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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER. CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

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

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C. DEWEY, LL. D., L. B. LANGWOTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

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 his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the husiness of those whose interests i zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

N. Y. STATE CHEESE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

[Continued from page 87, last No.]

Report of Committee on Resolutions. THE Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas. It has pleased Divine Providence to take from among us, and from his field of influence, JESSE WILLIAMS, the Pioneer of the Cheese Factory system. who has for many years been known as one of the first cheese manufacturers and one of the kindest and most honored of men; and, whereas, his memory is especially cherished by every member of the New York Cheese Manufacturers' Association, and his name and influence had so much to do with forming this organization; now, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of JESSE WILLIAMS, we appreciate and feel that this association has lost a kind and efficient friend and adviser, and the Cheese Factory system a distinguished light and guide.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize and condole with the widow and family of the deceased in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family as evidence of our high appreciation of his character and eminent qualities

Mr. Fish of Herkimer read the following resolutions amid such confusion that we do not think dozen gentlemen heard them: and there certainly was no action upon them, for the confusion was so great adjournment was found necessary. But the resolutions come from the pen of one of the most experienced dairymen of Herkimer Co., and who doubtless was prepared, had there been opportunity, to furnish interesting facts and experiences bearing upon the different topics embraced in them. We regret greatly that they were not considered:

Resolved, That the principal points to be observed in constructing a cheese factory for economy and convenience are: Access to a plentiful supply of cold water; perfect and speedy passing off of all refuse alops from the buildings, that the air may not be impregnated with bad odors; to secure the greatest amount of room with the least amount of roofing and other building material.

Resolved, That the maximum distance of carrying milk to a factory deponds upon the ability and pecuni ary interest of the patron, three to six miles not be ing an impediment to the manufacturer.

Resolved. That the shape and weight of cheese to meet the present market, should be at least half as thick as wide, and not to exceed 100 lbs. in weight. Resolved. That the true interest of the patron as well as the manufacturer demands that due attention

all impurities that induce putrescent influences. lved, That heat being the primary agent in bringing liquified atoms into solids at a proper tem perature, also a powerful exerting agent in liquifying solids at a high temperature, strict attention should be given to a mild uniform heat in all its uses in making

should be given to delivering milk sweet and free from

and curing cheese. Resolved, That a minute division of curd after coagulation is essential in the process of cheese making. Resolved, That a gang of thin, highly polished steel

blades is the best tool for sub-dividing curd in the tub Resolved, That the proper time to divide or cut the curd after coagulation is an important point to be de termined, to avoid waste of quantity, and materially affecting the quality of cheese; and the best test of its readiness for separating the fluid portions is its appearance of being brought to a perfect solid or organic

Resolved, That it is expedient to color curd to meet the best demand.

Resolved, That Jones' extract of anotta is the best coloring now in use for cheese. Resolved, That a minute sub-division of curd is

essential in the process of working curd. Resolved. That no other property can be substituted

for the cow's stomach to insure success. Resolved. That a solid texture of cheese is improved by pressure longer than 24 hours.

Resolved, That a curing room should be constructed to avoid all external influences at pleasure, with ample ventilation.

Resolved, That a temperature in a curing room exseeding 70 degrees is detrimental to cheese in the curing process.

Resolved, That the proper treatment to improve the milking qualities of our dairy stock is a judicious cross of our best milkers with other good milking families of good thrift and physical constitution, with the habit of good keep and excessive milking.

Resolved, That permanent and reliable milking qualities are not to be found in any special breed, but in particular families of different breeds.

Annual Address by X. A. Willard.

Nor the least interesting and profitable portion of the proceedings of this Annual Meeting of the Association, was the Annual Address by the above named gentleman, which had evidently been prepared with considerable care. Our space does not permit us to publish it entire, but we shall make liberal extracts from it hereafter. We make the following extract from that portion of the Address devoted to

Our Cheese Exports.

"In 1857 the total exports of American cheese amounted to but six and one-half millions of pounds, about four millions of which went to Great Britain, and the rest to other parts of the world. From Sept., 1858, to Sept., 1859, the exports of American cheese to Britain were a little more than five millions of pounds. From Sept., 1859, to Sept., 1860, a trifle over fifteen millions of pounds. The exports from New York in 1860 were 23,252,000 pounds, and in 1861, 40,041,000. The product of cheese in the State in 1860 was 48,543,288 pounds, of which Herkimer made 10,901,522 pounds, Jefferson nearly 5,000,000, Lewis 3,000,000, Madison and Montgomery over 2,500,000 each, Erie over 2,000,000, and Oneida over 3,000,500.

"In 1863, from January 1st to October 25th, the exports of cheese from New York alone, were 32,100,933 pounds, while for the corresponding period for the season just past, the exports were 38,557,711 pounds. Large quantities of cheese have been shipped since October 25th, and the total export of the year from New York, it is believed, has been over 50,000,000 pounds.

"The rapid rate at which cheese dairying is being introduced must soon bring our exports up to more than 100,000,000 pounds. The total product of cheese made in the country I shall not attempt to estimate. Nine years ago, when our exports were nothing, the product was 105,535,219 pounds.

"Since the above was written, I have been furnished with a statement made by Charles Taylor, showing the exports of cheese from New York for the two years last past. Mr. Taylor makes the year commence and end with Oct. 1st, and hence we are not able to separate the two years so as to show precisely what has been shipped since January 1st, 1864. He says "The cheese exports from New York from Oct. 1st, 1862, to Oct. 1863, were 35,541,650 pounds. From Oct. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 1st. 1864. 48,009,500 pounds; and from Oct. 1st, 1864, to Jan. 1st, 1865, 15,619,000 pounds; making 63, 624,500 pounds for fifteen months, or from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 1st. 1865. But from the statistics furnished by the Custom House, and published in the hi-monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the exports of cheese from New York from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Oct. 25th, are stated to be 38,557,711 pounds. This added to the exports given by Mr. Taylor, since Oct. 1st and up to Jan., 1865, make 54,176,711 pounds. So that by deducting the shipments for twenty-four days in October, we shall find our exports from New York, the past year, will not vary much from 50,000,000 of pounds. Mr. Taylor says, the best American cheese, the past summer, brought 70s. per hundred, while the best English sold for 80s.'

How Soils Affect Milk.

Mr. W. called attention to "a fact which," he says, "is not generally understood, and which has not been discussed by writers on the Dairy. It is that no set rules for manufacturing cheese can apply precisely in the same way in different localities, where the soils differ in character. not at all.

The character of soil where cows are pastured has a curious influence on the milk, which is not understood and cannot well be accounted for. Generally on high and dry pastures of gravelly loam, the milk will be more readily converted into cheese-that is, the curds do not require to lie so long in the whey or scald, as where the milk is produced from low, wet grounds. The treatment of milk and curds therefore must be varied to meet the different character of soils, for that which would make good cheese in one Mcality, would make bad in another. So that manufacturers should understand this principle and govern themselves accordingly."

Our Closing Remarks.

We have given full reports of all discussions of topics of general interest by the Association. It will be seen that they were comparatively meager-especially when it is known that there were in attendance between two and three hundred wide-awake, active, practical, thinking men. We come now to the ungracious task of telling a few plain truths about this meeting. And in doing so, we know that we reflect the sentiment of the majority of those present. It did not realize the just expectations of those who attended it. Why not? Because it was badly managed. The President, apparently a gentleman in every respect, lacked the voice vim and nerve necessary to control and guide such a body of men in the work before them. The Secretary, unfortunately, had altogether too much voice, vim and nerve, with too little tact and system to enable him to perform his duties at the right time and place. Had the President done his duty, he would not have allowed the Secretary to exhibit the bad taste he did when he interrupted gentlemen in the midst of their speeches to broach new business—and business that could just as well, and better, have been transacted at another time.

It may be suggested that we are giving importance to a matter which should be overlooked. We think not. It is too grave a matter that two or three hundred men from all parts of this large State, and from other States, representing a great and growing interest, should incur the expense of time and money necessary to meet in the midst of the best dairy region on the Continent, for the purpose of getting and giving information relating to their mutual interests, and should have their time squandered, their object in meeting thwarted by a species of management that would be disgraceful in a schoolboy's lyceum. To be sure, members of the Association were to blame for submitting to all this; and still more to blame for continuing in office gentlemen who, no matter how highly esteemed and well informed in other respects, so manifestly lacked the administrative talent necessary to guide a representative Association, like this, to its greatest usefulness and influence.

This Association is a State institution. Its officers sustain a public relation to the State The manner in which its affairs are managed and its influence exerted, becomes a matter of public interest and State pride. It is the duty of the journalist to give a voice to public opinion. This we do, in this instance, with the highest personal respect for the gentlemen whose official acts we are compelled to criticise. We want to see the Association prosper. We propose to do what we may to extend its influence; but we know that it will not gain strength and influence unless some attempt is made to do the work it was organized-nominally, at least-to perform, We are anxious to see it do it.

ABOUT HORSE BARNS.

To F. W. B., we reply that while it may be policy to provide a stable for the horses and a room for carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., under the same roof, the stable and carriage-room should never be connected otherwise than by a close door. There are several reasons why this should be so. One important one is that it is not well to run the risk of damage to carriages, robes, whips, &c., that might follow if an animal got loose among them. Another is, the carriage and harness-room should be kept clean - free from the odors of the stable and from its dampness. Even the practice of hanging work-harnesses in the rear of each animal is objectionable, not only from the risk run that the horse will get entangled in it, but because of the effect of the dampness and atmosphere of the stable upon the harness itself. It is better to keep it in a dry place. The stable ought to be ventilated from the carriage-room; though it is better so than



PREMIUM PLAN OF FARM HOUSE.

THE accompanying design was prepared to newspapers, specimens in natural history, &c. of farmers, whose well-to-do circumstances, and the demands of social life which their growing children make, prompt them to replace the old house" by a more commodious, convenient and beautiful building. A tasteful home, spacious enough to accommodate the entire family with due regard to the separate duties of life and the requisite individual privacy, and to offer that wide hospitality which so charms us in the country, is a better investment than bank stock or fertile acres. If it does nothing more than keep the children beneath the home roof, and make their associations of home pleasant, and their enjoyments pure, it will be an incalculable blessing to them, while at the same time it will prove a source of serenest joy to sweeten the declining years of the parents. In this house there are no apartments for show, merely, but all are arranged with reference to economy of labor, where the mistress of the house has rarely any other assistance than her daughters render.

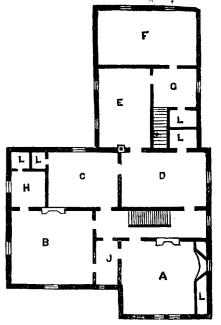
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PLAN OF PRINCIPAL ROOM

A. Living Room, 15 by 18; B. Parlor, 15x18; C. Kitchen, 12x18; D. Bed Room, 12x12; E. Children's Bed Room, 9x12; F. Back Kitchen, 11x16; G. Dairy, 7x 8; H. Pantry, 5x9; I. Wood House, 12x22; K. Hall, 5x15; L. Alcove, 6x8; M. M. Verandas; N. N. Cloavie

The plan shows a broad veranda on the entrance front, extending so that its roof forms the top of the bay-window, giving access to a narrow hall, which seems roomy enough, as the staircase is in a recess at the further end. There is also space for a cloak closet under the stairs. The hall gives access to the three principal rooms; a parlor on the left, a living-room on the right, which may also be used as a diningroom, which has a bay-window, and an alcove showing through an arched opening, fitted up with book shelves on each side. The shelves should have glazed doors down to the usual height of wainscoting, and below, closets for | need not be discussed here.

supply the wants of a large and increasing class If both sides are not needed for books, one side can be fitted up with an ottoman-seat, or lounge, thus affording a cosy nook for reading and study.



PLAN OF CHAMBERS.

A. Bed Room, 15x15; B. Bed Room, 15x18; C. Bed Room, 12x16; D. Bed Room, 12x18; E. Bed Room, 11x16; F. Bed Room, 12x22; G. Hall, 7x8; H. Dress-ing Room, 7x8; J. Bath Room, 5x9; L. L. Closetz.

In the rear of the alcove is the kitchen, which has a china-closet, a pantry, and a door leading to the back stairs. A bed-room communicates with the kitchen, having a closet and a smaller bed-room for children beyond, which also has a closet. In case but one of the bed-rooms is needed, the other can be used for a library, when a door from the hall could be made.

A back-kitchen is provided in the wing, having doors to the dairy, cellar, wood-shed and veranda.

The chamber plan supplies four large bedrooms in the main house, one of them having a window seat, formed by a projecting closet, and another, a dressing-room with closets. A bathroom is placed above the hall, lighted by a small octagonal window, or by an enameled door. Two large sleeping-rooms are shown over the back-kitchen and the wood-shed. A similar amount of accommodation can also be furnished in the attic, if necessary.

The house can be built either of wood, brick or stone; but in either case, the verge-boards, verandas, &c., should be made durable and plain. All ornamentation beyond what is strictly characteristic and suggestive of country simplicity, has no place upon it. We have endeavored in our perspective to give it an unpretending rural aspect, with enough of dignity to mark it as the residence of a family of refinement and taste. If built of wood, in a plain but thorough manner, it could be erected in most parts of the country for about \$3,000. The remaining details of construction are such as are familiar to most persons, and especially to masons and carpenters, and



Sheep Kusbandry

EDITED BY HENRY 8. RANDALL, LL. D.

N. Y. STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROW ERS' ASSOCIATION.—The N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will hold its Annual Winter meeting in the City Hall, in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Feb. 22d, at 12 o'clock M. The sheep Breeders and Wool Growers of the State are invited to attend. The Executive Board of the Association will meet the preceding evening to transact important business, and the members are requested to report themselves at the Syracuse House at 7 o'clock HENRY S. RANDALL, President.

MEETING OF N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, it will be observed from a notice published in these columns, meets at Syracus? on Wednesday, Feb. 22d, at 12 o'clock M. It is much to be hoped that there will be a good attendance of those interested in Sheep Husbandry from all parts of the State. We need the presence of sound and experienced men to give to the Association, at the opening of its career, that tone and character which we desire it to preserve throughout that career.

The utility of such an organization, if properly conducted, admits of no doubt. If it is honestly, intelligently and unselfishly managed - if it follows out with a single eye the objects which it professes to seek, viz., "to disseminate information and promote improvements in Sheep Husbandry" - if its winter meetings are composed of candid, sensible men, who come together to exchange opinions and communicate the results of individual observation on practical questions of Sheep Husbandry - if its debates are confined to proper topics and conducted with decorum - if its Spring Fairs are managed on liberal principles and with perfect impartiality - it will become one of the most useful of those institutions in our State whose object it is to promote improvements in the various departments of husbandry.

But there is a reverse to the medal. If the Association is made use of by its officers or any other body of men specially to advance their own interests, or trumpet their own claims to importance - if it is controlled by any one-sided clique who ever so honestly give the advantage to this breed of sheep or that, or to this family or that - if its viewing committees are not capable and honest-if sober and decent discussion is thrust aside by men wrangling for notoriety or to advertise their own property-if selfishness, jealousy and personal animosity usurp the place of manliness and devotion to the public good - the destruction of the organization will be very speedy, but not more speedy than every respectable man in it will desire.

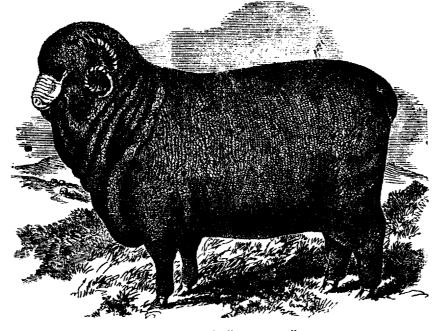
We do not augur that such will be the course or fate of this Association. We believe that those who were most active in launching it into existence will be found ready to demonstrate their disinterestedness by their acts - and that they will be content to be judged solely by this standard. We believe that the officers of the Association earnestly desire to do their exact and entire duty. But they will know that they are but a handful out of thousands of sheep breeders and wool growers in the State, who possess equal experience and knowledge with their own. As modest and discreet men, they must earnestly desire the aid and counsel of their brethren. We trust that it will be generally and frankly given. We trust that the meeting at Syracuse on the 22d will be an overflowing one. We trust that it will be made up of men from every part of the State, and representing all the valuable breeds of sheep which are to be found in the State. We trust that in its debates —in its resolutions — in its appointment of important committees - in a word, in its entire proceedings and in all the personal intercourse of its members, there will be exhibited a spirit of liberality, candor and mutual concession which will render it a gathering long to be remembered with pleasure by the sheep proprietors of New York.

THE TERM "AMERICAN MERINO."

Ar the meeting in Vermont Jan. 4th, which organized the New England Wool Growers' Association (the proceedings of which have already been given in another department of this paper,) on motion of Hon. HAMPDEN CUTTS, it was resolved, "that in consideration of the great advance which has been made in the breeding of Merino sheep in the United States since their first introduction here, we hereby agree to adopt the name of IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINOS, as most appropriate to the thorough - bred Spanish Merino sheep of these States, and we recommend that this name be adopted by Agricultural Societies in offering their premiums." (We copy the resolution from the New England Farmer.)

Seventeen years ago, in "Sheep Husbandry in the South," we adopted this term, or the term "American Merinos," and have continued to use it in all our subsequent writings on the subject. We have repeatedly urged its general adoption, as the only appropriate collective designation "for the thorough-bred Spanish Merino sheep of these States." We are glad that the N. E. Wool Growers' Association thought the subject worthy of its attention and that it distinctly recommended the name to Agricultural Societies. These, singularly enough, have, in many instances, kept in the rear of public opinion and custom in the matter, and have annually proclaimed premiums for "Spanish Merinos," as if our breeders were yet clinging to former or present Spanish models, and had not established separate and improved familes of their own.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T



MR. HAMMOND'S "GOLD DROP."

MR. HAMMOND'S "GOLD DROP."

THE above cut, from a drawing by PAGE, represents the favorite Infantado stock ram of EDWIN HAMMOND of Middlebury, Vermont. Mr. H. has refused \$10,000 for him. He was dropped in 1861, and was out of Old Queen by California, by Sweepstakes, by Little Wrinkly, by Old Wrinkly, by Old Greasy, &c., &c. Old Queen was out of Old Queen's dam, by Long Wool, by Old Greasy, by Wooster, &c. His entire recorded pedigree will be found at page 121 of the Practical Shepherd.

HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE QUANTITY OF WOOL?

C. P. TREAT of Claridon, Geauga county, Ohio, asks the question at the head of this article. Wool is increased on the individual sheep, first, by keeping it in good fleshy condition, and second, by giving it food which is peculiarly adapted to the production of wool. A Merino kept in high condition all the year round will yield a pound or two more of wool at least than the same sheep kept in thinnish condition all the year round. But it makes a material difference in the product of wool what kind of food produces this fleshy condition. According to the experiments made on Saxon sheep in Silesia by REAUMUR, 1,000 pounds of peas produced an increase of 134 pounds in the live weight of the animals with 14 pounds and 11 ounces of wool, while 1,000 pounds of oats produced an increase of 146 pounds in live weight, with but 9 pounds and 12 ounces of wool. Peas did not give a greater amount of wool in proportion to the increase of meat than some other of thirteen feeds tried by the experimenter. Rejecting fractions, peas produced a 9th part by weight as much wool as meat; oats a 16th part, barley a 12th part, buckwheat a 12th part, mangel wurzels and potatoes a 7th part, good hay an 8th part, hay with straw without other fodder, one-half part, and so on. But it will be remembered that though mangel wurzels, potatoes, hay, and especially hay and straw, produce large proportions of wool to meat, they cannot on account of their bulk be taken into the stomach in sufficiently large quantities to produce anything like as much wool as the more concentrated feeds, such as peas.

Wool is increased in succeeding generations of sheep by breeding, just as every other desirable quality is thus increased, viz., by coupling those males and females together which possess it in the greatest degree. If, other things being equal, my neighbor's rams produce more wool than mine, I ought to procure rams from his flock to cross with and improve my own flock. By obtaining the heaviest fleeced rams (not accidentally so, but sprung from peculiarly heavy fleeced stocks.) and selecting only the heaviest fleeced ewes to breed from, in each succeeding generation, the individual average yield of wool in the flock will constantly increase. Vast as has been the improvement in our American Merinos in this particular within the last fifteen or twenty years, and as much as they now excel the Merinos of all other countries in the production of wool, we know no breeder of them, however successful or eminent, who even imagines that he has attained the maximum of wool produc-

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' Asso CIATION.-We have written into many counties to ob tain lists of those prominent sheep breeders in then whose names and addresses were not in our possession To these we sent circulars inviting them to become members of the Association and to co-operate in its objects. Our circulars are exhausted, and we would now say to every sheep breeder and wool grower in the State who has not received one, that he is hereby invited to forward his name and membership fee to the President, Treasurer, or either of the Secretaries of the Association. The membership fee is one dollar

Dogs Preventing the Extension of Sheep Hus-BANDRY.—A friend writes us : — "I have a letter from Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, (Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.,) in which he says—'I see that orders have been issued by our Board of Supervisors for damages from dogs to sheep for the snug sum of \$3,200.' This is a suggest ive fact." He further states that Mr. HUNTINGTO was about to procure a valuable ram, but just before the time of using him, his flock was nearly ruined by dogs-"so that for the present dogs have kept him from moving in the direction of wool raising."

We have heretefore published statistics showing the enormous losses incurred in different States by the destruction of sheep by dogs. But great as these are, four ewe tegs for \$1,000.

they bear no comparison to the losses incurred by inability to keep sheep by reason of the "our nui-We know hundreds of men, within the circle of our own acquaintance, who would like to stock their farms wholly or in part with sheep-who feel that it would be particularly profitable for them to do sobut they know that they cannot do so safely, and rather than be kept in a constant state of alarm about their flocks, they prefer to give up sheep husbandry

We fear our dog-laws are not stringent enough. We would like to see the tax increased. We would like to see adequate provisions made (and they can be made) to render the collection of that tax in all cases compulsory, whether the money is required to pay for damage to sheep or not. If not required for that purpose any particular year, let the avails of the tax go to the support of the poor.

METAL EAR MARKS .- Several inquiries have accumulated in our drawer on this subject. The metal ear mark described at page 185 of the Practical Shenhard composed of a ring and plate, still labors under the objections there pointed out - no improvements having been made on it. JOHN M. MOTT of East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., claims to have made an essential improvement on the rivet or riveted plates, described on preceding page of same work. When we see specimens of Mr. M.'s invention we will attempt to describe it. A new metal car mark has been introduced by C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, New Hampshire. It is a ring in the shape of a link-i. e., it is, when finally adjusted to the ear, about % of an inch long, and the straight sides are about 3-16 of an inch apart. It is made of iron wire rolled flat & of an inch wide and plated with tin. On one side is stamped the owner's name, and on the other the number of the sheep. The year of birth can be added, with the latter. The ear is punched not far from the head, and high enough above the lower edge so that the link-shaped ring shall closely fit about that lower edge, leaving no open space for bushes, etc., to catch in. The ring opens not far from one end, so that one side can be sprung out to enable it to be inserted in the ear and then bent back with pincers. It remains bright, and makes a neat and permanent mark for breeders' purposes. We think it the best metal ear mark we have yet seen. Mr. Dawa manufactures proper punches for the ears, trimming shears, and has got up a neat sheep register. He resides at West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

SHEDDING WOOL-SOAB.-E. C. SPAULDING, Grapeland, Faribault Co., Minnesota, informs us. Jan. 3d that he had a flock of 900 sheep driven from Illinois to Minnesota last fall. They reached the latter State about the 1st of September and run on the prairies until 25th of October, when "the grass became so dead that they were taken up and fed hay." They were not fed grain until the 1st of December. They then "had lost flesh badly and seemed to have grown weak." The tegs began to lose their wool first, "and would rub themselves against the fence, and also dig their wool with their teeth and feet." This shedding of wool slowly spread through the flock. "Some have lost nearly half their fleeces while others have lost but little. The skin where the wool has come off appears smooth and soft and healthy. The wool commences immediately to start again. On some, before it starts out, there is a sort of yellow scurf which adheres closely to the skin." The sheep are fed wheat, about % of a bushel to the hundred, and are improving in condition.

Mr. S. wishes to know whether this is scab. The statement above in regard to the tegs, which we place in italics, describes a marked symptom of that disease - and yet if the skin, after being denuded of wool uniformly exhibits no pustules, no sores, no seabs, no roughness or thickening, in short, no signs of cutaneous disease, but on the contrary is smooth, soft and healthy, the scab cannot, in our judgment, be present. We have repeatedly seen flocks shed their wool quite as much as these are described to have done. on being raised suddenly in condition by grain feed after entering the winter poor and weak-and in such cases the skin never, we apprehend, retains its cleanness and whiteness. It secretes, or excretes yolk, and this mixed with hay dust, etc., makes a coating-generally yellowish according to our recollection-on the skin, to which the appellation of "scurf" would be very likely to be given. All sheep are apt to rub and scratch themselves with their feet more or less in winter, and indeed at other times, particularly if tickyand we incline to think that sheep shedding their wool from any cause are more inclined to rub, etc. than at other times. A person unacquainted with scab, and looking with apprehension for its symptoms would be not unlikely to exaggerate any indication of that particular symptom which every person and book he consulted would tell him was the first and most readily observed one of the malady. Indeed, we can not see any cause for much rubbing and digging with the teeth and feet in the condition of the skin de. scribed-and we are satisfied the skin would not remain in that condition if thus treated. If, then, the skin actually was in that condition, during and after shedding the wool, we repeat it, the scab was not precent: but if its condition was inaccurately observed o described, then our assumption falls to the ground.

SALE OF MERINOS. -E. B. POTTLE of Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., sold J. N. JOHNSON and D. D. JOHNSON of Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., six yearling ewes and

Communications, Etc.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

In reply to "A Michigan Farmer's" inquiries about sugar making, I would respond: - First, exercise considerable caution about investing in patent evaporators, advertised and recommended so highly by those having them for sale. They have been repeatedly tried in this section (Central Ohio,) and always failed; principal reason of failure, furnace too small - better adapted for sorghum as that requires less heat to boil than

Sheet iron pans (No. 16 iron,) placed upon an arch, are universally used here; build the arch so as to put the wood in at the side of the end. closing the end, except a flue left at the bottom for draft. There should be four handles on each pan for two poles to run through; the thin pans can be taken off conveniently, the sirup emptied, pans replaced, filled with fresh sap, and boil right along without abating the fire. Pans 3 by 4 feet can be handled in this manner quite conveniently, and two such pans are sufficiently large for a camp of 300 trees.

The arch should be at least three feet wide and the chimney not less than eight feet high to secure a good draft. Tap with a half inch bit, rimming out, when the trees begin to dry, with a five eighth bit - Cook's patent. Bore at first not over one inch deep, and hang the bucket on an eight-penny nail, directly underneath; this will prevent the sap from being blown away by the wind. Very nearly as much sap will run from one spigot as from two, and the life of the tree will thus be preserved to benefit those who may follow in our footsteps, remembering the maxim to leave the world as good as when we found it.

To make nice sugar, use a 15 gallon kettle, not making more than 30 lbs. at once nor be over one hour in bringing the grains. Making larger batches requires longer boiling, which makes the sugar damper and more compact. After removing the sugar, wash and scour the kettle before commencing again, and remember to keep the sirup at an uniform height in the kettle, as rising and falling suddenly causes it to burn. Scal up your molasses warm in stone jugs and boil so thick that it crystalizes in the bottom of the jug and it will keep the year round.

The profits of camp are entirely dependent upon industry. The man who neglects to prepare and haul a sufficient amount of wood, repair his buckets, or see that his spigots and pans are ready, will wake up some morning and find the sugar season fairly upon him. While in this dilemma, and attempting to succeed with leaky buckets, green wood, and a dull fire, he will undoubtedly be discouraged and will very readily confess that ke "can't see it" (the profits;) and no wonder!

The above is our simple modus operandi, learned from experience, which you are at liberty to publish if you deem it beneficial, or worthy of notice. G. K. WYETH.

New Way, Ohio, 1865.

CUTTING FOOD ROB STOCK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I read with a good deal of interest the discussion on this subject at the State Fair last fall, and I about made up my mind it didn't pay. I had no experience in the matter, and having seen a goodly number of machines standing by the sides of barns or some other by-place, I concluded it was a little too much labor, or else it didn't pay.

But I am resolved to get one and make a trial. came to this conclusion by reading Mr. P.'s article in the RURAL of Jan. 7th. I hope he will tell us beginners, however, how we are to save one-half by just cutting and wetting the fodder. Does he mean to be understood to say that fifty pounds of hay, corn or straw will give the same nourishment, without adding grain, as one hundred pounds uncut? I can't think he means it is done, as I confess my ignorance in the matter. This, I am aware, is a practical question, and as such it needs a practical man to

Mr P says he feeds his stock about three bushels of cut corn fodder a head per day. Right here I want to ask him if his cattle would eat the same uncut, making allowance for the butts of ripened corn stalks which they will not cat up clean unless cut? I hope to hear again, soon, from P. on the subject. Sharon Center, N. Y., 1885.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In answer to 'M. C. A." in the RURAL of Jan. 7th, I reply: There is plenty of Government land in Michigan, and good land, heavily timbered with maple, elm, ash, and, along the water courses, pine and cedar, with some hemlock.

I am now living in Homestead, Grand Traverse county, lat. 44 deg. 30m., and thirty miles south of Traverse City. The country is healthy, very healthy, and we are never troubled with that disease which is so prevalent in some portions of the south part of the State - "agua."

I would say to "M. C. A." and others interested, that the region of country north of the Manistee river is perhaps unsurpassed in this State. Having twice traveled the length of the State I can say I have nowhere seen any land that for fertility and natural beauty would compare with this.

There have been, I believe, over 1,200 homesteads taken under the Homestead Act at the Land Office in this district. Still there are thousands of acres of land that to the actual settler are very inviting. GEORGE H. SMITH. Homestead, Mich., Jan., 1965.

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE RUBAL IS APPREDIATED—Not only by farmers and horticulturists, but by professional men and their families in cities and villages. Many clergymen, physicians, lawyers and teachers are aiding in extending its circulation. The District Attorney of Walworth Co., Wis., writes:—"Although engaged in professional business, and doing all my farming on less than one acre of land, I have been a constant subscriber for your valuable paper for over eleven years, and have endeavored to aid you somewhat in its circulation. I am not disposed to cease my efforts because, with the advance of everything else, you have been obliged to advance your terms. I send you herewith draft on New York for \$52.50 in payment for 21 copies of the RUBAL for 1865, to be sent to the list of subscribers herewin inclosed. I hope to add some to the list."

SOUTHERN THOROUGH-BRED HORSES COMING NORTH. -We notice that Ohio is getting some of the best blood of Tennessee in her borders. Daisy Derby, a fine thorough-bred mare, has been purchased of Hon. BAILLIE PETTON by Capt. LANDEN of Williams Co., O.; a mare by the Arabian horse Sacklowie has been purchased of Thomas Barry by Capt. Chas. H. Rich-MAN, U. S. A., and brought North; Prunella by imp. Priam out of Premium has been purchased of Wm. JOHNSON, Nashville, Tenn., by Wm. McDonald, Columbus, O. These are the latest noticed of many important stock purchases recently made in the South on Northern account.

FOR A CONSULATE. - We see in print that R. L. ADAMS, Esq., editor of the Fulton Patriot, has been offered by the President a foreign consulate. Hope he will accept it or something better, for he is worthy of a prominent and profitable position. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the Jeffersonian requisites—honesty, capacity, etc. -and is, withal, one of the cleverest editors that ever put pen to paper.

A CHANGE FOR FINE STOCK .- The Ohio Farmer states that W. H. LADD of Richmond, Ohio, having sold his farms, poposes to sell all his choice stock, heretofore reserved for his own use as a breeder. The stock consists of the best selections of Roadster horses and Merino sheep. Mr. L.'s reputation as a breeder gives assurance that his stock is genuine, ranking with the best obtainable.

DEATH OF ISAAC FUNK OF ILLINOIS.—Such of our eaders as read the RUBAL in 1861, will remember, perhaps, the description we gave (page 237, vol. 12,) of our visit to the 20,000 acre farm of this gentleman, and of our interview with this remarkable man. We regreat to notice by our Western exchanges that Mr. FUNK is dead—that his wife died four hours later, and both were buried in the same grave.

DEATH OF SQUIRE M. BROWN.-We regret to hear of the decease of Hon. Squire M. Brown of Elbridge, Onondaga Co. Mr. B. was an experienced practical farmer, and an earnest and influential friend and promoter of Rural Improvement. An appropriate obttu-ary notice, furnished by a friend, will appear in an early future number of the RUBAL.

THE KANSAS FARMER.—This journal commences its second year under the editorial management of JOHN S. Brown, and is improved in both style and contents. It is a monthly of 16 quarto pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and furnished at \$1.50 per year, or \$1.25 in clubs of ten; single numbers 15 cents each. Published by John S. Brown & Co., Lawrence.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY.-We are pleased to learn, as we do from the Annual Report of the Secretary, R. F. JOHNSTONE, Esq., that this Society is in a most prosperous condition. The Society now has a property worth \$11,499 22, from \$7.000 of which finvested in U. S. Bonds) it is deriving an income. After giving the figures showing the above balance, Mr. Secretary Johnstone says :- "This prosperous condition of the affairs of the Society is a subject of general congratulation and is the result of the long continued harmony and generous, unselfish energy manifested by all who have been entrusted with the conduct of its business, and who have participated in the management of its affairs." Good for Michigan and its State Agricultural Society!

KARBAS STATE Ag. SOCIETY.-The annual meeting of this Society was held at Topeka, Jan. 19th, 1865, when the following Board of Officers was elected: President-L. D. BAILEY of Douglas. Sec. - John S. Brown of Douglas. Treas.-Wm. Spriggs of Anderson Co. Executive Com.—C. B. Lines of Wabaunsee exactly that; if so, I should like to know how to:

Co.; R. G. Elliott of Jefferson Co.; Henry B. Keller of the is done, as I confess my ignorance in the Leavenworth Co.; E. S. Hubbard of Wyandott Co.; A. J. W. Brown, of Allen Co., and Jas. B. Hayward of Doninhan Co. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Kansas Farmer to the patronage of "all the friends of agriculture throughout the State," and also that the Society hold weekly meetings during the seasion of the Legislature.

> CATTARAUGUS Co. Ag. Society. -- At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Little Valley, the following officers were elected for 1865: President ISAAC REED. East Otto. Vice Prest-Judson Sibley. Napoli. Secy. - Horace S. Huntley, Little Valley. Treas.—Fuller Bucklin, Little Valley. Directors—John K. Comstock, Olean; Joseph Smith, Mansfield; Lorenzo Stratton, Little Valley; W. F. Kennicott, New Albion; Sam'l S. Huntley, Ellicottville; Zina Dudley, Napoli.

> Indiana State Fair. - A note from I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne, Ind., says:—"You make a mistake when you say the next Indiana State Fair is to be held at Indianapolis. It is to be held at Fort Wayne the first week in October. The State Horticultural Society meets at the same time and place, where we expect to see all the agricultural and horticultural editors of the country, and have a good time generally."

> COAL ASHES.—Can you tell me if coal ashes have any virtue as a manure? What use can they be put to?—Mrs. Sarah Day, Polt Co., Iowa.

They have some value and should be used. They may be applied direct to the soil, either as a top-dress ing for a lawn or meadows, or incorporated with stiff soils, or may be used in the compost heap. They are far better than nothing to throw into vaults. We have used them for this purpose with good results so far as deodorizing was concerned.

RIGHT BANK OF A RIVER.-W. D. S.: The right bank of a river is that on your right hand if you start from its source to navigate it to its mouth.

W. F. KETCHUE, inventor of the Estchum Reaping and Mowing Machine, died of apoplaxy in Buffalo, on the 24th uit. He was about 60 years of age.

A VENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865.

(Continued from page 39, last number.)

Experience with the Newer Grapes.

THE following topic reported by the Business committee was taken up --- "The results of the most recent experience with the new varieties of the grape."

Judge LARROWE was asked by the President to give his experience. He said: -- My experience with the Delaware, which is one of the newer varieties, is limited. Five years ago I bought four roots of Dr. GRANT, from which I have had three creps and each hill has yielded me \$12 worth of fruit. I gave him \$3 each for the roots, and they have paid fourfold. I have no fault to find with such results. The Delaware is not a good keeper. The Diana is a shy bearer. It is one of the best keepers and richest grapes we raise. Were it a better bearer it would be one It will keep as well as an apple, has a thick skin; and the thick-skinned grapes are the best keepers. I find the Concord difficult to keep. It is not a very good grape; don't know what sort of wine it will make. The Hartford Prolific is a coarse but early grape. It will do to cultivate a few of it near markets. It is not a good keeper.

FISHER.-I am anxious to hear something said about the Iona and Israella, about which we hear so much through advertisements in the papers. Some one suggested that Mr. Thomas had been to Ions, and therefore he could give information, at which remark the Society smiled.

Thomas.-I have been to Iona, and saw few grapes and many vines.

Judge Larrows. - I think if any one has any information in favor or against these grapes it should be given. I confess that the manner in which these grapes have been thrust before the public has not tended to win my confidence. And I am not so entirely satisfied with Dr. GRANT's defence of himself against the charges made in some of the papers concerning his mode of ripening this fruit as the editors of the Country Gentleman seem to be. Dr. G. does not, by his enterprise, come in conflict with any interest of mine; but I do not want to be duped nor to allow my neighbors to be led to purchase largely of vines simply upon a paper reputation. It is grape. the province of this Society, and its duty, to seek for and give information that shall enable us to distinguish concerning the merits of these new grapes. If there is any one here who has this information and is not interested in the propagation and sale of these grapes I should be glad | Creveling, as we grow it, does not keep. to hear from him.

THOMAS. -- I have not fruited Dr. GRANT'S vines. I recommend gentlemen to wait two or three years before entering largely into their cultivation. I will say, however, that CHARLES Downing has fruited the Iona three years, and says it ripens about with the Concord, and he thinks it a promising grape. He also says he has found no superior to the Delaware.

FISHER. - The Concord has been tried and recommended highly, but it has not given me satisfaction at all-it is not worth the land it stands on unless you can buy it at \$1,25 per acre!

OLMSTEAD. - DOWNING says the Iona ripens with the Concord; Dr. GRANT says it ripens with him at the time of the Delaware. I have never fruited it. I think the fruit is good where I have tasted it. It should certainly be tested.

BARRY.-We can do no good by discussing the veracity of men and newspapers. Downing save from what he knows of the Iona he thinks it will stand high among the native grapes. We should be careful not to bring up matters purely personal.

Dr. Jackson of Dansville.-I have talked of planting a vineyard and went to consult with CHARLES DOWNING about varieties. You know that you cannot get any thing out of CHARLES Downing that is not true. The Delaware he regards the best grape. And he said if the Iona did as well two or three years longer as it had done he should think that it would be the best native grape.

Judge Larrows. — Mr. Downing is a careful man. He does not recommend a man to plant three or four acres of either Delaware or Iona. But it is safe to plant out four acres of Isabellas. I recommend gentlemen to get a single vine of each of these (Iona and Israella) grapes and plant and take care of them, and see how they are adapted to your locality and soil. I can name but two or three grapes of which I would recommend extended planting. The Isabella is beyond question a good and profitable grape to plant where it can be riponed. I had a half acre of Catawbas that netted me \$500. But I would not recommend any of the newer grapes for extended

planting. BARRY.—I think friend FISHER a little too severe on the Concord, hence too severe on those who have recommended it. In some localities the Concord is a valuable grape—valuable for this country and for a people who are not too particular. In the West especially it is very highly

Dr. Sylvester.-We hear nothing of the Adirondac. The opinion of men concerning the quality of a grape I find to be a matter of taste entirely. Downing adheres to the idea that the Delaware is the best grape. A committee awarded the premium to the Adirondac on the score of flavor. A man told me he liked a good hard, solid potato - one that would stick to his knife when he cut it. Opinions, therefore, are based upon tastes, and tastes differ.

OLMSTEAD. - I planted ten acres with the Delaware. It has done well. It will mature in any locality in this State. It ripens the 20th of September with me. I would plant only varieties that I was sure were adapted to the locality in which I plant. I have fruited Nos. 15, 9 and 4 of RWRAL.

THE BANACE

ROGER'S Hybrids, but do not regard them highly. BARRY.-We have fruited these "hybrida" but a year or two. A few promise to be good, but doubt if any of them will be more valuable than the Concord. I regard them (in answer to a question) only seedlings, but may be mistaken. A gentleman on the Hudson river wrote me he had fruited No. 1, which he said was very good, and I think he said it promised to be one of the best of the natives!

HOAG.-I have some of these grapes. They did not ripen well until last season. No. 1 is of fine quality - about the color of the Delaware if dead ripe. It has a fine, large berry. Some of the clusters weighed a half pound. The clusters were rather open. No. 39 was the best this season; 4 and 19, very fine; 28 and 38 are called good; 34 not good-did not ripen. They are all strong growers and seem perfectly hardy.

CRANE. - I do not know of any grape except the Delaware that is suited to general cultivation. The Isabella is not, nor is the Catawba.

MOODY. - I never saw a place yet where it was cultivated that the Delaware did not rinen well. so that I think it may be recommended for general cultivation. The Diana, where it does ripen, of the best grapes with which I am acquainted. is one of the best. In the West the Concord is really valuable — it grows, bears, and is a better grape West than with us. The Delaware will grow where any wild grape will grow.

Hoad.—The Concord is not a reliable and valuable grape in Western New York; nor is the Isabella a reliable grape in all localities in Western New York. But I have never known the Delaware to fail to ripen, except it overbears. The Hartford Prolific will also ripen anywhere in Western New York,

H. N. LANGWORTHY.-I do not believe there is any best fruit—that there is any fruit but what there are other fruits just as good. Men who hear that the Delaware is the best grape, plant it, and have grapes but a few weeks. One variety ought not to satisfy anybody. We should aim to secure a succession covering the season.

DR. SYLVESTER.-I have not heard the Cre veling mentioned. I have fruited it two years The vine is hardy, bears well; the bunches are rather loose, but I am inclined to think well of it.

BARRY.-I am glad the Creveling was called up. It is a hardy, productive, good fruit, and I think highly of it.

MOORE.—I think there is no doubt that it is an accidental hybrid.

OLMSTRAD .- I have fruited the Lydia, and think it is going to prove an excellent white

LARROWS - The Creveling ripens early, is hardy, but does not bear with me, which may be due to locality, soil, &c. The Delaware does not do so well with us as it does on the higher lands a short distance from us. The

PEAR TREE BLIGHT. CONCERNING ITS CAUSE AND CURR.

BY J. P. KIRTLAND.

THE disease known as the Blight or the Fire Blight, is at this day proving the most serious obstacle to the successful cultivation of the pear, in many sections of the country. Early in the present century it prevailed extensively in New England, coincidently with the spotted fever, and other disorders of a low grade of action, which at that period swept epidemically over that region of country. It was a popular opinion that all these diseases, both of the human family and the vegetable kingdom, arose from one cause :- an opinion not however tolereted by medical men and men of science in that day.

Various theories have been advanced to account for the origin of this blight. Insects, frozen sap, electricity, excessive evaporation, and exhaustion of the soil, have, at different times, been assigned as the cause. Investigation of each fails to meet and explain the phenomena attendant on the rise, progress and results of that disease. It is time they all should be abandoned and that researches for a cause be extended in some other direction.

As a starting point in this undertaking, I will suggest another hypothesis, which may perhaps explain the pathology of the blight, and call into use an effectual remedy or preventive. Pathology, Dr. WEBSTER defines to be "the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases."

1. The Pear-tree Blight is produced by the poisonous impression of the seeds (sporules) of a microscopic fungus.

2. Several combinations of iron, especially the sulphate (copperas) will, to some extent, counteract that impression.

It will be understood that these two propositions are merely hypothetical. If sustained by analogies, subsequent observations, and experience, they will be accepted as truths-if not thus sustained, they will, of course, be rejected.

The extensive prevalence of the cholera, over large portions of the globe, commencing in the year 1818, led medical men to seek for its cause. Dr. COWDELL of London, in 1848 published "A Disquisition on Pestilential Cholera, being an attempt to explain its phenomena, nature, cause, prevention and treatment by reference to an extrinsic fungus origin."

In 1849 Prof. J. K. MITCHELL of Philadelphia issued a more elaborate work, "On the Cryptogamous origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers." It abounds in numerous facts and correct reasoning, and should be consulted by every investigator of disease, animal and vegetable.

These publications attracted the attention of the medical profession, both in America and Europe, so long as that epidemic continued its ravages, and the theories they advanced gained extensive credence during that time. They were however lost sight of when that epidemic sub-

sided. Recently they have been substantiated as plain matters of fact, so far as malarious diseases are concerned, by the labors and investigations of Prof. J. H. SALISBURY of Cleveland. In due time the public will be favored from his own pen with an account of his interesting and important discoveries. I will only add in regard to them, the assertion that the cause of fever and ague is no longer a questionable subject. He has not only detected, figured and described with minute accuracy and beauty the species of fungus which produces that disease, but has propagated and cultivated the plant within doors to an extent sufficient to contaminate the atmosphere of the apartments and induce attacks of that disease among the inmates. His labors have also demonstrated that measles are of a cryptogamous origin, and it has long been known that Favus, a disease of the human skin, Muscardine, a disease of the silk-worm, and a fungoid growth from the larva of the Melolontha or May bug, are of a vegetable nature.

It is well established then that a number of diseases of the animal system are produced by fungi. "Under this name botanists comprehend not only the various races of mushrooms, toadstools and similar productions, but a large number of microscopic plants, forming the appearances called mouldiness, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry rot, &c." They are universally diffused in nature. It is difficult to conceive of a place where they do not exist. They are among the most numerous of all plants, in regard to genera and species, and with very few exceptions are deleterious in their impressions on the animal system. Even the palatable mushroom is always poisonous to some persons, and may become so to all, under certain circumstances. It is equally evident that they frequently occasion diseases in the vegetable kingdom. The smut of wheat and maize, the rust of wheat, ergot of rye and grass-seeds, and specks, cracks and discoloration of the skin of the apple and pear are of this

The microscopical examinations of Prof. SALIS-BURY and others have detected the presence of certain species, infesting extensively pear trees about the period of attack by the blight. They have made similar discoveries that lead to the conclusion that the curl of the peach leaf, the potato disease and the blight of pear trees, all have their origin from the cause assigned in my second proposition.

Under this head still another disease of our fruits should be noticed. I have watched carefully the sudden and premature decay of our plum crop, at the period of its ripening, for the last 15 years. From hints afforded by the work of Professor MITCHELL and certain microscopic observations of my own, I was induced to publish an article in The Florist of Philadelphia, in the year 1865, in which I imputed the origin of the disease to the Torula or some analogous species of parasitic fungi. That article was subsequently republished in the Ohio Farmer at Cleveland. The discase still prevails among us, and is sure to destroy all the plums which escape puncture by the curculio. It is, however, generally overlooked by pomologists, and its effects are charged to the depredations of that insect. Similar disease occasionally impair our peach and apple crops, to a less extent. Whenever it occurs on either of these varieties of fruit, the spurs and young wood blight or canker and cease to be fruitful for several years.

If these discoveries and analogies establish, with any degree of certainty, the hypothesis of the cryptogamous origin of the pear tree blight. we have made important progress in laying down true indications for its cure or prevention-Among the means suggested for effecting that end certain combinations of iron have already been named. The authority for such practice is founded on the following facts:

1. It is a popular belief that iron exerts a favorable influence over the health of fruit trees. Hence arises the practice of driving nails into the body of such trees and loading their limbs with scraps of iron. Both the belief and the practice may be visionary, yet in such instances of popular belief investigation usually discovers them to be founded on some shadow of truth.

2. An intelligent and observing gentleman of Cleveland informs me that he prevents the curl of the peach leaf by depositing in the earth, about the bodies of the tree, fragments of rusty stove pipe and worthless pieces of iron.

3. Twenty-four years since I called the attention of the public to the isolated fact, without reference to any theory, that a large pear tree in Columbiana Co., O., with its body surrounded with many wagon loads of boulders, scoria, scales of iron and accumulations from a blacksmith shop, retained its health, vigor and fruitfulness, while all other pear trees in that region of country, had either died, or were suffering from blight. Vide New England Farmer, Dec. 3d, 1840, page 153. At this late day this tree still continues healthy.

1. I recollect reading in that reliable journal, Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, some years since, a statement that the finest prize pears seen in the Parisian market, were produced by investing the growing fruits with folds of cotton or linen cloth, and daily, or oftener, moistening them with a solution of sulphate of iron. This treatment was said to result in developing the size, beauty and quality of the fruits to a high degree and especially to free them from parasitic

5. Four years since Mrs. WELLER DEAR of Rockport, O., informed me that blight might not only be prevented in healthy pear trees, but might be successfully arrested, in many trees, after it had made considerable progress, by means of repeatedly washing the bodies of the trees with a saturated solution of sulphate of iron (copperas) at a time when the sap is in

This was a confidential communication, with the conditions annexed that I should thoroughly

was to publish it, and furthermore, if any merit or more substantial reward should be deemed due to any one by the public, she was to be the recipient.

The plan has yet been only imperfectly tried. Age and infirmities will probably prevent its completion by me. I will therefore report that I have tested it on a number of my partially blighted pear trees, while a greater number has been left to die unmedicated. Of the former not one has yet perished, while of the latter very few survive. It has appeared, in every instance, to arrest the progress of the disease, and to impart a healthy condition to the bark wherever applied. The apparent results may have been coincidences and not the effect of the remedy. There is much false experience in Horticulture and Agriculture, as well as in Medicine.

These views suggest the expediency of extensively applying a solution of the sulphate of iron by means of a green-house syringe or garden engine to the tops and foliage of trees laboring under any of the diseases suspected of a cryptogamous origin. It also becomes a query whether the same agent may not be successfully employed at some period to counteract the potato disease, either by watering with it the growing plant or washing the tubers in it in autumn after they are dug. No injury has ever arisen to pear trees by a free use of a saturated solution of copperas.

In conclusion I would observe that the discovery of the cryptogamous origin of many disorders of the human system is effecting important changes in their treatment. May we not hope that an extension of these discoveries to the vegetable kingdom may result equally favorable in shaping the practice in diseases of fruits and fruit trees?

ANNUAL FRUIT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-That a corres pondent of your valuable paper should be troubled with abundance of fruit one year and none the next, is not so strange, for such is the experience of many, in fact is quite universal.

For the benefit of the inquirer and your numerous readers, I will relate a practical experiment. Some time since, in conversation upon this very subject with a learned jurist, and friend of horticulture, he told me that in his fruit garden he had three choice apple trees in full bearing, of the same variety, and that they bore so heavily he only had fruit on them every other year. To remedy this, so as to have apples every year, he resorted to horticultural strategy. The next opportunity, when the trees were in full blossom, he caused the blossoms to be all picked off from one of the trees, with care, and as a consequence the next year this tree bore full; so by this remedy he now gets fruit every year.

The cause of not bearing fruit yearly is for the eason that the excessive fruiting so much exhausts the vitality of the tree that it fails to perfect its fruit buds.

No doubt, taking off one half the blossoms of the tree or of the apples when small, would not only much improve the fruit remaining, but would enable the tree to perfect its fruit buds for the next year. S. N. HOLMES.

Syracuse, N. Y.

FRESH-BLOWN FLOWERS IN WINTER,

CHOOSE some of the most perfect buds of the flowers you would preserve, such as are latest in blowing and ready to open; cut them off with scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with sealing-wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in paper perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting. In the winter, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds at night and cut off the ends of the stems and put them into water wherein a little nitre or salt has been diffused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing flowers with the most lively colors and agreeable odors.—Scientific American.

THE RUSSIAN VIOLET.

THE Russian violet in many parts of the coun-THE Russian violet in many parts of the country is not known, and perhaps never was heard of. These violets are very beautiful, and gifted with a very fragrant perfume, which is not usual in the "common spring violet," which can only be called "pretty and sweet." Its color and size are superior the one being darker, and the other larger. These violets thrive on a border having a western aspect. The soil in which they succeed best is a very light mold. All who would have a bed of these violets in October (which is rather rare) must procure healthy which is rather rare) must procure healthy single roots in May. Water them during the (which is rainer law, water them during the single roots in May. Water them during the hot months, and transplant them every other months, will realize their object. When season. They will realize their object. When summer pets are departing, in these violets a treasure may be found.—Scottish Farmer.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S CATALOGUES, NOS 1 AND 9 -No. 1 is a Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits cultivated and for sale at the Mount Hope Nurseries, this city. It contains Hints on Transplanting, &c. which are valuable, and the results of large experience. We notice that, according to agreement with other nurserymen in Western New York, they advertise an advance in price over last year, on Standard and Dwarf Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum trees, on Peach trees and Grape vines. This catalogue embraces a large amount of valuable information to fruit planters and cultivators. No. 2 is a descriptive catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, &c., &c., embracing lists of the most desirable for general planting with many fine engravings. It should be remembered that the lists are descriptive, and afford information concerning the peculiar character of each tree and plant named. For the terms upon which these catalogues may be obtained, see advertisement in another column.

A. M. PURDY'S CATALOGUE of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, &c., &c., is before us. Mr. Purdy is well known as a most careful and successful cultivator of small fruits. His notes on varieties of the strawberry in this catalogue the conditions annexed that I should thoroughly are valuable. We shall try to find room for them. test the plan, and if it should prove successful I See advertisement in another column.

Horticultural Advertisements.

PEAR SEEDS! PEAR SEEDS!—Fresh Pear Seeds, just arrived; for sale at \$2.50 % b. Address 785-3t R. E. SCHRÆDER, Rochester, N. Y.

TOBACCO SEED.—True Connection Seed-leaf—from selected plants; % oz. packeta, will set 2 acres; 50 cts, post-paid. Address J. R. BISHOP. Lakeville, i.iv. Co., N. Y.

MY SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE contains full instructions for selling and taking the proper care of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Cramberries, Sweet Fotates, &c. A. copy sent to all applicants.

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A of the best varieties of Sorgo and imphee Seed (early and late,) selected by ourselves, and warranted to be pure. Orders for seed, should be sent in early. Seed Circular and Sorgo Hand Book, sent free,

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We have a good supply of the genuine SEED LEAF
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will be forwarded to any address for 50 cents. Prices for
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This new work contains full and most minute directions, so valuable to a new beginner, giving every step in the process for raising onlons from the seed, from bulbs, from setts. Potato onlons, Ballott onlons, Top onlons, &c., &c. Old growers will find in it many facts of great value to them, Including a full applanation of the method, new in most sections, and the most profitable of all, of raising onlons in hills. Illustrated by original engravings of several varieties of onlons; also of four of the best seed sowing machines. Single copies, post-paid, 30 cents. Booksellers and seed dealers supplied at the usual discount. JAMES J. H. GKEGOKY, Marblehead, Mass.

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Respectfully invite attention to their Illustrated Annual Catalogue and Vegetable and Flower Garden Manual for 1885, just published. It contains accurate descriptions of the most valuable and popular varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, with explicit directions for their treatment and culture, comprising about 6 pages of closely printed matter REAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. It will be forwarded to any address inclosing 15 cents. Address as above. PURE CANE SEED FOR 1865.

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To NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS. EVERGREEN NURSERY.

Woodbury, N. J., for Sale. Established in 1851. Owing to the death of the proprietor, David J. Gris-om, the grounds, and entire stock of his well established Owing to the death of the propriews, which is considered and entre stock of his well established. Nursery are for sale, comprising about sixty-five acres, stocked with Deciduous, Evergreen and Fruit Trees, in all their popular varieties. The specimen trees along the avenues, and through the grounds, are attractive and valuable for their beauty, size and symmetry, comprising most of the rare and hardy Evergreens. The buildings are all good, and ample for the purpose. The above property is in a thriving neighborhood, but a few hundred yards from the depot of the West Jersey R.R., and offers every opportunity for the profitable prosecution of the every opportunity for the profitable pro ortunity for the profitable prosecution of the For particulars and further information ad-WM.R. TATUM, or WM. WADE GRISCOM, Acting Executors.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES! For Spring of 1865.

Ellwanger & Barry Respectfully announce that their stock of FRUIT AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES for Spring planting, is very large and complete in every department. Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees.

are invited to examine the following Catalogues, which give full particulars, and are sent pre-paid to applicants, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows, viz: Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 3, five cents; No. 4,

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No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Pruits.

No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c., &c., No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-house and Bedding Plants, published every surfaments.

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Shaped 150; Rose China 300.

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Fogee Island 350; Lester's Perfected, * Pikt. 100.

All of the above will be forwarded free of postage upon receipt of the price.

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FRUIT THRES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale 30,000 Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet high, choice varieties, which he will dispose of this spring at low rates, wholesale or retsil. Address [BRAZEL STARKS, Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

500.000 CRANBERRY PLANTS GEO, A. BATES, Bellingham, Mass.

CLINTON GRAPE WOOD WANTED.—A few thousand cuttings Chinton wood. Address, stating price, [782-4t] A. F. CONARD, West Grove, Pa.

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TV X B STEELS

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

A COLOR OF

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A VALENTINE.

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

THESE winds of winter, with the echoes drear Of sadness fraught. Seem whistling cheery tunes when thou art near E'en but in thought.

Singing of Summer-days of golden light And heaven's own air. Of sweet Spring-flowers, yet to blossom bright And pure and fair.

Faint sighing, too, o'er fallen Autumn leaves, The winds bear on. When, like a drooping mourner, Nature grieves For gladness gone.

Yet I forget the tears, and trust Hope's smile, So fond and free,, Lull'd by the wind-strains, softly wistful while They tell of thee.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WOMAN'S SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Among the institutions of our land which owe their foundation to the great thought of some great hearted man, blessed in the possession of wealth, Cooper Union of New York stands pre-eminent. Here, by the munificence of Mr. COOPER, women who have talents but not wealth, can prepare themselves to gain a support by their artistic abilities. The course of study is thorough, embracing studies from "Still-Life" from "Casts," from "Life;" and there is also a class in Wood Engraving.

Friday mornings the rooms are open to visitors, and the accomplished Principal, Mrs. CUDDNEY, will conduct us through the alcoves. At the left, as we enter the spacious hall, we see about twenty young ladies copying from nature. One is engaged with a bit of lichen-covered rail; it looks too ancient to have been the handiwork of "Our Father ABRAHAM," but it may have been hewn out by a voyager from the Mayflower; there a young girl is making a "study" of a charming little plant from the living reality which is blooming near; yonder a pale lady is catching upon her paper the light and shade that gleams and shadows the dark leaves of an ivy which swings its graceful branches from a hanging basket; here is a shelf laden with shells, bits of rock, gnarled branches of trees, stuffed birds, &c., which serve as models for landscape studies.

We pass to the next class, and find them copying from plaster casts. One lady is working upon a foot; one a hand; another an Apollo; still another, more advanced, is drawing a group of dancing girls. We reach the "Life-Class" - a Saxon-faced maiden with yellow hair, occupies the "sitter's" seat, and a half-dozen ladies are grouped around taking her portrait. Finally we come to the Engraving Class, occupying a pleas. ant hall-like room, hung with specimens of their work interspersed with vases containing creeping vines.

The gentlemanly instructor, Mr. O'BRIEN, kindly explains the process of cutting the picture in the wood, transferring to paper and finishing.

Some of these ladies will become teachers in our schools, some will color photographs. Others will become designers, and from their magic fingers may spring the roses and tulips, that will bloom in our carpets, the twining vines that will seem to grow upon our walls, or the charming wood cuts that will delight the hearts of our little friends.

All honor to the man who has thus provided a new employment for women.

New York, Jan., 1865 AMILIE PETTIT.

A PRETTY MOWER IN SAXONY.

AT Dresden I saw the Sistine Madonna with day as I was walking through the public square to the picture gallery, I happened to notice a woman mowing. I stopped, sat down, and looked at her for half an hour. She was apparently two or three and twenty. Her head was finely formed, and set finely on her shoulders. Her hair was neatly braided round it; her features were regular; complexion brown as a berry; eyes bright blue, form vigorous, well rounded like that of Dorothea in Gothe's poem. From her ears hung golden ear rings. She wore a bright colored petticoat reaching a little below her knees; her legs were bare, and her feet encased in embroidered shoes. She was the picture of health and robust beauty. She swung the scythe with an inimitable ease and grace: and, as she did so, there was a placid expression on her pleasant countenance, which spoke of a good conscience, a contented spirit, and a willingness to do the work which her destiny pointed out. I examined the swaths; the grass was cut smooth as velvet, you could not tell where one swath ended and the next began. An Enof art, high art; and an American farmer might have taken an useful lesson. I wish I could have taken her portrait as she stood before me. -Prof. Felton.

WHILE Dr. Samuel Johnson was courting his intended wife, in order to try her he said that he had no property, and once had an uncle that was hanged. To which the lady replied that she had no more property, and, although she never had a relative that was hanged she had a number that deserved to be.

Hope is nothing else but a spiritual fortitude, as faith is nothing else but a spiritual prudence.

WOMAN'S NATURE AND RELATIONS.

Varium et mutabile-and that from the weak ness of the creature! there is no use in denying it. Exceptive instances of strength and resolution, of intellectual capacity and insubmissiveness to masculine rule, will never change the general position of the human female in the books of the anthropolist. Consult Nature, and yield to her dictum. The frame of woman is soft and feeble, compared with that of man. Her dispositions are, from the first, towards different things. The emblems on medieval tombstones -a sword for a man, a pair of scissors for a woman-serve well to discriminate the two characters. All over the world, in all ages, in all stages of society, it has been the part of woman to work among familiar domestic things, while man went forth with weapons to hunt and make war, or with massive implements and tools to clear the forest and subdue the soil. In all the great difficulties and dangers which the pair encounter, it is nature's appointment that the man goes to the front for offence or defence, while the woman cowers behind, the subject of his manly protection. When the conflict is over, and men have done their worst against each other, then comes in woman, but as an angel of mercy to bind up the wounds and smooth the sick man's pillow. The timidity which unfits woman for war makes her only the more interesting to man, and the surer of that protection and kindness which it is alike his happiness and his duty to extend to her. It is a hackneyed image, bat a most just one,

which assumes man as the oak, and woman as the ivy clinging around it. There is a subordination implied by the idea, but to degradation. The inequality is natural, and in nature's arrangements there can be no disgrace. On the contrary, it is only when, by some strange perversion, the man allows his helpmate to be the bread-winner of the family, or the ruler of her husband, that we feel outraged. The poetsvain babblers most of them-are continually talking of the worship which love makes man pay to women; but man is far more an object of worship to women than women is to man. The physical strength, the mental vigor, the courage of man, the front rank place he holds in work, in council, in war, make women adore man. He loves in the active voice, she in the passive. It is enough to her, as a rule, that she is loved, and that it is a being worthy to be called a Man who loves her. To be the subject of his daily kindness, to be the mother of his children and the mistress of his home, are her peculiar joy and glory. The fondness she returns is a gratitude rather than an original feeling. We can trace the woman's nature in the regard she pays to her children, according to their sex. She naturally is loving to all; but while considerate, gentle, sisterly with her daughters, she is some thing more to her sons, particularly when they approach or attain maturity. The worship she has heretofore paid to her husband is then extended to them. They are Men to her, and she is their mother: she is something superior even to that which she worships. Suppose a woman has six sons, all of goodly stature and proportions, all gallant, forcible, and worthy-what a sight for her to look upon, what a self-exalting idea to have in her mind! "Weak and fragile as nature has made me, subordinate as is my place in creation, yet, ye gods, I am the Mother of Men!"

The character and position of woman creates for her perculiar moral relations. Her sense of man's superiority makes his will and his wishes a snare to her, and sore to her are the evils which thence accrue. If man saw his relation to woman in its just light, he would continually strive to be her protector instead of her tempter; he would judge gently of all her errors, and be a thorough knight-errant in redressing her wrongs. Cultivated society does in part view woman as a being more apt to be sinned against than sinning, and as one whose errors ought to be considered in connection with the powers vouchsafed for the resistance to error. But the inexpressible delight; but I saw another sight disposition to look severely on the party who is not quite so poetical and ideal, yet still to be most the victim, and least the sinner is still a looked upon with interest and pleasure. One painful feature in our unwritten moral code. It is through their cowardice, apparently, that women are always most severe against women. On a more just consideration, they might be expected rather to resent the severity of men

against erring women. Constituted as man's gentle and loving asso ciate, fitted to adorn life and elevate society, a being of pity and affection, woman holds a fixed place in our ordinary conceptions; and it consequently becomes a great pain to us when we light upon an example of the sex who does not exhibit the normal qualities. An unwomanish woman, one who repudiates the winning ways of her sex in favor, it may be, of masculine manners and pretensions-one whose ordinary discourse is harsh and uncharitable towards both her own sex and the other-one who is even simply deficient in the ordinary tastes of women for domestic things-is a creature not easily to be borne with. It is quite possible for a woman to have a love for studies not generally cultivated by her sex, without thereby being rendered less estimable as a sister, a wife, or glish lawn looked no smoother. It was a work friend; even a little of what is called strongmindedness, if accompanied by agreeable manners, may not be objectionable. But to lack the softness and gentleness which we appreciate so much in woman, is to be a monster, and to forfeit all claim upon man's worship and regard; for that shortcoming, all other good qualities whatever, supposing such to be compatible,

> A WITTY saying of M. Dumas the younger is amusing Paris. The Empress is said to have invited him to Compeigne, adding to her courtesy an assurance that all the guests were to enjoy full liberty in the chateau. "What a pity, then, Madame," said M. Dumas, "that all France has not been invited."

would not compensate. — Edinburg Journal.

Choice Miscellang.

TRODDEN FLOWERS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

THERE are some hearts, that like the loving vine. Cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers, Spirits that suffer and do not repine-Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers That from the passers' heel arise, And bring back odorous breath instead of sighs.

But there are other hearts that will not feel The lonely love that haunts their eyes and ears: That wound fond faith with anger worse than steel; And out of pity's spring draw idle tears. O Nature! shall it ever be thy will Ill things with good to mingle, good with ill?

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press. The willing heart of uncomplaining love-Meet charity that shrinks not from distress, Gentleness, loth her tyrants to reprove? Though virtue weep forever and lament, Will one hard heart turn to her and relent

Why should the reed be broken that will bend, And they that dry the tears in others' eyes Feel their own anguish swelling without end. Their summer darkened with the smoke of sighs? Sure, Love to some fair Eden of his own Will fice at last, and leave us here alone.

Love weepeth always-weepeth for the past, For woes that are, for woes that may betide: Why should not hard ambition weep at last, Envy and hatred, avarice and pride? Fate whispers, sorrow is your lot. They would be rebels; love rebelleth not.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker EVERY-DAY LIFE.

"WHAT do you think, PENCIL? - Tom wants to marry Emma Barton; and neither of them know enough to take care of themselves." How old is Tom?

"Nearly twenty-one; but you know he has seen but little of the world, hasn't any home made for himself, and is a green boy yet. To be sure, I've got some property, which I s'pose he will have when I die, but that may be a long way off you know. I think it is better for Tom to brush around in the world a little before he marries. And then Emma, who is a dear, good girl, has seen but little of life, and it is doubtful if she knows her own mind yet. To be sure she's been well brought up."

You say Tom has seen but little of the world yet; whose fault is it? His judgment is immature, but what pains have you taken to cultivate it? You've sent him to school, but what has that to do with training him for work in lifefor meeting, mingling and bargaining with men. Give him three or four hundred or a thousand dollars and send him afloat, and how long do you suppose it would last as tuition for experience? Not long! He would probably pay it out much quicker than you earned it; and it would do him comparatively little good.

Now I never could understand why so many parents suppose their responsibilities to their children to cease with the latter's becoming of age. Why not let your box marry? Why not let him settle with his young wife into the work which is before him - let their earlier experiences be mutual? You've property which you expect to leave him when you die - why not let him share it with you while you live, and you aid him in his effort to learn how to use and increase it? Why not make his interests yours? Two heads are better than one. Put your experience and capital with his vigorous ambition and help to develop his life into symmetry. He cannot fly until he has learned to use his wings. And yet you would push him off the ledge, risking his falling upon the rocks or into the sea. It is wrong. Thousands of young men are ruined by this practice of parents - pushing their offepring out of the nest and away from home, instead of patiently teaching them all that experience has learned themselves.

Young men often spend the first ten years of their lives away from home, in paying an enormous tuition for experience and world-wisdomthe best years of their lives are devoted to acquiring what their parents should have taught them. And then what disappointments result. The early, unsatisfied love dies out, when, had it been nurtured and cultivated, two lives would have been enriched and developed into a symmetrical oneness and beauty. The home-hearth would not have been desolate and deserted as the white frosts sprinkle the heads of parents. Associated effort would have centralized and enriched the common home, instead of scattering all that is worth cherishing. Every family's home should be a storehouse where children and children's children gather together the household gods-where are centered and associated the wealth, wisdom and worth of all. Such centralization is power. Such association insures success. No matter where the branches may be located, the center should be at the homestead.

And so, JACOB UPRIGHT, don't say may to Tom and Emma if they want to marry. No matter if they are young and inexperienced, let them marry. United they will be stronger for the work before them. And they will receive and appreciate your counsel better, too! Help them! Counsel with them! Show them that you and they can work together. Make their interests yours and yours theirs. Strengthen your own life by their united lives, and give in compensation your best effort to the work of building them up. You'll enjoy your property more while you live, and they will know how to use it better when you die. I am sure LEAD PENCIL.

MONTAIGNE says that conducting a campaign in war is like playing chess. Our opinion is that it is a game in which all the playing bears a remarkable resemblance to fighting.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

- Mrs. Benjamin F. Butler is thus talked of by a New York correspondent of the Providence Journal:

Some twenty years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played for several evenings at the Dorrance Street Theater, in Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of "Jane Shore." Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confidant of Edward's beautiful favorite; but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt that she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the spring of 1840, while visiting a friend in Lowell, I found, one morning, on returning from a walk, a card from Mrs. Benj. Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess; no other guests were invited. The name of Mrs. Benj. Butler had for me at that time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith. On our way to the house, my host, a Webster Whig, spoke of Mr. Butler, not so flatteringly, as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his client through. On entering the parlors I was surprised to find in the charming and graceful lady who received us, the dramatic friend and confidant of Jane Shore, whose talent had so impressed me at the Dorrance Street Theater. Mrs. Butler was a young lady of Dracut, who, fascinated by the stage, and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theatres, and who was for about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benjamin Butler proffered her his heart and hand, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read to me some of her favorite passages in Shakspeare. She read, I remember, the prison scene in Measure for Measure, with a passionate pathos which made me half regret that the "smart Lowell lawyer" had won her away from Melpomene and all her tragic glooms and splendors. - Gœthe is thus talked of by some writer in

Blackwood: - In the evening the "society" rendezvoused in a sombre old house, with narrow windows in front, and a small, somewhat gloomy looking garden behind, where lived a large, old, white-haired man with his niece. Though a man of grand presence and imposing mein, with much dignity in address, he was very fond of mixing with the young people of the company, and especially with a number of young Englishmen who at that period resided at Weimar, for the advantages of military education. At the time I tell of there was amongst them one who is now a Duke, with one of the greatest historic names in Europe. With these generally this old gentleman frequently conversed, or, more frequently still, discoursed, telling of his travels in Italy, the objects which had held the chief place in his memory, the galleries he had seen, the society he had frequented, the distinguished men whose acquaintances he had made: and all these, with occasional touches of picturesque description, traits of humor, and now and then a deep feeling which held his little auditory in rapt astonishment that he could hold them there entranced, while they could not, when he had done, recall any of the magic by which he worked his spell. I say this because I myself remember to have tried to repeat a story he told, and once, more hazardous still, to convey some impression of how he talked, and with what lamentable failure let my present confusion atone for. The task would have tried a better man, for he whom I essayed to represent was Gœthe. - SIR WILLIAM NAPIER Was one day taking

long country walk, near Freshford, when he met a little girl, about five years old, sobbing over a broken bowl; she had dropped and broken it in bringing it back from the field to which she had taken her father's dinner in it. and she said she would be beaten on her return home for having broken it; then, with a sudden gleam of hope, she innocently looked up into his face and said: - "But ye can mend it, can't ye?" Sir William explained that he could not mend the bowl, but the trouble he could, by the gift of a sixpence to buy another. However, on opening his purse it was empty of silver, and he had to make amends by promising to meet his little friend in the same spot at the same hour next day, and to bring the sixpence with him, bidding her, meanwhile, tell her mother that she had seen a gentleman who would bring her the money for the bowl next day. The child. entirely trusting him, went on her way comforted. On his return home he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening, to meet some one he especially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibility of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl and of still being in time for the dinner party in Bath; finding this could not be, he wrote to decline accepting the invitation on the plea of a "preengagement," saying to us, "I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly."

-Napoleon the First had peculiar views about managing wives. He wrote to his brother Louis: — "Your wife is an excellent and virtuous woman, jet you make her unhappy. Allow her to dance as much as she likes, 'tis the fancy of her age. My wife is likes, 'tis the fancy of her age. My wife is forty years old; from my camp I tell her to go to balls; yet your wish is that your wife, only just twenty, and in the flush of youth, should shut herself up and spend her days like a nurse in dressing her haby. You are too much a master at home, and not enough in your government. Make the mother of your children happy. There is only one way; show her a great deal of esteem and confidence. Unluckly your wife is too virtuous. Were she a coquette she would lead you by the nose. You should have a wife such as some that I know of. She would put you down and keep you at her feet. It is not my fault that she has not done so already."

Musings. Sabbath

'NOT GRUDGINGLY, OR OF NECESSITY."

THE Hand that strews the earth with flowers Enriched the marriage feast with wine; The Hand once pierced for sins of ours This morning made the dewdrops shine;

Makes rain-clouds palaces of art: Makes ice-drops beauteous as they freeze; The heart that bled to save-that heart Sends countless gifts each day to please:

To paint the flower, to crown the feast; Deeming no sacrifice too much, Has care and leisure for the least : Gives freely of its very best:

Spares no minute, refining touch,

Not barely what we need may be, But for the joy of making blest: Teach us to love and give like Thee!

Not narrowly men's claims to measure, But question daily all our powers,-To whose cup can we add a pleasure? Whose path can we make bright with flowers? \[Author of Schonberg-Cotta Family.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

And when Jesus was come unto the ship, he that had been possessed with the devil prayed that he might be with him.—Mark v. 18, 19,

Is there anything that is comparable with the love and gratitude of the soul that feels himself redeemed from death and destruction? With almost an agony of love, such an one clings to his deliverer. There be those that cling to the minister of Christ, who, as an instrument and representative of the Master, has been the means of opening their eyes, and bringing them out of darkness into light. And there is nothing more natural or more noble than this instinctive desire of one that has been saved from ruin to be ever present with his benefactor. And, when a soul is brought back from destruction, how natural it is that it should wish, and that it should pray, that it might be with him by whom it has been rescued?

"Howbeit, Jesus suffered him not" - that is very curious; but take notice of the reason but said unto him. Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee."

I recollect, among the earliest memories of

my ministry, the case of a very wicked man who was converted in Indiana. I went to see him day after day, and when I came in one morning, having heard no tidings of his conversion, he commenced telling what the Lord had done for his soul; and the first thing he said after he had finished his narration was, "Now, sir, I am going to sit down and write to my mother. I have not written her for three or four years; but now I am going to write and tell her what the Lord has done for me." Said, I, "You are converted. You show one of the inevitable signs of grace." One of the first things that a man should do, when God has delivered him from the bondage of sin and the power of the devil, should be to go home to his friends. Nobody else has suffered so much on his account as they; nobody else has so much right to receive comfort from the knowledge of his restoration; and to nobody else is he so called to tell what God has done for him. When the power of the devil is awakened in a man, and his lusts and appetites are all healed, there is nothing more rational and right than that he should rise up and declare how the Lord has blessed him. And under such circumstances, silence, and hiding of God's work in the soul, is monstrously dishonorable and wicked. And, therefore, when Christ says to the maniac, Go and bear witness of what has been done for you," he commands him to do that which accords with every sentiment of gratitude, and with every sense of justice. And the fact that he commanded him to do it among his friends first is worthy of a moment's consideration.

If God has done you some good, do not go to your minister first. You are ashamed to tell the partner of your life. How strange it is that peo ple can live together, and love each other, and respect each other, and desire each other's good, and yet not say a word to each other on the subject of religion! How strange it is that a husband and wife can be exercised spiritually, and yet be afraid to speak to each other about it! Husband, go and tell your wife first. Wife, go and tell your husband first. Child, go and tell your father and mother first. Man or woman, go and tell those that are nearest you first. If God had been merciful to you, according to the spirit and command of Christ, go home to your friends, and tell them how great things the Lord has done for you, and that he has had compassion on you. O how full of compassion is God! and how wondrous is he in mercy.—Henry Ward Beecher.

PROFESSION NOT PRACTICAL.

Some MEN talk like angels, and pray with fervor, and meditate with deep recesses, and speak to God with loving affections, and words of union, and adhere to Him in silent devotion, and when they go abroad are as passionate as ever, peevish as a frightened fly, vexing themselves with their own reflection; they are cruel in their bargains, unmerciful to their tenants, and proud as a barbarian prince; they are, for all their fine words, impatient of reproof, scornful to their neighbors, lovers of money, supreme in their own thoughts and submit to mone; all their spiritual fancy an illusion; they are still under the power of those passions, and their sin rules them imperiously, and carries them away infallibly.-Jeremy Taylor.

HATH any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged: slight it, and the work's begun; forgive it, and it is punished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.



The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. COOPER'S MONUMENT.

NESTLED in among the hills of Central New York, and reflecting the rich beauty of their landscapes in its own quiet loveliness, is the charming little sheet of water that the genius of the great American novelist has invested with such peculiar interest, in two of his well known series of "LEATHERSTOCKING Tales." Otsego Lake has been traversed in imagination, by hundreds of thousands of readers of the "Deerslayer,' and the "Pioneers," as with the LEATHERSTOCKrng they have sped over its waters to and from the old Ark where lived Thomas HUTTER, or have joined in the chase of the deer that was swimming across it, and for the killing of which the simple-minded old hunter was confined in the stocks.

The Lake is one of that number which lend such a poetic charm to the landscape scenery in the interior of our State, and that, still retaining their euphonious Indian names, retain with them their old, mysterious legends. A visit to it, several years since, I cherish among the pleasantest memories of ramblings. A ride of several miles, in the early morning, was sufficiently exhilerating to tone up my spirits to an enthusiasm that did not fail to appreciate all the quiet beauty that continually met my eye. As the road wound around and over one of the surrounding hills, I enjoyed my first view of the Lake from a commanding stand-point. Dense fog-clouds had been hovering over the valley, but just then they lifted, and the sun's rays went shimmering through them down upon the waters, whose surface, gently rippled by the morning air, sparkled as with myriads of diamonds. It was as pretty a picture as ever pencil need seek for. I carry it ever with me, in memory's picture gallery. But what has all this to do with Cooper's monument? Much.

"Shall we drive up to "Lakewood?" my companion queried, after we had descended to the valley road, winding along, nearly on a level with my picture, at the foot of the mountain: "Cooper's monument is there."

It needed no other inducement, to take me thither, and we drove up the shore road, to "Lakewood." This is the name that the village of Cooperstown, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Otsego, has given to it its rural cemetery. Cemeteries are often spoken of as "cities of the dead." This one, to make the analogy more perfect, should be called "village of the sleeping." It is only a mile, or thereabouts, removed from that other village, where animation assumes its most winning forms: and it seems as though they who lie within its borders, underneath the soft music of the pines, and near the murmurings of the water as it washes on the lake shore. could not be dead; but sleeping! Sleeping; only a sweeter sleep, and a brighter dreaming!

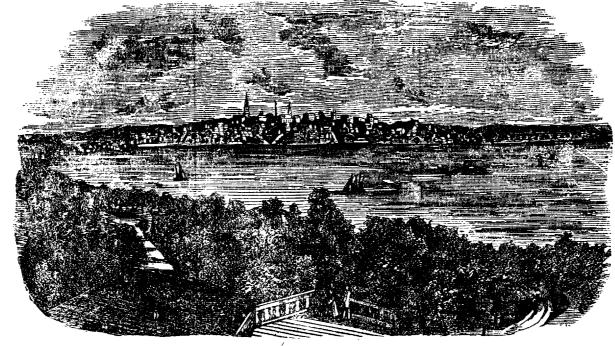
"Lakewood" is entirely rural in aspect, and yet not without many artistic embellishments. It had them then; more have doubtless been added since I visited it. Twenty-five or thirty acres of the forest land, at the foot of the mountain side, comprise its extent, and these are laid out in sections with much taste, while among them wind the smooth walks and carriage ways. Much of the original forest growth is preserved, among which the pine lends its attractive evergreen hue.

The monument to Cooper stands directly in front of the entrance, but some little distance up the hillside, so that its position is a most prominent one. To me it was of deep interest. I had read the "LEATHERSTOCKING Tales," in my schooldays, with childish eagerness; and in later years with a deeper admiration for the genius they represented. Before me was a testimonial to that genius, and one that told its story with beautiful clearness. Marble tells stories thus. In its silence it talks earnestly. In its lack of words it tells of the memory to which it is light canoes onward, or the labored breathing of reared all that we knew which was good and the deer, as he struggled to escape from the beautiful, all that we loved that was noble and LEATHERSTOCKING and CHINGACHCOOK. true. What more could we wish?

The block that surmounts the base of the monument, bears, on three of its sides, designs carved in relief, each of which indicates some portion of Cooper's life. On one side are some representations of his boyhood in the wilderness, where he gained his knowledge of native customs and habits; on another, a pair of oars, an anchor, and a spy-glass, typical of his sea life in the years somewhat later; while on the third are seen a pile of books, a roll of manuscript, and a pen. On the fourth side, or the first in order, really, as it faces the visitor at entering, is the simple inscription:

J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Could anything be more simple? And yet, simple as it is, it is enough. The name immortalizes the monument, not the monument the mame. It needs no further inscription. This marble block tells all that we could wish, of him in whose memory it silently speaketh. One side gives his name, and the other sides tell of his life and his works. Above this eloquent history, there rises a plain shaft of handsome Italian marble, crowned with a Corinthian cap; and surmounting this, with most fitting appropriations, stands a nearly life-sized statue of the LEATHERSTOCKING, in complete hunting garb. At his side is slung his powder-horn; in his belt are his knife and hatchet; and the deer-skin cap upon his head literally crowns the monument, as well as himself. With one hand outstretched he grasps the barrel of his long rifle-"killdeer,"-the stock of which rests at his feet; while he seems ever to be looking over the wa ters spread out before him. At his feet, crouching upon her haunches, and looking up into his face with an expression of most complete affection, is his favorite dog, Hector, an admirable specimen of sculpture.



THE CITY OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

have ever visited in the West, is Madison, Wis. It is located upon a peninsula between the Third and Fourth lake of the Chain, called Four Lakes. The city is clevated somewhat above these lakes. commanding fine views of the same from differof a great and beautiful State, and is in all re-

Many readers may remember reading, in their

schooldays, the lesson found in many of the text-

books, entitled "Escape from the Panther," in

which the hunter, after shooting the beast that

was about to spring upon the terrified girls,

called out to his dog, that was trying to worry

the dying animal,-" Come in Hector i come in!

'Tis a long-lived cre'tur' and may jump again."

This scene came vividly before my mind, as I

stood gazing upon the life-like statues. This

scene, and other scenes; and I could but admire.

as I think all others must, the beauty of that

idea that crowned the monument to Cooper with

a statue of the ideal real which his genius created.

and whose creation has rendered his name as lit-

tle likely to fade away as the marble statue itself.

The monument, as a whole, is the most fitting

that could have been erected. Its complete

height is thirty feet; and beautiful as the most

perfect poem, in design, it is no less artistically

beautiful in execution. Its cost, if I mistake

not, was three thousand dollars, but by whom

the expense was met, whether by the village, in

whose cemetery it stands, or by private subscrip-

tion, I am able to say. Cooper's remains are

not deposited beneath it; these rest in the old

family burial ground, over on the opposite side

of the lake, and are covered by a single marble

I left "Lakewood" with a sigh of regret.

Most gladly would I have remained there hours

longer, but the sun was fast creeping upward to

the meridian. I had but the remainder of that

day for an excursion or the Otsego, and could

not tarry longer. Leaving the entrance I cast a

last look up at LEATHERSTOCKING, and said

"good-bye," with a feeling very like that of

parting from an old friend. Later in the day,

when lazily reclining in a little skiff on the placid

waters of the lake, I caught occasional glimpes

of the distant white figure looking out toward

us, as with my companion I recalled fragments

of the "Deerslayer;" picturing in my mind the

exciting race between Judith and Hetty, and

the Indians, as occurring, perhaps, near the very

spot where we sat; and almost fancying I heard

the shout of the pursuers, as they urged their

A calm day, full of soft sunshine, mild blue

sky overhead and deeper blue of waters under-

neath, with the delicate music of the ripples as

they kies the boat-side, and a companion not

over-talkative, are wonderfully conducive to

dream-pictures. I found it so then, and with

the vision present before me of that hunter-

robed figure just over in "Lakewood," ever

looking out upon the waters it might almost call

its own, I dreamed pleasant pictures of hunter-

But these pleasant dreams must fade, as all

dreams do, and rousing to a consciousness that

the day was waning, the oars were once more

resumed; we floated easily down past "Lake-

wood" and its LEATHERSTOCKING, who still

stood regarding us, as Coopen would say, "in

his own quiet way;" thought once more of the

old hunter's simplicity of mind, and his noble-

ness of heart; said "good-bye" once again; and

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GOTHA.M.

A MOONLIGHT ride down the Hudson in one o

the magnificent steamers of the "Peoples' Line'

is a fitting prelude to a stay in the great city of

Gotham. There is a peculiar feeling experienced

as one glides smoothly along, among the quiet

beauties of this noble river, and then up to the

wharf, and plunges into the surging, busy, clam-

oring crowd of the city. River, and mountain

and cliff, and sloping lawn, pass from view, and

the grand panorama of art and enterprise. life.

business, strife, competition, rises in all its mag-

The city is like a great cauldron. It is a re

ceptacle, and it is also a distributing reservoir.

It receives contributions "in the rough," and

nitude and impressiveness before you.

GULLELMUM.

soon left the Otsego, dream-pictures, and all.

life and woodland loveliness.

Penfield, N. Y., 1865

Commonwealth of which it is the center and Capital. It is properly tied to the world by railroads, receives periodical visits from politicians, the University of Wisconsin is located near (or in) its limits, it is the center of a rich agriculent points. It was well selected as the Capital | tural region, of a large agricultural implement trade, and is annually growing in importance

with the aid of invention, ingenuity, labor,

energy, genius, talent, forth from the crucible

come the curious creations of art, useful and

beautiful machinery, all sorts and forms of manu-

factured wares, ponderous engines, to plow the

ocean, or traverse the land, implements of war-

fare, printed pages laden with news, wisdom, wit,

folly or fancy. Here labor concentrates. Hence

the country, the ocean, the river, the lake, the

railway, draw their supplies. Here men delight

to congregate. Here they jostle against each

other in the eager pursuit after wealth, fame,

happiness. Here mammon holds court; crime

finds a hiding place; fashion reigns. Here mind

stimulates mind. Here glorious enterprises

originate. Hence blessings flow to the down-

trodden, the destitute, the ignorant of all lands.

To a verdant son of the soil, fresh from the

quiet of the country, there is very much of in-

terest and novelty in the city of Gotham. One

of the first objects that comes clearly into view,

is the vast forest of masts and smoke-stacks that

almost encircles the city. Here lie quietly

moored, visitors from every port and quarter of

the wide world. Steamers, fresh from the shores

of the "Faderland," vessels, that but a short

time ago were at anchor inside the Golden Gate,

or lading at the wharves of Eastern China. Grlm

war monsters, turned in for repairs, after grap-

pling with rebel pirates. Huge mail-carriers,

receiving freight and passengers for Old Eng-

land or Sunny France. Here, too, are preparing

iron-sided, thunder-nursing monitors, to aid in

dealing the last blow at tottering rebellion, and

all sorts and sizes of armed craft to help tighten

Another attractive feature of the city is its

Broadway. Ever changing, always in motion, it

is a living panorama. It is a promenade for

fashionable beauty and for weak-minded fops.

It is the highway of business and travel, and the

show-case and specimen ground for everything

new, beautiful, costly, or rare. Representatives

of every nation meet each other and pass on to

their several destinations. One looks in vain for

a familiar face. It is a gathering of strangers,

always coming, ever going, that fills this long

Passing by, in this necessarily short notice,

many things that attract and charm the attention as we explore the city, we will only glance at its

best, worthiest, greatest achievement-the Cen-

tral Park-the grand and beautiful breathing-

place for its walled-up inhabitants; where daily

crowds gather to breathe the fresh air, and enjoy

all the treasures which Art and Nature have here

combined to furnish. Entering the Park from

Sixth Avenue we first visit the Mall, - a shady,

grassy play-ground for young New York - then

pass down through the Terrace-a massive under-

ground entrance-to the Fountain, and to the

Lake, with its gay pleasure boats and flocks of

white and black swans. Back again, by an out-

side flight of steps, we wander by curved and

quiet walks, over rustic or ornamental bridges to

the Tower, from the top of which we take in at

one sweep of the eye, a view rarely to be ex-

celled - the Park, the city, the Sound, the upper

Reservoir, the neighboring cities and villages,

and almost find ourselves trying to strain our

eyes for a glance at the battling hosts of Free-

dom and Rebellion down in desolate Virginia.

However, distance hides them and muffles the

sound of their guns, and musingly we retrace

our steps, passing the hurdle of deer, and stop-

ping to listen to Dodworth's melodies, to the

place of entrance. Here we will part, for the

present, neither taking a sail on the Lake, nor

an "ice" in the Terrace, but leaving the glit-

tering crowds to their own enjoyment. But we

cannot go away from these enchanting grounds,

without uttering a protest that they should be

made a channel of temptation to the thousands

who visit them; that the bar-keeper, with his en-

ticing cups, should stand right across these

Verona, N. Y., Dec., 1864.

the bore of a perpetually open mouth.

the grip upon Southern ports.

artery of city life.

One of the most beautifully located cities we | spects, we think, a representative town of the | and beauty. It is one of the places, those who visit the West to see its greatness and resources, as well as its attractions, should visit. It is a delightful place to spend a portion of the summer months especially, and the lakes, drives, and hotels thereabouts yield pleasure to those who seek it. We believe there is a charming resort known as a "Water Cure" in the vicinity.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

TANNING SMALL SKINS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Seeing an inquiry how to tan small furs, I will give you mine. If green, sprinkle the flesh side with saltpetre and alum, (ground fine,) then fold the flesh sides together, roll it up, tie it, and lay it away one or two days. Then unfold and rub with paper or something, as dry as possible, and lay them out to dry. Work and pull them when most dry so they will dry soft. Dry skins may be treated in the same way, by first soaking till soft, and wringing out as dry as possible. I can make such leather as the sample I send you from sheepskin, by the following process, which is also good for furs and small skins:-First, trim the skins of all useless parts; second, soak till perfectly soft and flesh them well; third, wash thoroughly in a suds of soap and sal-soda to free from grease and rinse in clean water to free from soap and soda, then rub them as dry as possible; fourth, dissolve two ounces of salt in about a quart of water and add three quarts of sweet milk (or four quarts of bran water,) and one ounce best sulphuric acid; fifth, put in the skins and stir briskly forty or fifty minutes, and take them dripping from this and put them in a strong solution of sal sods and stir as long as it foams. Rub them from this as dry as possible, and hang in a cool place to dry; work them when nearly dry and they will dry soft. Lime and ashes will take off fur, hair or wool, and sour milk will take out the lime and ashes. The black fur was tanned by the first process, (with saltpetre and alum.)

Perry Center, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1864.

REMARKS. - The samples of tanned skin accompanying this letter are very finely prepared. The sheep skin is very strong, white and soft. Our correspondent has our thanks for his communication; and, judging by enquiries received many of our readers will feel obliged.

SUGAR FROM CORN,

Sugar has been obtained in Chicorn and by a very cheap process; it is however that variety known as "starch sugar," not "grape," or "cane," possessing but half the sweetening power of the latter. The process has been discovered by Mr. Hirsch of this city. He states that he can obtain 60 pounds of sugar, or 70 pounds of sirup, from 100 pounds of corn meal, the chief expense being for fuel. This again looses about 30 per cent. in the refining process. The sugar thus obtained would cost 3 to 4 cents per pound. Doubling this for the additional quantity required, to equal the sweetening quality of cane sugar, and we have 7 cents as the equivalent of a pound of sugar cane-a wide difference between this and 27 cents. We hear that a company is about to be started for its manufacture.

The composition of the three kinds of sugar above mentioned is very similar, though they widely differ in quality. The following are the respective chemical formulas, the letters being the initals of the three gases—Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen: the numerals indicate the number of

pleasure paths, to the disgrace of a city whose liberality has reared and nursed this otherwise magnificent ornament. W. S. F. THE smaller the calibre of the mind, the greater coal into a diamond .- Chicago Tribune.

M. BAKER.

atoms of the element:

As one atom each of oxygen and hydrogen make together one atom of water, it follows that the only elemental difference is in the proportion of water. Thus cane sugar is composed of ten atoms of carbon combined with eleven atoms of water; add one atom of water and you have starch sugar; add two more atoms of water and you have the "grape," being lucid and very easy-in theory-but strange to say, the practical metamorphoses has ever baffled the skill of our chemists; they can no more effect the transmutation than they can turn the char-

Corner for the Young.

KEEP CLEAR OF HIM.

"WHERE's my cap? I can't find my cap. I shall be late to school."

"I've lost my mittens. Who can tell me where my mittens are? Oh, I'm in such a hurry."

"Lend me your slate-pencil. Oh dear, dear, I sha'nt get my sums done."

"I can't sew, my thimble is gone. What shall I do?"

Do you know whose mouth this comes from? I know: it is Disorder. A cross, fretful, troublesome creature, as everybody knows who has the least acquaintane with him. He puts some things out of place, loses others, and if you keep his company, you will find him a terrible thief

"A thief! is Disorder a thief?" Indeed he is; and the worst of it is, he steals the most valuable thing you have, that which you can never get back again, that which a purse of gold cannot buy. He steals your time. He snatches it out of your hands, and runs off, wasting it, and there's no catching him; and I doubt if a constable could do much with him. Everything depends upon yourself. Keep a sharp look-out, and do not upon any account let him get into your house.

He has been round here. I know a little girl who to-day lost her lessons in consequence of him: and I know of a fine knifethe misplaced for a boy. He is very apt to creep into drawers and boxes and baskets, and he makes sad havoc. He is quite ready to attack children, I think; so I would warn them to be on their guard. Be careful constantly. Watch your drawers; put away your books on the right shelf; hang up your caps, hats, and coats. Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place. Take good care, and never let it be said that you cannot keep Disorder out of your house. I well know it can be done. - Child's Paper.

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

I am composed of 57 letters.

Mv 1. 31. 3. 35. 12. 53. 45. 42. 24 is a token of respect. My 86, 41, 52, 43 is the name of a bird.

My 54, 17, 38, 58, 47, 11, 15, 18, 9, 56, 44, 5 is the frame of our Government.

My 20, 56, 19, 16 is not low. My 29, 46, 25, 50, 7 is a name given to persons of rank.

My 8, 40, 55, 57, 28, 30, 11, 37, 38, 28, 48, 14, 18 is a name frequently given to one of the political parties.

My 6, 84, 2, 4, 45 is a color. My 89, 17 is to move.

My 10, 46, 51, 23 is a musical instrument.

My 22, 83, 26, 21, 29, 49, 32 was a noted American Statesman.

My whole is a quotation from Milton's Paradise

Maine, Broome Co., N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

ANAGRAMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Kegcidews, Mursen. Dolysern, Famislend. Only,

Eltchlim. Rawsthowd, Narkey, Chermnons.

Randel

Answer in two weeks. ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 784.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:
O! what a noble mind is o'erthrown;
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword;
The glass of fashion, the mould of form,
The observed of all observers,

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:
Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. Answer to Biblical Riddle:—Lot; his two daughters and their sons.



TO OUR CLUB AGENTS.

- DYGON

Time of Competition for Premiums Extended.—Our offers for the largest lists of subscribers obtained on or before Feb. ist, and for the first lists of specified numbers (fifty of 80 each, seventy-five of 20. etc.,) were issued late, and beside many persons who have obtained large clubs, preferred to take extra copies instead of competing for premiums. We therefore find that many of the Specific Premiums are not yet taken, and have concluded to extend the time for both Large Prizes and the others (Specific) not yet won, until March lst. Let it be understood that all remittances mailed on or before the 1st day of March will apply on the Large Prizes, and the remaining Specific Fremiums will be paid as fast as persons become entitled to them. [37] As no agent has been advised as to the state of the competition. (as to his or her chances,) or will be before March, nonof our friends can reasonably complain of this necessary extension of time. We hope each and all will continu their efforts with vigor and energy, resolved that the EURAL BRIGADE of 1865 shall largely exceed in numbers that of last year—thus fulfilling present indications.

Bural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Our flag on the land, our flag on the ocean. An angel of Peace wherever it goes: Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion, The angel of Death it shall be to our foes. True to its native sky, Still shall our Eagle fly, Casting his sentinel glances afar: -Tho' bearing the olive branch

Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war. ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the West.

THE N. Y. Herald's St. Louis dispatch says a fight recently took place at Dardanelle, Ark., in which, it is reported, Shelby was whipped and obliged to evacuate the place.

The Herald's Eastport correspondent of the 24th of January, says a reconnoiseance from General Thomas' army at Eastport, Miss., showed that the main portion of Hood's force was, on the 20th ult., at Tupelo. On the appearance of the main troops before Corinth, some four hundred rebels stationed there evacuated, after burning the railroad depot and the Tishomingo House. Between thirty and forty of them were captured.

An order has been issued by the military authorities of Missouri for the banishment from that State of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service.

We learn from St. Louis, Feb. 1, that after three days of spirited debate in Committee of the Whole, the Convention adopted the third section of the State Constitution, defining the qualifications of voters. The section takes a wide range, and among others embraces the following provisions:

"No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has been in armed hostility to the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, to this date, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance and support to the persons engaged in such hostility or disloyalty, communicated with them, advised or aided persons to join them, manifested adherence to them, or expressedhope for the triumph of their cause over the arms of the United States, or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so called Confederacy, or been connected with any society inimical to the Government of the or been a guerrilla or bushwhacker, or who has harbored such, or who has left the State to avoid the draft, or who has not enrolled himself, or who has, after having exercised the elective franchise of this State, under the claim of alienage, obtained exemption from military ser-

The fourth section provides for the registra-

tion of voters throughout the State. N. B. Davis, identified at Newark, Ohio s short time since as the keeper of the Andersonville (Ga.) military prison, and who confessed on his arrest of being the bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung on Johnson's Island on the 17th of this month.

Luding, a notorious guerrilla, was caught and executed the 80th ult., by Capt. Tersell of the Union Guards, a few miles from Bloomfield, Ky. In the afternoon, Capt. Tersell had a fight with the guerrillas, and dangerously wounded a guerrilla chief named Colter. Another prominent rebel named Berry, was killed.

Chattanooga advices of Jan. 30, say that Col. Sansom, N. Y. 68th infantry, in command of his regiment and a portion of the 18th colored regiment, has returned to Bridgeport from an expedition on Town Creek, 12 miles from Ransom Landing, where he surprised a guerrilla band, killing and wounding eight, and capturing four, with thirty-three horses and their equipments. Lieut. Morton, 18th colored regiment, was killed - the only loss sustained by Sansom.

The guerrillas at Athens the 29th, captured and murdered Maj. Devine of the Federal

Col. Grover of Steadman's command, has driven the guerrillas out of McMinn county. We learn from Louisville, Feb. 8, that the evening previous, twenty-six guerrillas dashed into Midway, and burned the railroad depot and contents, including the telegraph office.

While the depot was burning they robbed the stores and everybody they met of watches and money and then started down the Versailles pike at full speed. It is reported that the gang was led by Quantrell, La Mundy and Magrader. and that they had just previously been driven away from Georgetown by the Federal forces.

A dispatch from Louisville, of Feb. 6, says Litchfield was visited a few days since by Williams' gang of guerrillas, and the next morning by seventy or eighty of Quantrel's mounted men. They appropriated to their own use boots, shoes and whisky, and then left without doing further damage.

From Cairo of the 3d inst., we learn that arge quantities of cotton are arriving at that place, much of it consigned to Cincinnati. Twelve hundred and fifty bales came up on one steamer.

A dispatch from St. Louis of Feb. 4, says that Mai. Gen. John Pope arrived there that day, and that he is to command the North-western Department. Gen. Curtis is to be transferred to the North Department, with his headquarters at St. Paul. Minn.

A dispatch from Omaha, 2d inst., says a large number of Indians have been hovering round Jewelsburg for several days; but the garrison is too small to attack them. They attacked the fort and burned the telegraph office and stage company's warehouse containing a large quantity of corn, hay, &c. The station, consisting of several warehouses and buildings, was reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of telegraph supplies were also destroyed.

An entire train was captured west of Fort Laramie within a week. One man was killed. The telegraph being down, the particulars of the attack on the fort at Jewelsburg are not yet known.

From the South-west.

NEW ORLEANS advices of the 27th ult., say: In accordance with Gov. Hahn's proclamation, the 26th was observed throughout the State as a day of festivity in honor of the emancipation acts of Missouri and Tennessee. Forty thousand persons outside of the city of New Orleans celebrated the day.

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher was received in New Orleans the previous evening, and gave increased spirit to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The courts adjourned; the streets were thronged with white and black people; public and private buildings were draped with national flags; the military schools and numerous societies of colored people were in the procession: specches were made by Gov. Hahn and several officers of the State and General Governments, and by colored orators.

A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the city was brilliantly illuminated at night.

Advices of the 28th, say that Admiral Lee and staff had arrived at New Orleans.

An expedition, 15,000 strong, was reported to be fitting out at New Orleans destined to operate against Mobile.

In; a late rebel raid on plantations in the neighborhood of Concordia Lake, La., nearly everything of value was destroyed or carried off. Rebel deserters from Mobile, who recently

reached the Union fleet in the bay, stated that it was the general belief that the city would soon be evacuated without waiting for the advance from Pascagoula of Gen. Granger, whose force they represent as having been increased to 25,-000 men.

The Paducah correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat of a recent date, says that the rebel Gen. Chalmers, in a speech at Corinth, Miss., in the early part of January, accused General Hood of selling him out, and expressed the opinion that the Confederacy had gone under; told his men that they could do as they pleased; he should have nothing more to do with them. but should quit and try to save the remainder of his property.

It is also stated that the rebel Gen. Morrow sent a message to a personal friend in the Union United States, or this State, after July 1, 1861, army, stating that he had lost all faith in the rebel leaders, and wished to surrender himself to the Union commander. He is now waiting near Corinth to ascertain what terms can be offered to an officer of his rank voluntarily returning to his allegiance.

The noted Gen. Rhoddy is also said to have applied for pardon.

The N. Y. Herald's dispatches from General Thomas' army a day or two since, say deserters report the remnant of Hood's army at Tuscumbia, Ala., and that Gen. Ripley had relieved Hood in command.

From the South.

THE N. Y. Herald's correspondence from Sherman's army describes the Opening of that General's new campaign.

The left wing of the army, under General Slocum, had arrived at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah river, fifty miles above the city of Savannah, without meeting any opposition whatever from the enemy.

Two divisions of the 20th corps, which struck out for that point through the State of South Carolina, had considerable difficulty in getting through the swamps. The other troops who marched directly up the Georgia bank of the river had not such embarrassments to contend

On the 30th ult., all of Slocum's men were at Sister's Ferry; and supplies were being rapidly

The right wing of the army is operating in a better country for marching than the left, and at some distance from it; but communication between the two is kept uninterrupted.

One correspondent states that Gen. Sherman proposes "stirring up South Carolina at the rate of 20 miles a day."

We have not been able to learn yet the destination of Sherman-whether it is Charleston or Augusta, Ga., or both.

Gen. Grant, it is reported, has made arrangements with the rebels to exchange 8,000 prisoners a month.

We have but little news "from the South" this week.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

This most important transaction of the age took place at the National Capitol on Tuesday last, the 31st ult. It was the passage in the House of Representatives of a Resolution submitting an amendment of the Constitution of the United States to the Legislatures of the different States to forever abolish Slavery throughout the entire land. The Constitution provides that an amendment must first pass both Houses of Congress by a majority of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and then before it becomes a part of that instrument, three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States must ratify the same.

The amendment was passed by the Senate on the 8th day of last April by 88 yeas to 6 nays. It reads thus:

Be & Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by threefourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ART. XIII-Section 1 .- Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. - Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

On the 15th of June the House passed upon the resolution with the following result:-yeas 95, nays 64 - not two - thirds. The vote of the House in June last, when the amendment was lost, was reconsidered - thus bringing the matter again before that body in a shape for the action which has been taken.

The result of the vote on its passage, was 119 in the affirmative and 56 in the negative—a majority of two-thirds, and three votes over-184 votes being the whole number of the House.

It requires the assent of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States to make the amendment a part of the Constitution. There are twenty-five loyal and eleven rebel States : it is expected that all the loyal States will give in their affirmation, and that several of the rebel States will do the same. Men of intelligence seem to think that there is no doubt that the amendment will be ratified by the requisite number of States. Illinois. Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania have already ratified it.]

A negro was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on the first inst. He was from Massachusetts, and a practitioner in the Supreme Court of that State.

Senator Sumner brought him in and moved his admission. Chief Justice Chase quietly assented, and directed the Clerk to administer the necessary oath, and the whole ceremony that marked the practical reversal of the Dred Scott decision, by the same tribunal that had pronounced it, was over in three minutes. Judges Nelson. Wayne and Grier, who united in rendering the Dred Scott decision, were on the bench, but made no objection. The negro admitted is a tall black.

President Lincoln has ordered that the quota of the State of New York on the last call for 300,000 men be reduced twenty-five per cent. The Supreme Court decided on the 31st ult.

that the United States bonds used as bank capital are not taxable.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to construct a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls.

The President's son Robert, is to go into the army as aid to Gen. Grant, with the rank of Captain, without pay.

Brig.Gen. Geo. G. Meade, has been confirmed by the Senate as Major General in the regular army, his commission to date from the 17th of August last.

Mr. Sumner has introduced a resolution in the Senate determining what number of States shall be considered as constituting the three-fourths required by the Constitution to ratify the pending amendment - declaring, in substance, that no States are to be regarded as in the Union, or entitled to the privilege of being counted in on such a question as the amendment, unless they are represented in Congress and contribute to the support of the Government.

The adoption of this resolution as a rule of action would reduce the number of States to be counted from 36 to 25, and would reduce the number required for the ratification by threefourths from 27 to 19. This would insure its prompt ratification.

The position taken by Mr. Sumner would seem to be in accordance with that which Congress has already assumed on the question of what constitutes a two-third vote, and, if adopted, would place the status of the seceded States on a definite basis, and one highly desirable for the United States in the settlement of future complications. The whole question is of the gravest importance, and its solution in some way cannot be much longer postponed.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, which declares that the eleven States in rebellion shall have no voice in the late Presidential election.

Representative Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to establish the supremacy of the Constitution in insurrectionary States, declaring that be elected to Congress in any State which has his land.

been in insurrection until it has been announced by Presidential Proclamation that armed hostilities have ceased and a Republican Constitution has been adopted and approved by Con-

A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, R. M. T. Hunter, and Jas. A. Campbell, left Richmond for Washington on the 31st ult., to see what could be done in the matter of a Peace Convention. They were met at Fortress Monroe by the President and Secretary Seward. A conference was held of several hours' duration, but what was done has not yet transpired. The three rebel gentlemen were volunteer commissioners with the approval of Jeff. Davis, but without credentials.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE wholesale price of coal at Elmira is \$8, 85, for large egg; \$8,15 for small egg, and \$9,55 for stove. The retail price delivered, is \$11,50.

LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT, in good health and spirits, was present at one of Mr. Hacket's Shakspeare monument entertainments in New York

ALICE DOTTON, a "child pianist," and pupil of Mr. Lang, the organist, is attracting much attention in Boston. At a concert there she recently played the music of Chopin and Schu-

THE members of the press of New Haven were to give a grand fancy dress ball on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. Anticipations of a good time were largely indulged among the invited guests.

MR. FRANK LAWER'S letters from Richmond to the London Times are so often intercepted. that each one published is said to cost the proprietors of the Times one hundred and fifty pounds

A CORRESPONDENT with General Sherman's army on its new march, asserts that a floor with wet overcoats for coverlids and a log for a pillow can be called a bed. This is a question for a debating society.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, of Mass., has commissioned three negro Sergeants, who were given medals for gallant conduct in storming Fort Wagner, and whom Gen. Foster recommended for Second Lieuterants.

SEVENTY-TWO degrees of Doctor of Divinity have been conferred by American Colleges upon clergymen in the United States, and twenty-nine degrees of Doctor of Laws upon various individuals, during the past year.

THE House Military Committee directed their chairman to report a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army. It provides for an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the pay of all officers below the rank of Brigadier General.

A LADIES' fair was held in Honolulu, Nov. Sth, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. It produced the net sum of \$5,500. Nearly \$12,000 have been raised on the island during the past three years for the same object.

THE Fort Fisher success is still declaring dividends in the shape of fat prizes, the heavily laden blockade runners still blundering right in under our guns, not having received the news of change of holders of the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

MAX STRAKOSCH arrived at New York on Saturday by the Cuba, bringing with him Mille Helena de Katova, a Russian violinist, and James M. Wehll, planist, artists of European reputation, with whom he purposes to make a concert tour of this country.

In the beginning of the month of September last Sheridan was simply a captain in the 18th infantry; twenty days later he became a Brigadier, and in less than two months' time a Major General in the regular army. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

THE people of Memphis are in consternation int of a report that the rebel General Forrest is concentrating at Houston, Mississippi, for his long threatened raid against that city. He has eight thousand men with him and is organizing negro soldiers.

A very disastrous fire occurred in Buffalo on Wednesday morning last. A large block of buildings, including the American Hotel, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated from \$600,000 to \$750,000. Three firemen lost their lives while in the discharge of their duties.

THE Richmond Dispatch of January 24th. says :-- "The downward tendency of gold is encouraging. Private sales were made on vesterday at \$38 for \$1, a fall of more than a hundred per cent. in less then a week." This is rather a large jump, even with as wide a margin.

WHITE passengers on the Philadelphia street cars are voting on the question whether negroes shall be allowed to ride in the same conveyances. The N. Y. Tribunc suggests that after the vote is polled the negroes proceed to pass upon the question whether the whites shall be allowed the same privilege.

THE Boston Advertiser, in an article upon the prisoners at Fort Warren, says it is understood that an order has been received for the discharge of the crew of the Florida, with the condition that they shall leave the country in ten days. [We learn by telegraph that the prisoners have been set at liberty—that they have left for Canada on board a British steamer.]

Mr. S. Drake, an actor of Cincinnati, and one of the stock company now performing at Pike's Opera House in that city, inherited from his grandfather a tract of land in Virginia, hitherto supposed to be worthless. A few days ago he received a letter from a prospecting company, who have found oil on his premises, offerhereafter no Representatives or Senators shall | ing him the snug little sum of \$270,000 cash for

List of New Advertisements.

Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.

Early Garden Seeds—McElwain Bros.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
Onlon Seed—McElwain Bros.
To Nurserymen and others—Wm R Tatum and Wm W
Griscom, Executors.
Gold and Sliver Watches Given Away—G S Haskins & Co.
Choice and Kare Seeds—McElwain Bros.
Fure Cane Seed for 1865.—Clark Sorgo Machine Co.
Onlons, and how to Raise them—Jas J H. Gregory.
Grape Land for Sale—Geo S Adams.
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco—McElwain Bros.
Farm for Sale—Alva Jones.
Pure Cane Seed - Blymyers, Bates & Day.
Farm for Bale—H N Jarvis.
Small Fruit Catalogue—A M Purdy.
Good Farms in Ohlo—H N Baacrok.
Farm for Sale—E P Morehouse.
Tobacco Seed—J R Bishop.
Old Eyes made New—R B Foote, M D.
Pear Seeds—R E Schroder.

SPECIAL NOTICES Brown's Bronchial Troches.

par hour.

The News Condenser.

- The poet Tennyson is to be made a baronet.
- The national banks will soon issue \$1 notes. - They have a "Home for aged men" in Boston.
- Iowa has filled her quota under the pending call. - The Texas "northers" travel from 30 to 33 miles
- President Nott, of Union College is in a bad state of health.
- There are five million native Germans in the Uni-
- ted States. — Three millions of eggs were imported into England last year.
- The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has been sold at auction for \$89,000.
- The number of New York officers now in the field amounts to about 10,000.
- Gen. McClellan's friends gave him \$30,000 in gold before he sailed for Europe.
- The oldest Boston pilot died last week. His name was Wilson, and he was born in 1778.
- Counterfeit 2s on the Warren bank and 10s on the State bank, Providence R. I., are out.
- In Pennsylvania there are 18,000 public schools, with 16,000 teachers and 709,000 pupils. - The new three cent fractional currency has been
- issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. - Mrs. Gen. Lander (formerly Miss Davenport) re-
- turns to the stage in New York next month. - Since 1852, the French government has expended
- \$45,000,000 upon public improvements in Paris. - A turkey was exposed for sale in the Petersburg
- market, on the 8th inst., at the small figure of \$112. - The proposed tax on ladies corsets is objected to
- on the ground that it would diminish consumption.
- A public lecturer in England has selected the curious title and subject of "Old Women of both sexes." - A gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass., is said to have
- spent \$20,000 recently celebrating his silver wedding. - Major-General John E. Wool is failing somewhat in health, and is engaged in writing his autobiogra-
- On the 18th of January the thermometer at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was thirty-eight degrees below zero.
- Senator Sprague of Rhode Island has bought him a new horse-Dutch Girl, a ten thousand dollar gray mare. - A home for destitute children, similar to that at
- the Five Points in New York city, is proposed at --- The colored men of New Orleans own \$15,000,000 worth of real estate, and own, print and edit a daily
- paper there. - The State debt of Vermont is \$1,642,845, and the valuation of the State according to the last census is
- \$122,477,170. - Anson Goodwin of Ashfield, has raised the past season two bushels of Albany blue potatos from one single potato.
- A Connecticut man has invented a watch which will run three hundred and seventy-eight days with once winding.
- A pine tree was recently cut in Lyman, Me., that was seven feet through at the stump, and made 3,000 feet of lumber. - Counterfeit as on the Eastern Bank, Bangor, are

again in circulation. The genuine bills have checked

- False back hair of a golden hue has been selling studded, at \$400.

backs in green.

- The raising of ostriches for the sake of their feathers is to be attempted by English capitalists at Cape Good Hope. -- The German papers announce the resignation by
- the celebrated chemist Liebig of his chair in the University of Munich. - Miss Hosmer's statue of Zenobia now on exhibition at Boston, has been visited by 9,000 persons in
- the past two weeks. - The number of divorces in New York city is said to have increased twenty-two and one-half per cent. during the past year.
- The Colorado river is navigable 500 miles above its mouth. It is proposed to establish a depot there for the Salt Lake trade.
- They are getting beach clams at Newport which weigh four pounds and five pounds each. One is a mess for a large family.
- theatre in Philadelphia, where poor boys and girls may be educated to the stage. -- Two hundred and twelve babies were born in Northampton, Mass., last year; an increase of twelve

- It is said that Edwin Forrest has built a private

- over the preceding year. - Earnest efforts are about being made in Spain for the abolition of slavery in her colonies. In Madrid an. anti-slavery society has been formed.
- The railroads in the loyal States, as reported in the Railroad Journal, have a length of 25,372 miles, constructed at a cost of \$1,050,356,407. - A man in Bristol recently mixed ratsbane in his
- meal tub to kill rats, and in the night a horse worth \$300 got loose, ate some, and soon died. — The case of a contested grindstone, worth \$6, has been decided in the Superior Court at Hartford, and
- Since the breaking out of the war the Adjutant General's office of New York has issued no less than 30,000 commissions to officers in the army.
- -The returns of internal revenue taxes for the last fiscal year show that New York paid \$16,851,113 01: Massachusetts, \$8,277,863 02; Illinois, \$8,389,496 02.

the expenses of the suit are \$300 or \$400.

SOUNCE WYON YE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Antices.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S QINTMENT Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

ALSO CUTES SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTE, Sole

Agents, 170 Washington St., Boston, it will be for warded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE Pyle's Saleratus, Pyle's Crean Tartar, Pyle's Baking Soda, Pyle's Baking Soda,

Articles designed for all who want the best goods full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of James Pyle, Manufacturer New York.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

Back Numbers of this Volume can still be fur mished, but the rush of new subscribers is very rapidly exhausting our edition, and hence those who wish the volume complete should not delay their orders.

Show Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free (with ecimen numbers) to all disposed to act as Agents for the RURAL. 13 See list of Premiums under heading of "Good Pay for Doing Good" in our issue of Dec. 17;also, notice "To Our Club Agents." at head of first column of preceding page, this number.

Show the Paper !- The best way to procure new sul scribers is to show a number of the RURAL, so that it Reader, take this, or any number, in your pocket and use as a sample; if lost, or worn out, we will endeavor to supply another. And don't forget to show the paper to friends who call inviting them to subscribe.

The Rural for Soldiers, &c.-We will send the RUBAL to Soldiers in the Union Army (or to the family of any volunteer in the army.) at the lowest club rateonly \$2.50 per copy. We are sending the paper free to many Army Hospitals, and wish we could afford to do more for both the well and sick and wounded soldiers.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y .- Persons having occa direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended fo us are almost daily mailed to the above places.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, BOCHESTER, February 7, 1855.

Our changes of quotations are noted below in the appropriate paragraphs. "The market is dull," is the com plaint generally, and especially among the flour dealers The railroads refuse to receive a large per centum of freight offered, preferring to sacrifice local interests in order to retain their through carrying trade. Whether this is wise policy or not on the part of the railway com pany, it is not calculated to render the people of the State anxious to grant such corporations legislative invers.

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, ETC.-White wheat flour \$18; red wheat, \$11 ? bbl. Buckwheat flour lower and quoted at \$3,50 per 100 lbs. Coarse mill feed, higher—\$40 per tun; fine, \$40@50. Corn meal \$60 per tun.
Grain.—White wheat \$2,25@2,50; red, \$3,00@2,25, Corn

shelled, \$1,25@1,90; in ear 65@70c. Rye, \$1,40@1,45.— Barley, \$1,50@1,60. Buckwheat \$1 per bu. Oats 75. FORAGE.-We hear of sales of hay at \$26 F tun; but the

market quotations are \$14@25. Straw \$9@12. Corn stalks ...Timothy ranges at \$3@5.50—according to qual

ity. Clover, \$15@16. A correspondent asks if 200 or 300 bushels could be sold here at our quotations. We doubt If it could now. Desiers are generally supplied, and are buying only choice lots offered. Beans, \$1,50@2,75.— Peas, \$1,50@2. Flax, \$3@3.50. Onion seed, \$4@4.50 20 to FRUITS. - Green apples \$1@1,25 per bushel. Dried ap-

ples more plenty, and quoted at 12@12%c per lb. Dried peaches 25c. Dried plums 20@22c. Cranberries \$7@6 MEATS.-Dressed hogs, lower, \$15@16 W 100 hs. Beet dressed. \$10@12. Mutton, 10@12c W h, by the carcass. Dried beef, 18@20c. Chickens 18@20c. Turkeys 28c. Tal-

low 10@10%c for rough; 15c for tried. Lard, 24@5 VEGETABLES.—Potatoes range at 70@75c. Onions bring \$2 per bushel. DAIRY, ETC. - Butter, 35@40c. Cheese, 20@23c. Rggs

sognoc.

Hides and Pelts.—Green hides 8@8%c. Green calf
skins 15@16c. Pelts recently taken off, \$2@3,00 each.

Wool.—We hear of no sales the past week and our quo-

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PHOVISION MAKASTS.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—Ashes, \$11,50,211,75 for pots; \$12
12,50 for pearls. Cotton Middlings 70,290c. Flour, \$9,20,-75; State; \$10,50,215, for best Western grades. Canadian four, \$9,252,115.0 Wheat, sales No. 1 North Western cital \$2,16, 52,222. Oats, \$1,03,21,09,49,—Corr., \$1,73,21,90. Hay, \$1,556,21,22. Oats, \$1,03,21,99,49, \$35 for old mess; \$36,56,36,69,4 for new mess, \$55,25,35,50 for prime mess. Beef, \$18,50,22,150 for plain mess; \$216,32,50 for prime mess. Dressed hogs, \$15,50,21,725. Lard, 19,523,45. Clover seed, \$45,4255. Timothy, \$6,26,75. Rough flax, \$3,75,28,35. Tobacco, 10,225c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Flour, \$11,28 @11,75 for double extra Ohio and Indians Wheat, \$1,86@2 for Chicago spring; \$2,06@2,06 for No. 1 Chicago and Miwauke; \$2,06@2,10 for red Winter; \$2,26@2,25 for white Michigan and Canada. Corn, \$1,55. Oats, \$3,280c. Barley, \$1,55@1,60. Peas, \$1,70@1,75. kyc, \$1,45. Beans, \$2,12/6@2,25. Timothy seed, \$5,50@6,50. Clover, \$15@15,50. Barley mait, \$1,90@2.—Buckwheat flour, \$265.50 ¥ 100 ns. Bay, \$276@8. Dried apples, \$140. Potatoes, \$35. Orions, \$2,76@5. Cheese, 18 @20c. Butter, \$2,60. Cornberries, \$15. Orions, \$2,76@5. Cheese, 18 @20c. Butter, \$2,60. Cornberries, \$10/@11c do salted. Feather, \$0c. from store, —Courier.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—Flour, active at \$3,80@4,60 % bbl. Fall wheat, scarce at 88,498c % bushel; spring do. 80@85c. Barley, 60@65c. Oate, 83@40c. Rye, 60c. Peas, 80@65c.—Hay, \$15 % tun. Straw, \$11. Butter, 18@20c. Eggs, 14@15c Hams, 9@11c. Becon, 8@4c. Cheese, 12.4@114c.—Green bides \$3@85.0 % 100 %

WOOL MARKETS.

WOOL IN NEW YORK.—WALTEE BROWN'S WOOL IN NEW YORK.—WALTEE BROWN'S WOOL Circular dated February ist, reviews the wool market for January, as follows:—"During the early part of January there was a healthy activity in our Wool Market; the sales to consumers were large, at rather improving prices, and some considerable parcels were bought by dealers and speculators; but towards the middle of the month business was checked by the decline in Gold and the announcement of several auction sales; these were well conducted, and passed off with better spirit than was anticipated, at a decline, however, of shoult 5 pet cent. from rates previously current. At the close we quote prices a trifle lower than 30 days ago, the demand fair, and many holders disposed to meet the market; some still maintain that there will soon be a material advance, and do not offer their spokes. California wools are nearly out of importer? halfs, and shipments have about ceased. We shall have a larger proportion than usual of burry wool next season, as owing to the drouth, flock masters have been compelled to resort to calities unfavorable in this respect, in order to obtain pasturage. Pulled wools are rather duil, but there is not much accumunisation, and we look for more activity. Foreign wools, of medium grades have been in demand; sales of over 4,000 bales. Some movement ais in fine blestizs and Cape wools. Blanket wools are in light supply, and find a ready market."

The Box and

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Beves received, 4423, against 7,103 last week. Sales range at \$14220 \(\varphi \) b; most of the sales were at \$142210. Cows, received 37. Sales at \$45260 for common; \$200,100 for, the best. Veals calves, received, 519. Sales of fair to good, at 122140 \(\varphi \) b. Sheep received, 519. Sales for to good, at 122140 \(\varphi \) b. Sheep received, 519. Sales for the vector of the sales range at 1120150 \(\varphi \) b, 11ve weight. Swine, received, 1,77 against 6,214 last week. Sales Western corn-fed, live weight, 16,124 (c) dead weight, 16\(\varphi \) 17\(\varphi \) c dead weight, 16\(\varphi \) 18\(\varphi \) 6.344(c) dead weight, 16\(\varphi \) 18\(\varphi \) 6.345(c) dead weight, 16\(\varphi \) 6.345(c)

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Hogs are in moderate request and steady, at \$11,50@13 for extra heavy—Courier. CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Beef Cattle.—Sales range at \$6.37% @8.50 \$ 100 bs. Swine, market dull with sales at \$11@11, 40 \$ 100 bs.—Post.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 1.—Beef cattle \$9.506[1.50 % 100 Bs. Oxen, \$856200 per pair. Cows and calves. \$30675 each. Two-year olds. \$30695. Three-year olds. \$40648. Sheep, 7%@13c # B. Swine, 13%@15c # B TORONTO, Feb. 2.—Beef ranges at \$2.50 for inferior to \$5@5.50 w 100 hs. Calves dull at \$3@4 esch. Sheep, in demand at \$4@5 and lambs, 80. at \$2.50@3 each. Swine, \$5.50@7 # 100 hs.—\$600c.

MARRIED.

AT the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. BUTLER, Mr. THERON F. WOODWARD and Miss E. CELIA ADAMS, all of Fairport.

AT Whiting, Vt., at the residence of the bride's father Jan. 3d, by Rev. Dr. Thomas, VOLNEY C. KELSEY and MARY S., only daughter of C. W. WHITLOOK.

On the 31st of 1st month, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends caremony, WILLIAM RENOUF, of Gates, and HATTIE LETTINGTON of this city.

DIED

DIED, in Camilius, N. Y., Dec. 28d, 1884, of chronic diarrhea, Sergt. MERRITT W. BINGHAM, son of C. D. BINGHAM, Eeq., agod 22 years.

Most of the short life of deceased was passed in his native town, where he enjoyed the esteem and love of all acquaintances. In August, 1968, from motives purely patriotic and a sense of duty, he enlisted for three years in the 126th Regt. N. Y. Vol., and served with faithfulness and honor until about the first of August last, when he was violently attacked with the disease of which he died. He was confined to the hospital until Oct. 5th, when, receiving a furlough, he returned home, where he received every attention. But affection, care and medical skill were of no avail in restoring him to health and preserving his life, and on the morning of Dec. 23d. his snirit sped away to God who gave it. He often spoke of his Country, and desired to have peace rectored on honorable and righteous terms. After taking an affectionate absent ones, he died peacefully, trusting in the mercy of GOD through CHRIST. On Christmas Day a large con-course of relatives and friends followed, with stricker hearts, to his grave, and now sincerely mourn the loss of a Dutiful Son, an Affectionate Brother, a Generous Friend, and a Brave Soldier.

AT Royalton, N. Y., March 28, 1884, JASPER BRYANT oldest son of the late JASPER H. and AMANDA S. BIXBY aged 8 years and 10 days.

New Advertisements

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 63% cents per line of SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded.) 60 cents a line.

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COOD FARMS IN OHIO.—Those wishing to W buy good improved farms cheap in Northern Ohio, of any size, adapted for sheep, young extite, or derying, can get information by addressing H. N. BANGROFT.
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TARM FOR SALE.—40 acres, 6 miles 8. W. from Lockport, N. Y., in good cultivation; excellent orchard; small buildings; handy to markets; will be sold chenp.

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Pendleton Center, Niagara Co., N. Y.

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Feb. 3, 1865.

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Among those who have acknowledged the receipt from no of Girrs valued at over \$100.00, drawn during the month of January, 1865, the following kindly permit their names to be used "Bobert H. Hotohtkis, New Haven, Conn., Melodeon, value \$150; Mrs. Tappen, 16 York St., Brocklyn, Gold Watch, value \$155; Miss E. F. Dickerson, Binghamton, N. Y. Melodeon, value \$10; Mr. E. H. Stone, 22 Tenth St., N. Y., Plano, value \$350; Miss Teress, Stone, 22 Tenth St., N. Y., Diamond Ring, value \$150; Mws. T. Willis, West Zel St., N. Y., Diamond Cluster Fin, value \$200; Miss Elion Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value \$202; Dr. J. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting-cased Watch, value \$150; Rdward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Plano, value \$250; Mrs. D. H. Farwell, Dubuque, Ilowa, Diamond Ear-drope, value \$250. Many persons throng the theorem of the country, who have drawn valuable gifts from us, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list.

DISTRIBUTION

next season, as owing to the drouth flock masters have been compelled to resort to localities unfavorable in this respect, in order to obtain pastirage. Pulled wools are rather dull, but there is not much pastirage. Pulled wools are rather easier prices, which are well mixed. One of them and the sales have been in demand; sales of wools, of medium grades have been in demand; sales of wools, of medium grades wools are in light supply, and find a prevoil. Blanket wools are in light supply and find a prevoil. Blanket will be delivered at our office, or seen by mall see what the following manner - Carriyroaris, namical. One of the supply and the following manner - Carriyroaris, namical. One of the supply and its value, are placed in Staller Extraction of the supply and the following manner - Carriyroaris, namical. One of the supply and its value are placed in Staller Extraction of the supply and the following manner - Carriyroaris, namical. One of the supply and the following manner - Carri

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CIRCULAR.

Office of the American Emigrant Company, DES MOINES, IOWA, JAH., 1865.

Office of the American Emigrant Company, Duss Monnes, Iowa, Jan., 1885.

The American Emigrant Company has hereto fore offered its lands in Monona County, in this State, to settlers at \$2.50 per acre, and contracts of sale at that price have been made with numbers of persons who propose settling upon the lands. Having lately associated with other particle who have planned the planting of a large colony in that county, with a view to the establishment of a first class institution of learning, fully adequate to meet the wants of the community, it has been determined to introduce into that county the ensuing spring at least five hundred settlers—tarners and mechanics from other States and sections of our own country, of such a character as to sid in such an enterprise, and to value and resp its peculiar advantages. This number of persons, with the ten or fitteen hundred people already residing there, and the still greater number which it is believed such a colony, with the proposed advantages, with interval of the sail the institutions—to which the basicional conditions and the sill greater number he had strong the present population of the country is of a desirable character, and thus information of the country is of a desirable character, and thus claim of the country is of a desirable character, and thus claim of the country is of a desirable character, and thus centred to all in the immediate accompilishment of this end, this Company, on the application of the parties referred to, and for the special purpose of securing at once the objects sought, has consented to sell its lands in that country until the first of July next, to such persons as may settle upon them by that time, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and at the same time to re-pay to such persons as have contracted to purchase at the former price, one dollar per acre, provided such persons actually settle upon the lands as soon as the first of July next.

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philosophical.

The tone is grand noble, it has great capacity for sustaining the sound, or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

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WM. HENRY FRY,

(Editor Critic of N. Y. Tribune.)

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JAMES TO THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

A DREAM ON SKATES.

BY ALFRED TRAMPLE.

SHE sits on the brink of the frozen lake, In the carnival of the park, And seems an angel come down to cheer The winter so naked and stark. In the wind her dainty red ribbon blows, Her blue skirt flaunts and flutters; And I see, as I peep at her shapely hose, That she cannot lace up her gutters.

Oh, what would I give to take in my hand The cold little foot she is tapping, And feel how it pulses within my grasp. Or starts when too tightly I'm strapping Her pure white stocking like a snowflake; Her gaiter-my great palms mock it! I wish I could kiss it for art's sweet sake, And carry it off in my pocket.

She strives and strives with her tiny gray glove The obdurate band to make truckle: If I were a skate she might squeeze me to bits, But I would obey her and buckle! And while so distressed, the wind in her cape Its amorous hand introduces, And shows me her beautifulness of shape In dozens of frolicksome ruses.

I am charmed like a bird at these glimpses I cull, And quit masqueraders and mockers, To flit round about her, as swoops a great gull, And mimic "high Dutch" on my "rockers; Ah! too boldly I watch; I am caught in the act; Let me hide my chagrin in the distance; But she merely exclaims, as she ponders the fact; "Will you please, sir, come to my assistance?"

So cronched at her knee, with her foot at my heart I peep now and then at her blushes, She leans like a robin upon my neck, And talks like a thrush in the bushes Too soon it is done; "Little gaiter," I cry, "How I wish I could keep you beside me!" "Little skate!" she replied, "if so awkward you ply I must let this gentleman guide me.

Again she essays, with my heart in her eyes To conquer the posture unsteady, "Now, Cupid!" I say, "may she only capsize! Though in truth she is 'picked up' already!" She is off! She is down! Be blind all mankind, To her blushing exposure and choler! Save myself, who am gliding up to her, behind, To lift her again and console her.

With my fingers atingle upon her wrist, Together we skim the crystal; The ice that carries her o'er like a leaf Cracks under my tread like a pistol, Far away, the lake to its snowy shores Bears the multitude on in the gambol. And I see the flunkeys in livery Look down on the fun from the "Ramble."

I wonder if when we two shall ride Down the avenue in our brougham And the folks on foot bow to me and my bride. If either of us can "know 'em?" If our breeze of "Germans" and bals du sair Tom Scrawl and Ned Easel may weather? For artists, and writers, and that sort of choir, Are not the cheese altogether.

"Fair phantom," I plead, "do I challenge your hate Though far you must dwell above me. My meed to make, when I teach you to skate; To teach you in turn how to love me?" Her soft eyes are sly as the twinkle of mouse And she says with a coyish doubt; "I am chambermaid in a boarding-house,

And this is my afternoon out."

The Story Teller.

STORY OF A POOR RELATION

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

[Concluded from page 46, last number.]

As the days passed, and my relations became more and more involved in their winter gaieties, I found myself more and more thrown upon my own resources for amusement. Occasionally l was included in an invitation, and accepted it; but in general I preferred indulging my fancy for keeping aloof from those who were little charmed with my company. A system of the most unblushing bribery had won for me a warm welcome from the savage tribes in the nursery. Many and many an evening found me walking down that hedged lane in the frosty dusk, with Teecie Ray limping by my side, and talking her grave simple little talk. I had always some fresh puzzle to propose to her, and she was always ready to knit her smooth brows over its solution. Once she stopped short, and struck her little crutches on the snow.

"You ought to go away from here and work," she cried. "O, if I could!"

A certain Sir Harry arrived at Rutland Hall; I will not trouble myself to think of his second name; it is not worth remembering. He was a wealthy bachelor of high family, and his movements were watched with interest by the lady of the house. This Sir Harry had a fancy for smoking his cigar in the hedged lane, and on more than one occasion he encountered my little benefactress limping on her solitary way, and stared at the pretty fresh face under her old black hat, till it blushed with uncomfortable brilliance. Teecie changed her track like a hunted hare, but Sir Harry scented her out, and annoyed her with his fulsome compliments. The matter reached Mrs. Rutland's ears, and she ventend her chagrin on the defenceless little girl. I know not what sorry accusations and reproaches she bestowed on her during a long private lecture; but, that evening when, at the children's tea hour, I entered the nursery door with a new ball in my hand for Jack (the youngest and least objectionable of the band,) I saw Teccie Ray's face grievously clouded for the first time. It was flushed and swollen with passionate crying. I do not intend to commit to paper certain this disfigurement.

thing to every one else as well as Jack; "where is all your philosophy, little mother? You need never preach to me again, if you set me such a bad example."

Teecie said never a word, but stared on into the fire. This wound had cut deep. Sir Harry, and Mrs. Rutland, of Rutland Hall, at that moment I should have dearly loved to knock your two good for nothing heads together.

"Teecie," I said, "you have one friend, at any rate, even if he be not a very grand one."

She gave one of her quaint, expressive little nods. Translated, it meant :- "I understand all that, but I cannot talk just now." By and by, however, she brightened up, and went to the table to claim her share of tea and thick bread and butter, and I began to mend a bow belonging to Tom. Tom was one of the leaders of the unruly tribes, and a regular savage chieftain.

Ere two days more had passed I felt strongly inclined to exercise the horsewhip on this young gentleman's shoulders. Tom, one fine morning, was seized with an impish inspiration to play a trick upon Teecie. Stealing her crutches, he walked about the nursery, mimicking her poor little limp, and then marching off with them, heedless of her entreaties to have them restored, carried them in triumph out doors, and smashed them in pieces with a hatchet. Teecie sat helpless in the din and riot of that ill-conditioned nursery. Bright bracing days came and found her a prisoner, looking with longing eyes through the window panes, out over the beautiful country lanes. Tom saw her patience with the most audacious indifference. But why talk about Tom? I could not help believing, nor do I ever intend to help believing, that older heads than Tom's plotted the cruel caging of that bonnie bird.

The bird drooped on its perch; but who cared? Nurse vowed it was a shame, and showed more kindness than usual to the prisoner, but I will not venture to decide how much of this tenderness was owing to the odd crown pieces which found their way from my hand to hers - all out of the guinea, of course. O yes, all out of the guinea. And there was another friend who sometimes expressed an interest in Teecie Ray's existence. This was that Lady Thornton, whose bounty had indirectly furnished me with pocket money during my stay at Rutland Hall. The favor of this old lady I had done my best to win. She was a nice comfortable old lady, and I liked her. It happened that she called one day during Teccie Ray's imprisonment, to invite the Rutlands, and their visitors, great and small, young and old, to a party to be given at her house, a few miles distant. I chanced to be alone in the drawing-room when she arrived, and I seized the opportunity to tell her the story of Teecie's crutches.

"A bad boy!" she said. "A bad, malicious boy! She must get new crutches before my party."

"Of course she must," I said, very heartily. The old lady threw back her head, raising her fat chin in a peculiar sort of way, and looking at me direct through her spectacles.

"Indeed!" she said. "Pray, young man, what particular interest do you take in Teecie Ray?"

I smiled. "Oh, Teecie and I are excellent friends," I said.

"Teecie and you!" she repeated. "Pray, are you aware that Miss Ray is eighteen years of

age?" "Is she, indeed? I know nothing about the

ages of little girls." "But Teecie is not a little girl, Mr. Guy Rutland. Miss Teecie Ray is a woman, I tell you!

Teecie Ray a woman! I could not help laugh ing. What, my little benefactress, my little mother! I am afraid I scandalized Lady Thornton on that occasion by my utter scorn of her proposition. Christina Rutland swept into the room at this crisis, and relieved me in my difficulty. But often afterwards during that day I laughed when I thought of Lady Thernton's piece of information. Teecie Ray a woman Preposterous!

One morning, when it wanted but a week of the party, a curious event occurred. The heads sudden metamorphose that had taken place. of the house met in consultation on the matter. Teecle was too simple not to show that she felt in the library, before breakfast. An extraordinary Thing had arrived from London at Rutland strange delight and a strange shyness. Nurse Hall. The Thing was a large wooden case, directed to Teecie Ray. On being eagerly opened, it was found to contain a pair of crutches.

And such a pair of crutches! Light and symmetrical, and fanciful, works of art in their way. | shy as Teecie herself. Tortoise shell stems with silver mountings of exquisite workmanship, capped with dainty little cushions of embroidered velvet. Thunderstricken were the elders of the house. "Who could have done this thing?" was on every lip. Who, indeed? Who outside of Rutland Hall had ever heard of Teecie Ray? These crutches were costly affairs. I knew the conclusion they came to, one and all. They pitched on Sir Harry as the culprit. It was a thorn in their side, and I rubbed my hands in glee.

Having considered the question in their dismay, they decided that Teecie should be kept in ignorance of her mysterious present. It was not fit for her to use, - it would fill her mind with absurd ideas. And so, in spite of the arrival of her beautiful new crutches, poor Teecie still sat helpless in the nursery. The wooden case and its contents were taken and hidden away, and no word was spoken of their existence.

I waited a few days to see if the elders would relent, but to no purpose. The bird still pined on its perch. No kindly hand seemed likely to open the cage door and let it fly. There sat Teecie, day after day, in her nursery chair, hemming aprons for nurse, or darning the cnildren's stockings, looking longingly out of the window,

Christmas party. There was great excitement in the nursery about pretty new dresses, wonderful fussing about ribbons, and muslins, and fripperies. Teecie alone sat silent in her shabby frock. By and by, her hands were full, bowing up sashes, sewing on tuckers, stitching rosettes on shoes. She was a nimble little workman, and they kept her busy. Seeing how well a lapful of bright ribbons became her, I thought it a pity she should not have a gay dress as well as the

Nobody said, "Teecie, what will you wear?" nor even, "Teecie, are not you invited too?" No one seemed to expect for a moment that Teecie could wish to be merry with the rest. How could she go, she was lame and had no

It happened that I had an errand to the nearest town. It was rather late when, on my return, I called at the best millinery establishment in the place, and asked for a parcel.

Yes, the parcel was ready. A large flat box. "Would the gentleman like to see the lady's pretty dress?" The box was opened, and a cloud of some airy fabric shaken out under my eyes. I cannot, of course, describe it, but it was something white, very pure and transparent, with something else of pink just blushing through it. It was very tasteful, I pronounced, trying to look wise. There was only one fault: "Did it not seem rather long for a little girl?" I asked, remembering the figure it was to adorn, with its short skirt just coming to the top of the boots, so well worn and mended.

"Oh, sir," said the milliner, with dignity, "you said the young lady was eighteen years of age, and of course we have given her a flowing skirt!"

It was late in the evening when I reached home. Two merry carriage-fulls were just departing from the door as I drove up. A few minutes afterwards I was in the nursery with the milliner's parcel in my hands. There sat dear little Cinderella, resting one flushed check on her hand, and contemplating the litter of scraps of ribbon, fragments of lace, scissors, flowers, and reels of cotton, which lay scattered around her. She had had a toilsome, tiresome day, and now they had got all they wanted of her, and had left her to her solitude.

A flash of pleasure sprang to her face when she saw me. "Oh! I thought you had gone with the rest," she said.

"No," said I, "I have not gone yet, but I am going presently. I came for you."

"For me!" she echoed in dismay. "You know I could not go. I have no dress, even if I could walk."

"A friend has sent you a dress," I said, "and I will undertake to provide the crutches. Nurse, will you please to take this box, and get Miss Teecie ready as quickly as possible. The carriage is waiting for us at the door."

Teecie flushed very red at first, and I thought she was going to burst out crying, and then she turned pale and looked frightened. Nurse, to whom I had slipped a munificent Christmas box, immediately fell into raptures over the pretty

"Come, Teecie," I said, "make all haste! And, trembling between dread and delight, Teecie suffered herself to be carried off to her toilette.

By the time I returned from an exploring expedition, with the wonderful silver and tortoise shell crutches under my arm, Teecie was ready.

Teccie was ready. Those three simple little words mean so much that I feel I must stop and try to translate them into all they are bound to convey. They do not mean that Teecie, the child whom I was wont to call my little benefactress, my little mother, had got on a nice new frock, and was equipped for a juvenile party like other children. But they mean that there, when I came back, stood a beautiful girl by the nursery fire, in a fair sweeping blush-colored robe. When she turned her head, I saw that the sweet face framed in its childlike curls was the same, but still the old Teccie Ray was gone, and here was (peccavi Lady Thornton) a lovely woman.

We were all three ludicrously amazed at the the change in herself, felt it keenly, with a had so long been accustomed to use her as a child that she stood bewildered. As for me, I was first frightened at what I had done, then enchanted, then foolishly awkward, and almost as

When I presented the crutches, nurse looked at me as though I must be some prince in disguise, out of the Arabian Nights. It was with a curious feeling that I saw Teecie try them, not limping now, rather gliding over the nursery floor, with the little velvet cushions hidden away amidst clouds of lace and muslin under her round white shoulders, and the airy masses of the fresh tinted gown just crushed back a little by the gleaming silver staves. I don't know why it was that I thought at that moment, with a certain rapture, of a guinea in a little bonbon box, that lay below in the one shabby portmanteau which I had thought proper to bring with me to Rutland Hall!

Our equipage awaited us. It was too late now to withdraw from what I had undertaken. Teecie and I were soon dashing over the snowy roads to Lady Thornton's. I will not attempt to describe the remainder of that memorable evening, or the sensation caused by our arrival; the wonder and mortification of my kind relations; or the mingled pleasure and displeasure of the hostess, who, while delighted to see her little favorite, took occasion to whisper angrily

in my car, "And pray sir, how is all this to end?" The scene was all new and delightful to Teecle, remarks which I made sotto voce on beholding and growing pale for want of fresh air. Still this disfigurement.

"Come, come, Teecie," I said, while nurse the stir of Christmas preparation was a pusy quelling a disturbance which had arisen because "Cousin Guy" had not brought some
because "Cousin Guy" had not brought some
rapture at the prospect of Lady Thornton's family from Rutland Hall took the least notice and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

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of us. When the time came for going home they went off in their two carriages, and Teecie and I drove home as we had come. When we arrived, we found Cousin George and his wife waiting for us in the library, armed to the teeth. I saw it was to be war and no quarter. Mrs. Rutland took Teecle into her clutches, and carried her off, and I was left with George. I need not repeat all that passed between us.

"Sir," he said, "we have suffered your insolent intrusion long enough. You leave this house to-morrow morning,"
"Cousin George," I said, "don't put yourself

in a passion. I will go to-morrow morning, but upon one condition-that Teecie Ray may come with me, if she will."

He looked at me perfectly aghast. "Do you know," he said, "that she is a penniless, friendless orphan, whom I have sheltered through charity?"

"I want to make her my wife," I said, sternly, "if, indeed, I be so fortunate as to have won her affections."

"And after that," he said, with a sneer, "how do you propose to live? Upon air, or your friends?"

"Not upon you, George Rutland," I said, looking him steadily in the eyes. "Mark me. my dear sir, I have tried you out. I have sifted you, all in this house, like a handful of wheat. I found you all chaff but the one golden grain which lies on my palm. I will keep it and treasure it if I may. God grant I may!"

"Very fine," said George, "very fine. Remember, however, that from this moment I wash was don't not be you. Guy Rulland and

my hands of you both: you, Guy Rutland, and her, Teecie Ray."
"Amen!" I said, and bade him good night,

"Amen!" I said, and bade him good night, and turned on my heel and left him.
Early next morning I knocked at the nursery door, and begged of nurse to awake Miss Teecie, and ask her to speak with me in the garden. I then went out to wait for her. It was Christmas morning, the day of peace and good will. What I felt was scarcely peace, as I looked over the calm landscape. And yet I bore no ill will to any man or woman.

any man or woman.

Teecie came to me by and by; just the same old Teecie, limping over the frosty path in her short shabby frock, and looking half ashamed of her grand new crutches. I felt relieved when I saw her so. I was shy of the dainty lady whom I had called into existence the night before. And yet when I looked more closely I knew that this was not quite the old Teccle, and that the very same Teccle of a day ago never, never could come back. Something was altered. Whether the change was in her or me, or in both of us, I did not inquire. The change was not an undid not inquire. The change was not an un-

did not inquire. The change was not an unpleasant one.

We strolled out of the garden, and into the lane, and we talked earnestly all the way. On our way back I said:

"And you're not afraid of starving with me, Teecie? You'll take the risk?"

One of her old nods was Teecie Ray's answer.

"Go and fetch your hat, then," said I, "and we won't even wait for breakfast. Don't bring anything else with you, not a shred. I have still some halipence left—out of the guinea, you know—and we'll get all we want."

Teecie fetched her hat and returned, and we set off together. An hour afterwards we were

set off together. An hour afterwards we were man and wife. We said our prayers side by side man and wife. We said our prayers side by side in the church, and then we walked back to Rutland Hall, to say good-by to our kinsfolk. I believe they all thought me mad, and her a little fool;—at least until Cousin George received the cheque, which I sent him next day; a cheque to cover the expenses incurred by him through his charity to Teecie Ray. Then they began to wonder, and to waver. I took my wife abroad, and showed her the world. Time and care cured her of her lameness. It was not surprising that on her return to England her kinsfolk should scarcely recognize her—Teecie Rutland, nes Ray—walking without crutches, and the wife of a millionaire? Half a bride cake conciliated Lady Thornton, and the wonderful guinea is still in Thornton, and the wonderful guinea is still in my possession. I call it Teecle's dower. The crutches, the donor of which I beg to assure you; major, was not Sir family curiosities. s not Sir Harry, are also preserved as

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From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Kdowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

cie, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or reccommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Eq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of thage bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired in regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of three.

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