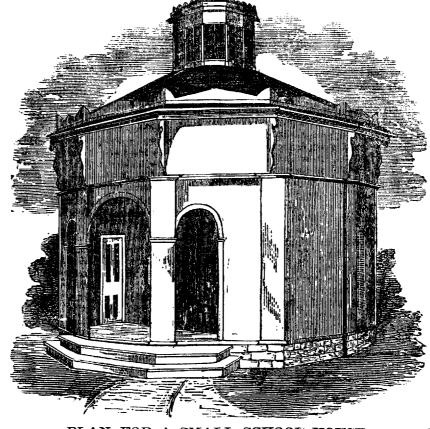
THE pronunciation of the words at the head of this article as if spelled ni-ther and i-ther, which is not infrequently heard from divines and other cultivated men, is not sanctioned either by analogy or good use, and is only to be accounted for on the supposition that, by some, doubtful use in England is considered better authority than good use in America. Out of seventeen lexicographers, only two, and they of little account (J. Johnson and Coote,) expressly authorize the corrupt pronunciation, and the analogy of the language is utterly opposed to it, there being only one word of similar orthography, "Height," whose accepted pronunciation coincides with it.

To show how entirely analogy fails to sustain the corrupt pronounciation, the following paragraph has been framed, in which is introduced all the different connections in which the letters e and i are met with, except as in the word 'height," given above.

Boing disposed to walk, I would feign have visited my neighbor, but on approaching his seignory I was alarmed by the neighing of his horse, and on lifting my veil was terrified to find the animal within eighty yards of me, approaching at a speed that seemed freighted with the direct consequences. I was in a streightcaught in a seine. My blood stood still in my vein as I conceived my life in danger. Turning my head I was pleased to see an Arabian Sheikh near by, and doing him obeleance, I begged that he would deign to come to my rescue. I was not deceived in my hopes. By a skillful feint he succeeded in seizing the reins attached to the flery steed, and as he was a man of weight, he checked him in his impetuous career, and my life was saved. For the favor thus received may he live in a coiled dwelling.

Every one of the words in the above paragraph printed in italic might as well have its e i sounded as i in mine, as neither or either. Where the authorities preponderate so greatly against any particular pronunciation, there is certainly no reasonable excuse for its adoption. - Exchange.

IMPORTANT HINTS TO PARENTS .- Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent in school. Let him make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and all this



PLAN FOR A SMALL SCHOOL-HOUSE.

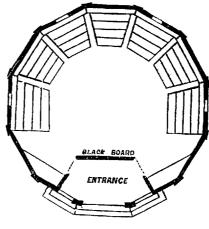
those in the rural districts, is, that they seem to be built with the sole idea of affording shelter, no attention, or at least not sufficient attention being paid, in their construction, to health and comfort. The usual difference between schoolhouses which propose to accommodate a large, and those which are built for a small number of scholars, consists only in the number of the rooms, not in their size, or in the more or less care taken to secure the necessary degree of heat and proper ventilation. Most of our readers will remember the old-fashioned schoolhouse, now happily going out of date, whose ceiling was so low that the boys used to measure their skill in jumping by leaping up and touching it with their hands; whose windowsash had no fastenings, but when raised, had to be propped upon rulers; whose seats were crowded close to the stove, where some scholars roasted, while others, on the outer circle, were freezing,- all of whose appointments, in fine, were just the most uncomfortable and unhealthy that could be devised.

But we do not propose to talk at length upon this subject. We submit herewith an excellent plan for a small school-house, in whose favor, be it remarked, none of the features above described, find a place. The illustrations represent the elevation and the ground plan of District School No. 3, Starkey, N. Y. The engravings were made for the RURAL from drawings furnished by J. G. HYATT of Starkey. In the description accompanying the drawings, Mr. HYATT says:

About a year since, the RURAL raised the question whether the school-house could be made pleasant and comfortable. I think my district answers the question in the affirmative. I propose to give you the plan-as it is a novel one-of our school-house, built last year, and which, in the opinion of all teachers who have visited it, is preferable to all others where only one session-room is needed.

The building is of brick, and built in the form of a dodecagon, each side being eight feet in

We have had occasion to remark more than | extent, making a circumference of ninety-six once in these columns, that the prevalent fault feet. The building is lighted by four windows with our school-houses, and especially with in the body of the house, and by the cupola, which is inclosed by a six-lighted sash on each of its sides. Thus it will be seen that the principal light comes from the cupola, which is thereby thrown directly upon the book and not upon the eye. The height of the walls from water-table to plates is sixteen feet; height of cupola above roof seven feet; diameter of cupola, eight feet. For convenience and thoroughness of ventilation, two of the sash in the cupola are hung with weights, and so arranged as to be under the control of the teacher, and the windows in the body of the house are 6' ed with sliding sash.



GROUND PLAN.

It will be seen by the ground plan that the seats are so arranged as to face the center and the black-board. The house will accommodate from forty to sixty scholars, with an area of sixteen by seventeen feet, inside the seats, for stove and recitation-seats, and room for placing a class of twenty or twenty-five in front of the black-board.

An examination of the ground plan and elevation will render further description unnecessary.

each case would be different. Yet in all Christian countries the primary idea of a mother is one that instinctively associates itself with love and tenderness and sympathy. However important the father may make himself, there are matters which he cannot assist us in. We may consult him on the affairs of life and the world, but it is to the mother that we go for advice, sympathy and consolation in the affairs of the heart and the sensibilities. It is on her bosom that we pillow the weary head, into her ear that we pour the tale of our soul's woe, from her lips that we hear the sweet spoken words of comfort and consolation .- All the Year Round.

THE story of Garibaldi's wooing is this: - He was one day sitting in the cabin of a sloop on the lake of Santa Catharina, and looking toward the shore, when suddenly he saw, at a farm-house situated on a neighboring hill, three or four girls busily engaged in domestic duties. They were all remarkable for heapty, but one in particular arrested his attention for her uncommon grace and loveliness. He was still watching them when he received an order to go on shore. Immediately on landing he directed his steps to the house. He was admitted by the owner, whom he happened to know slightly, having met him once before.

to the house was to address the girl he had so admired. On seeing her, he immediately besought her to become his wife. The girl, it seems, conceived an affection as warm and sudden as he had felt for her; and after the lapse of a few short days, they were man and wife. The surname of this lovely Brazilian girl of the province of Santa Catharina, who became, under such peculiarly romantic circumstances, the wife of Garibaldi, has never been revealed. In all the biographies of our hero she is alone menland, probably some would follow the father tioned by her Christian name of Amita. She and some the mother. But the influence in seems to have been a brunette of a rich, warm complexion, with black and piercing eyes; of a beautiful rounded figure, and a sort of queenly majesty of deportment; active, daring, highspirited and in every respect worthy of being the companion for life of such a man as Garibaldi.

Her courage was remarkable. A short time after their marriage, she went through an engagement at sea, with her husband, refusing to go ashore, and during the fight would stay nowhere but on deck, where she wielded a carbine and cheered the men. In the heat of the battle she was standing on deck, flourishing a sabre, and inspiring the men to deeds of valor, when she was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball that had killed two men standing at her side. Garibaldi was springing forward to her thinking that he would find her a corpse, when she rose to her feet, covered with the blood of the men who had fallen close to her, but quite unhurt. He begged her to go below and remain there till the action was over. "I will go below," was her reply, "but only to drive out the sneaking cowards who are skulking there;" for only a few seconds before she had seen three men leave the deck and hurry rapidly down the hatchway, so as to escape out of danger of the storm of bullets that was sweeping the deck. And going below, she immediately after re-appeared, driving before her the three men, overcome with shame that they should have been surpassed in courage by a woman. She accompanied her husband in all his undertakings, and died while flying with him from the Austrians.- Californian.

A SOCIETY of French antiquarians are striving to prove that Joan of Arc was not burned at all. but was married, had children, and died quietly at Metz. They contend that she came to Metz in 1436, where she was recognized by her two brothers though they thought she had been burned long ago. By-and-by she marries Mons. des Amoises, chevalier; and some one has been lucky enough to find the very marriage comtract dated in 1436.

THERE is a woman in Charleston, N. H., who has a collection of tame toads in her vard. They know their mistress, follow her about, and hop into her lap to be fed, and are tenderly cared for. We once knew a little angel, who soon after went home, whose delight it was while here to fill her apron with toads, making them her pets, as everything living was, as if to show that in the eyes of innocence nothing that God had made could be vile.

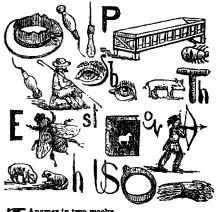
A PUBLIC BENEFIT-PASS IT AROUND.

FOR THE CHILDREN. - Type cannot be used to better advantage than in recommending The Little Corporal, the best Child's Paper in America. It conquers all hearts at once.

It costs but one dollar a year; sample copy ten cents. It is published at Chicago, Ill., by ALFRED L. SEWELL. It is a success.

Corner for the Young.

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



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

My 10, 12, 18, 13, 17 was the name of a great criminal. My 16, 3, 20 is a color.

My 1, 14, 5, 19, 20, 12, 11, 15 is a boy's name. My 2, 15, 9 is a useful fowl.

My 18, 9, 7, 19, 6 is a vegetable My 4, 8, 13, 17, 8, 11 we should always reverence. My whole is now making quite a stir in the world. New York City. BERNARD B. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

I LOUWD ont atys frevero erhe. Ni sthi dsa lorwd fo race dan ipan. I ouwld ton heav file ginel; no, Ro vegi ym sthoguth ot reath nagia. I only ot soelc ym feartul esye, Cleerin ym yearw, hincag ahed Onpu het hucoc wereh lal si capee, Dna stre gonam eht lyear dade. Jackson, Mich. LIZZIE & HATTIE.

Answer in two weeks. ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 828,

Answer to Illustrated Rebus: -- A companion for an evening and a companion, for Hiefrequire very differ-

ent qualifications. Answer to Miscellanous Enigma:-Major General Philip Sheridan.

Answer to Anagram: Open the casement, and up with the sun! His gallant journey is just begun; Over the hills his chariot is roll'd. Banner'd with glory and burnished with gold, Over the hills he comes sublime, Bridegroom of earth, and brother of time. Answer to Charade: - Tub.

Various Topics.

PATERNITY OF SCOTLAND.

THE Scotch father is sternly patriarchal. The wife is in a great measure subordinate to him even in domestic matters. In England and Ireland, and indeed in most other Christian countries, the children take their religion and their piety from their mothers; in Scotland they take them from their fathers. This is chiefly to be observed among the middle and lower classes. You will find many Scotch households in the rural districts, where the father is a sort of potentate in his honse. He has the best room, the best knife and fork, the silver spoon. The tit-bits and the luxuries are reserved for him. His wife speaks of him with awe and reverence, and calls him "Master," even to her own relations. When this majestic father expresses his views, his wife sits mum, never daring to put in a word. If he be given to religion he will have his way in that; if he be given to whisky toddy, he will have his way in that also. He will decide the doctrine of predestination, and equally determine for himself how many tumblers are good for him after dinner. Education, I fancy, is at the bottom of this Scotch singularity. The men are better educated than the women. Intellectually they are not companions for each other. The result of this state of things is that the children "take to" the father rather than to the mother. You will rarely see a Scotch boy kiss his mother, yet it is common to see him caressing his father. I believe that, if a Scotch father and mother were to come out from their home to seek their fortune elsewhere, and one were to turn to the right and the other to the left, the children would, in most cases, fol. low the father. In Ireland and France, I believe they would follow the mother. In Eng-

GARIBALDI'S WIFE.

The impulse which had prompted him to go

TO SELECT ON THE SELECT OF THE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Bural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Or all the flags that float aloft O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars, Give us the Flag - Columbia's Flag -The emblem of the Free. Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars, For Truth and Liberty.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 16, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

CONGRESS - FIRST DAY.

THE Thirty-Ninth Congress commenced its first session on Monday, the 4th inst., forty Senators and one hundred and seventy-five members of the House responding as their names were read from the rolls of each House by the Clerks. There were no names of members of either Honse from the late rebel States announced, though quite a number were present.

Senator Floster of Connecticut, (who became Vice-President when Vice-President Johnson became President,) was present at the opening of the session of the Senate at 12 M., and took the Chair as presiding officer of that body. The usual prayer was offered by a clergyman before the Senate proceeded to business. Mr. Polard, Senator from Vermont by appointment from the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer, was "sworn in" and took his seat. Mr. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey, presented his credentials of election by the Legislature, took the oath and his seat. although a protest from members of the N. J. Legislature was presented (and laid on the table) that Mr. S. was not elected by the Constitutional majority. Bills and resolutions were introduced to extend the right of suffrage to persons of color in the District of Columbia; to give the right to persons of African descent in certain section of the country to act on Grand and Petit Juries (one-half to be colored persons) in cases where both the white and black races are concerned; prescribing an oath for persons residing in the States lately in rebellion; declaratory of the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery by the requisite number of States (27) to make it legally a part of that instrument; to enforce the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, by punishing by fine and imprisonment any person who shall attempt to control the services of those set free - declaring null all State laws regarding slavery; to amend the Constitution so as to make voters, instead of population, the basis of representation in Congress; declaratory of the duty of Congress in respect to loyal citizens of the late rebellious States; to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. After adopting a resolution to meet daily at 12 M., and transacting some other business of no

great importance, the Senate adjourned. The House of Representatives was called to order at 12 M., by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the last Congress. While the roll was being called, and after the call was completed, Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, (whose name was not on the roll,) wanted to make some suggestions, and attempted to do so, but was silenced by the Clerk. The House then elected Schuyler Colfax (Rep.) of Indiana, Speaker, by a vote of 139 to 35 for James Brooks (Dem.) of New York. The Speaker then delivered an address, took the oath, and administered the oath to all the members. A resolution was then adopted, declaring Mr. McPherson, Clerk; Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Goodenow, Door-keeper; and Mr. Given, Post-Master. A joint-resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee by both Houses to examine and report whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress. A bill was introduced to extend the elective franchise to colored persons in the District of Columbia. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Constitution so as to elect representatives in Congress according to the legal voters in each District. Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Johnson's Message was delivered to Congress on the afternoon of the 5th inst. Unlike most State Papers of the kind, all parties as far as we can learn, award to it their approval. If we can judge rightly the tone of the Message in regard to our relations with England, the President does not propose to surrender any of the claims he has made upon that Power, and that the maintenance of amicable relations depends upon the temper in which these claims shall be met. In regard to Mexico the President affirms the Monroe Doctrine in language that will not, we believe, be misunderstood at the Court of France. The intimation is clearly given that Monarchy will not be allowed to interfere with Republicanism in America. The correspondence with the French Government is to be laid before Congress in due season. As the President's views in regard to domestic matters (as well as foreign) seem to correspond with those of the great body of the People, we are free to express our opinion that righteousness of judgment pervadeth the White House.

But little business was transacted in either

motions made to adjourn to Monday, the 11th, were carried. We give a few items contained in the Department Reports, and although very few of the thousands which are important we are able to publish, enough is given to show an outline of the workings of this mighty nation.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Secretary McColluch recommends a policy of judicious contraction of the currency as a means toward the return to specie payments. The total national debt on the 80th of November, deducting funds on hand, was \$2,714,633,314. Debt bearing interest in coin on the 30th of November, \$1,177,631,144. Debt bearing interest in currency on the 30th of November, \$1,177, 531,149. Coin on hand November 30, \$47,224,379. Currency on hand Nov. 30, \$44,587,141. Receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, \$1,898, 532,534. Expenditures, 897,674,224. Receipts from June 30 to Sept. 30, \$440,226,770. Expenses, \$373,068,254. It is estimated that the national debt on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be \$3,000,000,000. The value of the bullion deposited in the mint and branches during the last fiscal year was \$32,248,754. Total coinage the past year, \$32,819,248. The Report is very voluminous, and goes over the whole field of the financial matters of the nation. Among other most important recommendations is one that the burdens of the national debt be equalized among all classes in such a manner as not to bear with undue weight upon those who are unable to bear them. A repeal of the tax on the necessaries of life would evidently meet the views of the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Mr. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, reports that there were 1,601 National Banks in operation on the 1st of November. The amount of notes of National Banks in circulation on the 1st day of October, was \$171,321,903. Amount of notes of State Banks in circulation on the 1st of October, \$78,867,575. The whole amount of available currency of the country is \$900, 167, 320. When all the currency authorized to be issued is put in circulation, it will amount to \$1,083,-452,233. The capital of the National Banks is \$309,672,992. Mr. CLARKE gives much valuable information in regard to the gold and silver of the country as well as of paper money.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reports the aggregate receipts, not including the direct tax on lands or the National Banks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, to be \$209,991,834. Should the law remain as it is, the receipts to June 30, 1866, are expected to reach \$275,000,000. The receipts from income during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$41,766,016. Sixty per cent. of this sum was from income in excess of \$5,000, and taxable at ten per cent. The cost for collection has been two and three-fourths per cent.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. STANTON reports that the number of men put into service during the war was 2,656,553. Number of men in the army on the 1st of last May, 1,000,516. The number of troops mustered out of service and paid off since the 1st of May is 800,963. It is proposed to reduce the armyl to 50,000 men. The whole number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 178,-975. Their losses from all causes were 68,178 Number of Indians in the U.S., 307,800; 4,500 of them served in the army during the rebellion. Number of rebel prisoners captured and paroled during the war, 329,000. Union prisoners captured by the rebels, 157,000. Number of rebels surrendered at the close of the war, 174,223. Lee's army numbered 27,805; Dick Taylor's, 42,000 - the largest rebel army that surrendered. Amount appropriated to the War Department by the last Congress, \$516,240,181; amount for the next fiscal year called for, \$33,814,461. Money disbursed by Paymaster General during the war, \$1.029,239,000. The Secretary reports over a million small arms in the arsenals, more artillery than can be conveniently taken care of, a large supply of ammunition and an abundant stock martermasters) stores

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Welles reports that in January last there were 470 vessels and 2,455 guns employed in the blockade service. There are now but 29 vessels on the coast, carrying 210 guns. At the beginning of the war there were 7,600 men in the navy; at it close, 51,500. During the war 1.149 vessels were captured-value, \$24,500,000, and 355 vessels destroyed - value, \$7,000,000 making a total of \$31,500,000. Value of property captured since the blockade was instituted, and condemned, to Nov. 1, (other than vessels,) \$21,829,543. On the 1st of November there were 2,027 persons on the pension rolls, receiving \$248,529. During the war 1,406 persons were killed, 1,738 wounded, and 176 missing - total, 3,220. Total expenses of the Department from March, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, \$314,-170,960. The Report is able and elaborate.

REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

Post-Master General DENNISON reports the revenue received in his Department ending the 30th of June, to be \$14,556,158; expenses, \$13, 694,728. Number of post-offices on the 30th of June, including the suspended offices in the Southern States, 28,882; new offices established during the year, 586; number of letters conveyed in the mails during the year, 467,591,600; number of dead letters received and examined 4,368,087-42,154 of them contained money to the amount of \$244,873, which had been re mailed to owners. There has been 1,051 of the 8,903 old offices opened in the Southern States, and 241 routes established in that section of the Union. There are in the U. S. 8,012 P. O. routes.

Brigadier General Martindale has been bre reted a Major General.

Sterling Price, the great Retreater from Mis-House after the reading of the Message, and I souri, has filed his application for pardon.

One hundred and sixty-nine Generals have been mustered out of the service since March last. The President decides that the writ of habeas corpus does not apply to soldiers in military

Senator Morgan will introduce into Congress a bill to put soldiers and sailors on the same footing in regard to pensions.

Two per cent. of all the fractional currency received at the Treasury, is counterfeit. This comes to the Department from bankers and others deemed experts in judging of money; and two per cent, escaping the detection of such parties, gives some idea of the extent of this kind of counterfeiting.

Southern Items.

custody.

THE Legislature of Georgia ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolising slavery on the 6th inst.

The Louisiana Senate has tabled a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to hang the Stars and Stripes over the President's chair.

Governor Brownlow has excluded all paregistered votes in the Tennessee election, which will give the Radicals all the members of Congress from the State but one.

Provisional Governor Johnson of Georgia, has been ordered to continue exercising the functions of the office of Governor until otherwise notified from Washington.

The Mississippi Legislature declines to ratify the Constitutional Amendment on account of the second clause, which gives Congress power to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

The Virginia Legislature has decided upon the removal of all the Union State officers appointed by Governor Pierpont, and appointed the 12th inst. as the day for electing others in their places.

Governor Marvin of Florida, has made a proclamation, restoring all civil officers in the State who were in office in May last, giving them jurisdiction in all matters as heretofore, except in certain criminal offences.

The North Carolinia Legislature on the 4th inst. elected William A. Graham, United States Senator for six years, by 138 of 154 votes. Several ballots were taken without a choice for a Senator for the short term. Mr. Graham represented North Carolina in the Confederate Senate, and has not been pardoned.

The Virginia Legislature.

THE Virginia Legislature assembled at Richmond on Monday, the 4th inst., and, after organization, the message of Governor Pierpont was read. The Governor calls attention to the public debt, which exhibits an aggregate of \$41,000,000 against assets amounting to \$22,000,000. He recommends the sale of unproductive State improvements and the sale of investments in railroad stocks and bonds, which would relieve the State of \$15,000,000 of debt. He discusses the question of finances at some length, and urges a tax on real estate, and a license for taking ovsters from the waters of Virginia. He thinks that fiduciaries who invested their trusts in Confederate bonds, should be held responsible, and directs attention to the importance of developing the educational intererests of the State. He holds that very little legislation is requisite for the freedmen, but that they should be allowed to testify the same as white men, and that they should have the right of trial by jury. He recomends the usnry laws, and concludes by urging the importance to the people of Virginia of a cheerful support of the Federal Government in the payment of taxes for the national debt.

The Cholera in Europe-Its Treatment.

THE discussion now going on in Europe concerning Asiatic Cholera and its prevention and cure has brought the principles of homeopathy prominently before the public, so that anything relating thereto is a matter of general interest. It is asserted that eighty per cent. of the cures effected in Europe have been the reclaimed that this is due to the application of the principles set forth in a late edition of Hahne mann's Organon-viz: the combination of remedies. Many of the old school practitioners of Europe pronounce this theory heretical, despite its strong endorsement.

A similar controversy created considerable excitement among medical men in this country some years ago, when Dr. Humphreys, the emi nent homeopathic physician and lecturer, announced the same doctrine. In view of the possible spread of the cholera to this continent it would be well for our own medical men and sanitary officers to impartially investigate the relative efficacy of the two systems in the treatment of this terrible disease.—New York Herald.

The Chilian War,

THE Spanish Admiral who has attempted to force unjust and humiliating concessions from the Chilians must, by this time, have discovered that it is no easy task he seeks to accomplish. Instead of finding Peruvians to deal with, he encounters a bold and defiant people, confident in their ability to repel invasion and maintain their rights. Of course, with the present small armada at his command, he connot hope to achieve any results. Six vessels of war for six different ports cannot at best be anything more than a paper blockade. Meanwhile the Chilians are encouraged by the success of the revolutionists in Peru, who have overthrown President Pezet, occupied the capital, Lima, and seized the reins of government. These revolutionists, who comprise the better portion of the Peruvians, are pledged to hostility against Spain, and will now doubtless make common cause with their sister Republic.

KENTUCKY .- Gov. Bramlett's Message to the Kentucky Legislature, says that Kentucky

years' man, 63,675 white and 25,588 colored,-no | Congressional Districts. All applicants must minors. The Governor says the result of the war has been such as to forever banish the heressy of secession. The war has determined the impracticability of secession, and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that secession is treason to have the subject forever and finally adfusted. That ours was not the loyalty which draws its subsistence from promised profit and its courage from distant danger, but that unyielding devotion to principle which neither loss of property nor present danger could overcome.

FROM HAYTL-Steamer Liberty, from Hayana, 29th ult., arrived at New York Dec. 5th. News from Cape Haytien confirms the accounts of its bombardment by the British. The rebels there have scattered. Most of the Rebel Chiefs have been shot. Six or seven persons who took refuge at the British Consul's office during the firing, were seized by the rebels and shot. The Rebel General Andrew, with 500 men, surrendered to the Government, and Geffrerd is now master of the situation. Most of the foreigners fled to American war vessels at the Cape, during the bombardment. The triumph of the Government was commemorated by festivities at Port au Prince and Jacmel.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Boston Journal reports that the Fenian "Head Center" of Quebec has absconded with the money of the Fenian fund in his possession.

THE Boston Herald insists that we are about to realize a great reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life. A great many people would like to see it in that light.

On the 2d inst., about noon, Mr Usher, Superintendent of the Ocean Oil Company, while on his way to Titusville, was waylaid and robbed of \$4,000 in money, and \$10,000 in checks.

MR. BADGER, who offered the original ordinance of secession in the North Carolina Convention of 1861, has lately been prostrated by paralysis, and has entirely lost his mind.

THE New York Times has been enlarged to the size of the London Times, and is now the largest daily paper in the United States. Thurlow Weed has become one of the editors.

THE steamer Weybossett, recently from Sayannah, was burned at the dock in New York on the 4th inst. She had on board cotton valued at \$40,000, and the whole cargo was worth \$250,000. THE Chicago Times says a contract has been

concluded for the completion of the Chicago and North Western Railroad including the bridge across the Missouri River, on or before the first of January, 1868. LIEUT. MAPPIT, formerly of the rebel pirate

Alabama, and Jefferson Davis Howell, were passengers in the Hibernia last week. They were arrested in Portland, Me., just as they were taking the train for Canada. THE number of hunters and trappers living on

or near the Red River of the North is estimated at 20,000. They have no newspapers, no political organization, and only a limited communication with the outer world.

Those who love peanuts will be sorry to learn that instead of 140,000 bushels per annum—the regular product before the war in North Carolina—there will be only about 15,000 bushels to export from that State this year. ONE Col. Robert Martin has been arrested

by U.S. detectives, in Kentucky, and taken in irons to New York for delivery to Maj. Gen. Hooker. He is charged with being an accomplice in the attempt to burn hotels in that city during the war.

Onto is the model financial State of the Union. It is the only one that came out of the war with less debt than it went in-the principle of taxation having been adopted even in the sult of homœopathic remedies. If is further darkest hours. The State debt is now \$13,500,-751, against \$14,250,233 in 1860.

Some time ago Mrs. General Grant lost about \$500 from her pocket, or had it picked of that amount. Within a few days she has received an anonymous letter inclosing \$100, which the writer says he wrongfully obtained of her. His conscience was compromised on the retention of \$400 it seems.

WHILE digging in a sand-pit in New Albany, Indiana, last week, some workmen struck an immense tusk of the purest ivory, seven feet three inches in length, and at the thickest part eight and one-quarter inches in diameter. It weighed nearly one hundred pounds, and is supposed to be that of a mastodon.

ISAAC YOUNG, a colored man, was ejected from a city car in Cincinnati, on account of his complexion, and brought suit to recover damages. The Court charged the Jury that Young was entitled to nominal damages for the slight inconvenience to which he was subjected, but they rendered a verdict for \$800.

By order of Gov. Fenton, a National Sainte was fired in Albany on the 5th inst., in honor of the ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, by the requisite number of States (three-fourths.) Alabama was the 27th State which ratifled the Amendment-making the number required to give it validity.

THE New York city election on the 5th inst., passed off quietly, and no rows or murders are as yet reported. The full vote for Mayor is as follows:-Hoffman, (Tammany Dem.,) 32,955; Roberts, (Rep.,) 31,421; Hecker, (Citizens' Association and Mozart Dem.,) 10,400; Gunther, (German and McKeon Dem.,) 6,661. Hoffman is elected by a plurality of 1,534.

ABOUT three hundred second lieutenants are to be immediately appointed in the regular army. furnished to the Federal armies, of mostly three | The number will be only appointed among the

have served two years in the volunteers, and been honorably discharged therefrom. A Board is in session to examine the testimonials of candidates, and select such for personal examination as may seem fitted.

THE head Center of the Fenians has escaped from Dublin jail. On the announcement of the news in New York the Fenian headquarters were illuminated and speeches made. At last accounts, Stephens had not been taken. The British Government offer a reward of £1,000 for his re-capture. They also offer £300 for information that may lead to his arrest, with a free pardon to any person or persons concerned in his escape, who may give such information.

Markets. Commerce. &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, Dec. 12, 1865.

WE note but few changes this week. White wheat flour is 50 cents lower; red 25 cents. Red wheat is marked down.

Poultry is plenty and prices do not vary much from last week. Geese 2 cents per pound lower. There seems to be an abandant supply of poultry in the country this

During the past week there have been no sales of pork for packing. Weather, and state of the market are unfavorable for a brisk business. To cut up for the stalls butchers pay 12@14 cents. Packers would not effer over 10@11 cents.

Dried apples are lower, being quoted at 8@9c. We note no other changes.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, Etc.	Straw
Flour. w't wh't, \$11,50@14,00	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. W D. See 9c
Do. buckwheat, 4,50@ 5,00	Peaches 300 35c
Millfeed.coarse14.00@00.00!	Cherries 80@ 85c
Do. fine90,00@80,00	Plums 80@ 35c
Meal, corn, cwt 1,75@ 2.00	Potatoes, W bu 500 50c
Wheat red 1.91@ 200	Onions 0,62@ 0.75
Best white 2,10@ 2,50	Carrots 00@ 40c
Corn, old, # bu 90@ 00c	HIDES AND BEINS.
Do. new, 80@ 90c	Green hides trim'd 7x48 c
Rye 85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed. 616 70
Oats 45@ 50c	Green caliskins14 @ 150
Barley 0,95@ 1,00	Sheep pelts, each, \$0,75@1,25
Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 30@ 75c
MEATS.	SEEDS.
Pork, old mess, \$28,00@28.00	Timothy, * bu \$0.000 0.00
Do. new mess. 30,90@30,00	Clover, medium 60,00@00.00
Do. clear, W D. 186 19c	Do. large 00.00@00.00
Dressed hogs, cwt 12,00@14,00	Peas 1,50@ 2,50
Beef 8,00@12,00	Flax 1,502 2.00
Spring lambs, 0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.
Mutton, # 10 7@ 8c	Wood, hard, \$11,00@12,00
Hams 24@ 26c	Do. soft 8.00@ 9.00
Shoulders 16@ 18c	Coal, lump, # tun 12,40@00.00
Chickens 13@ 15c	Do. large egg., 12,50@00,00
Turkeys 16@ 18c	Do. small egg., 12,85@00.00
Geese, # D 12@ 11c	Do. stove 12,95@00,00
DAIBY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 12.15@00.00
Butter, choice roll 880 40c	Do. soft 0,00@12,50
Do. packed 38@ 40c	Do. Char W bu. 15@ 16c
Cheese, new, 14@ 18c	Salt, \$6 bbl 2.80@2 3.00
Do. old 00@ 00c	W ool. 38 15 44∕6 50c
Lard, tried 22@ 28c	Норв 402 50с
Do. rough 202 22c	Whitehan, 3 bbl 8,50@ 9,00
Tallow, tried 12@ 13c	
Do tonka no see	THULLEY, DUX, TO ID. AUG 25C
	Candles, box 1746 18c
FORAGE.	Do. extra 20@ 00c
Hay # tun 10,00@16,00	Barrels 49@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton, 49@49c for middlings, FLOUR.—Superfine State \$7.00@7.35; extra State, \$7.90@, choice State, \$8.06@8.90; superfine Western, \$7.00@, 40; common to medium extra do, \$7.66@8.10; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8.40@, 69; trade brands, \$8.70@10,00. Canadian fiour, salee at \$2.00.210.

8,6): trade brands, \$5,100010,00. Valimina 10. \$1,90011,25. GRAIN — Wheat, Chicago spring, \$1,8001.85; Milwaukee club, \$1,6001.85; new do. \$1,80; amber Milwaukee, \$1,7201,73; new amber State, \$2,55. Rye, \$1,0501.07. Barley \$1,0501.15. Corn, sales at 34,395c. Oats 46,661c. Phovisions—Pork, \$20,002.90c for new mess; \$25,500,260 for mess; \$0000,00 for prime. Shoulders 18,015 cts. Hams, 15,619c. Lard, 15,420 cents. Butter, \$2,908.5c. for Ohlo, and 300,43c for State. Cheese, 14,019c. Hops 10,655 for common to prime.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Flour, sales at \$5@12,00. Wheat, \$1,35@2.00. Corn, 75@75c. Oats, 35@45c. Barley, \$0,98@, (0.0. Rye, 70@80. Peas \$1,00. Reans \$1,25@1,75. For \$29,00@50,00 for light and mess. Butter \$0@35c. Cheese \$8,100. Eggs 35c. Salt \$2,50@2,55. Lard 20½c. Hams 22c. Shoulders 15c.

TORONTO, Dec. 64—Flour, sales at \$628,00. Fall wheat, \$1,402,1,50. Spring wheat \$1,122,118. Barley, 602 for. Rye, \$52550. Oats, \$323550. Peas, \$32550. Hay, \$8,502,118. Batter, 1822lc. Cheese, 12,42150. Eggs, 202350. Apples, \$234 \times bbl. Beet, 1021240. Mutton, \$6000. Hogs, dressed, \$3,502,35 \times cwt. Pork, mess, \$2425; prime, \$2,622. Hams, 182385; shoulders, none. Lard 18 \$2300. Hides, trimmed, \$6,25265,50; untrimmed, \$4,50.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Beeves received, 6,000 against 4,995 last week. Sales range at 9@18c. Cows, received 127 against 99 last week. Bales, at \$30@120 each. Veal calves, received, 927 against 650 last week. Sales range at 9@14 cts. Sheep and Lambs, received, 124,545 against 13,600 last week. Sales at \$4,000.2 Swine, received, 30,000 against 21,950 last week. Sales at \$10,00@10,25 % cwt.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Beeves range at \$3.50@11,00. Sheep sales at 5@7c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 10%@11c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Beef Cattle, sales at \$4,75@6,50 \$\)
100 bs. Sheep \$5,00@5,25. Hogs, sales at \$8,00@9,25 \$\)
100 bs.—Rep.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—First class cattle, from \$7,00@7.00 % 100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$6,00@6.00; inferior, \$5.00 @5.50. Sheep \$5@6.0 extra; \$4@4.50 common. Lambs, \$2,50@3,00. Calves, \$5@6.—G:00c.

The Pork Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Hogs arrive in small numbers, considering the time of year, and prices are very much unsettled. The fore part of the week but few were sold, holders being unwilling to take the prices (9c) offered by packers.—Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The hog market for the week has been inactive. Packers not much disposed to purchase at present prices. We quote for the week as follows:—Butchers buying in small lots, 10 to 10½Gile; packers, 9 @3½c gross, showing a decline on last week of ½@½c.—Democrat.

EHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Receipts of hogs are light; prices ranging at 8%@9%c.—Journal.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The market for dressed hors is usettled, and prices range at from \$11@11%c.—Gasette.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The inquiry for both domestic and foreign fleeces is still very limited; prices of common and medium grades are a little easier, but fine wood is scarce and wanted at full prices. Manufacturers are not disposed to purchase beyond small lots (for immediate use.) as the looms at the East are not in full motion yet. The following are the quotations for the week:—The following the following th

rican 32245c; Mexican 30230c; Smyrns 2225 — N. 1. Fost-BOSTON, Dec. 7th. — The following are the Advertiser's quotations: — Saxony choice, 732620c; Saxony fleece, 70276c; full-blood Merino, 63270c; three-quarters do, 66268; half do, 67268c; common, 53200; Western mixed, 55276c; Catifornia, 25255c; Canada, 60276c; pull-de extra, 75280c; superfine, 70277c; No. 1. 50250c. Smyrna, 28260c; Buenos Ayres, 30250c; Cape Good Hope 3724446c; Chillian, 26230c; Peruvian, 33236c; African, 202650c; East India, 27260c.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 9th, by Rev. Mr. LATIMER, SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS, late Lieut. in the 50th N. Y. Engineers, and EMMA E., daughter of R. N. WABFIELD, Esq., all of this city.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great Family Newspaper—The N Y Tribane.
Hollday Presents—T Benton & Co.
Dans's Patent Sneep i abel—'H Dana.
The Great Success of the Year—Bearle & Co.
A Beauthful Holiday Present.
Farm for Saic—H Graves.
Get R ady! Get the Beat! Fowler & Wells.
1800 Agents Wanted Shaw & Clark.
To the Laties—J Thompson Gree.
New Jersey Farm for Sale—J H Coffin & Co.
Club Agents—Beadle & Co.
Agents Wanted—J W Mabee.
Go'd Pens for Hollday Presents—R M More & Co.
Maryland Agricultural Warehouse—Banks & Slingluff.
Articles all Re, pire—Geo R Blackie & Co.
To Wool Growers—H Willard.
The Church Music Rook—Oliver Ditson & Go.
Make up a Ciu —Beadle & Co.
Photographs of Union Generals—C Seymour.
Fortune—Franklie & Co.
Red Cedars—J A Carpenter & Co.
Agents Wanted—Lewis J Philips.
Fhepher d Dog Pups—G W Canfled.
Patent Sap Spiles—E Mosher.
SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The News Condenser.

- Burglars are infesting Newbork.
- The debt of Texas is \$8,700,000.
- Austria has abolished passports.
- Iowa has a population of 775.000. - Apples are \$7 a barrel in Wisconsin.
- A gay winter is predicted in Washington.
- Jenny Lind is wintering at Ems, Gemany.
- The Grand Duke of Baden has gone crazy. - An oil exchange is to be established in London.
- There were five murders in Nashville in one day. - Toronto fears the cholera, and asks to be cleaned.
- Sayers, the pugilist, left his two children \$15,000.
- The Queen of the Sandwich Islands has had the cholers.
- Sixty French mechanics recently sailed from Brest to Japan. - The new Lord Mayor of London is a Jew and a
- tectotaller. - Barnum has been elected president of a temper
- Ford's Theater, as improved, has cost the Gov ernment \$128,500.
- About 580 prisoners are now in confinement at the Dry Tortugas.
- The various Indian tribes in the United States number 307,800 souls.
- A Swede has invented a new needle gun which fires ten shots a minute.
- The Fenian bonds sell quick at Quebec, and even the servant girls buy them.
- Three new marble quarries have recently been opened at Middlebury, Vt.
- The Burnett House at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been sold for \$500,000 to S. N. Pike.
- The yield of wool this year in Buenos Ayers is estimated at 87,000,000 pounds. --- The amount of peat lands in the river counties of
- this State, exceed 10,000 acres. - The streets of Charleston, S. C., it is said are
- thronged with vagrant negroes. - Judge C. W. Searle, one of the oldest judges in Ohio, died at Zanesville last week.
- Over 500 workmen were discharged from the navy
- yard at Portsmouth, N. H., last week. - There were imported into New York last week
- \$152,174 worth of holiday presents. - All the volunteer troops in Central Texas are be
- ing paid off preparatory to muster out.
- In Philadelphia a menagerie elephant destroye one thousand dollars worth of property.
- One dollar bills of the Third National Bank of Chicago altered to tens are in circulation. — A large number of men are finishing up the forti-
- fications at Dutch Island, near Newport. - Gurley, the assassin of Gen. McCook, has been
- elected sheriff of Madison Co., Alabama. - There are six million acres of land for sale in Missouri at a dollar and a quarter an acre.
- The message of Gov. Wells of Louisiana, is pat riotic, and supports the President's policy.
- A woman has been arrested in New York for committing a murder in New Haven six years ago.
- A New York horse railroad company has been adjudged to pay \$5,000 for injuring a pedestrian.
- A young woman in Jackson, Mich., threw hot tea
- on her recreant bean and nearly burned his eyes out. Six gamblers that were to have be
- dianapolis, turned up missing, forfeiting \$30,000 bail. - There is a temperance revival in England, based
- on the principles of the old Washingtonian movement in this country. - Very good black lead for pencils, (properly graph-
- ite) is found in considerable quantity in the vicinity of Lewiston, Me. - A Toronto dispatch states that the Fenians, ac
- cording to official returns, number in Canada over seventy thousand. - It is stated that over \$100,000,000 worth of cotton and woolen goods were manufactured in the New
- England States in 1860. - A vein of excellent lithographic stone, said to
- equal that found in Bavaria, has been discovered in St. Louis county, Missouri. - A widow in Winchester Co., Pa., has recovered \$10,700 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for killing
- her husband on their road. — The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says apples are selling in that city for less than they cost in Michigan, where they came from.
- Thomas Lazarus of Hanover Township, Luzerne county, Pa., has made 323 gallons of sorghum syrup from an acre and a half of cane.
- The bakers of Quebec, at the recommendation of the medical faculty, will in future supply stale bread
- instead of new to their customers. The Fall River (Mass.) print works have been re modeled lately, and will commence running in January, with 500 looms and 13 000 spindles.
- "A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have

Special Notices.

KITTATINNY-The largest, sweetest hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way the best Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to

E. WILLIAMS, Montdair, N. J.

JUST AS WE SAY.

830-26t

WE would call the attention of every household to the advertisement headed "To the Ladies," as being one well deserving their attention. Mr. CREE has been before the public with his Preparation for over a year, and out of the thousands who have tried his Preparation not one complains of deception, but on the contrary say it is more than is represented. To all we would say try it.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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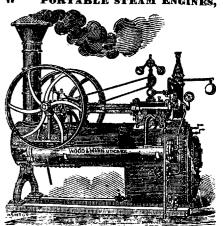
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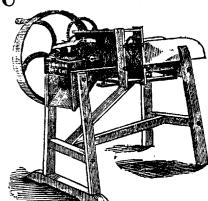
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O Summer of November! Still glorying I have met thee. I ever will remember Thy roads so fine, Thy sweet sunshine, Thy "dreadful pleasant weather," Thy breath so soft. That, scarce aloft, Would wait a downy feather.

H. Lest other bards forget thee-Thy morns and eves of amber, That made a golden pathway for Thy sequent, rough December, Who, e're he flits, Will give us fits. For all thy kind indulgence, Will mock with snew, And frost, you know, Thy chronicled effulgence-

III. Lest other bards forget, too. To draw from thee a moral,-As bardlings now-a-days do, Who hope to win the laurel,-Pd sighing say, Ah well-a-day, How pleasant now soever May be the day, Or smooth life's way. They cannot last forever!

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker

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Captain WALTER MARBEN was the proprietor of a beautiful retreat in the south of England. He had returned from India, at the expiration of his term of service. England held a charm for him, in the shape of a pleasant little wife and one son; from India he brought the daughter of a brother officer, whose mother had deserted her after her husband's death.

KATIE CARDEEN had very little of the English in her appearance. She was eight years old, small, dark, lithe as a cat, with a peculiarly flexible voice, and a cunning gray eye that held the observer as by a spell. A daughter was all Mrs. Marken wanted to render her happiness complete, now that her husband was at home: and she let the poor deserted orphan right into her motherly heart.

WALTER, Junior, was alternately attracted and repelled by the little Indian. The daughter of such a worthless mother could scarcely fail to display at times a stubborn perversity of character; still the gentle treatment she received. and a wholesome awe of the captain, held her in check.

Captain MARBEN was a lover of hospitality, fires, for a week together. KATIE was a universal favorite with the guests, and by kindness and judicious management, her natural bent for wickedness was gradually softened into a somewhat outlandish spirit of mischief, which as she grew older only broke out occasionally, until at sixteen, her usual routine of going to school nine months in the year, and helping aunt Anna, (Mrs. MARBEN,) receive company the other three was broken in upon to her great relief. The captain and his lady packed big trunks, carpetsacks and baskets, and the whole family made an exodus to the estate of the captain's brother, in the "Emerald Isle."

Knockavalloch was in a wild part of the "Up Country," near the sea shore, and inhabited by a primitive set of people. The mansion itself was one of those old-fashioned stone houses, almost like fortifications—too unpretending for a castle -with narrow mullioned windows, and a multiplicity of offices that would have astonished an American. The number of windows testified that either the "window tax" had been abolished, or else the proprietor was able to pay it without diminishing his light.

There was an endless quantity of hiding holes about Knockavalloch, and it did not take KATIE long to explore them. MOLLY, the chambermaid, told her in mysterious whispers, "that there was and old story of a ghost in the westend room, but that none of the present inhabitants had seen it," though Juny, the cook, averred "that she had heard her mother say, that she heard BIDDY DONOVAN tell, that it had been seen once about twenty years ago; and Biddy had it from KITTY SHERIDAN, who lived in the house at that time. KATIE heard all this quietly, there, and he resumed his seat. Not ten minand would perhaps have forgotten it, had it not utes after, a voice at the door exclaimed:

been for the monotony of her life at Knockavallock. The rest of the visitors did not arrive till two weeks after Captain Marsen, and the time hung heavily on her hands. One day she asked Mr. MARBEN for the key of the west-end room. Taking it off the bunch, he said,

"Don't let the ghost out, KATIE." Away she flew, - but the key would not turn, and she took it down to the kitchen to get it oiled. JUDY was all consternation and entreaty, but in vain; and, candle in hand, the valorous KATIB made her ascent to the chamber of the ghost. Opening the door she peeped in, a little afraid, but quickly mastering her trepidation, entered-the door released from her hand shutting with a bang, and the current of air extinguiching her candle. A little flustered by this she proceeded to light a match, when her eye caught sight of a terrible white object in a far corner, which she was sure had risen out of the ground, for there was nothing there when she entered. She flew to the door, but it closed with a spring, and she had dropped the key in her alarm. Quieting herself, she followed Juny's advice, "that if anything appeared she was to cross herself and name the Trinity." Having thus fortified herself, she struck a match and soon had the satisfaction of holding once more the lighted candle. The white object neither spoke nor moved, and KATIE summoned up courage to approach. A hearty laugh came to her lips as she saw that the object of her alarm was a broken statue. She threw open the rusty-hinged shutters, and let in the light of day and the pure breath of early summer. A high, tapestried bed was in one corner, the hangings of which, dusty and moth-eaten, were dropping by piece-meal; beside it was an antione dressing table, and above this the picture of a lady, very pretty withal, in spite of her enormous ruff. On another side of the apartment was an oaken chest, and above it the portrait of a man, perhaps the husband of the dark beauty in the ruff; he also wore the same style of neck-ornsment, and these immense bran-bag breeches of the olden time, KATIE tried to lift the lid of the chest, - it was locked. She set the candle on it and went in search of WALTER. In a few moments they both entered.

"Why, KATIF, what have you the candle burning for, it is light enough to see without! Phew! it smells musty,—and what in the—I beg pardon, what sort of pantaloons has that chap?"

KATIE blew out the candle, and explained her wishes in a few words; and with a energetic jerk Walter brought the lid of the chest off at the hinges. There was a whole cargo of cast-off clothing, that had been the property of the male and female MARBENS from time immemorial. KATIE stopped short in the midst of her laughter; a sudden idea had struck her, and she conferred with WALTER. He took the key she was showing him, and examined it closely.

"Yes, Dan Phelan can make one, -- all right, it will be capital fun!"

"What are you up to, WALTER, and you, KATIE?"

"Come and look at the pictures, father. Is that you mother,—and you sunt—did you ever see such fashions? The girl is downright pretty, though!"

That evening KATIE retired early with a severe headache. Walter had been absent ever since dinner at G-, the nearest post town. The servants were congregated in the kitchen, where BARNEY, the coachman, was telling fairy tales. The family were in the drawing-room, where a tew embers smouldered in the fire-place. Capt. MARBEN was relating incidents of his life in India, and his brother was listening - the two ladies confabulating on the latest styles, while ETTIE HANS and CHARLIE, the children of the household, were playing dominoes in a corner; special indulgence having been granted to sit up and finish a game which threatened to be a prolonged one. The clock struck eleven and their mother's hand was on the bell-rope, but a unanimous petition had the effect of causing her to forget their existence in renewed conversation. The great high clock in the hall warned for twelve, and Silverwells was rarely without guests. the cock crew on his perch, the old dog barked About the Christmas holidays as many as a from his kennel, the drawing-room door swung baker's dozen gathered round its hospitable slowly on its hinges, and two solemn figures

The ladies screamed, the gentlemen started and the children shrank into the corner. Grave ly the figures came, hand in hand; the west-end room pictures had stepped from their frames, and come walking down among them! Captain MARBEN was nearest the female figure—it put out a hand and touched his. It was as cold as marble. He sprang back with a curious guttural howl,-the figure laughed a wild, unearthly laugh, and retreated.

The servants heard the uproar, and this spread the consternation; but as the company arrived the next day, they were too busy to comment much on it. KATIE declared, when they told her of it, "that she would sit up every night till twelve o'clock, headache or no, so as to see the ghosts;" and Mr. DENNIE CALLAHAN, one of the visitors, declared his determination to lay the restless spirits.

That evening the scene was repeated: Mr. CALLAHAN advanced, but the figures retreatedhe pursued, but they flitted before him, touched the door of the west room and entered; he tried to Mr. Marben for the key-Katir had returned | play!" it the day before - obtained it and a light, and searched the room from end to end, but found down stairs, to find the whole company, KATIE nothing. KATIE was in the parlor when he re- among them, examining a pane, almost bereft turned, discussing with the rest the appearance of the ghosts; even Callahan was perplexed, but joked it off.

The next day at dinner a voice behind CALLA- FAGAN, picked KATIE'S pocket of something. HAN's chair cried, "Ha! laughest thou, LOCH-TRL, my vision to scorn?" CALLAHAN sprang to his feet to grasp the intruder, but no one was

"Follow me, follow me!" CALLAHAN sprang up and followed, but saw nothing, searched all the hall but in vain, and returned discomfited to his seat.

"I shall not live in this house another year," said Mr. MARBEN.

"I beg pardon for my demand, but what will you give me to lay that ghost ?"

"I'll get you an appointment, CALLAHAN." "And I," said the captain "will"_

"Hold, captain, my terms with you shall be private; if you agree to them I'll wager my dapple gray, in Mr. MARBEN's stable, that I'll bring all things right."

▲ malicious gleam shot thawart KATIR's face; which did not escape CALLAHAM's notice, and he treasured it up among his circumstantial evidence.

That evening CALLAHAM brought in a folded paper, which he requested them to sign, the captain assuring them that the contents were all right. All had signed but KATIE, and CAL-LAHAN was putting it away when she said, pettishly,

"I can write too, Mr. CALLAHAM."

His gravity almost forsook him, as she took the pen and wrote in a fine hand, "KATTE CAR-DEEN." and a look of triumph sat on his face as he put the paper away in his breast pocket.

The next morning he missed it, but found it by the wash-stand. "Ha! the ghost has paid me a visit," said he quietly.

I am ashamed to tell it, but CALLAHAN had overslept himself that morning, and was awakened by the breakfast bell. He washed hastily, brushed his hair, without looking in the glass, and ran down stairs. Breakfast was scarcely half through, when KATIE looked at him in surprise and exclaimed:

"Why, Mr. CALLAHAN, where have you been? You look like a Brownie!"

The rest turned their eyes the same way, and were filled with consternation. CALLAHAE'S face, neck, and hands were a beautiful brownish black. He rushed to the mirror and held up his hands in amazement, ejaculating some phrases more expressive than polite. Captain MARBEN had been absent from breakfast, and when he came he met CALLAHAN in the hall, stared at the strange negro, and would have passed on; but, as Callahan spoke, the voice arrested him, and he burst into an uproarious fit of laughter-

"Why CALLAHAN, what has changed you into a darkie? Did you do it yourself?"

"Copperas and nut-galls will do the same for any one - the ghost paid me a visit and this is the effect."

"Do give up that mad scheme of yours, DENNIS!"

"Never, captain!"

KATIE happened to pass just at that moment, and CALLAHAN gave her a savage glance, at which she elevated her black brows inquiringly.

A few days passed, with no repetition of the ghostly visits, still strange noises were heard: the black was wearing off CALLAHAN's face, and he showed the captain a revolver, saying that he was not afraid of the ghost now.

The next morning all the top curls of his head wherein he much delighted were shorn, and he yowed vengeance.

That evening he seated himself near KATIE, who had always received him with more freedom than she accorded to the other gentlemen. Drawing his chair near hers he said in a low tone -

"Miss KATIE, will you join me in the ghost adventure?"

"What I to get a complexion like yours, and lose my hair?"

"I don't think there is any danger of that,besides the color is wearing off."

"Well, I have no objection,-what do you propose to do?"

"Come out on the balcony, and I will tell you."

"Oh! no."

"Why not?"

"I am afraid of the ghost."

when the rest are excited. Come, there is superb passion-flower in the conservatory."

"O, then I will go!" and away they went, out into the cool balcony.

"KATIE, do you see the moon?"

"Yes, what of it?" "Isn't it beautiful?"

"Not particularly."

"Come look at this flower, KATIE, -of what does it remind you?"

"Of a large China aster."

"Oh for shame! Where did your parents reside, Miss KATIE?" The question stung the girl, and she retreated

a pace or two, facing CALLAHAN. "Sir, my parents, my parent's sins, or myself, are nothing to you."

CALLAHAN advanced and caught her, held her tight for a moment, and said:

"Witch KATIE, you are all the world to me." He carried her to the door, set her inside and tarned back, just as a flaming meteor blazed for moment in the sky, and then shot athwart the horizon with unearthly brilliancy. CALLAHAN leaned on the railing and watched the course of the falling star, till it disappeared as if quenched in the sea. "I am a fool," thought he; "she it but in vain, it was fast looked; he ran down has me in her power, and what tricks she will

A crash was heard, and CALLAHAN rushed of its glass, - yet not a piece to be found, outside or inside. He crowded up close in the throng, and with a dexterity worthy a pupil of

Tre performances ceased for about a week, when Callahan was once more restored to his natural color. KATTE still held him aloof, though he thought he saw something in her eyes which led him to hope, he scarcely knew what. | Blooming Cereus." Sold everywhere.

It was a wet, dismal evening, and the company were dismal too. Katin was sick again, and Callahan had gone to G-. He came in late, weary and dripping. Ere he had time to replace his wet coat with the dry one Mrs. MAR-BEN brought, the door opened and the female portrait of the west room glided in, pale and noiseless.

CALLARIAM stepped forward, the phantom looked affrighted, and glided out quietly; CAL-LAHAN followed and shut the door. It was a race as for life, but CALLAHAN beat, and, at the door of the west-room, clasped KATIE's lithe figure in his arms.

"Now, KATTIE," he said, deprecatingly. "Let me go, DENNIS,-Mr. CALLAHAN I

"No, you mean DEMNIS, but I wen't let you go till you promise to be Mrs. CALLAHAN. I love you dearly, as you know already."

KATIE laid her curly head down on CALLA-HAN'S bosom, and wound her arms round his

"Dear DENNIS!"

They forgot the wet and discomfort of the night, forgot the anxiety of the good people below, forgot all save that there were two people in the world, KATIE CARDEEN and DENNIS CAL-LAHAN, and they two loved each other. Sitting on the lounge in the west-end room they talked until the clock struck one, and Captain Mar-BEN came to the room, candle in hand, calling anxiously,

"Mr. Callahan, are you here?" "Yes sir, safe and sound. Come in."

"And the ghost ?"

"I've laid the ghost, captain, and now I claim

themselves."

"The young villians! What on earth put it into your heads?"

KATIE hung her head and was silent. "Who blacked Mr. Callahan's face, girl?"

"I put copperas in the water, and nut-galls on the towel, in revenge for that paper he made us all sign, binding us to"-

CALLAHAN laughed; "and my lost curls, KATIR, what of them?" KATIE blushed; "WALTER cut them off."

"How did he do it, without waking me."

"I gave WALTER a nandkerchief saturated with chloroform; he threw it over your face when you were sleeping." "Why, KATIE, what if it had killed me! You

know it does, sometimes?" KATIE grasped his arm, with a horrified look.

"Oh! I never thought of that. What if it had ?-what a wicked girl I am !" "And the pane of glass, KATIE," said the

"Here it is captain," and CALLAHAN drew

out a roll of adhesive plaster and glass. "You see she plastered this on the window,

and then gave it a rap. Of course you found no pieces, for she had it in her pocket." "Who spoke behind my chair?"

"I am a little of a ventriloquist."

"Well, but KATIE, you should not, the servants are frightened. and the guests are in a tremor. Why did you?"

"I guess just for mischief and revenge," "Captain I claim the fulfillment of your promise," said Callanan, stepping back and putting his arm round KATTE.

"O ho! that's it, is it? Well, DENNIS, do you think you can manage her? Now KATIB go, and don't have the headache for a week at

There was a wedding at Knockavallock that "Nonsense! You are the only cool one, day two weeks, and the same day Walter gave his uncle the false key he had made for their mischief.

KATTE proved quite a model wife, and was never again known to play ghost.

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JOSH. BILLINGS ON SHANGHAIS.—That eminent natural philosopner, Joshua Billings, in discoursing of the Shanghai, pithly observes :- " I never owned but one, and he got chocked to death by a kink in a clothes line, but not till he had swallowed 18 feet ov it. Not enny Shanghai for me, if you pleze; I would rather board a traveling colporter, and az for eating one, give me a biled owl rare dun, or a turkee buzzard roasted hole, and stuffed with a pair of injun rubber boots; but not any shanghai for me—not

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Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1865.

"Ye laid the ghost, captain, and now I claim
my pay."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the captain,
scanning Katib, "who is this?"

He advanced cautiously, and held the candle
close up to her face,
"CALLABAD, in the name of all that's wonderful, what does this mean?"

"It means that 'witch Katib' is one of the
ghosts, as I suspected all along, and I believe the
other was your son Walter; to which of them
I am indebted for my complexion of a fortnight
ago, and my cropped hair, they can best tell
themselves."

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 4. 1865.

**SPECTION DEFSING.

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ever before offered to the American public. She feels
for CUTTING DEFSING.

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Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 4. 1865.

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