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

{WHOLE NO. 787.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

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EDWARD WEBSTER.

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

### AGRICULTURAL.

### THE OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

Do not let any of our readers mistake or under-estimate one of the chief objects of Association. We do not recommend dairymen, sheep breeders, wool growers, fruit growers, tobacco growers, and all men of other distinct industries to associate together for aggressive purposes, nor yet for defensive purposes merely. The chief aim should be to make progress. We should unite in order to gain strength. Our strength should not only be greater because united, but should increase with greater rapidity because of the united facility for getting and giving information. No class of men should ignore the fact that all other classes are as essential in the grand system of society as itself—have rights, objects and spheres co-equal and cooperative with itself.

Then let no farmer think to become independent when he associates with other farmers engaged in the same department of industry as himself. Let him so connect himself with others. but with the higher object of uniting his strength with theirs to lift the class higher in usefulness, intelligence and influence. This is why we urge association-this the object we urge as primary. And no neighborhood of farmers should exist wherein there is not this association for purposes of common interest.

### COMPOST HEAP.

"What is a compost heap?" asked a farmer of us, a few weeks since, as he was showing us his arrangement for getting rid of the houseslops. The slops were poured into a sink-hole, in the back kitchen, and thence conveyed in an under-drain far away from the house into a pool, where they were allowed to evaporate. We objected to the waste, for it was evident that the soap-suds, dish-water, chamber-lye, &c., all went this way. What would we do with it? Pour it on the compost heap. But he knew nothing of compost heaps, although he was in the habit of drawing muck from the swamp and spreading it on his soil. The night soil in his vaults had received no absorbents at all; nor had the vaults been cleaned out for years. The ashes had been thrown from the leach, and had laid where they were thrown, unused, accumulating as each year passed. The chip manure, about the back door, was several feet thick, and he had never used a particle of it.

We found a spot, not very far from the back door, convenient to the leach, the chips, the vaults, and the kitchen, to which the suds could be easily conveyed in a wooden pipe or trough. On this spot several wheel-barrow loads of the decayed chips were spread, then a layer of leached ashes, a little of the night soil, more chips, ashes, burned clay, from a pile near by, three or four barrows full of fowl manure from under the trees where the turkeys and chickens had roosted, some old morter from a heap of refuse resulting from the tearing down of an old building, &c., &c. Then a trough was made by nailing two straight-edge boards closely together and so adjusted that by stepping to the back door the slops could be emptied and would flow directly upon this heap. In the front yard, under the trees and shrubs, were loads of leaves

that the rakings of the yard, slops from the house, manure from the pig pens, all be added to this heap, and thoroughly mixed with muck, leaves, or chip manure. That is the way we make a compost heap.

#### PURE STABLE MANURE.

"I TELL you, sir, there is a fine lot of manure – pure stable manure, with scarce a straw in it," said our friend, whom we will call John Smith, one of those hot days last September, as we walked with him through his stables and yards. He pointed to last winter's manures, under the eaves of his cow stable, where the sun had full chance to beat down upon it. "That is good and rotten," he added, "and I shall haul it out on the meadows this fall." It was "good and rotten." We happened to think of the occurrence the other day, when we saw another farmer cleaning his stables, and witnessed his effort to get the pools of liquid manure out of the window with a shovel! Why didn't he litter his stables? "Because straw is high - can't afford it." But look at your corn stalks there in a pile at the door, thrown out from before your stock -why not use them? "How use them?" Cut them up as fine as possible and scatter them over the floor behind your animals. They will absorb much of the liquid now wasted - sufficient to pay for cutting them. And you have a pile of muck yonder which will take up the balance, if you dress your floors daily with it. It is the best and cheapest way to compost it with the stable manure. The more of such absorbents as muck, straw, stalks, &c., you can get into your stables, incorporate with your manure be fore it goes out of the stable, the more valuable it will be in the autumn, if allowed to lie in the sun. If your manure is to go on to clayey soils, or stiff loam, sand is a capital addition and an excellent bedding. If you have nothing else, it will pay to get at some loam to litter the stables. The bulk and value of the stable manure can things considered, more remunerative than dairyeasily be doubled at comparatively little cost of labor by this means.

### HOW MUCH CORN ON AN ACRE?

KIND reader have you any definite notion how many bushels of corn are usually grown upon an acre of land in this State? Grown sixty. Perhaps you have, and then perhaps you have not. I don't believe there is an average of one farmer to a county who has grown thirty bushels of shelled corn, measured in February, for three consecutive years in this State during the last five farmers in the State who grow twenty acres in each year, that yields fifty bushels. As for 80 or 100 bushels of corn to the acre, measured as I said, in February, I think it's about as probable as that BARNUM has obtained a part of the North Pole, and is showing it in his museum. And yet, O! most wondering reader, do not understand me that the thing cannot be done. But do you know how much corn shrinks from the time it is harvested till thoroughly cured, say in February or March? Well, I will tell you; it is one-quarter.

With Western corn it is possible to raise one hundred bushels of shelled corn upon an acre. I planted some of the Northern Ohio Red-Cob. Dent last spring. It came up late, but after all I made a crop of sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, though I only had ninety bushels of cars of sound corn upon the same surface. Under the most favorable circumstances, of land and season. I could be made to believe that one hundred bushels of shelled corn had been grown upon an acre. But it's not oftener than one in one hundred thousand.

By the way, I should advise those farmers in the wheat counties to try a few acres of the redcob dent. Plant early, on good ground, and you will find it pay. I did, and shall plant again this spring, somewhat extensively. It is as early as the big Dutton, and much more productive.

If corn be planted in hills 31/2 feet each way, there will be 3,555 hills upon an acre. Very few farmers ever have all the hills standing, or containing an average of four stalks to the hill. But allowing that each hill has four stalks, and each stalk a good sound ear, and there would be of common corn fifty-four bushels to the acre. Four ears of corn, well cured, will weigh a pound, from which there should be deducted 1-11th for cob. Did you ever think, my friend, how much you lost if you did not have your full number of hills, and each hill its four good which we directed to be added to the heap, and stalks? You can see now why your very sharp

mixed with night soil, ashes, &c. We urged neighbor always gathers his seed corn from the stalks bearing two or more ears.

"All gammon !" Well, you may probably think so, but I happen to know better; for by that means I have added nearly or quite one-quarter to my crop. Each year, when I attended to it, I can see an improvement the next.

"Plant in the moon?" No, sir, plant in the ground, and get that in the best possible order. Plow and manure well, and plant the moment the ground is warm enough for the corn to vegetate quick, and make a rapid growth. Begin cultivating the moment the corn is up an inch, and do not stop till it's too high to work among safely. Mark your

much comfort in after-culture. I used a Share's harrow last year, by taking off the front teeth and reversing the next one on each side, put on two horses, and it did

rows as straight as possible, and you will find

splendid work; but it's rather clumsy to handle when turning. I understand they have a better article up in Illinois; why don't they let us see

### DAIRYING IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

one here?-P.

On page 6, current volume of the RURAL, we published an article with the above head. Our new type had been delayed most vexatiously, and we were compelled to employ a large additional force in order to get the paper out on time. As a consequence errors occurred which would not have escaped notice ordinarily. One was the omission of the closing portion of the article referred to, in which the credits and profits of the business were left out. When discovered, neither the copy nor proof could be found, and we were compelled to "let it go." The author of the article, Mr. J. P. Jones, Cherry Valley, Ill., has kindly supplied the missing portion, and we now give his figures to prove his assertion that "there is no branch of husbandry, all The following is a statement of his dairy tranactions for 1863, with the net results:

	Pasturing 100 cows \$4.00 per head	ı
- 1	Wintering, 1% tune hay each cow, at \$5.00 per	ı
_ 1	tun	ı
7	Milking and making cheese 8 months 520 00	Ŀ
ı	Care and feeding in winter 75 00	L
	Interest on money invested in 100 cows, \$25,00	ı
•	per head, at 7 per cent	ı
3	Cloth for sacking and time in marketing	ı
	cheese 50 00	ı
,		ı
3	<b>\$2,085</b> 00	ı
	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	ı
,	One hundred cows, 485 lbs. cheese each, 14c.	ı
t ¦		ı
1	per lb	ı

EXPENSES.

ing expenses ...... 2,085 00 

In this article Mr. Jones has not given his processes, and such practical hints as are much needed in the West, but we shall hope to hear from him on such topics as he may think of practical importance to Western dairymen.

### FARM FOOT-BRIDGES.

B. B., Superior, Wis., tells us how he makes foot bridges, cheaply, for crossing small streams: 'I take two sticks of timber, three by four inches, or larger if necessary, lay them down on their narrow sides, six, eight, or ten inches apart, as desired, then take a pine slab, if convenient, and lay on the top and nail with three or four nails to each timber; then turn the whole over and put a slab on the other side, and fasten in the same manner, and the bridge is done. These are convenient for crossing small streams on the farm or road. In laying them down, I turn a furrow each way with the plow and clean out in the center, and am careful to lay down in such a manner that the slabs will be at the bottom and top; turn back the furrow and cover up."

### RIGHT vs. LEFT-HAND PLOWS.

"NORTH-WEST," of East Toledo, O., writes: "I have used both right and left-hand plows and can see no advantage which the left-hand possesses over the right. In properly trained plowteams, one animal is usually as familiar with his duty as the other. In using a left-hand plow with an ox team, requiring a driver, he is obliged to walk upon the plowed earth which is often a serious objection. In other respects - as each plow performs precisely the same service - the question of choice is merely one of familiarity.'

### Sheep Kusbandry

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

#### WASHING SHEEP.

MR. C. E. Wood of East Smithfield, Pa. practices a system of cleaning his wool which, in his view, obviates objections to the ordinary one of washing on the back, and at the same time meets all the requirements of the manufacturer. Mr. W. shears his sheep unwashed, and subsequently puts each fleece into a basket which nearly fills a tub which is placed under a current of water swiftly descending from a spout or trough connecting with a dam. Mr. W. says:

or trough connecting with a dam. Mr. W. says:

"A minute's time, with a plunger of suitable form to agitate the water thoroughly, will suffice to cleanse the wool perfectly. Let the basket be then lifted from the tub,—the water will immediately run through the meshes and the fleece can be placed upon rails, elevated a foot or so from the ground, to dry. It can thus be done as expeditiously and with much more comfort than it can by the old method. The wool will be better cleansed—buyers will pay a higher price for it thus treated—and all the ill effects of plunging the sheep into water is avoided."

This is the sytem of washing wool, practiced in Spain and some other countries, except that, in them, it is placed in vats in larger quantities, and subjected to additional processes which give the wool somewhat of a "cleansing," in the manufacturer's sense of the term-which Mr. Wood's process, very fortunately for himself, does not and cannot do, conducted as expeditiously as he describes. That the wool, however, can thus be rendered cleaner than nineteentwentieths of the "washed" wools sold in our markets, we have no doubt. And the effects, whatever they are, of plunging sheep into water are avoided.

The last is really the only gain of this mode over the ordinary one of washing on the back. On the other hand, time is lost and a portion of what universal custom makes part of the legitimate weight of the fleece is also lost. Mr. W. is unquestionably mistaken in supposing that this basket washing would not occasion a very material additional expenditure of time. Does he tie up his fleeces when he shears and then untie them when he washes? If he does not do the former, his clip is in a confused mass, and the fleeces must be all broken up pell mell together. If he does not do the latter, (until his fleeces at washing) he cannot wash them even approximately clean in ten times the period required to wash on the back, even if he can do so at all. If he ties them at shearing, and unties them at washing, still the wool must be mixed after washing unless each fleece is dried separately on the rails and again tied up, or kept separate by some other means. It is the custom of the country to market sheared wool in separate fleeces, and other things being equal, it is not probable that mixed masses of untied wool would be found as salable. Besides, it would require a most unnecessary amount of storage room.

Loss in "legitimate weight" would occur in this wise. It is held by buyers as well as sellers of wool, that it is proper for a period of time to elapse between washing and shearing sufficient for the wool again to become lubricated with the natural yolk or "grease," so that it shall have a shining appearance, and that soft feel, which utterly dry wool never possesses. Buyers pay an equal price for it, indeed, most of them declare a preference for it, in the former condition. Yet this lubricating yolk possesses weight. We cannot speak from actual experiment, but we have little doubt that the amount of it required to restore lustre and softness to a well washed fleece would sell for enough in the fleece to pay the expense of ordinary washing four times over, at present prices.

And what is the reality of the gain claimed to be secured by Mr. Wood? If sheep owners wish, after the fashion of the "breeders," as they are technically called, to shear their sheep about the first of May, it is very obvious that it is improper to plunge them prior to that period in the ice cold water of our northern streams. And there are doubtless seasons when those streams and the atmosphere are not at a proper temperature conveniently to get large flocks of sheep washed, even in time for the wool to dry and the yolk to get properly started before the ordi-

nary time of shearing in June. Nay, it would be much more convenient not to be required to wash at all, so that the shearing could be performed promptly at the most propitious period, without being made to depend in the least on any preceding and extraneous circumstance. And this might be done if the manufacturer and wool buyer would consent to buy each separate parcel of wool according to its own actual condition, making clean wool the standard-instead of enforcing arbitrarily and promiscuously the one-third shrinkage rule on all unwashed fleeces. We verily believe the common sense custom which pertains to other products brought into market for sale, viz., that the actual amount of impurity shall be judged by examination in each case, instead of calling it the same in all cases (where some nominal process has been omitted) would be as much to the advantage of the manufacturer as the producer of wool. Let the manufacturer ask himself how this process of washing, which he lays so much stress on, and enforces under so high a penalty, is now generally getting to be performed!

But if the manufacturer will not yet look at the subject in a proper light—still let us appeal to no imaginary reasons for or against washing. The idea that it is injurious to sheep, when performed properly and at a proper time, we hold to be one of these. Sheep of sound, vigorous constitution are not, under such circumstances, in the least harmed by brook washing. A sheep immersed long enough to wash it, in water in which a man can stand up to his middle for an hour without particular suffering, does not, in our judgment, run so great a risk of injury as it would exposed to a two or three hours' rain of the same temperature with the brook water. But on farms where the flocks are large and all or a portion of them cannot be conveniently brought temporarily under shelter after being turned out on their pastures, sheep are not only exposed to such rains before shearing, but to cold rains of hours' continuance. Sometimes these cold rains rapidly follow each other for days together, and are accompanied by cold, windy weather. These exposures are not, doubtless, favorable to sheep. The poor and the feeble ones are liable to sink under them. Yet strong, healthy Merinos, used to being turned out to pasture as soon as there is enough grass to sustain them, and used to remaining on their pastures until taken up again for winter, encounter such exposures without apparent injury. How idle, then, to talk of injuring flocks which are treated as common farmers treat their sheep, by plunging them for a couple of minutes in water of a moderate temperature and then restoring them to an atmosphere of moderate or mild temperature!

As long as the manufacturer enforces his unjust one-third rule, the wool grower, to consult his own interest, must do one of two things. He must either, like the breeder, shelter his sheep from all storms, so as to preserve all the natural yolk in the wool (and breed from 'greasy" rams into the bargain!) or he must brook-wash his wool on the backs of the sheep, and then allow the yolk again to start out to a reasonable extent before shearing.

### SHEEP EATING TOBACCO.

In the winter of 1864 we stated the seemingly wonderful and anomalous fact that several flocks of Merino sheep had been found to be fond of eating the small or damaged dry leaves left on tobacco stalks, and of peeling off, and eating the dry bark or external skin, from those stalks. In the cases related, the sheep were not impelled by hunger, nor did they acquire it as a trick or habit, from any incidental cause. No; even more spontaneously than a Bowery-boy, they took to "the weed" at sight! We suppose that even Meiner Dutchman the first time he took a pull at a meerschaum, felt some qualms. and that his first quid turned out to be a quid mro quo! Not so with Don Merino. The vice comes to him without teaching or practice. We do actually and seriously find that the cases we gave are the rule and not the exception —that it is a serious fact that all Merino flocks (so far as we have heard of its being tried,) will thus eat tobacco thrown out to them in winter. They commence nibbling it at once, and soon consume it habitually and quite freely. We have received this statement from numerous reliable tobacco growers. Perhaps other breeds of sheep would feed upon it as freely, but our informants have all been Merino flockmasters. Not the least injury appears to accrue to sheep from actually eating this powerful vegetable narcotic which

SEE WYOUNG

### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

contains a principle (Nicotia or Nicotin) so deadly, that a drop of it in the state of concentrated solution will kill a dog. Few human tobacco chewers can swallow much of it with impunity. We knew a case last winter where it was regularly fed to breeding ewes, (by Chester Baker, Lafayette, N. Y.,) and it produced no injury to the lambs. They came strong and were healthy. This corresponds with the experience of all the feeders of it whom we have conversed with. Most of these gentlemen regard it as nutritious food to sheep, so far as they eat it - and some fancy that their sheep are healthier for having it! We confess, that to us, this is one of the most paradoxical facts in natural history. Well, we hope our Merinoes won't take to smoking next, for if they do they will set all the barns afire. They are already accused, by their enemies, of setting a good many men's brains afire!

#### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

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.

SHEEP LANDS IN NEBRASKA.-The communication on this subject from our correspondent "Malcolm," at Dakota city, (published Jan. 28,) has already drawn out two letters of inquiry from citizens of New York. viz.: HENRY O. GREGORY of Lockport, and WM. P. RUPERT of Geneva, both of whom desire to obtain the real name of the writer, and to be placed in correspondence with him. One of these inquirers expresses a strong inclination to sell his farm and remove to Nebraska. Will the Rev. gentleman who used the signsfure of "Malcolm," allow us to publish his name?

Scab.—The symptoms described by R. C. Thompson, Sylvania, Lucas Co., O., come nearer those of scab than of any other cutaneous disease. Will he be good enough to report progess from time to time, and especially to note carefully and describe minutely the effects of the several remedies which he informs us he is applying.

MIXED FEED FOR SHEEP.-GEORGE V. LAMOREUX, Lodi Center, N. Y., informs us that he has "fed wheat screenings to breeding ewes, and they did well on it" -that his uncle three years ago "commenced feeding it to his ewes about two weeks before yeaning, and the result was he lost nearly every lamb. The lambs were large but had no strength. Most of them came Mr. L. inquires whether "beans ground with oats and wheat screenings would be good for ewes after yeaning." Undoubtedly so, if the wheat screen ings contained no hurtful substances. \$1f they contained smut, it would be highly injurious. Beans are an excellent feed for sheep, and promote the flow of

RALSTON'S COMBINED SHEEP RACK .- E. E. BROWN, New Hope, Cayuga Co., N. Y.—one of the best practical shepherds in the State, writes:—"I have used the Ralston rack but a short time, but judging from my limited experience in its use. I think it will meet my expectations. I have conversed with several genwho are using said rack, and they all expressed themselves much pleased with it."

SAMPLES OF WOOL.-LAWRENCE E. SHATTICK Jr. Cherry Creek, Chautauque Co., N. Y., sends us samples of wool, and asks our opinion of them. It is too early in the season to examine satisfactorily mere samples from late shorn and unhoused sheep and from May tegs. No. 8, an 8 year old ewe which has herself reared 15 lambs; sample well crimped, yelky and of good quality. Best fleece 9 lbs. 3 ozs. washed wool. No. 11, 2 years old, fleece this year 8 lbs., sample not quite so good as No. 3. No. 13, 2 years old, fleece this year 9% lbs.; sample slightly better in some respects than No. 13. Two teg samples are fair, but do not seem, as a whole, to show an improvement on the old stock. They appear quite too short-but we are to remember that they are only of about 8% months growth. Let those who wish to send us samples defer it until shearing time.

BLOODY MURRAIN IN CATTLE .- R. MILLS, Mount Pisgah, Ind., writes us that our assertion in the article headed "Preventive Medicines," (Jan. 21,) that it has never been demonstrated in Ohio or elsewhere that salting on the ground frequently is an infallible preventive of bloody murrain," is entirely correct, for that he himself when a resident of the Western Reserve saw it tried without avail. Mr. M. says that he cured the disease in a cow by administoring two doses of cane sugar, of a pound each, and then half pound doses until about 5 lbs. in all were given. The cow recovered in a fortnight, and gave her usual amount of milk. (The preceding does not belong to our department-but as it was given to sustain a statement of ours, we publish it.)

Supposed Injurious Effects of Buckwheat STRAW .- T. J. POWELL, Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes (Jan. 27,)-" A little over a week ago I noticed about half a dozen lambs and one or two old sheep bending their heads back, and frequently twisting them from side to side, indicating that something was wrong with them. The sheep were fed twice a day on hay and once a day on buckwheat straw, with about 12 quarts of buckwheat daily, (to 75 of them;) watered at a well, and they had a good warm place under the barn. Thinking it might be the effect of their eating the buckwheat straw, I stopped feeding it for a day or two, and seeing but little more of it concluded it was nothing serious and again fed more straw when halfor two-thirds of the flock were again taken, and they also opened their mouths occasionally and worked their lower jaws. I have not fed it now for several days, and notice nothing further of the symptoms. A neighbor, whose sheep are divided into three flocks observed these symptoms in one of them. To that flock only had he fed buckwheat straw. He stopped feeding it for a few days, and seeing no more of those symptoms, commenced again yesterday. I expect to sommence again to-day. Recently another neighbor told me that feeding it much would make sheep's mouths sore, and after a time their ears crack. Some of mine do so slightly. Its effects on hogs are pretty well known."

We have never fed buckwheat straw to sheep and are not therefore prepared to speak of its effects from

rious. Mr. P. and his neighbors being determined to continue their experiments, should very carefully observe the results: and we invite them to continue to report them to us. Let us also hear from other farmers, in different parts of the country, who have fed buckwheat straw to sheep. Who else has found that the straw is apparently hurtful-who has found it a good feed for sheep?

### Communications, Etc.

#### WAS IT HYDROPHOBIA?

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Mr. HUGH COLVILLE of the town of Sheridan in the county of Chautauqua, lost two cows, one on Sunday, Dec. 25, the other on Monday, Dec. 26, of a disease which no one present could determine. The symptoms of the disease, in both cases, were very nearly alike, so much so, that it was determined that both cows died with the same disease. I will give you the particulars of one of the cases, which will describe both (only that one of the cows suffered some sixteen hours longer than the other,) in order that you, or some one of your numerous readers, may give us some information on the subject.

On Friday night previous, the cow refused to take her feed. Saturday morning following, she refused to eat or drink, and soon began to show signs of uneasiness. A mixture of soap, milk and sulphur was prepared and given, immediately afterswhich the cow began to low, chew and froth at the mouth, and appeared to be in the most extreme agony, which continued until she died, a space of some two hours. The first cow's breath smelled very badly; the other did not. After the second cow had suffered some eighteen hours, twelve of which she lay on her side on a barn floor frothing at the mouth and pawing with her feet, a pail of water was brought and some two quarts was poured on her head and mouth, which made her more raving still, and she died in about ten minutes. Their eyes seemed to be fixed, glaring, and glossy, winking very fast.

Both of the cows were opened. In the stomach of one was found some gravel stones about the size of buckshot, with three or four stubs of nails. The stomach of the other appeared all right, and the food in both, apparently, except the hardware, was all natural, though none of us who examined it were physicians. The horns appeared to be sound and healthy, and also the brain. The gall in both of them was very large; both about the same size. We measured one of Management of Muck in Composting. them, the circumference of which was fourteen inches; length, ten inches, and it contained a thick, black substance. It was emptied out on the snow, and after one hour's time it became yellow. The substance was not so thick but what it run like thick blood.

Now I wish to propound two or three questions:

First - Since the cows died, retaining all their blood, would it affect the gall as to color and size?

Second - Would an overflowing of the gall create frothing, and so much apparent distress'? E. J. WILCOX. Arkwright, Dec., 1864.

REMARKS.—It may be that these deaths were caused by rabies, but we cannot say. If any of our readers have experience or knowledge bearing upon the subject matter of this communication, we shall be glad to hear from them.

### CONFINEMENT OF CATTLE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Every person ought to know that alternate exercise and rest is a law that governs the health and longevity of all animal existence. But physiological laws are not well understood by the mass of people, and men and animals suffer much more than they need to, if these laws were well understood and practiced.

The dairyman speaks of his aged cows that had been confined from Christmas till March, playing like calves for a short time on being urned out in the air, but soon returning to their stalls to lie down and rest. Their muscles weakened by long long confinement, they were incapable of any long - continued exercise, though agreeable to their nature. But daily exercise would gradually have strengthened their muscles so as to render them less sus ceptible of fatigue.

Some years since, a man partitioned off a por tion of his stable in which he confined two calves he was raising, thinking to have a nice, warm place for them. He kept them confined day and night, fed them with plenty of good hay and corn meal with fresh water daily. But they became emaciated and weak in their close quarters, notwithstanding his care, and could hardly walk; but why they did not thrive with plenty to cat and drink and warm shelter, he did not see, till some one suggested to him that they needed exercise, and must be released from their stable to take it daily. At first they could exercise but a short time, and their gait was staggering and weak, but they slowly gained, and taught their owner a useful lesson.

All animals need shelter from cold and storms that they may take adequate rest; but they also need some daily exercise. It is detrimental to the health of man or beast to lie down on the cold, damp ground to rest, and often results in fatal consequences.

### ABOUT THE MOLE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In your issue of Jan. 14th, there appears an article on the mole, giving directions how to make a trap to catch him, &c., which may do among the rocks and stumps of the Eastern and Northern States, where the mole cannot work as freely as here on the prairie. I have seen half an acre rooted up in a single night, in a newly rolled corn field, by

marks on a checker board. Thousands of dollars of damage was done to the corn fields in this section last spring by his rooting up the hills of growing corn; nor did he stop until the second cultivation, making it too late to replant. Nothing but constant use of the two-horse cultivator will make him stop work until the corn gets too large to be uprooted by him.

The damage done in fields of small grain does not amount to much, but in our vegetable and flower gardens he is a great nuisance, plowing up the freshly seeded beds, overturning newly set plants, and rooting up sweet potato ridges. I can't see that there is either pleasure or profit in having him on a farm; in fact he did more than fifty dollars worth of damage in my corn field alone, and I would much rather have had the chinch bug, who only destroys a few of the blades in this part of Illinois. H. J. D. Champaign, Illinois, Jan., 1865.

#### PLAN OF MILKHOUSE FOR FIFTEEN COWS,

Size, sixteen by twenty feet inside, twenty by twenty-four feet outside; side upon the outer, and plaster upon the inner walls, they being two feet apart. Set window frames in each wall; to the outer, attach blinds; to the inner, put in windows. Ventilate at the top. Set as low in the ground as practicable and go in on a level; wall up to the sills with stone so that it can be plastered smooth from bottom to top; lay the floor of flat stone in water lime cement Economy would say attach ice-house to opposite end from main entrance, which would be no injury to the milk-house, leaving a hollow wall of two feet between. R. V. LOVE.

Frewsburgh, N. Y., Jan., 1865.

### A LOG-BOAT.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Two curved sticks, seven or eight feet long and five or six inches in diameter, forms the runners. The front ends are joined by a brace, and are a foot apart. The brace across the middle is long enough to spread the back ends of the runners four or five feet. A saddle to the middle brace for the log to lie in. A stick runs from the front end to the middle cross-piece to wind the chain shout PALMER GATES.

Batavia, N. Y., Jan., 1965.

### Bural Spirit of the Press.

THE following statement was made by the ccessful applicant for the premium offered by the Kennebec, Me., Agricultural Society, for the best experiment in the use of muck:

The following is the method I practice in the preparation and use of muck on my farm in Winthrop, and which I find very beneficial. By thus composting it, I increase my dressing twothirds more than I could have without it, and ] think it so prepared makes a very much better dressing than barn-yard manure alone. I dig the muck as soon after having as I can, that being generally the dryest season of the year, and the sun and the air will have good effect upon it before I take it to the barn-yard. Before moving this muck, after it has been dug, I clear my barn-yard of the previous year's accumulation of dressing, say on the first of November or before the ground freezes - carting it out into the field where I propose to plant corn the next season, or for the purpose of top-dressing, &c. I then haul into the vacant yard the muck, and spread it evenly all over the surface. My cattle are then allowed to run over and stand upon it during the remainder of the fall and the winter. In the spring, as soon as it is dry enough, I run the plow through it, and follow this practice often during the summer. I yard my cattle on it during the summer nights. I have a barn cellar, into which I drop the manure from my cattle during the winter and spring, and whenever housed. This I fork over in the spring and during the summer, keeping it in the cellar until the last of August or first of September. I then commence mixing the pile in my cellar with the muck in the yard, in the proportion of one-third manure from this cellar to two-thirds of the muck in the yard, frequently plowing them over and incorporating them together as intimately as I can until it is time to haul into the field.

I stated that I cleaned my yard just before the ground closed up for winter, and the sooner it freezes after it is out, the better, as it prevents evaporation or further drying. I drop it in a long pile, and stack it into a sharp ridge, like the roof of a house, flatting it, and smoothing the sides with my shovel, which causes it to shed rains, and you will find it all there in the spring.

Muck prepared in this way never failed to give me good crops, and proves more lasting for the hay crop than the same amount of manure does. I have now about fifteen cords, which is my usual amount prepared every year .- Moses R. Wentworth.

### Breeding Short-Horns.

How is it, a correspondent asks in substance, that the best Short-Horn families run the greatest risk of being spoiled by bad crossing; and that many families, once famous, have been spoiled irretrievably? It is too plain to need proving that good buyers are not necessarily good judges, and that plenty of money is an indifferent guarantee for plenty of wisdom in the use of it. Short-Horn breeding is a fashionable pursuit as well as an important branch of national trade; and not unfrequently men of wealth, who can bring no requisite but cash, rush into it with infatuated ardor. The sorts most in vogue are secured. Dealt with in ignorance, they speedily degenerate. Their owners. unacquainted with the great principles implied in the cultivation of improved stock; knowing nothing of typical resemblances and differences; and concluding that all sires, if well to look at, personal observation. The above statements are cu- the varmint, and the burrows or roads like the are equally well worth employing, soon disturb,

by ill-considered appliances, the peculiar characteristics of their purchases, and at length have little left beyond the name of what was once excellent. The reverse of what Sir John Cutler did, as related in the memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus, they do. Sir John had a pair of black worsted stockings, which his maid darned so often with silk that they became at last a pair of silk stockings. It is with them silk stockings that are darned with worsted; crossed and recrossed with inferior bulls until the power of the blood they started with is but the shadow of a shade. The truth is, and it is notorious, that many persons (breeders, perhaps, we ought to call them) use bulls with as little knowledge of what they are doing as a man takes one of two roads where there is no finger-post to guide him .- Bell's Messenger.

#### Gapes in Chickens.

I WILL next mention a disease common to chickens at an early age - I mean the gapes. These are caused by numerous small worms in the throat. The best way I know of getting rid of them, is to take a hen's tail-feather, strip it to within an inch of the end, put it down the chicken's throat, twist it sharply round several times, and draw it quickly out: the worms will be found entangled in the feathers. When this is not effectual in removing them, if the tip of the feather be dipped in turpentine, it will kill them, but it must be put down the windpipe, not the gullet. I have always thought these are got from impure water, and I have been informed by a gentleman who inquires closely into those things, that having placed some of the worms taken from the throat of a chicken, and some from the bottom of a water-butt, where rain had remained for a long time, in a microscope, he found them identical. I have never met with gapes where fowls had a running stream to water at. Camphor is perhaps the best cure there is for gapes, and if some is constantly kept in the water they drink, they take it readily. This has been most successful.

There is also another description of gapes, arising probably from internal fever; I have found meal mixed with milk and salts a good remedy. They are sometimes caused by a hard substance at the tip of the tongue; in this case, remove it sharply with the thumb-nail, and let it bleed freely. A gentleman mentioned this to me who had met with it in an old French writer on poultry. Sometimes a fowl will droop almost suddenly, after being in perfect health; if caught directly, it will be found it has eaten something that has hardened in the crop; pour plenty of warm water down the throat, and loosen the food till it is soft, then give a tablespoonful of castor oil, or about as much jalap as will lay on a ten cent piece, mixed in butter; make a pill of it and slide it into the crop; the fowl will be well in the morning. Cayenne pepper or chalk, or both mixed with meal, are the best remedy for scouring. - Wilkes' Spirit.

### Rural Notes and Queries.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION AND ADVICE.-Writing us from "Fort Davis, near Petersburg, Va.," a soldier says:—
"I have taken the Rural New-Yorker about a year and a half, and I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of it. I love to peruse its contents. I am a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and spend much of my time in reading. The RURAL is my most welcome visitor. The moral and religious reading it concontains has a good influence over me, and serves to pass away many hours very pleasantly, which would otherwise be very lonely and cheerless. I would say to the 'fair readers' of the Rural, send it to some soldier friend in the army as soon as you have read it: thereby you may keep him from indulging in the vices of camp life. Many soldiers plunge headlong into those vices for want of a better pastime; and many more because they think themselves friendless. Send us good papers to read, and you will soon see the fruit of your labor. It will cheer the soldier and make his camp life happy, and you will have our heartfelt thanks. We are fighting for the good 'Old Union,' and with Gon's help we are sure of success."

THE NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.-The Board of Visitors of the New Jersey State College "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," submitted a report to the Senate which save that the authorities of Rutgers College, to whom had been committed the trust, had purchased a farm for experimental and practical instruction, notwithstanding that the lands donated had not yet been sold, and they are making ample arrangements for a thorough struction in all the branches contemplated in the founding of the institution. Only about twenty thousand dollars have been received from the sales of the donated lands, the Commissioners having wisely refused to sell more at the present reduced prices. While the interest is insufficient to justify the opening of the school with a full course of study, they still propose to make a beginning by appointing a Professor of Agriculture. whose duties at first shall be confined to the second term of the college year.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA. - We have before us the Catalogue of this College for 1864. This College is located ten miles S. S. W. of Bellefonte. Pa. The interest of the Congressional Ag'l. Endow. ment Fund has been appropriated to this College. Connected with it, in addition to its Chemical Labora tories and Natural Collections, illustrating Botany Geology, Mineralogy, &c., is a farm of four hundred acres of limestone land provided with implements and machines for efficient farm practice. As we understand the contents of this catalogue, Science as taught is to be practically illustrated on this farm. Such of our readers as may be interested in obtaining further information, should address Wm. H. Allen, President. Agricultural College, Centre Co., Pa.

"War's Miserere."—The Editor of the Ohio Farmer is informed that the poem which appeared in our columns the 4th of February with the above title, was sent us as original by a correspondent who signed herself Annie E. Hubbart, Leon, New York. Whether she is the author of the article or not we do not know. But we do know that it is not our practice to procure original articles in the manner implied, if not charged, in our contemporary's paragraph. Will he correct the impression he has made upon his readers thereby?

BEET SUGAR.—Can Beet Root Sugar be made here with profit? Would it pay to organize a company and manufacture it extensively raising the roots, &c., for that purpose? Taking the matter altogether, what is your opinion on the subject?—REVILLO G. NEWTON, Rochester, N. Y.

We would not advise the organization of such a company unless reliable men of experience in the culture and manufacture of beets in France or Germany, are secured to direct the operation. Such men are meeting with success in Illinois, and an association is organized in New York City, with a half million dollars capital, for the purpose of growing beets in So. Illinois and manufacturing them into sugar. We have full confidence that the beet sugar product of the country is going to increase, with profit to those who engage in it with the requisite capital and skill; but whether beets can be grown in Western New York as cheaply, and of equal richness in saccharine matter with those grown on the prairies, we are not prepared to say. Judging by what Germans have told us, we are led to doubt if they can be.

PERSONAL.—Of President Allen, the successor of the late Dr. Pugn to the Presidency of the Penn. Ag'l. College, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says:-'His long experience as an educator, in the distinguished faculty of Dickinson College, over thirty years ago, and afterwards in Girard College, and his eminent talent as an administrative officer, together with his experience as a practical farmer and scientific man, peculiarly qualify him for his new position. Under his administration the Agricultural College will become an honor to Pennsylvania, and will attract students from every place where he is known."

GARGET.-R. K. M., Elkhart, Ind.: Your inquiry was mislaid or it would have received attention before. Your cow had the garget. If she has not recovered from it, you should physic her in some way at once. If you can get poke root, and feed a small piece in a mash, for a day or two, it will cure her. We refer to the root of Veratum viride—a large, coarse-looking plant found on bottom lands and swamps, and which has a large, fleshy root. This root is an emetic and stimulant, but poisonous. A small piece of it, fed as above directed once a day will not hurt your cow, and will cure the worst case of garget.

Poling Hops. - C. A. T., Madison, Ohio, asks which, in our opinion, is the best mode of poling a hop-yard-the old method with long poles, or with poles eight feet long and slats running at right angles across the field, We have had no experience in hop growing and have no opinion which is best. Will not hop growers among our readers respond?

CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' MEETINGS. - We notice that meetings auxiliary to the New York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association are being held in different parts of the State-in Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties. This is commendable, for whatever shall centralize and strengthen this interest will benefit all engaged in cheese manufacture.

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR. — We have received a Sugar Hand Book" to accompany the above named Evaporators, published by BLYMYER, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, Ohio, in which are some practical hints of especial value to such as use these evaporators. Accompanying it is the Price List of Corn Mills manufactured by the Clark Sorgo Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE SUGAR CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of Michigan is to meet at Jackson, Mich., Feb. 22. The State Ag. Society unites with the Association and will make its awards of premiums offered for sirup and sugar, at the same time and place.

URBANA WINE COMPANY. - The attention of our

readers, who wish to invest money, is directed to the Prospectus of the Urbanna Wine Company in another column, which fully explains itself.

MICHIGAN AG'L. COLLEGE. - In our advertising columns our Western readers will find something interesting concerning this College.

Cow Milker.-W. K., Hannibal, Mo.: We do not know where you can purchase a "Cow Milker."

### Agricultural Societies.

NEW YORK STATE AG'L. SOCIETY.-We learn that the Annual Meeting of this Society was not largely attended, probably on account of the great storm which prevailed at the time. The report of the Treasurer shows a balance of over \$7,000 in the Treasury. committee on State Fairs recommended the location of the next fair at Utica. It will probably be so located. The President elect, Hon. T. C. PETERS, informs us there will probably be a grand Implement Trial under the auspices of the Society during the coming season. Mr. Moone left here to attend the meeting, but was two nights and one day reaching Albany. He promises, by telegram from New York, further details of the meeting for the next issue of the RURAL. The following are the officers elect for 1865: President-T. C. PETERS, Genesee.

Vice Presidents-Thos. H. Faile, Jr., N. Y.; Saml. Thorn, Duchess; J. Stanton Gould, Columbia; T. S. Harrison, St. Lawrence; J Butterfield, Oneida: Wm. Ely, Broome; D. D. T. Moore, Monroe; H. S. Huntley, Cattaraugus.

Corresponding Secretary -- Benj. P. Jonhson, Albany, Recording Secretary-E. Corning, Jr., Albany. Treasurer-Luther H. Tucker, Albany.

Executive Committee - Elon Comstock, New York: Geo. Brown, Duchess; Chas. J. Hayes, Otsego; H. T. T. Foster, Seneca; Levi A. Blakeslee, Oneida.

YORK TOWNSHIP (C. W.) Ag. SOCIETY.—The annual neeting of the York Township Ag. Society was held at Eglinton, the 18th inst., to receive the report for 1864, and appoint officers and directors for 1865. The following gentlemen were elected: President - Mr. WILLIAM JACKES. Vice Prest .- Mr. Wm. Lea. Treas. and Sec. -Mr. Philip Armstrong. Directors-Messrs. James Metcalfe, John Dew, J. King, Joseph Ross, Wm. Holmes, B. Bull, C. D. Anderson, John Lea and H. B. Pain.

LODI (N. Y.) Ag. Society.—Inclosed I send you the names of the just elected officers of the Lodi Ag. Society for 1865: President - DAVID L. KASE. Prest. - Geo. W. DeMott. Sec. - C. B. Vescelius. Treas.-M. B. Ellison.-Tunis C. Osgood, John La Tourette, Peter D. Post, Geo. Predmore, Jacob Meeker, Peter E. Van Vleet.—C. B. Vescelius, Secy.

VAN BUREN Co. (MICH.) AG. SOCIETY.—President— F. M. MANNING. Treas.-E. G. Butler. 866,-O. H. P. Sheldon.

CHELLE WAS ALL

### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865.

[Continued from page 47, last number.]

### A Vote on Varieties.

THE next topic taken up was "The best varieties of hardy grapes to furnish a succession for family use." It was decided that each memher should furnish his list, and the ballots should he counted. The vote resulted as follows: -Delaware, 30; Diana, 26, and 2 added "where it it will ripen;" Isabella, 25, and 3 added "where it will ripen;" Hartford Prolific, 23; Rebecca, 21; Concord, 14; Creveling, 12; Catawba, 9, and 3 added "when it will ripen;" To Kalon, 2, and 1 added "when it will ripen;" Perkins, Iowa, Allen's Hybrid, Northern Muscadine, each 2; Lydia, Adirondac, Israella, each 1. There were thirty-one lists handed in.

#### The Soil for Grapes.

The following discussion had reference to the following question by the Business Committee: "What peculiarity of soil is adapted to the different varies of grapes?"

LARROWE. - You can raise some kinds of grapes on any soil where you can grow corn. Varieties must be grown on soil suited to them. The Delaware does better on rich loam than on drift. And it is because different grapes require soils adapted to their peculiarities, that the Concord is a good grape in other localities and not here. For the Catawba and Isabella, I want a good, warm, dry, drift soil where there is natural drainage. Such I think the best of all soils for them. The grapes on light soils are best whereever I have seen them, although a good wine grape may be grown on a heavy soil. The dry soils give a grape containing the most saccharine matter; and yet on heavy soils the bunches of the Catawba will be more compact but more pulpy - not so rich and sweet.

THOMAS. - Wm. A. UNDERHILL of Croton Point, says we must not have a very rich soila soil that will bear thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre is rich enough. But culture must be thorough. Cultivate every week during the season on such soils, and you get the best quality of grapes.

ELLWANGER. - The Isabella and Catawba require a heavy soil. In sandy, light soil, the hunches are always loose. The Delaware, Rebecca, Diana and Concord do better in a rich. sandy loam.

Spence. - Mr. Ellwanger is high authority. but his remarks do not concur with my observation. The finest vineyard I ever knew was on light soil-on soil where wheat would not grow knee high, from an acre and three-fourths of which over tentuns of fine Isabellas were taken. The subsoil was a coarse, loose gravel, and very poor. There were 610 vines on the acre and three-fourths. For the Delaware and Diana we want a heavier soil. The Catawba does best on a poor, dry, thin soil. The soil on which the vineyard I speak of is planted, is a sandy loam, 18 inches thick, over this bed of coarse, washed gravel.

BARRY - Discrepancy arises from our description of soils. The light soil Dr. SPENCE has referred to is very different from the sandy soil of our locality. Gravelly loam and sandy loam are very different from our sand.

THOMAS.—What is called a heavy soil in one locality is called a light one in another. The terms light and heavy are always used comparatively. Men from different localities would call the same soil light and heavy, depending entirely upon the character of the soil in their own localities respectively.

LARROWE.-When I speak of light soils, I mean a porous soil. There is gravel and lime in it. It is poor comparatively. It is easily worked. I have grown five tuns of Isabellas and four tuns of Catawbas per acre on it. We Catawbas six by eight, and our Isabellas eight by eight feet apart. Yes, (in answer to a question,) that is about the comparative productiveness of these varieties.

LAY. - I only get about one-half as many Catawbas as Isabellas.

LARROWE.-We get more than half, and the Isabellas and Catawbas ripen together with us, which is not the case in some localities.

OLMSTEAD.-I have found a sand and gravel loam with a good, strong subsoil the best for the grape.

Moody. - The grape requires a dry, but a pretty heavy soil—that is, a clay soil. I have recently visited Kelley's Island. Their soil is what they call clay. It is dry, but it is heavy. What has been said of the difference in describing different kinds of soils is true. We do not all have the same standard of comparisonhence what I might call a heavy soil, another might call light. A grape soil should be well drained. On the Islands they think they get their very best grapes for wine on their heaviest

HOOKER.—Those varieties of the grape which make strong and vigorous roots will succeed well on sandy soils. Good vineyards may be grown on very sandy soils by the proper selection of sorts.

LAY. -I have a vineyard of two and a half acres, half of which is a gravelly sand. I succeed well in growing the Catawba, Isabella and Delaware; poorly with the Concord. The last grows well, but is a poor bearer and a poor grape with me; it does not do well with me at all. The subsoil of my vineyard is very like the surface - a gravelly sand, very dry.

HOOKER.-I planted, several years since, two or three rows of grapes on soil I thought adapted to grape growing. The subsoil was not impervious-required no drainage. The surface soil Janet, 100; Domine, 100; Bethlehamite, 200. when wet is sticky and slippery. Vines had For family orchards, may add the following: vou use trellis."

always grown rapidly in it, and I supposed it would be adapted to grapes. But it is six or eight years since I planted them - Dianas, Isabellas and Catawbas - and I have not ripened a bunch on them - not even the past year! The under-drainage is complete and the soil is naturally rich. Whether the barrenness of these vines is due to the absence of stone in the soil, as I have seen suggested, or not, I am curious to know.

LANGWORTHY. - I grow good Isabellas on sandy loam - where sand predominates. The Rebeccas on the tables here are from vines planted on a sandy gravel, rich, somewhat stony, receiving all the rains from a building. My own experience is averse to manuring lands highly for the Isabella and Catawba. Any land that will produce a moderate crop of corn is a good grape soil. The Delaware requires a richer soil than the strong growing varieties.

CRANE. -- All sandy soils are not composed of the same materials. The vines from which the large crop before named was taken, was grown in sand; but it was a sandy loam.

SEELYE. - Mr. DICK's vineyard of Irondequoit, on which was grown as fine Isabellas as I ever saw, is a sandy surface soil, but eighteen inches below the surface is a subsoil of reddish clay.

Moody. - The vineyard referred to by Mr. CRANE is on a soil that is quite stiff, containing considerable clay. There is more sand than clay in it probably, hence it is called sandy.

#### ABOUT ORCHARDING IN ILLINOIS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- Since you pub lished my article on apples, in September last. I am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the West inquiring about best varieties, how and where to plant an orchard to have plenty of fruit rather than shade. Some state that they were discouraged and had about given up trying to raise an orchard; but after reading of my success in the RURAL, had determined to try once more; some of them state in their letters their manner of cultivation, and as must be under such treatment, their total failure. Now as these inquiries are too numerous to answer privately, I will endeavor to answer as best I can through the RURAL, if you will allow me so to do.

I don't wonder at the failures of such men. They think more of a crop of rye than they do of their orchards. One man said he had raised three crops of that grain in succession in his orchard, and had plowed the land every fall, yet his trees did not do well, and asks what is the matter. If he had read Downing he would have learned that his good cultivation, as he called it, was sure death

Now I say, as before, that my best orchard is the one where the most care was taken when setting out and in after cultivation, and where no crop has been raised (except apples) for the past four years. It don't pay to raise grain in orchards, neither East nor West.

Many people think the West never will be a fruit country. Now this is all nonsense. Never did I see trees grow as well and bear so bountifully as they do here (California, possibly, excepted.) There are good orchard sites all over the West where apples can be raised for less price than in the East. No sensible man there would think of setting his orchard on a river bottom when there was elevated land on his farm. But here we too often see orchards so situated, making the trees tender by their late growth and subject to all manner of evils that fruit trees are heir to, when often there is good high land on the same farm, that, if planted with trees and properly cared for, would not only be a very profitable investment, but a source of real enjoyment to its owner; and his children could have many a feast instead of sighing for the good old times they hear their parents tell of

My selection for an orchard would be the highest land on the farm. I would prefer timber-land or "barrens," as called here; soil, light colored. But any high, dry land will answer-such as is on one half of the farms in the West, such ridges plant closer than most vineyardists - plant our | being freer from frost in spring, that too often destroys the blossoms on low land.

> These inquirers ask for my list of varieties for an orchard of one thousand trees. Now this is rather a difficult task. Hardly two cultivators of fruit will agree in every particular. Most of us set too many varieties. The list I send you has done well in nearly all parts of the West. I have nearly every year for the past ten years spent a short time visiting different orchards in Illinois and Michigan, and when I found a variety that did well in all locations, I set it down as a safe variety to plant largely if it had other good qualities to recommend it. Many varieties do well on our timber ridges that are a failure on prairie.

The following lists are for a market orchard near large towns, where early fruit can be disposed of quickly. Persons living too far off from market can set the last list- the one marked winter-as they can ship those a long distance; and those only wishing to plant a family orchard can set few trees of each variety mentioned, but more of the winter; as early apples soon perish they will need but few of them.

For an orchard of one thousand trees near good market:-Carolina Red June, 500; Benoni, 50 Red Astrachan, 100; Sweet June, 50; Yellow June (Kirkbridge White,) 25; Keswick Codlin. 50; Early Pennock, 25, Maiden's Blush, 100;

Duchess of Oldenberg, 100. For an orchard of two thousand trees: - Red June, 1,000: Red Astrachan, 200; Sweet June, 50; Benoni, 100; Oldenberg, 200; Yellow June, 50; Early Pennock, 50; Keswick Codlin, 100; Orange, 50.

For an orchard of four thousand trees add the following winter varieties: - New York Pippin, 600; Jonathan, 200; Winesap (winter,) 200; Willow Twig, 400; Gilpin or Romanite, 200; Rawles'

Limbertwig, Bellflower, Golden Russet, Wagner, Talman Sweet, Belmont and Fall Winesap.

If planting on a prairie I would set but few of Astrachan and more of Benoni and Oldenberg, as the Red Astrachan does not bear as well there, but is a good bearer in timber and sells for a high price.

The above lists have far too many early apples for an Eastern orchard, but here we are in a measure deprived of small fruits that are so plenty in every wood-lot East, and the winter varieties are shipped from the East by thousands of barrels and we have hundreds of growing towns to supply. There need be no fear of over-stocking the market for a long time to come. I will close by saying, plant orchards and take care of them. E. H. SKINNER.

Marengo, Ill., Jan. 6th, 1865.

### CULTURE OF TUBE ROSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I wish to inquire of you how to cultivate Tube Roses. Answer, and you will oblige an old subscriber.—W., Rock Stream, Yates Co., N. Y.

RAND, in his "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden," says their culture is very easy-that they will bloom finely with but little care, but it is necessary to learn how to do it, and this secret was communicated to him by an ardent lover and successful cultivator of this beautiful flower. He says the want of success is due to too poor a soil, too little water, and too little heat at the root.

We condense what he says of the way of getting blooms:—A hot-bed is necessary. Select strong, well grown roots, known by size, firmness even to the top, absence of off-sets or their marks, being sure there is no old blossom stalk, which is evidence of exhaustion.

About the 1st of April, when the heat is up in the hot-bed, prepare seven-inch pots with charcoal drainage, over which place four inches old, dry cow manure, broken fine, but not sifted. Fill the pot nearly full of compost of equal parts of sand, loam, peat and last year's hot-bed with a slight admixture of charcoal dust. Prepare the roots by removing the outer scale or coating so as to detect embryo off-sets. These carefully remove with the thumb nail or knife. Then plunge them in the compost in the pots, just covering them from sight, and fill the pot with spent bark or tan and plunge the pot to the rim in the tan, which (tan) he regards the very best material in which to plunge pots in the hot bed. When they begin to strike root and show tips of foliage, give slight waterings until indications of "spindling" appear; then increase the water so much as to dissolve, to some extent, the broken manure, and thereby allow of consolidation by firm pressure upon the surface.

Watch closely for off-sets, and as they appear, split them off by inserting the thumb between them and the parent, thus keeping the strength where it is wanted. It is best to retain them in pots, and keep the pots in the hot-bed unless they become so tall as to interfere with the sashes. If kept in pots the supply of water can be controlled and they can be removed at pleasure. When blossoms begin to appear, remove to some sheltered place where shade may be secured to some extent, and thus preserve the natural delicacy of the flowers. By planting the 8th and 25th of April and the 12th of May, one may have uninterrupted bloom from the 20th of July to the 10th of November.

### KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - While talking one day with a neighbor about keeping sweet potatoes for seed, through the winter, he said he had formerly used sand for packing them, with indifferent success: but one autumn, not having the sand at hand, he packed them in pine shave ings from a carpenter's shop-intending to repack them in sand but neglected to do so. They came out in spring, much to his surprise and gratification, in perfect order. And ever since he had used the same material for packing, with perfect success. He prefers the fine shavings from the planing machine, although any pine shavings will do. 8. W. A.

### Korticultural Aotes and Queries.

THE CHICKADEE.—At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Dr. TRIMBLE stated that our little lively snow bird, the chicadee, always the hap piest in the coldest weather, are destroying immense numbers of the larvæ of the caterpillars. These birds come close around the door and even under the stoop in the search for this food.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.-The Editor of the Valley Farmer gives a correspondent his mode as follows: 'We take the dirt away from the root to be grafted, to the depth of 5 or 6 inches. Then cut off the root 3 or 4 inches below the surface, and insert the cion in the root in any of the usual methods of grafting. 'Then wrap that part of the root receiving the cion with paper, and fill in with fine earth, pressed carefully about the root and cion, leaving one or two buds above the surface. Keep the ground nicely worked about the plant during the summer, and if you have a strong root you may expect a great growth."

GRAPES FOR WESTERN OR NORTHERN ASPECT .- Dr. SCHREDER of Bloomington, Ill., in an Essay on the Planting of Grape Vines read before the Mo. Hort. Society says, after recommending Southern, Southeastern, South-western or Eastern aspects for vinevards:-"If on hills, and they are not too high or too steep, a Western, or even a Northern aspect might do. I have seen Concords and Hartford Prolifics grown on Maiden's Blush, 100; Fameuse or Snow, 100; Fall | Northern aspects and they have done finely. The fruit was larger and richer than either of these varieties dare to be when grown in any of the Eastern States. Therefore, if you have to use a Western or Northern aspect I would advise you to choose these kinds. In such case I would advise you to run your rows North and South, while on all other aspects I should advise the rows to be planted East and West, especially if

### Domestic Gconomy.

#### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

To PREPARE BEEF FOR DRYING. - I see in the RURAL an inquiry how to prepare beef for drying. I prepare it in this way: - For 30 pounds of beef, take a pint of good salt, a large teaspoonful of saltpetre, heat them together, stirring constantly till very hot. Then I use a large wooden bowl, put in a piece of beef, take an iron spoon, put the hot salt over it; then another piece until I get them all salted. I put this on every other day for three days, changing the pieces, putting the lower ones on the top every time, as there will be brine in the bowl. Then rinse off the salt and it is fit for drying. If you don't believe this to be a good recipe just try it.

CORN STARCH PUDDING. - I see an inquiry for making corn starch pudding. To one quart of milk when scalding hot add 3 eggs well beaten, with 4 large tablespoonfuls of starch, a little salt, stirring constantly for 3 minutes; flavor with lemon or vanilla and pour into a mould; make a sauce of sugar and cream; very good cold.

A GOOD JOHNNY CAKE.—Beat up one egg with one-third cup of sugar, 1 pint of sweet milk, 2 tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, 2½ cups of meal, 1/2 cup of flour, 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar, 1/2 teaspoonful of sods. If you don't believe this to be good, just try it. - Mrs. C. M. HENRY, Earlville, Md. Co., N. Y.

MILK YEAST AND HOW TO APPLY IT. - In answer to the inquiry of W.:-For the yeast, take one pint of warm water, two spoonfuls of new milk and a very little salt, - as much as could be taken on the end of a teaspoon. Stir in flour until quite thick-nearly as thick as for cake. Put it in as warm a place as it will bear without scalding and stir briskly every half hour until it looks like rising.

By this process we find it gets light much sooner than without stirring. When light take as much milk, or water, as you wish, for sponge, stir in the flour, add the yeast and put in a warm place to rise. When light add salt, mold into loaves, and let it rise, but not so much as to get spongey.

Very many use too much salt for the yeast, and let the bread get too light. By such a process you have strong bread which creates a dislike, when, if properly made, you have nice, sweet bread.—m. D. L.

RECIPE FOR RESTORING HAIR TO ITS NATURAL Color.—Answer to Addie Wakeman's inquiry: Half an ounce of lac sulphur; half an ounce sugar of lead; half an ounce of essence of rosewater; half an ounce of burgamont; quarter of an ounce ammonia; quarter of an ounce of cinnamon; half a gill of bay rum; half a gill of TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS. alcohol. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then add one quart of rain water and a teaspoonful of salt; shake well before using .- N. G. N. CLARKE, Matron of P. O. Asylum.

TO PRESERVE LARD FOR SUMMER USE. - It is not necessary to salt it. I prefer it perfectly fresh, but tried till all the water is expelled. Cleanse your hogs' bladders and fill with the lard when just warm enough to run easily. When cold. close up the mouth of the bladder and your lard will keep perfectly sweet and clean as long as you choose to keep it. Tin is objectionable to keep lard in, especially if the latter is salted, on account of the rust. - s. w. A.

CURE FOR A COLD.—Abstain from eating or drinking for one or two days, according to the severity of the attack. The pores being closed, the amount of blood must be diminished so that the supply and waste may become equalized. The above is a quick and efficient cure with persons of good constitution. Sweating is the next best method, eating sugar and using mucilaginous drinks.—Palmer Gates, Batavia, Jan. 165

To Make Good Tea. - Take an ordinary drawing of tea, pulverize it, put it in a common steeper and pour boiling water on it; let it steep but a very short time. Thus the aroma and essence is preserved and not driven off.-Mrs. CORDELIA CADY, Alexander, N. Y.

TO PREVENT BLACK YARN FROM SMUTTING .-It should be put into strong copperas water before coloring; it may do to put it in after coloring. Some people put it into a blue dye which I believe answers the purpose, but makes it a blue black.—s. w. A.

### DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

CORAL FRAMES .- Will some of your correspondents please inform me through the RURAL how to make coral frames with scaling wax?—L. s. R.

COLORING LAMBSKINS .- Will you, or some of your readers, inform me how to color lamb skins brown and not injure the leather? I have some that I have tanned and would like to color them. If any one can furnish a recipe through your columns I would be very grateful .- M. M., Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Washing Machines .- J. H. Morey of Lake Co., Ill .. asks about the best washing machines. In our report of the State Fair last fall we commended DoTY's Washing Machine. Some of our friends have since purchased and used it, and aver that they would not do without it. It really merits all the good that can be said of it, and we confidently commend it to our house-keeping readers. Address Wn. M. Doty, Janes-

COOKING APPLES.-I wish some of the experienced house-keepers who read the RURAL would give their different modes of preparing apples-green apples for dessert - how to make them into pies, puddings, dumplings, &c., &c. We've lots of apples and I want to know how to use them in the family and on the table.—Sarah Jane, Oswego Co., N. Y.

### Horticultural Advertisements.

(100DRICH'S Seedling Potatoes for Sale. 75 or circulars, terms, &c., address
787-3t E. WILLIAMS Montclair, New Jersey.

50.000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees for sale. Also a large and complete assortnent of Nursery stock. Address
787-St E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

REGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.—
My Catalogue of Garden Seed, embracing over 200 My Catalogue of Garden Seed, embracing over 200 varieties, (a large portion of which are of my own raising,) including some new and rare vegetables not to be found in any other Catalogue, is now ready for distribution. Sent free to all applicants. Those who purchased seed of me last season will receive it without writing for it. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, &c. I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, 787-3t

### HORACE BLACKMAR, PROPRIETOR OF THE

### SODUS POINT NURSERIES,

Offers for sale the ensuing Spring, 20,000 Apple Trees, 4 years old; 10,000 Dwarf Pears, 2 years. Also Cherries, Piums, and Peach, both Dwarf and Standard. All communications should be addressed to 787.8t D. W. CLARK, Sodus Point, Wayne Co., N.Y.

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

TOBACCO SEED.—True Connecticut Seed-leaf—
from selected plants; % oz. packets, will set 2 acres;
50 cts, post-paid. Address
788-2t
Lakeville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

PURE CANE SEED FOR SALE,—Choice lots 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.

BLYMYER, BATES & DAY,
Manufacturers of Cook's Evaporator, Cane Mills, &c.,
Mansfield, Ohio.

ONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—
We have a good supply of the genuine Szed Leaf
TOBACCO SEED, grown expressly for us from selected
plants, by one of the best cultivators in the valley. Packets containing 1 oz., with full directions for cultivation,
will be forwarded to any address for 50 cents. Prices for larger quantites will be given on application. Address 786-8t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

ONION SEED, GROWTH OF 1864.-

ONIONS, AND HOW TO RAISE THEM!—
This new work contains full and most minute directions, so valuable to a new beginner, giving every step in the process for raising onions from the seed, from bubs, from setts. Potato onions, Shallott onions, Top onions, &c., &c. Old growers will find in it many facts of great value to them, including a full explanation of the method, new in most sections, and the most profitable of all, of raising onions in hills. Illustrated by original engravings of several varieties of onions; 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. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

#### CHOICE AND RARE SEEDS. McELWAIN BROS.,

Seedsmen, Springfield, Mass.,

Respectfully invite attention to their Illustrated Annual Catalogue and Vegetable and Flower Garden Manual for 1865, 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 75 pages of closely printed matter BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. It will be forwarded to any address inclosing 15 cents. Address as above.

### EVERGREEN NURSERY, Woodbury, N. J., for Sale. Established in 1851.

Owing to the death of the proprietor, David J. Griscom, the grounds, and entire 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 business. For particulars and further information ada the depot of the mess of the prosecution of the formation and further information ad-For particulars and further information ad-WM. R. TATUM, or WM. WADE GRISCOM, Acting Executors.

### TRUIT & 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. 8, five cents; No. 4, three cents.

Descriptive and Illustrated Catal No. 1.—A Descriptive and Hustrated Catalogue of Or-Fruits.
No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Or-namental Trees, Shrubs, Roces, &c., &c., &c., No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahliss, Verbenss, Petnniss, and select new Green-house and Bedding Plants, pub-lished every spring.
No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every autumn.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

EARLY GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SOWING IN HOT-BEDS. McELWAIN BROS., Springfield Mass., offer a full stock of fresh and genuine

### Garden and Flower Seeds!

among which are the following varieties suitable for early sowing:

Cabbage, per ounce, Early York 25c; Early Winningsstadt 50c; Premium Flat Dutch 50c; Red Dutch 85c; Drum
head Savoy 40c.

CAULIFLOWER, Half Early Parls, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, \$\vec{2}; \$\vec{p}\$ pkt. 25c;
Erfurds Earliest Dwarf, \$\vec{p}\$ pkt. 25c; Le Normands, extra
fine, \$\vec{p}\$ pkt, 25c.

CUCUMER, \$\vec{v}\_c\$ oz., Extra Early Russian 25c; Early
France 15c; Early White Spine 15c; Long Green Prickly
20c; English Frame varieties, \$\vec{p}\$ pkt, 25c.

Eage Flant, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, improved Large Oval Purple 75c;
Scarlet Chinese, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, pkt, 16c; White Fruited, \$\vec{p}\$ pkt, 16c.

LETTUCE, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, Early Curled Silesia 25c; Boston Curled 50c; Royal Cabbage 25c; Large India, 40c.

Raddia, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, Early Curled Silesia 25c; Boston Curled 50c; Royal Cabbage 25c; Large India, 40c.

Raddia, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, Early Curled Silesia 25c; Boston Curled 50c; Royal Cabbage 25c; Large India, 40c.

Raddia, \$\vec{v}\_c\$, Early Curled Silesia 25c; Early Olive
Shaped 15c; 10se 2ma 30c.

Tomato, Extra Early Red 30c; Large Smooth Red 25c;
Fegge island 35c; Lester's Perfected, \$\vec{p}\_c\$ pkt, 10c.

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

Thealers and Market Gardeners ong which are the following varieties suitable for

### Dealers and Market Gardeners

Will be supplied upon the most liberal terms. For a complete list of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, see our rallustrated seed Cutuloque, which will be forwarded to In applicants enclosing 15c. Address as above. [18836]

### BRILL & KUMERLE.

### SEED MERCHANTS,

Growers, Importers, and Dealers in genuine Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Also Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., &c., 153 Broad Street,

### NEWARK, NEW JERSEY-

JOHN U. KUMERIE, Seedsman, (Successor to the late Geo. C. Thorburn.); FRANCIS BRILL, Seed Grower and Nurseryman. N. B.— Seeds by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Catalogues gratis, by addressing as above. 785-13t

500.000 CHANBERRY PLANTS: GEO. A. BATE Bellingham Mass.

# Padies' Department.

SEE OF OUT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yoker. THREE YEARS.

WHEN crocus buds began to show Their smiling faces in the snow, She came, three happy years ago-Dear little GRACE!

The months flew by, a merry band, Each bringing in its loving hand Some wond'rous gift from Fairy Land For baby GRACE.

So when the crocus raised its stalk Again, the little one could walk, And prattled in sweet baby-talk: Beautiful GRACE!

Still gifts more rich and rare than gold Came pouring in from fairy wold To crown the child, till two years old Was baby GRACE.

Once more the months went circling by Again the crocus ope'd its eye; She laughed, that summer time was nigh, Bright little GRACE.

Then thro' the long bright summer hours She sang among the birds and flowers; But when they faded from the bowers Went little GRACE.

The crocuses, that dark and cold Lie sleeping in the frozen mold, Shall soon their slender leaves unfold; But baby GRACE?

E'en now the darling's loving eyes Are opened wide in Paradise; O, may we meet her in the skies. Sweet angel GRACE!

Rochester, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SOCIAL SKETCHES-No. 1.

MISS GABBE.

MISS GABBE is a very useful person. She is a very respectable person, and of great consequence, in our village, withal. She is a member of our church, and a devoted patron of the Dorcas Sewing Circle, at the meetings of which, she is invariably present.

Miss Gabbe keeps boarders. She says she does it for the sake of society. Some of our young misses rather maliciously remark that she is troubled with a chronic attack of herself, and takes boarders as a remedy. You can readily recognize her by the profusion of little corkscrew curls, which she wears in front of her ears, (instead of in the present fashionable position,) and also for her pet expression, - "did you ever hear such scandal?"

Miss Gabbe takes tea out uncommonly often for one who has a houseful to attend to. She says it is because of her great interest in the spiritual welfare of her friends; her boarders say that she likes to be out of the way when the butter is extraordinary strong, or the tea "watered" as much as certain popular oil stocks.

Miss Gabbe's house is somewhat peculiar. The key-holes are unusually large, and every lock in the house invariably out of order. She believes in spirit visitations, and, if a new boarder complains (an old one never does, for he's used to it,) of his drawers being disordered, she has a stereotyped answer,- "the spirits, sir."

Miss Gabbe advises her boarders to have their letters left at the house for them, as being "so much more convenient." Why she does it, is a mystery to them, although the rumpled appearance of the envelopes sometimes tells a tale of harder usage than the tumble of the mail-bag would warrant. She is an early riser, -she considers early rising a religious duty. A favorite employment with her of a morning is a quiet rummage in the pockets of the coats, that hang so temptingly on the rack in the front hall.

Miss Gabbe always looks as though a most important secret was trembling on her tongue, and would burst forth upon her auditors, if her sense of Christian duty did not so powerfully constrain her to silence. Miss GABBE is oblivione to all hints, and nothing but a point-blank shot can ruffle her; and this, she receives with the air of a martyr, or with an expression of intense commiscration for the poor mortal who so mis-values her.

Miss GABBE is,-Miss GABBE! Our village would be incomplete without her. So long as there are old maids, shall we have Miss GABBES. AUNT KATURAH.

### HINT TO MOTHERS-SPEAK LOW.

I know some houses well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp, angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as measles, and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it and it lasts for life, an incurable disease. A friend has such a neighbor within hearing of her house when doors and windows are open, and even Poll Parrot has caught the tune and delights in screaming and scolding until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits. Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and it is a much more mischievous habit. Where mother sets the example you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bidden, while in many a home where the low, firm tone of the mother or a decided look of her steady eye is law, never think of disobedience, either in or out of her

sight, Oh, mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in woman," a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you if she were a post.

even to try to be patient and cheerful if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you wretched and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good but plenty of evil. Read what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote with an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens any-they only make them ten times heavier. For your own as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So too, would they remember a harsh and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave to your children ?-N. Y. Chronicle.

#### HOW TO PREVENT A DIVORCE.

WHEN the senior Jonathan Trumbull was Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman called at his house requesting to see His Excellency in private. Accordingly he was shown into his sanctum sanctorum; and the Governor came forward to meet Squire W., saying "Good morning, sir; I am glad to see you." Squire W. returned the salutation, adding as he did so, "I have called upon a very unpleasant errand, sir, and want your advice. My wife and I do not live happily together, and I am thinking of getting a divorce. What do you advise, sir?"

The Governor sat a few moments in deep thought; then turning to Squire W., said:-"How did you treat Mrs. W. when you were courting her? and how did you feel towards her at the time of your marriage?" Squire W. replied, "I treated her as kindly as I could for I loved her dearly at that time."

"Well, sir," said the Governor, "go home and court her now just as you did then, and love her as when you married her. Do this in the fear of God for one year, and then tell me the result." The Governor then said, "Let us pray." They bowed in prayer and separated. When a year had passed away, Squire W. called again to see the Governor, and grasping his hand, said: -"I have called, sir, to thank you for the good advice you gave me, and to tell you that my wife and I are as happy as when we were married. I cannot be grateful enough for your good counsel." "I am glad to hear it, Mr. W., and hope that you will continue to court your wife as long as you live." The result was that Squire W. and his wife lived happily together to the end of their married life. Let those who are thinking of separation in these days go and do

### WORTH, THE WOMAN'S TAILOR AT PARIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the Boston Gazette, says : - "Worth, the woman's tailor, has returned to town, and commenced his season. Is it his fault that his rates of charging are so high? Make the days 48 hours long and relieve him of the vulgar wants of sleeping and eating and he will abate 50 per cent. of his prices. Seduce his customers into paying cash, and he will make a further reduction. The Empress has owed him \$40,000. The Princess Clothilde, \$10,000. The Princess de Metternich, \$20,000. A debt of \$1,000 makes no more figure on his books than the one year's subscription of a delinquent patron to your paper does in the Gazette office. I should not like to say what rent he pays-you would be sure to make an ironical gesture not very complimentary to my regard for truth. The state saloons of the Tuilleries are not more splendid. Gilding is lavished on them, the door curtains are Beauvais tapestry, the window curtains and furniture are of the finest Lyons brocade, and the furniture is Boule, each console between the windows being worth \$600. He has in one of his many rooms a buffet constantly spread, where the best sandwiches, the choicest sherry and Maderia, and the most delicate cakes are served in profusion to his customers. He is constantly surrounded by twelve beautiful young ladies, selected for the perfection of their shape as well as face. They are attired in the height of the mode in silk dresses, which cost four dollars a yard, costly Etruscan ear-rings, bracelets and rings. They are part of the furniture of the place; they are here what osier manniking are in inferior shops; the dresses are hung on them that WORTH's patrons may see the effect produced. No dress ever quits his establishment priced less than \$200-in gold mind ye! Whenever a ball is given at the Tuilleries, or at any of the embassies, you may count two hundred carriages at his door from as early as six o'clock in the evening. Each lady receives a number and is called in turn. They come with their hair dressed, their petticoats and corsets on, wrapped in a second-rate dress, until he is ready to receive them. You may wonder that ladies should consent to expose their persons to the fingers and eyes of a man. He is not a man in their eyes—he is nothing but a tailor-a tradesman-and what high-born person ever stooped to inquire to what sex such a plebian belonged? Worth, a few years since, was a mere shopman in GANGERLIN's shop in the Rue de Richelien. He saw there the extent of feminine folly, and determined to profit by experience. He has now a beautiful country seat which cost him \$80,000, and on which he has spent \$60,000. He keeps a carriage and pair equal to anything in the imperial stables. He has a first rate cook, has a cellar which is daily improving, and is making money as fast as

FRANKLIN'S THIRD MAXIM TO MARRY BY .-Chastity, modesty in word and deed and even in thought, is so essential, that without it, no female is fit to be a wife. It is not enough that a young woman abstain from everything approaching towards indecorum in her behaviour towards men; it is, with me, not enough that she cast down her eyes, or turn aside her head with a smile, when she hears an indelicate allusion; she ought to appear not to understand it and to receive from it no more impression than

possible.

### Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TWO WAYS.

BY D. D. REYNOLDS.

Upon a mountain, vast and lofty, Whose mantle, tatter'd, old, The giant's rugged, brawny muscle Of rock, could scarce enfold,

I stood, and watched a fountain, ice-bound, Out from its fetters leap; And traced it, by its sword-like fashes, Adown the rocky steep.

I could have sealed that little fountain With my out-spread hands; Yet swollen to a rushing river It rolls through distant lands;

And cradles fleets upon its bosom, Or whelms them 'neath the tide; And pierces, with its rapid current, The storm vex'd ocean's side.

I did not seal, but I divided. With but a little stone, And sent one-half the trembling waters Wandering off alone;

And yet, not long alone they wander'd, Nor wasted by the way; But swell'd, and roll'd, and sank to silence, Where sinks the god of day.

Water divided from one fountain. Once cleft, forever rolls Opposite ways: this is the symbol Of the onward sweep of souls.

Death plants the stone that cleaves the waters, Each leap their chosen way; Gain depth, and breadth, and force of current, Wandering either way.

Each gather as they go; And gathering, onward sweep, forever Diverging in their flow.

One turns to good, one turns to evil,

Reared around one common hearth-stone, And at one mother's knee: One rushes toward the stormy ocean. One toward the peaceful sea.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE POWER OF LANGUAGE.

THE voice forms a distinguishing characteristic of the human race, and is the noble endowment of a wisc Creator. In its operations, as the instrument for the expression of ideas, in the interchange of thought and sentiment, it forms the most important appendage to the noble faculties of an intellect which is never-dying, - and which, therefore, comprises the elements of infinite capacities; for how can we grasp the infinite, even to the extent of an imperfect comprehension of it, except we partake of infinity?

The voice may be a somewhat varying index of character, perhaps, but it is a truthful exponent of feeling; modulated as it may be on a widely varied scale-from the sweet pathos of tenderness, permeated by loving sympathy, to the irritated inflections of excitability and passion, and all the variations of feeling. "The tongue," says the inspired Word, "is an unruly member, which no man can tame." - an assertion which has become a verified fact in the history of every community, however small. Unfeeling and unmerited criticism, false scandal, cruel taunts, and unjust recrimination, continue to harass the daily peace, destroy the happiness, and sully the fair fame of their unhappy victims. Even a thoughtless word may be like a touch on a festering wound, and a lightly spoken jest a poisoned dart on its winged mission of evil. What then can compass the evils that systematic and malignant gossipping must inflict on humanity? Fond hopes, once near fruition, are oft entombed in the heart's lonely sepulchre, consigned to an early grave by the baneful influence of idle words. Friendship's ties are sundered by the same active little agent who contributed so largely in welding the golden links.

It is generally conceded that inventing and retailing musty gossip are the besetting sins of the gentler sex, but stern facts are far from relieving the other sex from the same vile imputation. And no one seems to be so blessed as to be beyond the reach of the poisonons fangs of this hydra-headed monster-no character so pure as to be impervious to its envenomed sting And time cannot limit the evils proceeding there from; for, as the love of approbation is a strong incentive to virtuous action, so unjust aspersions and unmerited censure, may dishearten and lead to the first downward step in the path of dishonor and ruin.

But thanks to the All-Wise Ruler of the Universe, the tongue may not be the medium of evil alone, but of good also. So gentle and sympathetic words come with healing power to the weary, disheartened soul, and judicious, welltimed counsel is fraught with a rich blessing to the unwary. Kind and loving words! how they calm the troubled waters of the careworn spirit. What power is offtimes exerted by the expression of a stray thought in its influence upon other minds-awaking trains of thought long since dormant,-breathing life into ideas, which, in their progress may revolutionize the world.

Words are things; and a small drop of ink Falling, like dew, upon a thought produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

But language as a mirror of the mind-its inner life—is a faithful exponent of character, while reflecting in its tones the varied shades of feeling; and indicates not only the ordinary trains of thought and reasoning, but also the progress of culture. Yet thought and feeling do not always germinate in words; the flash of the eye, the curl of the lip, the wave of the hand, are as intelligible as the best spoken English. National notes its own progress in the attainment of Jesus is neither his Saviour nor his King.

purity and uniformity—the pre-requisites of a perfect language, - is a good reflector of the customs, the ordinary channels of thought, and the progress of national culture, - denoting its relative position in the moral scale, as well as marking the developments of Science, and the triumphs of Art; all the distinctive characteristics of a nation. So powerful is the influence exerted by this high prerogative of intellect.

Westfield, N. Y.

### BENEFICENCE AND SYMPATHY.

BENEFICENCE in itself is God-like: but beneficence alone is but a God-like statue—an effigy embodying a divine idea, but an effigy in marble. Add to beneficence sympathy, and the statue takes bloom and life. Nor in beneficence alone has sympathy its heavenly charm. In the equal commerce of life the benefactor is needed seldom, the sympathizer is longed for always. Be our joy but a momentary sunbeam, be our sadness but the gloom of a passing cloud, how that sunbeam lights up the landscape when reflected in the sympathizer's smile, and how the cloud, when its shadow falls on the sympathizer's brow. "turns forth its silver lining on the night!"
Happy, thrice happy he who has secured to his life one who feels as if living in it! And perhaps this is not an uncommon lot, except to uncommon natures. Did SHAKESPEARE and MILTON find hearts that understood the mysterious depths of their own well enough to sympathize? If so, it does not appear in their scant, yet (for such knowledge perhaps,) their sufficing biographies. But SHAKESPEARES and MILTONS are as medals by which Nature celebrates her most signal triumphs, and of which she coins no duplicates. \* GOETHE, speaking of himself says with that manly, yet somewhat mournful self-dependence which forms one of his impressive characteristics, "To desire that others should sympathize with us is a great folly. I never desired any such thing. I always considered a man, in his individual capacity, a being to be inquired into and observed in all his peculiarities, but I certainly did not expect any sympathy." Folly or not the desire of sympathy may be, but perhaps it is the desire strongest and most common in youthful poets. Their ideal of love is indeed, for the most part, shaped and colored by their craving for that sympathy which they imagine the beloved one alone can give. Yet certainly GOETHE, speaking as GOETHE, is right.

### STRENGTH OUT OF WEAKNESS.

A PERSON'S weakness sometimes becomes to him a source of strength and influence, by means of the sympathy and kindly regard of others which it secures for him. A trembling consciousness of weakness will disarm hostility, and gather around one from gentle natures, a warmth and fullness of sympathy which no good qualities in the possessor could have gained for him. If one overlooks his strength in an unaffected sensitiveness to his defects, men will try to make it up to him by overlooking his defects in a considerate dwelling upon his strength. It is a beautiful trait in our common humanity. Men do take the part of the weak, and make haste to lavish their sympathy upon those who seem to need it. We see this in little matters. I know not why all nations have singled out, for the emblem of innocence and loveliness, the innocent lamb-since it is no more innocent and lovely than the young of all other domestic animals-unless it be that the timorousness of the tremulous little being disposes them to say of it the best thing they can.

The little birds are so beautiful to us, and we lavish upon them so much love as we do, quite as much because they are so defenceless, as because they are so beautiful; let them be strong and able to capture their prey and repel assault, and we cut them at once out of the list of our regards. There is something winning, endearing, in the very feebleness and defencelessness of the sparrow; we would not harm the little trembler for anything; we do not feel so of the strong hawk that pursues him. child may wander over the world and meet no harm. Woman's best defence is in being defenceless; everywhere her weakness is her strength. And so sometimes it happens that infirmities, or even an instinctive tremulousness of nature, will gain for its subject (who suspects not what a fund of strength there lies hid in his weakness) a hold upon kind hearts, and so an influence for good, which, perhaps, he could not have reached by the possession and exercise of the gifts, the lack of which he so keenly feels .-Church Monthly.

### CHANCE CHIPS.

ALL the good that we enjoy in any kind is but beam of the face of God.—Leighton.

THE perfection of the creature consists in willing nothing but the will of the Creator.—Xavier. THE whole world is one grand impertinence to him who has beheld Jesus Christ by the eye of faith. - Cecil.

GRAMMAR is learned from language more easily than language from grammar; criticism from works of art more easily than works of art from

To men of a poetical nature, life is apt to become a desert, in whose undulating air, as in that of other deserts, objects appear both wavering and gigantic.

O, GUARD thy roving thoughts with jealous care, For speech is but the dial-plate of thought; And every fool reads plainly in thy words What is the hour of thy heart.

So long as you see one star in the sky, the sun is not risen? so long as one leak admits the water, the ship is not safe; so long as one sin reigns language also, while its internal structure de- in a man's heart, and is practiced in his life,

### Musings. Sabbath

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, THE MORAL LAWS OF MAN.

VIRTUE, integrity and love, are commended to us by all the great lessons of inspiration. God has everywhere taught us that whosoever violates these exalted moral principles, inflicts upon himself increasing discontentment, and incurs the displeasure of heaven. He removes from his affections every element of human happiness. And just so far as he violates and tramples on these Divine Precepts, in a corresponding degree he is lost to the various sources of human felicity. The light of heaven is shut out of his soul; the teachings of the Great Spirit are rejected; and moral darkness, deep and terrible, rests upon his spiritual nature.

Open, slightly, a vein in your arm, and the gently flowing blood will soon admonish you that faintness and weakness have crept over your system. Death itself will soon confront you. Disease may attack your physical body and, for long dreary years, you may be a suffering invalid. The opening of the vein is a violation of the laws relating to your material organization. You have interfered with the fundamental principles upon which human life depend. The disease which has fastened its relentless grasp upon you resulted in the violation of the same inexorable laws.

God has created laws for the government of the soul. These are moral laws; they demand implicit obedience. They can never be violated with impunity. Disobedience always brings a terrible penalty. Adam, in his folly, ignored them and moral darkness and misery was the appalling consequence. He died; not physically, but the heaven-born principles and life giving power of his spiritual nature was blasted. The sweet and hallowed communion that he enjoyed with his God was sundered; his holy affections were obliterated; goodness and purity, and all the noble impulses of his nature were blighted. ADAM trampled on the laws of his moral being. Behold the penalty! His pure heavenly nature is lost; his faith in GoD is departed, and himself and companion are doomed to bitter exile, far away from the blessed paradise they loved so well. Eden's gentle bowers knew them no more; its balmy shades no longer hovered o'er their heads; its lovely trees and murmuring waters no more delighted their sorrowful hearts; no more did God come, in the evening twilight, and hold communion with their souls. Driven, forced, expelled from Eden, their example has ever stood as an unperishable monument of the retribution of God for disobedience to the moral laws of man.

The moral laws are susceptible of unfoldment in the soul until they become its ruling power. In the absence of such development man is essentially out of the sphere assigned him by his Maker. His life is unreal, artificial. Nothing is natural except what is in harmony with the Divine will; all else is artificial, is false.

Truth is an eternal element. It is an essence of Divinity. Man must grasp this essence; he must press it to his soul; it must be his spiritual life, and rule all his thoughts and actions. Truth must ever be with him, continually abiding with him. Only in this way can he be natural. Only so can he resemble the Redeemer. To be unlike God is to be unnatural. 'Tis true, opposites exist. Light has its shade, cold is opposed to heat, hate is antagonistic to love. Truth itself is opposed by error. But with man one path, one genuine course, remains for him to follow. It is the path of right, of truth, of justice, of love, and of unswerving fidelity to God. Only so can the soul live out its noblest attributes and harmonize with the purposes of the Creator. Moral purity can alone qualify us for this mission.

It is not possible to worship God, or live in harmony with the spiritual principles of our nature, in an unregenerate condition. Like begets like. The nearer we resemble the SAVIOUR, the deeper and stronger will be our veneration for Him. To love justice we must be just ourselves. To cherish sentiments of liberty, we must be inspired with the spirit and power of liberty. To dearly prize the Christian religion, we must be truly and ardently religious. Its very essence must dwell in the sanctuary or the soul. It must be a living, active, unfolding principle. A man is like whatever he loves the most. He lives out whatever is nearest his heart; whatever he most devotedly enshrines in his affections. Principles and moral elements become inborn, inwrought into our very being. They are developed all through the avenues of our spiritual sensibilities.

A refined material and moral organization is inspired with the highest human power of religious development. Progression is the overruling law of its nature. It is irresistibly impelled, on, ever onward, by the moral forces of the world; breaking the fetters of death, it advances on in the unfoldment of its exalted principles in a higher and holier plane of intelligent existence. The laws of man's moral nature are immutable. Like to the laws governing the material organization, they are stern and inexorable. If it be true that pain, suffering and death follow the violation of physical laws, so too, moral death is the consequence of disobedience to the principles of our higher nature. The whole moral machinery of man is subject to laws which are inexorable. The affections, in harmony with the designs of GoD, may blossom and develop, or, disobedient to their sphere, they may loose their heavenly charms. Purity of conscience may be lost; the whole mental faculties may bid defiance to the Divinity that rules them, and sink to irretrievable ruin. Man must be in harmony with every law of his being, and move steadily on to the glorious consummation of CHAS. GRISWOLD.

eternity. Jonesville, Mich., Jan. 16, 1865.



### Aseful; Scientific, &c.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY IN BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.

BY HORACE SMITH.

In the Zoological Cabinet of Prof. WARD at Jour University, stands the brutal Gorilla, and not far from it the skeleton is shown. Of the animal an account was given in the RURAL months ago, and the fine poetical address to it. Near that animal lies a Mummy from Egypt, apparently a preserved female body as the head and features indicate. This is another great curiosity in the cabinet. When BELZONI had spent several years in making very important discoveries in the pyramids, catacombs, &c., of Egypt, he returned to England and exhibited the results in 1820. The interest and attraction was great as to the Mummies. The exhibition brought out the following poetry addressed to the Mummy. It was received with high favor there, as it will doubtless be also by many readers of the RURAL, if the Editor concur in the opinion. For it is not of easy access to many who would ad-

AND thou hast walked about (how strange a story!) In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago. When the Memnonium was in all its glory, And time had not begun to overthrow Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous, Of which the very ruins are tremendous!

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dumby; Thou hast a tongue, come, let us hear its tune; Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, mummy Revisiting the glimpses of the moon. Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures. But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features

Tell us-for doubtless thou canst recollect-To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame ! Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect Of either pyramid that bears his name! Is Pompey's pillar really a misnomer? Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a mason, and forbidden By oath to tell the secrets of thy trade-Then say, what secret melody was hidden In Memnon's statue, which at sunrise played Perhaps thou wert a priest-if so, my struggles Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat, Has hob-nobbed with Pharaoh, glass to glass Or dropped a half-penny in Homer's hat, Or doffed thine own to let Queen Dido pass, Or held, by Solomon's own invitation. A torch at the great Temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed, Has any Roman soldier mauled and knuckled. For thou wert dead and buried, and embalmed, Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled: Antiquity appears to have begun Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou couldst develop, if that withered tongue Might tell us what those sightless orbs have seen, How the world looked when it was fresh and young, And the great deluge still had left it green; Or was it then so old, that history's pages Contained no record of its early ages?

Still silent, incommunicative elf? Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows; But prithee tell us something of thyself; Reveal the secrets of thy prison house; Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumbered, What hast thou seen-what strange adventures num

Since first thy form was in this box extended, We have, above ground, seen some strange muta tions.

The Roman empire has begun and ended, New worlds have risen-we have lost old nations. And countless kings have into dust been humbled, Whilst not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head, When the great Persian conqueror Cambyses Marched armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis, And shook the pyramids with fear and wonder When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confessed. The nature of thy private life unfold: A heart has throbb'd beneath thy leathren breast. And tears adown that dusky cheek have rolled: Have children climbed those knees, and kissed that

What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh-immortal of the dead! Imperishable type of evanescence! Posthumous man, who quit'st thy narrow bed, And standest undecayed within our presence Thou wilt hear nothing till the judgment morning, When the grand trump shall thrill thee with its warning.

Why should this worthless tegument endure, If its undying guest be lost forever? Oh, let us keep the soul embalmed and pure In living virtue, that, when both must sever. Although corruption may our frame consume, The immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

### A "SCIENTIFIC WONDER" ELUCIDATED.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER: - A para graph has been copied extensively into the newspapers stating it to be a wonderful fact that the Great Salt Lake of Utah Territory has no outlet; that it is constantly receiving large accessions of fresh water from the mountain streams, and yet its waters are more bring than the ocean itself.

Now the very conditions on which this scientific wonder is predicated are essential to render it a salt lake, as any one with the rudiments of chemical knowledge or common sense ought to understand. Any farmer's boy would laugh to have it announced as a scientific wonder that an evaporating pan, in which a stream of sap was constantly pouring and from which no outlet existed except through vaporization, should have its contents finally reduced to sirup. A back-woodsman would open his eyes at the proclamation of a wonder that the ley of his kettles should become potash, since there is no outlet to them. The fact is that every salt lake in the world, receiving great rivers of fresh water, would speedily become fresh throughout provided its waters disembogued through an outlet. or five hours, and intermediately between their



MOUNT VERNON-THE HOME AND GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

associations with the name of Washington green and fresh. We should cherish all our veneration for his character and services. His birth-day should be consecrated and observed as one of our National Holldays. His Home and Grave should be kept sacred to his Countrymen - should become the Patriot - Pilgrim's shrine. It is a matter of congratulation that Mount Vernon has been rescued by the nation from the hands of Washington's degenerate descendants -- that the Nation owns, by the popular contributions of the people, the spot made sacred by its association with the life and name of him who was First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.

The men whose names were most prominently associated in this purchase, have since passed away - John Washington died a rebel to the flag his ancestor struggled to render honorable and respected among the flags of the nations -EDWARD EVERETT, the Scholar, who did more than any one man, perhaps, to rescue it from the control of this rebel and place it in the possession of a loyal and free people, died glorifying his life by his fidelity to the flag descended to us from Washington.

And so we are making history. It is now one

All soils are impregnated with saline particles,

which the rains and snows dissolve out, as water

removes the potash from a barrel of ashes; these

particles, so diffused as not to be appreciated in

the waters of the river, are discharged into the

lakes. If these have no outlets and the surplus

water is removed by vaporization, the waters of

become speedily converted into brine. The

marine engineer understands this matter very

well in his department, taking care to blow off

from time to time part of the contents of his

boilers, filling up with the fresher water of the

ocean; knowing that for every stroke of the

piston pure water is withdrawn, leaving its salt

Another scientific wonder, of an opposite

character, was talked about several years ago in

a country town; when, to aid in the temper-

ance cause, the liquors of the landlord were

purchased for a bonfire. It was reported that

the liquor had to be boiled two hours in order to

OUGHT FARMER'S TO EAT SO MUCH.

occasion to note with surprise, that when they

were called away from a meal, when only half or

two-thirds through, that they not only suffered

no inconvenience from being deprived of the

balance of the meal, but really felt the lighter-

hearted and more lively. How often does the

farmer eat until he feels an uncomfortable full-

ness and dullness, incapacitating him, in a meas-

ure, for labor or mental enjoyment? Do we not

often see these, who we are well convinced, cat

more than is for their own good; who so tax the

vitality of their system, in working off the sur-

plus food they have taken, that they have but

little life or energy for the labors and duties of

life? We know it is claimed, that "a man must

eat in order to work." But it does not follow

that he should eat so much as to feel positively

uncomfortable, or even a "little uneasy." A

man's brain only furnishes his system a certain

amount of nervous energy, and if the stomach

is called upon to perform an undue amount of

labor, the supply may be so exhausted that the

rest of the system may be robbed of this life-giv

ing force, and lassitude and want of power su-

pervene, so that he is unfitted for but a limited

amount of labor, either bodily or mental.

Physiologists generally agree that the mass of

mankind eat too much for their own good.

Some even go so far as to say that overeating

kills more than alcohol; that the vice of glut-

tony is greater than that of drunkeness, because

far more prevalent. All physiologists agree that

it takes about an average of five hours for the

stomach to digest an ordinary meal, and have a

little time to rest and recuperate its energies.

Yet. how many farmers take three regular hearty

meals of rich food, at intervals of not over four

MANY farmers, during their lives, have had

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

make it strong enough to burn! — E. W.

Rochester, N. Y., 1865.

behind

the lake (using the chronology of a geologist) farmers break down prematurely, and suffer

TON was born in a house situated between Pope's and Bridge's Creeks, tributaries of the Potomac, in Westmoreland Co., Va. The spot where he was born is now owned by the State of Virginia. It has been inclosed and an appropriate tablet erected. Washington was married Jan. 17, 1759, and soon after removed to Mount Vernon, where he enlarged the mansion, added to the estate by purchase, and devoted himself to the cultivation and embellishment of his home — so that this was his home nearly forty years, a large portion of which time he spent in the public service. It is now more than sixty-five years since

WASHINGTON'S death - years scarcely less eventful in the history of this country than those of his life. We have made a history, since he closed his labors on earth, that is the marvel of all nations. Recently we have entered upon a new era. From the peaceful, home-loving, materialistic people we were, we have become the most martial of any on the globe. Our National character has undergone and is undergoing a radical change. A new order of things is being established. Old things and theories are passing away, and behold all things are becoming new. With the return of the Anniversary of the Birth of Washington, in this year

meals take a heavy lunch, thus keeping their

stomachs constantly distended, and at hard labor

from morning until night, without a moment's

respite. Some are so inconsiderate as not even

to be satisfied with this, but must needs give the

stomach another heavy load just before going to

with dyspepsia and a host of attendent diseases

Dr. Hall says, "never eat between meals," nor,

"within less than five hours' interval." How

many farmers transgress daily this injunction,

founded upon the natural laws. The stomach is

no exception, but requires rest, as well as the

We commend to the readers of the RURAL,

L. L. FAIRCHILD.

the article on "Eating," page 456, of the "Ag-

JOE POLIS, THE INDIAN GUIDE.

"SUPPOSE I should take you in a dark night,

right up here into the middle of the woods a

hundred miles, set you down, and turn you

round quickly twenty times, could you steer

straight to Oldtown?" "O, yer," said he,

"have done pretty much same thing. I will tell

you. Some years ago I met an old white hunter

at Millinocket; very good hunter. He said he

could go anywhere in the woods. He wanted to

hunt with me that day, so we start. We chase a

moose all the forenoon, round and round, till

middle of afternoon, when we kill him. Then I

said to him, now you go straight to camp.

Don't go round and round where we've been,

but go straight. He said, I can't do that, I don't

know where I am. Where you think camp? I

asked. He pointed so. Then I laugh at him. I

take the lead and go right off the other way,

"How do you do that?" asked I. "O, I can't

tell you," he replied. "Great difference be-

tween me and white man."-Thoreau's Maine

PRESERVING THE TEETH.

THE American Dental Convention at its session

in Philadelphia, resolved :- "That in our deliber-

ate judgment the flagrant and indiscriminate

extraction of teeth, for trifling, temporary, and

sometimes totally unnecessary causes, which has

so long and so extensively prevailed, should not

only be held perfectly inexcusable, but should

be severely censured, and that an intelligent and

patient remedial treatment for their restoration

from disease and permanent preservation should

be the first and highest aim and effort of our

profession. And further, that in our belief, the

progress of dentistry at the present day has re-

vealed resources varied and ample enough,

when timely used, for the preservation of almost

every tooth, so that its decay and extraction

shall only be simultaneous with that of the hu

man frame itself."

Woods.

cross our tracks many times, straight camp.

other organs of man's physical system.

ricultural Report," for 1862.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1865.

It is well to keep our remembrances and | hundred and thirty-three years since Washing- 1865, all who love Truth, Justice and Liberty will rejoice that the passing years have wrought such changes and given birth to such records as the Constitutional Abolition of Slavery in this republic - an institution which has brought to our name, as a people, odium which the luster of Washington's life and fame could not cover up. Out of the most terrible baptism of blood, inaugurated by those who have clung closest to the Wrong, the Nation is coming forth Regenerate, Redeemed, clothed in its right mind, and fully awakened to the value of the institutions which depend for permanence upon the recognition of the inalienable rights of all to Life. Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

And now let us rejoice! With the tears we shed over the sacrifices we have made and are making, let the Hymn of Thanksgiving ascend on this, our Washington's natal day. Let work cease; and as we read the Declaration of Independence on the Anniversary of the Nation's Birth, so let us study the life and character of WASHINGTON and glorify his memory for all that we find therein that combined to make him Good and Great — a model American. Review his writings, re-read his Farewell Address which contains admonitions well worth the heeding. Let our patriotism and love of Country find glad expression on Washington's Birth Day!

# Reading for the Young

GOOD AND BAD APPLES.

One day Robert's father saw him playing with bed. With such practices, is it any wonder that some boys who were rude and unmannerly. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son, and now he knew the cause. He was very sorry, but he said nothing to Robert at the time.

In the evening he brought from the garden six beautiful rosy-cheeked apples, put them on a plate, and presented them to Robert. He was much pleased at his father's kindness and thanked him. "You must lay them aside for a few days, that they may become mellow," said the father. And Robert very cheerfully placed the plate with the apples in his mother's storeroom.

Just as he was putting them aside, his father laid on the plate a seventh apple, which was quite rotten, and desired him to allow it to re-

will spoil all the others."

apples rather make the rotten one fresh?" said his father. And with these words he shut the door of the room.

Eight days afterward he asked his son to open the door and take out the apples. But what a sight presented itself! The six apples, which had been so sound and rosy-cheeked, were now quite rotten, and spread a bad smell through the

"Oh, papa!" cried he, "did I not tell you that the rotten apple would spoil the good ones? yet you did not listen to me."

"My boy said his father, "have I not told you often that the company of bad children will make you bad, yet you do not listen to me. See in the condition of the apples that which will happen to you if you keep company with wicked

Robert did not forget the lesson. When any of his former playfellows asked him to join in their sports, he thought of the rotten apples, and kept himself apart from them.

### LAZY BOYS.

A LAZY boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, criminals and paupers, have come to what they are, by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community-those who make our great and useful men, were taught in their boyhood to be indus-

THE ashes of a cigar are little thought of-those of a man scarcely more.

### The Reviewer.

LYRA AMERICANA: Or, Verses of Praise and Faith from American Poets. By Rev. GRORGE T. RIDER, M. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As the title indicates, this book embraces selections from the best of our poets. The author in his preface remarks that while our religious poetry lacks the deep historical back-ground of ecclesiastical architecture and tradition, and the steady glow of style born of high polish and consummate discipline cherished in the University life of the older countries, our American poets "have caught from Nature more than she has hitherto vouchsafed since the days of the Psalmist. All her sweetest inspirations have come down like life-blood into our sacred verse." And this volume, containing selections from CROSWELL, LONGFEL-LOW, Bishop DOANE, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, ROBT. LOWHLL, HASTINGS, EMERSON, BRYANT, ALICE CARY, LAW-RENCE, WHITTIER, TAPPAN, RICHARD STORES WILLIS, BETHUNE, Bishop Burgess, and a score of others, illustrates and prove this statement of the author. It is a worthy contribution to the library of Americans who are proud of their country's poets. For sale by STEBLE & AVERY.

QUEENS OF Sone: Being memors of some of the most celebrated female vocalists who have performed on the lyric stage from the earliest days of opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON, With Portraits. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Tens is a most interesting book-one which will especially interest opera goers and those who have been the admirers of the more modern Queens of Song. It gives us glimpses of the life these song-birds lead, and reveals to us much of the human side of their natures. And added, we have pictures of contemporaneous society and lively portraits of those who revolved about these queens. This book of over five hundred pages tells us of the most noted songstresses from the time of KATHARINE TIFTS in 1703, down to LOUISA PYNE and TERESA TUTJENS of this present day, and embraces engraved portraits of Mesdames SONTAG, MALIBRAN, GRISI, ALBONI, JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT, PICCOLOMINI and others. It is full of gossip that will interest.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

THE first number of this new monthly is before us. It meets a want and fills a place in our literature which has not been supplied nor filled before. It is edited by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GAIL HAMILTON and LUCK LARCOM, and the number before us contains contributions from the pens of the writers named, and also from those of Mrs. Stowe, EDMUND KIRKE, Dr. Dio LEWIS, MAYNE REID, "CARLTON," and others. Added to its high literary character are the attractions of fine illustrations. It promises to sustain the high reputation its publishers have achieved as literary caterers through that excellent magazine, the Atlantic Monthly -both of which we commend to our readers as every way worthy a place among their reading.

THE TRIAL: MORE LINKS IN THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of the "Heir of Redelysse." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a good story—an English story of no unusual dramatic power, but full of interest and instruction. It illustrates the fallibility of circumstantial evidence, the arbitrary character of English social life and customs, the importance of self-control and unselfish acts in families, the vigilance and faithfulness of true, pure love, the manner in which unsophisticated Englishmen are induced to invest in the large cities (on paper) located in the Western States of this country. Indeed there is much in this book that young and old may read with profit. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

NARRATIVE OF PRIVATIONS AND SUFFERINGS OF U. S. OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, while Prisoners of War in the hands of the Rebel Authorities, being a Report of a commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission; with an appendix containing the testimony. Published at the office of LITTELL'S Living Age, Boston, Mass.

WE hardly need tell our readers how painfully interesting this Narrative is. All who have friends or relatives in the Army—and who has not?—will desire to read it—should read it. If any have failed to appreciate the wicked—the devlish spirit in which this rebellion was conceived, and which has animated its leaders during its progress, they will not do so after reading this testimony to its character.

"But, father," said Robert, "the rotten apple
"But, father," said Robert, "the rotten apple
will spoil all the others."

"De ron think so?" Why should not the fresh

THIS story, by Mrs. OLIPHANT, illustrates English life as seen in its religious phases—especially the manner in which the second sons of families are provided for by relatives. As we have sometime seen asserted of somebody, "there is a great deal of human nature" in this story, or illustrated by it: and it is not void of a good moral lesson. We cannot undertake to review it, but we may commend it to those who like a very plainly told yet good story.

Cousin Alice: A Memoir of Alice B. Haven. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We have read the record of this charming woman's life and struggles with the greatest interest. It will do every woman good to read it. Her devotion to her friends, her consecration to their interests, her industry, zealous self-examination and abnegation, and conscientious regard for religious duties, glorified her life and heightened her reputation as a writer. We shall give extracts from this work in the Ladies' De-

Autumn Leaves. By Samuel Jackson Gardener. New York: Hurd and Houghton.

"AUTUMN LEAVES" seems to be made up of a series of short essays—detached articles on all sorts of subjects, such as may be found in such a paper as the Ru-BAL NEW-YORKER'S miscellaneous departments. Such as we have examined seem well written and creditable to the common sense of the author.

My Brother's Wife. A Life History. By Amelia B. Edwars. New York; Harper & Bro.

This is a story of French Life-a tragic story of the sensation sort, well written and interesting, but not calculated to yield the reader adequate profit for the time spent reading it.

MAURICE DERING; OR, THE QUADRILATERAL, A Novel. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone." New York; Harper & Bro.

This novel has a reputation for being "charming" among those of our acquaintances who have read it.

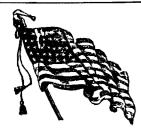
### TO OUR CLUB AGENTS.

ET M- BYEN

Time of Competition for Premiums Extended.—Our offers for the largest lists of subscribers obtained on or before Feb. 1st, and for the first lists of specified numbers (fifty of 30 each, seventy-five of 20, etc..) were issued late, and beside many persons who have obtained large clubs, preferred to take 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 1st. 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 Premiums 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, none of our friends can reasonably complain of this necessary extension of time. We hope each and all will continue their efforts with vigor and energy, resolved that the RUBAL BRIGADE of 1865 shall largely exceed in number that of last year-thus fulfilling present indications.

# Kural New-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 Still in his talons staunch, Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

According to the Richmond papers, the

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### From the South.

result of the late interview between President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and the rebel commissioners near Fortress Monroe, has had the effect to enkindle such a flame of military enthusiasm in the hearts of the chivalry, that the whole world will start back in affrighted wonderment that such patriotism should exist in the 19th century. We imagine that we now hear the howling of the dogs of war as they run madly through the avenues of the rebel capital scenting afar off the hated Yankees! Woe be unto the hapless victims who shall be encountered by those creatures who have been so thoroughly inoculated with a fresh supply of the elements of hydrophobia! How startling to us Northerners is the fact that the Southern Confederacy is now in earnest, and on our devoted heads will soon fall the thunderbolts of a most outraged and indignant people! Oh! Mr. Lincoln! you have refused to suspend hostilities for an hour until the Southerners lay down their arms and submit to the laws of the land-you have refused to annul your Emancipation Proclamation -You have done it - you and your abolition Congress have done it - abolished Slavery by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States - abolished slavery in the Southern Confederacy! You have now got to contend with a nation of giants who will fight! fight!!! fight!!! and if, perchance, they are finally forced into the "last ditch," they will there yield up their natural lives on the altar of their country, and embark upon a sea of ghostly warfare, and forever and ever do battle against the common, the degraded mudsills of the North. Ye misguided Yankees, pause in your mad career and learn wisdom by the "signs of the times" before dire calamity overtakes you! For be it known that *president* Davis has addressed a mighty, a terribly enthusiastic meeting of real Virginians at Richmond which assembled to give vent to their indignation for the insult our authorities heaped upon the Southern cause at the late peace conference in Hampton Roads. The spirits of the Southern people have been aroused by the spirit of their great Chief-and soon Lincoln and his degraded satellites (Davis intimates) will prostrate themselves in humble submission at Richmond and plead for mercy and forgiveness. "Stand back! my lords, and let the coffin pass," and shudder at this symbol of departed humanity. The admonition "be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves," comes to you from the Mecca of Reheldom -- by heeding which you Will escape the "wrath to come" and be suffered a "little longer" to be counted among the "nations of the earth."

We have no definite news of Sherman's progress, but it is evident that he is meeting with success - that he is steadily advancing northward upon the enemy's strongholds.

An important movement of several corps of Grant's army took place south of Petersburg on the 5th inst. The 5th corps had a battle on the 7th, which was quite serious—losing 800 men—the enemy, as reported, suffering equally. The 5th corps, it seems, were defeated and left the field of battle in confusion, but other corps coming up order was restored, and the enemy, in turn, fell back. The affair is represented as a success in the end, as our forces have gained a position to prevent re-enforcements being sent to the rebels further south.

### From the West.

GOV. BRAMLETTE of Ky., in his message to the Legislature relative to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, favors the amend-

should pay Kentucky \$34,000,000, the estimated value of her slaves in 1864, as a consideration for her assent thereto

Guerrillas are very numerous in some portions of Kentucky, and robberies are frequent.

The Memphis Bulletin says a large rebel force. including 600 men of Gen. Lyle's command. are reported on the Arkansas side of the river, near Mound City. The whole force is under Gen. Robbins, and they evidently intend to cross the river into Tennessee.

The steamer Arago was burned at Dog Tooth Bend on the Mississippi a few days ago. The Government had on board fifty tuns of freight, which was lost.

At a recent election in Arkansas for three rebel Congressmen, 3,000 votes were cast. The Free Constitution had 13,000 votes.

It has been determined to commence the construction of a Government Arsenal immediately at Rock Island. It will be one of the largest in the world. Its estimated cost will be \$1,500,000.

The Legislature of West Virginia has reelected the Hon. Waitman T. Willey to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

A cavalry scout of Gen. Sheridan's command, on the 5th inst., captured, near Moorefield, (W. Va.,) the noted guerrilla chief, Harry Gilmore, and twenty of his officers and men.

The Vice-President elect, we learn from Tennessee the 8th inst., had been confined to his bed for several days by sickness.

Persons traveling to and from Nashville are now required to have passes.

#### COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES AT WASHINGTON.

THE two Houses of Congress canvassed the votes for President and Vice-President on the 8th inst. The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives at one o'clock, and Vice-President Hamlin took the Chair with the Speaker of the House on his left. Trumbull of the Senate, and Messrs. Willson and Dawson of the House, were appointed Tellers.

The Vice-President said:-"The two Houses being assembled, in pursuance of the Constitution, that the votes be counted and declared for President and Vice-President of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1865, it becomes my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two Houses of Congress. I now proceed to perform that duty."

He then broke the letter containing the certificate of the State of Maine, which was read by Senator Trumbull.

On the suggestion of Senator Wade, the reading of the other certificates at length was dispensed with, and the vote only of each State announced.

Next, the votes of New Hampshire, Massa chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York were announced; and, like that of Maine, all were for Lincoln and Johnson. Then came the vote of New Jersey for McClellan and Pendleton; next Pennsylvania for Lincoln and Johnson, followed by Delaware for McClellan and Pendleton; than Maryland for Lincoln and Johnson, and Kentucky for McClellan and Pendleton. All the other States were for Lincoln and Johnson, including the new State of Nevada.

The Vice-President said the messenger who brought the certificate of Nevada had stated that only two votes had been cast in the electoral college of that State, one of the electors having been absent, and there being no law to provide for filling the vacancy.

Senator Cowan inquired whether there were any further returns, and, if so, why they had not been submitted to the Convention?

The Vice-President replied that he had return from Louisiana and Tennessee, but in obedience to the law recently passed they had been excluded from the count

Senator Cowan asked whether the President of the United States had yet approved and signed several extensive mills, factories and dry goods that bill?

The Vice-President replied that though no communication to that effect had been made to either House, it was understood that the President had approved the bill, and it was therefore a law.

Senator Wade then suggested that the returns of Louisiana and Tennessee be read, leaving the Convention to determine whether they should be counted.

Representative Stevens said that no question could arise except on the reading of the certificates.

Senator Wade withdrew his resolution. Representative Yeaman moved that all the returns be opened for consideration,

The Vice-President said the motion was in order, but it would involve a separation of the Convention, the two Houses, in such an event. being required to consider separately the question involved.

Representative Pruyn wished the tellers to omit from the count the so-called State of West Virginia.

The Vice-President said the question came too late, the vote having been already declared.

Representative Whaley of West Virginia, would like to know the reason of the gentleman from New York for that motion.

After further consideration Mr. Yeaman withdrew his motion, for the reason that he did not wish to cause a separation of the Convention.

The votes having all been opened and counted, the tellers, through Senator Trumbull, reported the result.

The Vice-President then said:-"The whole number of votes cast is 233. For Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, 212; for ment, but thinks the National Government | Andrew Johnson, for Vice President, 212; for | London, as well as in Quebec and Toronto.

George B. McClellan, for President, 21; and for George H. Pendleton, for Vice President 21: of which a majority is 117.

Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the 4th of March, 1865; and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865.

Applause from the galleries and floor greeted the announcement.

The business for which the two Houses assembled having been finished, the Senators retired to their own chamber.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE total amount of matter which passes through the New York post office, and is handled by the clerks, is not far from forty-five tuns

A FIRM in Boston, which sent the last load of ice to Savannah before the rebellion broke out, sent the first cargo to the restored city on Thursday.

OFFICIAL returns show that the rebels have over 43,000 Union prisoners in their hands, while we have over 78,000 rebels, including 21 general officers.

Ir is stated on undoubted authority that Gen. Beauregard had arrived in the city of Augusta and taken charge of military operations in that department.

GEN. TERRY, the hero of Fort Fisher, is a brother of Rose Terry, the popular authoress. The family comes of sound Connecticut stock, and runs to brains.

Fewer arrests were made in Philadelphia in January than in any single month for many years past. The fact is attributed to the high price of whisky in that city.

Andrew Jackson Donelson, once a Know-Nothing candidate for Vice-President, has become sick of rebeldom and returned from the South to Nashville.

Petroleum is now found in the Canadas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, California, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas and Colorado. THE existence of petroleum in Ontario county,

N. Y., has been demonstrated by recent borings. Wells have been sunk 600 to 700 feet, and oil in considerable quantities has been found. An order has been issued by the War De-

partment to the Surgeon General to increase the charge for board of officers in hospitals from one dollar to one dollar and a half per THEY are boring for oil in Ashtabula county,

Ohio, with every indication of finding the fluid in its crude state. A well is to be be sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet before the project will be abandoned.

ADMIRAL PORTER has made over the prize money due him for the capture of the ram Albemarle by a force under him, to Lieut. Cushing, in recognition of the heroism of the brave young officer who effected the capture.

By direction of Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, an examination of candidates for appointment to the United States Military Academy will be held at the Albany Academy on the 18th instant. Mr. Pruyn proposes to make his selection of a cadet

A SLEEPING-CAR has just been finished in Worcester for the Michigan Southern Road at a cost of \$12,000. It is furnished with "all the modern improvements," including gas and a furnace, and has berths to accommodate fortyeight passengers.

BETWEEN the 1st and 20th of last month, fires occurred in the Northern States destroying property to the computed value of three millions of dollars. Among the buildings burned were two of the largest hotels in the United States. houses, a church and the Smithsonian Institute.

Four men recently had a fight with axes, revolvers and guns, in Shelby county, Tennessee, wherein one man's head was split open, another's bowels were blown out, and a third who had fallen over a log, was being hacked to pieces, when his dog came to his rescue, and, dreadfully mangling his assailant, saved his master's life.

THE number of claims for prize-money settled in the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury, during the month of January, 1865, amounted to 2.250, involving the sum of \$841 932 58, which has been distributed among the brave tars of the navy. This is the largest number of claims ever settled in this office before in one month.

A TERRIBLE fire occurred in Philadelphia last week, by which fifteen or twenty persons were burned to death. The fire took in a building containing from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels of petroleum. The burning fluid surged through the streets like the lava from a volcano. Some fifty buildings were consumed. The scene is represented as most heart-rending.

A PRIVATE letter from Titusville, Pa., states that "the town is literally crammed with anxious speculators after oil. Property that could have been bought ten days ago for \$50 per acre, sells rapidly now from \$10,000 to \$200,000 per acre. There is now along the creek 100,000 barrels waiting shipment. The railroad cannot take it off half as fast as it is pumped out."

THE Canadian Government is taking steps to infuse the military spirit into the rising generation. Attorney General McDonald states that steps have been taken to establish, while the means of military instruction were to be had by the presence of Her Majesty's troops, military schools in Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and

#### List of New Advertisements.

Urbana Wine Co.
Twenty Months in Seven Rebel Prisons—The Tribune.
Government Securities—Fisk & Hatch.
Michigan State Agricultural College—T. C. Abbott.
Four Steuben County Farms for Sale—William Bush.
Hurd's Patent American Hog Tamer—Emerry & Co.
Gregory's Seed Catalogue—Jas. J. H. Gregory.
Sodus Point Nurseries—D. W. Clark.
First Class Farm of Sale—Darwin Leonard.
Craberry Plants—F. Trowbridge Grape Farm for Sale—
D. A. Jemmison.
S. Mood Pear Trees E. Moody & Sons.
Goodrich's Seeding Potatoes—E. Williams.
Lessons in Photography—B. S. Caswell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Enoch Arden—Ticknor & Fields. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

### The News Condenser.

- Detroit claims 67.424 inhabitants.
- Gov. Blaisdell of Nevada, is six feet four inches high.
- H. P. McKean of Philadelphia returns an income of \$587,000. - The Newhall House, Milwaukee, has been sold
- for \$100,000. - The London market demands 5,476.436 tuns of
- coal annually. - The deficit in the Austrian budget last year was
- about 150,000,000£ - The sales of 7.80's by Jay Cook, since Saturday
- week, is \$3,198,200. - The Archbishop of Toledo has forbidden women
- to sing in churches.
- England took 6,275,000 gallons of petroleum last year from this country.
- There are 206 banks in Massachusetts, with a capital of over \$17,000,000. - A mine of lead ore has been found in Pinegrove
- township, Warren Co., Pa.
- The celebrated Goat Island, in the Niagara river,
- at the Falls, is advertised for sale. - Our American colleges made last year 72 Doctors
- of Divinity and 29 Doctors of Laws. - A woman in Gemany gave birth to four daughters at once. Her husband fled the country.
- The amount of deposits in 97 savings banks in Massachusetts last year was \$63,557,654 30.
- Banting biscuit, to aid in the diminution of corporosity, are a late advertised novelty in England.
- Washington's birthday is a legal holiday in New
- Jersey, and will be observed throughout the State.
- Paul Morphy, the noted chess player, has settled in Illinois, and his business is collection of claims.
- According to its voting population, San Francisco appears to be the sixth city, in size, in the Union. - The legislatures of 12 States, up to this time, have
- ratified the late United States Constitutional amend-- S. P. Davis, the rebel spy, who is to be hung in
- Cincinnati, is the man who murdered General Mc-Cook. - The Kentucky legislature is chartering enough
- petroleum companies to bore a good portion of the - A gold nuggett weighing forty ounces was recently taken out of a claim on Grimes' Creek, Idaho Ter-
- The Government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandoah from the ports of that
- The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway earned, in 1863, \$1,764,243; in 1864, \$2,259,398. Increase for 1864, \$495,155.
- The earnings of the Prairie du Chien Railway for 1864, were \$1,724,381; expenses, \$1,206,950. Net
- Widow Brown of Ipswich, Conn., was 101 years old last Christmas. She is hale, hearty, cheerful and
- intelligent. - The bill approving the consolidation of the Gaena & Nerthwestern Railroads, has passed the Illinois legislature.
- Prof. Henry states that the active operations of the Smithsonian Institute will not be interrupted by the late fire. - The President has signed the bill for the pur-
- chase of the old N. Y. Merchant's Exchange for one million dollars. - Petroleum has been found in Crawford Co., Ind.
- A company has been offered \$1,000,000 for its recently purchased lands. - The Irish peasants are said to woship Father Mathew's statue, at Cork. They go down before it to
- Louis Napoleon is a good skater. Eugene skates tolerably well when she has a fellow on each side of

say their prayers.

### Special Antices

### ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

### ENOCH ARDEN

This beautiful poem by Tennyson is now furnished in a handsome pamphlet, with three fine drawings by DARLEY and HENNESSY, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington St., Boston

### ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole

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

### ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE PYLE'S SALERATUS, PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR, PYLE'S BAKING SODA, PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

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.

### Markets, Commerce, &c.

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

We make some changes in our quotations. The past week has been a very stormy one, the roads are very bad indeed, and there has been little activity. As we write, however, the sun shines and the streets are filling up

FLOUR, FRED, MEAL, ETC .- White wheat flour \$15; red wheat, \$11 % bbl. Buckwheat flour lower and quoted at

shelled, \$1,25@1,50; in ear 65@65c. Ryc, \$1,40@1,45.— Barley, \$1,50@1,60. Buckwheat \$1 per bu. Oats 75@80c. FORAGE.—There is a good supply of hay in market, but it sells high—\$26@27 \( \) tun being paid to-day for good Timothy. We quote \( \) 15@27. Straw \( \) 10@12. Corn stalks are quoted at \( \) 8@10 per tun; but there are few offered.

SEEDS.—We make no changes in quotations, which are mainly nominal. Timothy \$3@5,50. Clover, \$15@16. Beans \$1@2. Peas, \$1,50@2. Flax, \$3@3,50. Onion seed, \$4@ FRUITS .- Green apples sell at \$1,50 per bushel in the

street. Dried apples 12@12%c per lb. Dried peaches 30c. Dried plums 80c. Cranberries not in market.

MEATS.—Dressed hogs, are quoted at \$15@16 \$2 100 ms but are held firm for higher figures. Beef, dressed, has advanced and is quoted at \$10@13 \$ 100 bs. Dressed Mutton, 12@13c ? b, by the carcass. Dried beef, 20@22c.— Hams, 20c. Shoulders, 16@18c. Chickens 20@24c. Turkeys bring 25c. quick. Tallow 10@10%c for rough; 15c for tried. Lard, 24@25c.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes range at 70@75c. Onions bring \$2 per bushel. Hops, 80@45c. DAIRY, ETC. - Butter, 40c. Cheese, dull at 16@18c .-

HIDES AND PELTS.-Green hides 808%c. Green calf skins 16@18c. Pelts recently taken off, have advanced and are quoted at \$2,50@3,50 each.

Wool.-There has been some wool offered, but dealers pay only 75@80c # b, and holders refuse to sell-hence we have no sales to quote.

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Ashes, \$11,62½@12,50. Cotton, \$5c. for Middlings. Flour, \$9,40@,976 for superior State; \$9,76210 for extra do.; \$10@10,25 for fancy do.; \$9,90@10,10 for low grades Western extra: \$11@14.75 for trade and family brands. Rys flour, \$828,50 per bbl. Corn meal, \$7,90@8.85 per bbl. Wheat, Amber Kentucky, \$2,45 in store. Barley, firm; no quotations. Barley maits, \$2,15 e2.20. cats, 1,05@1,11. Rye, \$1,90@1,71. Corn, \$137½@1,74 for new yellow on pier. Hope, \$5c.@3c. for old; \$5c.@56.c for new. Hay, 1,50@2 per 100 pounds. Pork, \$35@85,50 for old mess; \$36.76@7126 for new mess; \$35.50 for thin mess. Beef, 18,50@222 for plain mess; \$21,50@25,50 for extra mess. Dressed hope, \$15.76@15,55 for western. Lard, 19½@23½c. Clover seed, \$5c. Timothy seed \$6@6,75. Rough Flax, \$3,55@8,50. Tallow, 16%c.@17½c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.— Flour, \$9,50 for Canada and \$10,50 for double extra Obio red. Wheat, \$1,35@2 for Chicago Spring; \$2,03@2.05 for No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukie; \$2,56@2.10 for red winter; \$2,02.25 for White Michigan and Canada. Corn. \$1,43 for new; \$1,55 for old. Oate, \$4,620,15. Barley, \$1,550,160. Rye, \$1,420,143. Peas, \$1,70@1,75. Beans, \$2,12%@2,25. Timothy seed, \$5,50@6,65. Clover, \$15@15,50. Oli meal, \$50 per tun. Oat meal, \$14@5 for bb. Buckwheat flour, \$665,50. Green hides \$8.; Onlons, \$2,75@3. Potatoes, 75c.@\$1. Cranberries, \$15 per bbl. Cherse, 18c.@24c. Butter, 43@52. Dressed hogs, \$13,75@\$14,75.—Courter.

\$15,0\$\$14,0.—Courter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Flour, quiet at \$3,35@8,80 for spring and red winter extras. Wheat, \$1,46@1,46% for No. 1; No 2, \$1,27. Corn, sales rejected at 83@84c. Oats, 60@82%c.—Rye, \$190,02. Barley, \$1,50. Clover seed, \$18. Timothy seed, \$4.60@4,90. Mess pork, \$32,50. Dressed hogs, \$13,-371/@14,124. Tallow, 131/@14c. Sheep Pelts, \$1,76 cach. Beans, \$1,50@2. Broom corn, \$25@850 ft tun. Butter 25 @25c. Eggs, 22@28c for fresh; 18@28c for limed. Green Apples, \$60,50 ft bh. Green hides, \$26fc, try salted, 13 @14c; dry flint, 17@18c. Potatoes, \$0@\$t, 10.—Post.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Flour, dull, at \$3,8004,60 per bbl. Fall wheat, at \$82,904 \$\circ{9}\$ bushel; spring do. 80\(\overline{0}\)82c. Barley, 60\(\overline{0}\)82c. Oats, \$8\(\overline{0}\)90c. Eyes, 60\(\overline{0}\)60c. Eges, 14\(\overline{0}\)16c. Hams, 9\(\overline{0}\)16c. Bacon, 8\(\overline{0}\)6c. Cheese, 10\(\overline{0}\)6d. Lard 11c. Dressed Beef, \$2,50\(\overline{0}\)5 \$\overline{0}\) 100 bs. Fork, \$\(\overline{0}\)6oc. \$\overline{0}\)6c, \$\overline{0}\)7c, \$\overline{0}\)6c, \$\overline{0}\)6c,

### CATTLE MARKETS.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 8.—Beef cattle range at \$8,50@15 \$7 100 ms. Working oxen, \$85@300 per pair. Two-year olds \$28@38. Three-year olds \$40@45.—Milch Cows, \$30@35 each. Sheep and Lambs, \$6125c \$2.5 ms. Swine, \$13 \$7 100 ms, wholesale; \$12@15 retail.—Jour.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Beef Cattle.—Sales range at \$4,12½ @9,25 \$ 100 bs. Swine, market dull with sales at \$10,50@13 \$ 100 bs.—Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Beef Cattle range at \$12@20 \$100 ns. Sheep, 10@12c \$ n, gross. Hogs, \$17@19 \$100 ns net. Cows, \$30@85 each. BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Hogs are in moderate request and steady, at \$11,50@19 for extra heavy—Courier.

### TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Calves dull at \$3@4 each. Sheep, in demand, by the car load, at \$4@5 each. Yearling lambs in demand, by the car load, at \$2,50@3,50 each.

WOOL MARKETS. WOOL MARKETS,

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.— The market for both domestic and foreign fleeces has been quite unsettled since our last. In prices, however, there is no particular variation, though, if anything, there is more tone to the market on account of the improvement in gold and exchange; the business during the week has been only such as would supply the immediate wants of the trade, the market closing quiet. We quote Domestic neces at \$10\$1.06; for Native and \$\fomegamma Merino, 90c. \display\$1.05 for \$\fomegamma \text{Merino}, 90c. \display\$1.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The demand for Domestic Wool the past week has been quite moderate, with sales of 30,000 pounds at prices indicating a further decline. Included in the sales were some considerable lots of medium and choice Ohio and Fennsylvania at \$1.03@81.09; a lot of Maine suitable for combing at \$1.10; considerable extra pulled at \$1.05, and a superior lot at \$1.10 \$ pound. In Canada Wool there have been sales of \$0.00 pounds pulled at \$1.01; 5.000 pounds superior combing at \$1.30, and 30,000 pounds do. at full prices. In Canada Wools, sales of 16.000 pounds at 500. \$1.000 pounds wools have been quiet, with sales of \$200 bales Mediterranean at various prices as to quality.—Journal.

### New Advertisements.

### LESSONS IN PHONOGRAPHY given by mail. Send for my Circular. B. S. CASWELL, Kenosha, Wis.

RAPE FARM FOR SALE,—160 acres on the west shore of Seneca lake, 15 miles north of Starkey station, in good entity atton; well watered and wooded. Good building and good fence. A large portion first class grape land. A rare chance for grape culture.

767-34 D. A. JEMMISON, Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y.

THEST CLASS FARM FOR SALE—Situated half-way between the villages of Ovid and Farmer, in Seneca County, N. Y., with a fine view of Cayunga Lake, containing 280 acres of choice land, first rate buildings, abundance fruit of choice variety, well watered, 30 acres it mber; well calculated to make two farms; would sell either seperate. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address 187-6t DARWIN LEONARD, Ovid, N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS—Of the Bell, Cherry and Bugle varieties. Send for Circular giv-lag mode of culture, price, &c. Also, manufacturer of

Grafting Wax and Tree Varnish, for cuts and bruises on trees. A sure protection from weather, and will leal sound wood. The Wax is also valuable for scaling Fruit Bottles. For sale by 787-8t.

SAND TO - WAR

- Clyclara

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### New Advertisements

THE ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, 60 cents a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1:-Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

HURD'S PATENT AMERICAN HOGTAMER To Prevent HOGS FROM ROOTING. Every Farmer should have it. IT SAVES MANY TIMES ITS COST. "Price, with three knives delivered free at nearest Express Office, \$3,00.

Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOUR STEUBEN COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 1—Contains 283% acres, about 100 acres cleared and ienced; new house 40 by 30 feet with wing 40 by 20 ft well of splendid water; orchard of choice fruit, apples pears, plums and cherries in bearing; small hay barr with 20 it. of shedding for sheep. Farm well watered and in prime order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all

and in prime order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all new, cost \$5,000.

No. 2-Joins No. 1-Has 44714 acres, about 390 cleared and ienced; large new barn 100 feet by 70, with basement fitted up and shedding for 1,000 sheep; large new granray and wagon house; new house, 40 by 30 ft, with wing; well of good water and orchard of choice fruit in full bearing. Farm well watered and in good order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all new and cost \$10,000.

No. 3-Joins No. 2-Has 231 acres, about 100 cleared and fenced; new barn, 40 by 60 feet, with basement, log house; farm in good order and well watered, Price \$20 per acre.

per acre.

No. 4 — Joins No. 2 and 3—Has 248 acres, about 30 acres cleared and fenced; well watered. Price, \$15 % acre. All the above Farms are remarkably well situated for wool-growing, being dry land, watered with good springs. Ail are new land and now well set in grasse, bringing heavy crops of hay. They will be sold to good men on accommodating terms. For further particulars apply to 787-44 WILLIAM BUSH, Wilmington, Del.

### THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, now offers to students very superior advantages. Four years are required to complete the course of study, which is as full in Mathematics, English Literature, History, Philosophy, &c., as in other Colleges.

The courses in Chemistry, Meteorology, Botany, Animal Physiology, and other branches of NATURAL SCIENCE are unusually extensive, great attention being paid also to their practical applications.

The College has Surveying and Leveling Instruments, and use of the College has Surveying and Leveling Instruments and an excellent CHEMICAL LABORATORY, in which students are taught to make analyses.

The Farm has clay, sand, loam of different kinds, bottom lands, muck beds, and nearly every variety of soil known in the State; the stock has been entirely changed in character of late, pure blood cattle of the Ayrshire, Short-Horn and Devon, and Southdown and Merino sheep, and outer-door instruction is given. Such instruction will be much more full than ever before.

In a vegetable garden, unsurpassed in the State for the variety of its products, in the orchard, the small fruit garden, the ornamental gardens and the nurserles, students are taught all the best methods of Horticulture and kindred subjects.

Students are paid for their labor, and their earnings not unfrequently may from onaching to onachief their

not unrequently pay from one-thru to one-date of shear expenses.

Students are admitted to select courses, and for any time. There is also a preparatory class for those not sufficiently advanced to enter the Collegiate course.

Board is at cost, last year at \$2,50 per week. Tultion free to students from the State; to others, \$20 a year. Rooms are furnished with stove and bedstead.

The classes for the first half year of 1863, will be permanently organized the first half year of 1863, will be permanently organized the first day of March next.

For further particulars or for Catalogue apply to 1872t. T. C. ABBOT, President, Lansing, Michigan.

### TWENTY MONTHS

### SEVEN REBEL PRISONS.

NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corpe of war correspondents; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. It irequently contains articles which the great pressure of advertisements will not permit us to put in the Daily Edition. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the sourse of a year, three or four of the

### BEST POPULAR NOVELS

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the ENGLISH MAGAZINES from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CONTENTS OF No. 2,057 [FEB. 10.]

LEADING ARTICLES—The Finances; Legislation by Constraint; The Right to Ride; Freedom in Delaware; Monopoly Triumphs; The Virginia Movement; Kentucky; Free Illinois; Peace Movements; Pruesia.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY—Department of the Gulf; Southern News; Naval; Miscellaneous.
GEMERAL NEWS—News from Washington; New York; Follitck; Domestic Miscellany.

FORETCH NEWS—Europe; Mexico; Canada; South America.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; Mexico; Canada; Bouth America.

America.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION—Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAO—The Army Again in Motion; A Sharp Engagement on Monday; The Result of the Engagement; Another Battle; No Speical Result; Further Farticulars; The Fifth Corps Gaining Ground; Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TWENTY MONTHS IN THE SOUTH—Experiences in Seven Rebel Prisons; Narrative of The Tribune Correspondents; A Thrilling Capture; A Long Confinement, and a Maryelous Escape.

ents; A Thrilling Capture; A Long Confinement, and a Marvelous Escape.

The Prace Movement—Conference in Richmond; Gen. Singleton's Impressions.

FROM WASHINGTON—Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FROM MISSOURI—Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

THE GREAT AMENDMENT—Progress of Ratification.

MOGILE EVACUATED—Confirmation of the Report from New Orleans.

Pricans.

Price Failure — Jeff. Davis's Message Thereon;
t of the Rebel Commissioners; Ravings of the Report of the Rebel Commissioners, Services Rebel Press, OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—The First Volume Issued; The United States and Great Britain.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES AND PARTIES IN 1861 AND 1865.

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CITY ITEMS.
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MISORLLANEOUS ITEMS.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
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Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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### Popular 7-30 Loan.

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment. We also receive all Legal Tender Five Per Cent. Notes. and allow the accrued interest to date of subscription. The 7-80 Notes will be forwarded by express, free of

charge, to all points reached by the express companies. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker. Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of

the notes on hand at our office for immediate delivery. Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded. We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates

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FISK & HATCH, Bankers, 38 Wall Street, New York. 787-6t

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INCORPORATED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF NEW YORK

Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y. CAPITOL, \$250,000-Shares \$100 Each

OFFICERS.

PERSIDENT, JOHN W. DAVIS; Vice-President, CLARK BELL; Secretary and Treasurer, HENRY H. COOK. General Superintendent, A. J. SWITZER. TRUSTEES.

Maj. Gen. W. W. AYERELL, U. S. Army; Clark Bell, 13
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Hakes, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Osoae J. Ayerellu,
Bath, N. Y.; Framois M. Bixby, 37 Washington St.,
N. Y.; Andrew J. Switzer, Hammondsport, N. Y.
Counsel — Harlo Hakes.

This Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing wines and brandies from the grape, and for the production and culture of the best known varieties, at and near Hammondsport, in the County of Steuben, and State of New York

mean Hammondsport, in the County of Steuben, and State of New York.

The Company has purchased the following property, all stuated in the very heart of the vine-growing district.

No. 1.—Fifteen acres and 28-100, known as the Bell & McMaster Vineyard, which is one of the oldrest and most successfully cultivated vineyards in the region. A portion of this vineyard was set in spring of 1857, and has both isabellas and Gatawbas in full bearing.

No. 2.—The property known as the A. J. Switzer & Co. Vineyard, containing about thirty-five acres on the shore of the Crocked Lake, on which about swenty-four acres are now set to Isabellas and Catawbas, including one acre of Delawares, set in spring of 1852.

Five acres of this vineyard will be in full bearing the next season, and ten acres more come into bearing then for the first time.

next season, and van acres more come into bearing ther for the first time.

No. 3. - The property known as the Pine Point Farm containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres of the choicest grape land, situate on the shore of the Crooked Lake, on which about twenty acres were set in spring o 1863.

choicest grape land, situate on the shore of the Crooked Lake, on which about twenty acres were set in spring of 1868.

All of this property has been selected with great care, and has been critically examined by competent and scientific men and pronounced of the first quality, and possessing the requisites of soil, exposure and climate essential for successful culture.

On this last named property is about ten acres of land, forming a point, with a steamboat landing and suitable and ample place for the manufactories, vaults and buildings of the Company.

This property is all situated on the hill side, with a south-eastern exposure, and is all contiguous to the lake and immediately on its shores.

The soil is dry and gravelly, resting upon calcareous rock. It requires no underdrainage and very little manure.

The climate at this place is remarkably mild and salubrious. Fruits of all kinds have been cultvated here in great perfection, peaches and apricots ripening in the open air. The vine-growing district is embraced in a narrow strip of land on the slope of the hill side, along the border of the lake, and the velley above its head, and an experience of over forty years demonstrates the successful culture of the grape here. The temperature is wholly different from that of the country adjacent, by at least ten degrees, and the Catawba and Isabella for many years have ripened perfectly in the open air, without laying town or covering of vines in winter.

The crop in the past has been almost wholly exempt from frost, the condituity of the lake influencing the temperature; even the well-known frost of June, 1859, which devasted so large a portion of the whole country, not injuring the vineyards near the lake.

### THE CULTURE.

The grane was introduced at th

The grape was introduced at any point about very years ago, by Rev. William W. Boetwick, and both varieties, Isabella and Catawba, successfully cultivated by him in the open air.

William Hastings also for many years continued the culture on the property, a portion of which is now in the hands of this Company. During all this time the crop has never failed, and thus far has been exempt from mildew

or insect.
There are already several hundred acres of bearing
vineyards in this district, and the crop has become a valuable and prominent part of the production of this region.
It is proposed by the Company to set from twenty-five
to fifty acres of vineyards per annum, until the property
is fully descloped.

### WINE AND WINE MAKING.

It is proposed to erect large and commodious cellars on the property the ensuing season, in time for the vintage of next fail.

The success which has attended the manufacture of wine in the United States, is a sufficient recommendation without detail.

Wine manufactured for some years past from grapes grown here has been highly commended, and has already acquired a reputation inferior to none in this country.

The protection furnished by Government to our own manufacture, and the universal public demand for a pure article, both of wine and brandy, give the Company every reason to believe that it will be successful.

### ESTIMATES.

An acre of grapes in a good year will produce three and one half to four tuns fruit, but a fair average yield is about two and one half tuns.

The price the past season has ranged from 15 to 25 cents per pound in New York, in the general market.

At 10 cents per pound (which they are worth to the Company for wine purposes) the production of one acre would be say \$500. The Company can develop at least two hundred acres of bearing vineyards on their property, the products of one half of which in a single year at that price would be \$50,000, exclusive of the manufacture of wine.

The gentlemen who have consented to take the manufacture of wine.

They are well known, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the business will be vigorously proceeding, as well as economically and honorably managed. No pains will be spared to secure the most intelligent and competent men to carry on the business of the Company, and the manufacture of the best native wines and methods.

About \$150,000 of the Capital Stock has been already

pany, and see manufacture of the best native wines and brandy, after the most approved American and European methods.

About \$150,000 of the Capital Stock has been already subscribed. Books of subscription for the residue of the Capital Stock are now open at the First National Bank of Bath, New York, at par.

The Company will allow subscribers to the remainder of stock, at their option, the privilege of loaning from the Company three-fourths or less of the amount subscribers on time, with interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually, secured by assignment of stock as collateral. Notes if taken, payable in installments of one and two years.

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Feb. 8, 1865.

H. N. JARVIS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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pleasant, and save one half the Time, Labor and

2d. With the Excelsion Soar will make weshing-day pleasant, and Save one Half the Time, Labor and Expense.

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7th. Warranted to do all I state above, or the money will be returned. Address J. THOMPSON CREE, Store No. 84 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass.

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Reynold's Arcade, Hochester, N. Y. Entrance over the Post Office and from Exchange Place 137 Oldest Commercial College in the Country, Established in 1842. Instruction in Book Reeping and Busines originated in this Institution, and is more perfectly car-ried out than in any other. The PRACTICAL DEPART-MENT is under the supervision and instruction of the Principal himself.

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300 HEAD OF BLOODED STOCK FOR SAILE CHEAP—Comprising Devosshire, Durham, (Short-horn,) and Alderney—Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves; Cotswold, Leicester, Merino and South Down Sheep; captured by Sheridan in Virginis. A fine chance for farmers to obtain very choice stock at a low price. They will be shipped to any part of the United States. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Agents, 781-it Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa.

CANCERS CURED.—Cancers and Tumors of every description removed and cured, without pain or tuse of the knife by DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 781-tr No. 27 Bond Street, New York.

25.000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND
Philadelphia by the Cape May RR., at \$20 to \$25 per acre, to down, balance in four years. A fine growth of young timber with the land at the above prices. A fine stream with excellent water power running through the center. For turther information apply to
73-ti Manumuskin, Cumberland Co. er information apply to A COLE & CO., Manumuskin, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

\$6 FROM 50 CENTS Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts.; retails for six dollars easily. 770-48t R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

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Oval Band Bracelets.
Chased Bracelets.
California Diamond Pins and Rings...
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Gold Thimbles...

### AMERICAN Emigrant Company.

OFFICE:

No. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

Chartered for the purpose of Procuring and Assisting
Emigrants from Foreign Countries to Settle
in the United States.

INCORPORATED WITH A Capital of.....\$1,000,000 Paid-up Capital,.....\$540,000

### CIRCULAR.

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

The American Emigrant Company has heretofore 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 parties 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—farmers and mechanics from other States and sections of our own country, of such a character as to aid in such an enterprise, and to value and reap its peculiar advantages. This number of persons, with the ten or fifteen hundred people already residing there, and the still greater number which it is believed such a colony, with the proposed advantages, will inevitably draw around itself, will form the basis on which may be built all the institutions—social, educational, political and religious—to which the industrious farmers and mechanics of the Northern States are accustomed. The present population of the county is of a desirable character, and thus reinforced will aid in securing these advantages.

In order to aid in the immediate accomplishment 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 county until the first of July next, to such persons as may

n order to aid in the immediate accomplishment 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 county 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.

The Company sell lands to none but actual settlers. The lands are choice for farm purposes, and admirably situated for stock and wool growing. We furnish timber to all settlers. Water is abundant. No better bottom lands or rolling prairie can be found. On all sales of paririe land we give extended credit if desired. All the elements of good society, and of good farming communities, can be here found, and every new settler of good habits and upright life — whatever may be his religious or political affinities — will be made welcome.

All who meet this circular, and who may wish to avail themselves of this offer, are requested to address the undersigned at Des Moines City at once, stating the number of acres of land wanted, the number of persons in his family, old and young, and the time when he can remove into the county. I need not say it is desirable for the purposes of this year's farm labor that persons going on to the lands should go early, say as early as the first of May. Laborers can find employment there. A good many can take lands to cultivate for the first year on shares. Many can get early breaking done, and the earlier the settler is on his land the better are his chances for the first year—always the most difficult year of a new settlement. It is understood there are large quantities of land in the county called "Weed Land," which can be plowed with a common team, and planted as soon as plowed. This will enable all early settlers to raise a

# ENGRAVING.

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### G. H. ELLIS, Parlor Music Store.

Mr. S. D. Deneges:—I have examined your new Plano Forte, and cordially approve of its system of construction; its principles, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple, and perfectly 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.

S. THALBERG.

DEAR SIE—I have examined your newly invented Piano Forte. It merits all the praises given to it by Messrs.
Thaiberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As
regards structure, it is original and philosophical. In
purity, volume and continuity of tone, in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the planist
to "sing" on the instrument—your Square Planos even
deserve the highest rank: your invention, in my opinion,
is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of
Planos throughout the world. I remain very respectfully yours,

(Editor Critic of N. Y. Tribune.)

MESSES. CHIOKEEING & SON—"Accept my sincere congratulations. Henceforth the United States may advantageously compete with Europe in the construction of Pianoe; and its not the least of all our commercial triumphs that you have succeeded in matching and surpassing the efforts of the Erards, the Pieyels, the Collards, and Broadwoods.

December, 1992.

"L. M. GOTTSCHALK."

Mz. G. H. ELLIS—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in saying that the Plano you furnished for Grau's Opera Troupe in this city, manufactured by Messrs. Kurtzman & Hinze, is a very line instrument—indeed as good as I have ever used. Yours truly, E. MUZZIO,
Musical Director of the Italian Opera.

S. D. & W. H. Smith's American Organs.

S. D. G. W. H. SMILE S AMETICAN UPGARS.
These instruments are pronounced by competent indges, the best instruments manufactured in the United States. They bore off the pain at the recent State Fair held at Rochester, N. Y. and received the First Fremium over the whole catalogue exhibited, including Instruments from the most celebrated manufacturers throughout the country, (Mason & Hamill's Included.)

All of the above superior Instruments can be found at the Barlor Music Store only, as the Proprietor has the exclusive Agency, and a large assortment constantly on hand affect of the second of the se

description.
All instruments warranted for five years.
A first-class Tuner is employed, and will attend to all
orders promptly. GRO. H. ELLIS, Agent,
Parior Music Store, 35 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

### TMPORTANT TO HORSE RAKE MANUFACTURERS.

The subscribers, yielding to the solicitations of many Manufacturers of Horse Rakes, have at length completed arrangements for furnishing Rake Teeth of any shape desired, bent and tempered to any pattern.

We have no hesitation in assuring Rake Manufacturers that they can now rely upon procuring from us good reliable Teeth, of very superior temper, and in any quantity, on short notice.

We furnish, in addition to the ordinary sizes of Round Teeth, Sprout's Patent Shape Teeth, for which we have the exclisive right of manufacture.

Below we annex present List of Sizes:

Extra price for all Teeth over 5 feet in length, also when a coil or spring is made on the tooth.

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Our Teeth are all tested before leaving the shop, and warranted to be a perfect spring temper.

Parties ordering Teeth should be careful to send patern. tern. We also furnish Rake Steel to order, cut to lengths, at lowest market rates.

We slso turnish that over the state of the s Comstock's ROTARY SPADER.

Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and vend this GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT,

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT, (throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States,) which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them.

A boy 15 years old, with four good herses, can spade six to eight acres per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when forked, Depots will be established at Chicago. Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other Western and Southern cities, and I shall endeavor to meet the demand by manufacturing extensively; but orders should be sent early to avoid delay and disappointment.

For further information, price, &c., send for circular. For further information, price, &c., send for circular. Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1864.

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ester, N. Y.

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Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y. 665

DATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WASHINGTON.

BY CHAS. EDMUND FAULKNER.

E M- CAYENT

"Where may the wearled eye repose
When gazing on the great;
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make man blush there was but one." Byron

CHIEF of the "Time that tried men's souls:" Prophetic Hero of the free of earth; Conqueror, whose charm'd name controls The tyrant's sway, and bids him greet thy worth-WASHINGTON! we vainly strive to pay Worthy tribute to thy natal day.

The cannon's boom, the banners gay, The peal of bells, parades of pomp, and sheen Of tinsel, and the fire-display; The gorgeous emblems of the festive scene— Illustrate faintly thy great fame, The praise of thine immortal name!

From age to age thou art the same Unchanging Statesman, Patriot and Sage-Humanity, with one acclaim, Accords no equal on historic page; Thy glory gleams on every clime The light of Freedom through all time!

Thou hadst no guile-thou didst no crime To reach the summit of all earthly power; Ambition, in thy life sublime, Swerv'd not thy mind in peril's darkest hour,-But led by Faith, and love for man, Thy wisdom wrought the wondrous plan

And not, we claim, since time began Has there a nation flourished like to this; And o'er the era which we span, Guided by thee, we have not gone amiss-Though foul Rebellion's dark array Would sweep thy lustre all away.

Columbia! hail th' auspicious day That gave to thee the mightiest of men! Let not his memory decay; Reflect on Yorktown, while rejoicing when Treason-now hurl'd before thy fire-Falls, to appease thine awful ire!

Shade of Mount Vernon! we aspire To ask thy blessing through the desp'rate fight.-WASHINGTON! thou wilt our chiefs inspire To plan correctly, and to lead aright-While charging armies, o'er thy grave Give battle, and our Union save!

O'Gon! we pray, and humbly crave That Thou wilt bless us in this savage war; Then Freedom's Stars and Stripes shall wave O'er fields well fought, and red with human gore; Our cause is just, our conscience free; We fight for God and Liberty!

We hear the cannon's roar-we see The direful charge, and bloody clash of arms; We feel the horrid agony,

And all the terrors of war's dread alarms-We triumph! and avenged, we've won Our Union, and our Washington! Rochester, N. Y.

### The Story Teller.

### THE SISTERS' VOW

Translated from the French for the Rural New-Yorker, BY THIA MYBICK.

THEELA and EUDOXIE, of an honorable family of Saxony, were left orphans at an early age. Madam Offenheim, their maternal aunt, received them into her estate near Dresden, or rather into the estate of her husband, a man more than seventy years old, who might have been her father, and who, having conceived a tender affection for her, had asked her in marriage, in order to be able, naturally enough as she had no fortune, to leave to her a safe property.

THEELA and EUDOXIE established, loved, and petted in the castle of M. OFFENHEIM by their aunt, who was from the first a mother to them during the difficult cares of their earlier years, and then an instructor for the education that uth demands; the dear little ones. so much solicitude and love, had not had time to know that they were orphans.

For more than ten years the little OFFENHEIM castle became, by the amiability of its mistress, the resort of the most distinguished and agree able persons of the neighborhood; so that THEELA and EUDOXIE, independent of the most careful education, were also indebted to their aunt for all their best pleasures. Never were young ladies more happy and contented with their good fortune, when one evening Madam OFFENHEIM had them called to the bed, where they thought her detained by a slight indisposi-

"My children," she said to them, "this is not indisposition; it is not sickness—it is death! To-morrow you will be orphans a second time. A tumor of long standing will in a few hours exhaust the springs of my life; I feel it is so. I have concealed the seriousness of my state from my husband: why darken still more the shadows of his old age? I have said nothing of it to you, my dear little ones: why cause the roses of your spring-time to pale before their time? Whatever I may hope from the mercy of God, I regret this life to which I leave you. I will regret it less if you will promise me not to abandon your old uncle, whom infirmites commence to weigh down, and whom solitude will completely crush. Meantime, thanks to his liberality, I am able to leave you each twenty thousand ducats as a dower; but if you should marry before God recalls your uncle, promise me to impose the obligation of living with him as the first condition of your marriage. You two will not be too many to fill the void made by my absence, he loves me so much! Affection is measured by the quality of the heart which loves, and not by the merit of the object loved. Adieu! adieu,-promise, and leave me alone

A A A A

young girls promised solemnly what she had asked of them, and deluged with tears the hand which was still raised to bless them.

That very night this holy woman died. The entire country was in mourning; every one wept, except M. Offenheim; his despair was too violent.

This death caused a complete revolution in the Offenheim castle, which became as sad and as deserted as it had been animated. Its old owner, immovable from grief, was struck with a paralysis in his right arm; and he had no longer any other consolation than the sight and care of THEELA and EUDOXIE.

No two objects resembled each other less than did these two sisters. Theela, tall and slender, with black hair and eyes, had a haughty disposition, lively and coquettish temper, a more ardent imagination than heart. EUDOXIE had, if we may use the expression, a soul as fair as her hair; her blue eyes were gentle and dreamy as her heart; a soft shade of melancholy seemed to envelope her face and mind; her duties were her first pleasures. Everything excited the desires of THEELA; a trifle satisfied those of EUDOXIE. Without doubt EUDOXIE sighed a little at the austerity of her life near M. Offenheim, but he had been bequeathed to her by her aunt, and she knew no other happiness than that of rendering him less unhappy.

THEELA, on the contrary, bore a similar constraint with impatience, and her dreams extended only to the possible means of freeing herself from it. It was nearly always Eupoxie who supported the steps of the old man, assisted in his devotions, amused him with interesting readings, and who sung for him the airs that he loved -the old airs of his youth. Her care, her gaiety, her courage were admirable, and M. OF-FENHEIM had found tears to weep for his young wife; this was a great joy to EUDOXIE. THEELA. on the contrary, had nearly always some good reason for not being near M. OFFENHEIM; he perceived it well, but he never complained of it; he was too good, as well as too much contented with EUDOXIE, who found besides, a thousand excuses so as to explain the absence of her sister.

A few months had scarcely glided away when a wealthy marriage was offered to Eudoxie; but it would be necessary to leave Offenheim castle, and this marriage was refused. From the first moment THEELA was very jealous of it. Beautiful and brilliant as she was, to see her younger sister thus sought after before her, caused her pride to suffer cruelly; from that day she wrote incessantly to Dresden, to acquaintances that she had made during the last years in which they had received so much company at Offenheim castle. At last, one morning, a courier arrived who brought to her the news that she was appointed reader and maid of honor to the Queen. Quickly she carried the letter to her sister, who said to her merely, "And the promise at our aunt's death-bed?"

THEELA, without being disconcerted, replied: "I promised that I would marry only on condition of remaining near M. Offenheim. But it is not to be married that I leave him."

"It is right," replied EUDOXIE, blushing for this interpretation of her sister; "but," she added, "you are going then to leave me alone, burdened with so great a responsibility?"

"Ah!" responded THEELA, "I should soon fall sick of ennui, and I would be rather a burden than a help to you." Their characters and temperaments differed as their forms. "You are pleased with this life of self-denial, near this good old man; I admire, and would wish to imitate you; but I have neither the strength nor the courage. A mortal languor has seized me; the air of the court will reanimate me."

"Adieu then, THEELA," replied EUDOXIE; 'adieu, and may you be happy!"

Eight days after, a great lady came for THEE LA. M. OFFENHEIM, whom EUDOXIE had prepared, embraced the fugitive, and asked her to write often to him. Then, as the horses set out at a gallop, he turned towards Eudoxie. "My daughter," said he, "you are alone, burdened with a poor old man. God will reward you."

"He rewards me already," replied EUDOXIE, since vou call me your daughter.

In the meantime, the French army, which was marching from victory to victory, and which marched very rapidly, seized Saxony, but under the title of ally. Napoleon respected the crown of the old king; only the country was occupied by our troops; a precaution useful to the designs of the Emperor on Austria and Prussia. Generals, officers, and soldiers were distributed among the inhabitants. A general of the guard presented himself, together with his suite, with a billet of lodgement, at OFFENHEIM castle. It was necessary to receive him, and more, to receive him well. The General was suffering from a recent wound; he was, besides, still a young man, of great distinction, and as gentle in social life as he was terrible in combat. M. Offen-HEIM admitted him to his own table, and the Frenchman was a witness of the angelic virtues of Eudoxie, whose gracefulness had at first impressed him.

At the end of a month's sojourn he made to the uncle an avowal of a sentiment, which he concealed as well as possible from the eyes of the neice, and offered his name and his hand. The General occupied the finest position of fortune and ambition, favored by the Emperor, and of an excellent family of Alasco, consequently almost English, which touched M. OFFENHEIM much. The old man grew young by this hope: the idea of being able to confide, before his death, his dear EUDOXIE to a husband so eminent by his position, and who by his heart appeared so worthy of her, diffused upon the countenance and throughout the spirit of the old man a tinge of unaccountable joy, at which EUDOXIE rejoiced without being alle to explain it.

Information concerning the General was easily procured. When M. OFFENHEIM was entirely satisfied in that respect, he called EUDOXIE and with the priest who is entering." And the two revealed to her the great secret. "If on do

not feel an aversion to the General, my child, it is a settled thing."

"Ah! sir - my good uncle, my father!" This was all that EUDOXIE could articulate. Then after a moment of silence, she added:-"But, so much glory and happiness are not equal to the pleasure of remaining near you; I cannot break this habit of my heart; it is impossible for me to leave you, even for a bliss whose full value I realize."

"My child," replied the old man, "your filial and simple piety has instructed those who surround me by all the cares which my poor existence demands. You have good pupils here, I assure you; I shall be very well contented with them. And besides, if I should wish this marriage, if I should command it —"

"I would disobey you, my father!" replied EUDOXIE, "yes, and you would not be angry. When my good aunt was near to death she made us promise, solemnly, my sister and me, in bequeathing us our dowers, to marry only on condition of not leaving you. This vow, which was written in advance upon my heart, was very quickly upon my lips. You would not wish to render me purjured and unhappy?"

"Well, then," said M. Offenheim, "you shall be married and I will not leave you. I will follow you to France, and make one of your family. What have you to say now?"

The marriage contract was signed the same day that peace was ratified. EUDOXIE wrote a letter to Therla in which her whole heart was disclosed. Theela responded by quite a witty note; and after losing several opportunities of marriage, she was made a canoness, in order to be at least called Madame.

The happiness of EUDOXIE increased from year to year, through many revolutions. This proves that virtue has its reward upon the earth - sometimes!

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

Most of us hate sinners worse than sin.

No one is a fool always; every one sometimes. ALL fault-finding that does no good is a crime. THE talent we aspire to spoils that we have.

THE friends of the wicked are always cowards. I know that flattery is flattery, but I like it all

When you walk out to take the air, take your heir with you.

THE cloak of religion often shows a fine nap in sermon time,

THE best exercise is that, in general, which we most like to do. Ir we expect charity from the world, we must

be charitable ourselves. THE will influences the opinions of a man

much more than the opinions the will CHARACTER is that which can do without success; say, rather, it cannot but succeed.

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

He is a brave man who dares to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

The only result of a feeble man's putting down his foot is to show how little it measures.

Our government is organized to go by moral influences, as much as mills by water.

In general, those who do not annoy you with positive faults bore you with insipidity. THOSE ladies who have a passion for tea-par-

ties should remember that tattle begins with T. Nobody likes to be found fault with, but everybody likes to find fault when things don't

snit. Don't confide your money, your secrets, or your wife, to a friend evidently anxious for the trust.

To love and to labor is the sum of living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor

nor love. ONE man laughs at what frightens another. The sides of the former shake; the whole body

Love is not preserved by gifts and sacrifices, whose influence soon disappears, but by words and looks of love.

What is the difference between perseverance and obstinacy? One is a strong will and the other is a strong won't.

What woman is that who knows not what she says? She who swears that she will never love. or that she will love forever.

IF a man from Lapland is a Laplander, then a man from Michigan should be a Michigander. Is the woman a Michigoose?

THE silent accomplish more than the noisy. The tail of the rattlesnake makes all the noise, but the head does the execution.

Many persons, like a mocking-bird, or a blank wall, say nothing of themselves, but give back imperfectly the utterances of others.

Why is a sea-sick passenger on his way to England like Whittier? Because he is a "Contributor to the Atlantic."-Taunton Gazette.

Why may the exercise of skating serve as an excellent introduction to society? Because, when once the ice is broken, you may often A CELEBRATED song-writer asked Douglas Jer-

rold, "Have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I've all the confidence, but I haven't the

WHAT will paralyze small minds may incite larger ones, as the breath which extinguishes the candle will kindle and strengthen the flame upon the hearth-stone.

WHEN our young men come back from the war, how fortified and self-reliant they will be for having passed through fire for such ends. Modesty will be for us who have staid at home.

# Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ILLUSTRATED RÉBUS



Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I am composed of 39 letters.

My 16, 27, 32, 8 is a kind of flower. My 11, 25, 14, 14, 17, 7 is a girl's name. My 33, 34, 30, 12, 29, 28 is a bird.

My 83, 18, 19, 38, 9 is the seat of justice.

My 26, 1, 16 is a kind of tree. My 23, 10, 2, 31, 4 is a fruit. My 5, 6, 15, 38, 12 is a kind of fish.

My 13, 22, 10, 21 is an animal. My 37, 3, 20 is an abbreviation. My 24, 36 is a preposition.

My 39, 18, 35 is not me. My whole is a patriotic saying, Northville, Pa

CELESTIA N. Answers in two weeks

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

I am composed of 32 letters. My 2, 22, 30, 25, 5 is a lake in Canada. My 8, 1, 5, 12, 15, 31, 30 is a river in Brazil. My 29, 6, 24, 11, 13, 28, 22 is a river in Russia. My 3, 32, 27, 4, 26, 17, 10 is a sea in Asia. My 19, 18, 14, 21, 23, 31 is a county in New York. My 16, 27, 7, 8, 9, 20 is a river in England. My whole is a Proverb. GEO. MORSE.

Litchfield, Pa. Answer in two weeks.

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

THAW erew file thwiton mose eno ot reche su, Itwh a rowd ro a limes no rou yaw, A rindef how si yathluflif rean su, Dan shede ton hawt rethos amy asy Het vestbar fo strisin evan fento Laft delfea ni eth care hath yeth arn, Orf a dnik rowd s'leif phridhass ot nestof,

Neth ays a indk dowr newh uoy nac. Pentwater, Mich. FRANCES J. GODFREY. Answer in two weeks.

### ANSWER TO ANAGRAMS, &c., IN No. 785.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus: Your broken credit may be no dishonor, But your integrity must be intact. Answer to Anagram:

THE WARRIOR'S WELCOME.

Hail! ye heroes, home returning! Joy succeeds to thoughts of mourning Grateful hearts with rapture burning, Welcome thus your gallant band.

Toils are over, foes retreating, Friend and lover joyful meeting; All our country sends us greeting: Brave defenders of our land.

Answer to Anagrams of Battles:—Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Lexington, Dug Springs, Antietam, Fredericks-burgh, Willamsburgh, Malvern Hill, Pea Ridge, Mur-freesboro, Pittsburgh Landing, Winchester.

### [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Valuable and Convenient.-"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—Boston Recorder.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# DR. POLAND'S

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Cures Gravel and all Kidney Diseases.

Cures Gravel and all Kidney Diseases.

There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity curred by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be referred to, and hundreds of cases of Kidney complaints, Cured provides and the proposed of the provides of th

The Editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:

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

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecarles, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most fastering terms of the White Pine Compound. Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vs., says:

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

Bev. J. K. Chase of Rumney, N. H., writes:

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have lust taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

ust taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

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

FROM B. F. AIKEN.

GOFFSTOWN, March 14, 1860.

DR. POLAND—I wish to bear testimony to the value of your White Pine Compound. You will remember how feeble I was at the time I called on you in July last. My chief complaint was Pinhammation of the hidneys. In addition to other disagreeable symptoms. I suffered dreadfully from severe pain. You sold me a bottle of the White Pine Compound, and before I had taken two-thirds of the contents of one bottle, my pain had all left me. Though I have been afflicted with that complaint a long time, I have not had a return of it since, and have for many months past enjoyed excellent health.

White Pine Compound for Diabetes. Important Testimony from ASA GOODHUE, Esq., of Bow, New Hampshire.

Bow, New Hampshire.

Mr. Asa Goodhue, of Bow, N. H., was so prostrated by Diabetes, in March, 1859, that neither himself nor any who saw him thought that he could possibly live through the mouth. As a last resort he thought he would try the White Pine Compound. They procured a bottle for him, he began to take it, and to the surprise of all, he immediately showed signs of amendment. Eleven months afterwards, (Feb. 23, 1860), in a full statement of his case, he says:—"I believe Br. Poland's White Pine Compound, under God, has been the means of my recovery thus far."

Letter from Rev. L. C. STEVENS, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Goffstown Centre, N. H.

Dr. J. W. Poland — My Dear Sir — You have asked me what I think of your White Pine Compound. I never before put pen to paper to tell any man what I thought of a medicine. My father, a physician of the old school sarly led me to serious suspicions of all nostrums of what year kind not bearing the stamp of that fraternity. But these suspicions I have parted with the degrees, as I have carefully acquainted myself with the leading principles of Hydropathy. Homeopathy. Thompsonianism, Ecletics, and other systems which have claimed public favor within the last twenty-five years, ye claimed public favor within the last twenty-five years, ye claimed public favor within the assumption of the productions.

Then the sympathy which I feel the promisery merely on account of ill-health, but still cherishing all the ardor of your early years for this blessed work, and laboring to your utmost in other ways, to procisim the glorious gospel, inclined me as a matter of duty to comply with your request.

your utmost in other ways, to procisim une giorious gospel, inclined me as a matter of duty to comply with your request.

In 1848 I became acquainted with Dea. Holmes Boardman, formerly missionary in Burmah, and from him for the first time learned the wonderful medicinal qualities of white pine bark. He had a few years before been brought to the borders of the grave, by what the best of physicians pronounced plumonary consumption and was given up to die, but was nevertheless entirely cured by a preparation my preparation that time, until I became acquainted with your article. I have been surprised that no philosophical mind was found to undertake a cough preparation from white pine.

As soon as your article was brought to my notice, it therefore secured my attention; and I have not failed to acquaint myself with a sufficient number of facts to produce a settled judgment as to its valus. Some of my own family have tried it with signal benefit, I believe one of the best cough medicines ever prepared. Besides its value as a Cough Medicine, I have good reason to believe it to be all it claims as a remedy for kidney diseases and diabetes.

Yours truly,

L. C. STEVENS.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND, GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., PROPRIETOR. Will be manufactured in future at the NEW ENGLAND DENOT, 106 Hanaver St., Boston, under the supervision of Rev. J. W. Poland, M. D.

137 PRIOR 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. SWETT will attend to the business department, to whom all orders should be addressed.

137 Sold by wholesale and retail dealers in medicine elsewhere.

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