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

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

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

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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 Rusal an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests i zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is emi neutly 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 Hortcultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGBIOGLTUBAL, LITEBARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

### AGRICULTURAL.

### FIELD LESSONS.

This is a grand old winter! - one promising a grand harvest the coming season. For snow is a fertilizer as well as a blanket, keeping the earth warm and the plants ready to grow as soon as their covering is removed. Such winters are called "hard winters" - we do not know why, for they are blessed to the husbandman. If the cattle eat more food, such seasons, they are in better condition in spring. And the grass springs up quicker, and is sweeter in the spring for the warmth of the winter robe and the atmospheric fertilizers transmitted to its roots by the melting snows. The soil is replenished with ammonia, by which the plant is supplied with nitrogen, through the agency of snow.

But the amount of good derived from the snow, or by its agency, depends upon the mechanical condition of the soil. And, although foreign to our intention when we commenced this article, we must say a word on this point, for it is an important one. The farmer whose lands are well drained will reap greater benefit from this winter covering than he whose soil is stiff and undrained. The temperature of the drained soil is higher, and it will be less affected by evaporation; for the melting snow will go through it, it leaves its ammonia and other fertilizers, gathered from the atmosphere, in the plant for the time, and, perhaps, when it most needs it.

But if the soil is drained, or is porous natrally, it does not follow that it will retain and use all these atmospheric fertilizers which may descend into it with the snow water. Clay soils will not allow them to escape. Soils rich in vegetable matter will retain ammonia. But the most porous of all soils, sand, without preparation, will retain less of these fertilizers. Sand is not an absorbent. Hence, with the sandy soils must be mixed inorganic matter-muck, charcoal and other vegetable substances-something to take up the gases and retain them for use. We have often seen the good results which follow this preparation of sandy soils in the fall, for the winter gathering of strength. A friend of ours drew muck upon his sand in September and plowed it in on one field. He drew it on another field later and did not plow it in until spring. There was full one-fourth difference in results at the harvest time, in favor of the fall covered muck. This we regard mainly due to the absorbing power of the muck, which took up the richness from the water percolating through the soil. Perhaps there are among our readers some who are watching for effects of this character.

Some of our readers, perhaps, failed to topdress their meadows, pastures and winter grain with gypsum last fall. Those who did not so fail will receive their reward; those who did should not neglect the application of it at an early date. We would put it on before the snow is all gone or very soon thereafter. The

ammonia the plant will receive. No man who has witnessed the reviving effects of such an application to winter wheat in early spring, even when apparently half dead, will ever neglect to use it if it can be obtained.

There is another item, which occurs to us as we write, which it may be timely to suggest. If any farmer has manure which he designs to apply to soil this spring, let him not wait until the snow is off to draw it, unless he intends to plow it in late on grass lands for corn or potatoes. And even then, we would not wait, but draw out in heaps on the snow and spread as soon as the snow disappears. It may be said that the snow is too deep. Perhaps it is in places, to use sleds. We would not use sleds. Use the drag or "stone-boat." With the aid of stakes and boards a large load may be easily drawn-a team managing it in deep snow with very little effort comparatively.

#### MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

I have long been a reader of the Rural, and have often observed your commendation of practical articles, bearing upon any of the great productive interests of our widely extended and vastly productive country. I propose to give you a brief sketch of my method of making maple sugar.

Sugar is an article which, although its production is confined to a limited portion of the country, is nevertheless essential to the welfare and comfort of every individual in the land; and consequently, its production, a matter of general interest. The production of maple sugar is extensively neglected in very large portions of the country, and thoroughly ill-conducted in others, where it might be made a source of profitable income; and not that only; it would add largely to domestic comfort and enjoyment; for, being the production of one's own industry, the free use of it is not felt as a drain from the purse, while it is enjoyed with a degree of relish, which no purchased commodity can impart.

I may as well confess, what you will not fail to perceive, that I am a thorough Ruralist, and that I write for Ruralists. I do not offer my method of making sugar because I suppose it to be the best that is practiced, but I do it with the hope that it may furnish to some who practice an inferior method, some suggestions by which they may make improvement, and of drawing out from others who may practice a better method, suggestions for my own and the public benefit. It is not too early, and I hope not too late, for a timely discussion of the subject.

Spouts - I use cast iron spouts, and consider them best. If properly cared for when stored. they are always ready for use, -not requiring to down through it, instead of lying still on the sur- be examined for stoppages which might prevent side of the tree. I set my spouts in the most face to evaporate. And as the water passes the flow of sap, nor for bruises which might cause leakage, as is necessary with wooden ones frequently. They run earlier in the morning, soil, to be taken up and used by the plant. If | many times, than wooden ones, because the the water evaporate on the surface the ammonia | iron, being a good conductor of heat, assists to is liberated in the atmosphere and is lost to the | thaw the ice within, and the wood around them. They run later at night, because the orifice is large and not so soon closed by freezing sap. They remain sweet when wooden ones become soured, because, in a warm day, with a slight flow of sap, the warmth of the spout evaporates the sap, and the spout remains sweet, while s wooden spout absorbs it and becomes soured If they ever become soured, they are perfectly restored by scalding, while wooden ones cannot be restored so that they will not sour more readily than new ones.

> If wooden spouts are to be used, the best only should be made; and the best I know of are made in this way: - Get out pieces of hard maple, any convenient length, seven-eighths inch square, as nicely as your fancy dictates. Place in a lathe and turn the points, two together taking about two inches, leaving the shoulder square, and tapering nicely to about one-sixteenth inch less than the size of bit to be used in tapping. Saw apart and bore through, from the point, with a five-sixteenth or three-eighth bit, (curved lip.) About four inches is a good length for spouts.

> Buckets. - I use tin buckets, and consider them far superior to wood, for various reasons. They occupy but little space. Mine are made nine inches deep,- bottom diameter nine, and top eleven inches, with a ring, one and three-eighths inch inside diameter, put on with a hinge. They hold twelve quarts, and when nested together, each bucket occupies about three-fourths of an inch in height. They are ready for use at a moment's notice, - 500 or 1,000 of them can be

and 40 or 50 can be taken conveniently on a hand-sled, to go about tapping. They have all the advantages, with regard to keeping sweet, that iron spouts have over wooden ones. They need no overhauling, for the purpose of tightening or replacing hoops, or soaking, to make them tight. No freezing of sap in the buckets will injure them, and the ice is always loose and easily removed, before the sap will start. No worm or dry weather will cause them to leak. If, as often happens, there is a run of sap after a long term of warm weather, during which a little sap in the buckets has become soured, they are made decently clean by rubbing a large handful of snow, which is always at hand at such times, around the inside; but, if it is desired to make them thoroughly clean and sweet, they are very easily collected, cleansed and re-distributed.

And here, let me remark, though out of place, lies much of the secret of making good sugar when many people make only "wax."

At the close of the season they should be thoroughly washed, scalded and dried, so as to expel all moisture from seams, and stored in a perfectly dry place, as any good housewife knows tinware should be cared for. No paint or grease can improve them, either when stored or in use.

I have 350 of them that have been used from one to six seasons, and they show no perceptible wear, and many of the oldest ones still have the appearance of new tin. Two or three of them have slight bruises from the tree with sap or ice in them, (a rare occurrence,) and one has been jammed flat by carelessly felling a tree upon it. When righted up, it proved sound, and does duty with the others. I mention this to show that they can endure grief. I have no hesitation in recommending those who are about to procure buckets, to procure tin in preference to wood at half price, or at any price. Buckets should not be made with smaller rings than I have mentioned; nor with holes punched under the wire in the top.

Tapping .- For tapping, I use a nine-sixteenth inch bit, bore one to one and a half inches deep, and put one spout in a tree. I tap as early as the sap will flow, and when I find that the flow of sap can be increased by it, I remove the spout and rim out the hole, using a bit, (curved lip,) one-sixteenth inch larger than was used before, thus making the cut fresh on all sides, and one or two turns deeper. This operation I repeat, whenever required, to produce the best flow

If, as often happens, the weather becomes favorable for a late run of sap, I sometimes insert a second spout; or, if the first has very nearly ceased to flow, remove it to some other thrifty and straight-grained place I can find. early in the season, on the eastern or southern side of the tree; later in the season on the western or northern side. Very large trees I tap on two sides, and think they fill two buckets just as quickly as one.

Hanging Buckets.-I hang my buckets on the spouts, and detest spikes for that purpose. Many men are slow to believe that a sap spont will hold a bucket of sap, unless driven so tight as to close the pores of the wood, thus preventing, in a measure, the flow of sap. I, and many others know, that a spout, driven tight enough to be secure against leakage, will hold a much greater weight than a bucket of sap; and that, too, if the bark has a fair thickness, without touching the wood. If any one is still incredulous, he can try it to his entire satisfaction, and then, if he is wise, he will discard spikes, with the waste of time in inserting and removing them, and the waste of sap from leakage, and hang his buckets on his spouts. If he has not suitable spouts, that is, iron spouts with a horn, or wooden spouts with a shoulder, for holding the ring of the bucket, he will replace them with those that are suitable; and, if his buckets are not furnished with suitable rings, (or if wooden buckets with cord or wire,) he will furnish them, and no longer commit the folly of driving spikes

By the means and method which I have attempted to describe, I believe that a better flow of sap can be obtained, with less loss by leakage, falling outside the buckets, and other causes, than can be obtained by any other method practiced in this section of country; and this is my reason for offering it to the public.

I intended, when I commenced this article, to give, in less space than I have already occupied, effect is to increase (we think) the amount of placed on a common sleigh in a few minutes, a sketch of the whole process of obtaining sap,

and reducing it to sugar; but, before I had procecded far, my eye fell upon some remarks in your issue, Jan. 21, addressed to the man who prefers a left-hand plow; and I was induced to pay less attention to brevity and more to the reason of things. Therefore, if you think my remarks too long drawn, you will please divide the responsibility with me; and I will defer the remainder of the subject until I see whether this meets with your entire disapproval.

Lewis County, N. Y., Feb., 1865. REMARKS .- Our correspondent is assured that we like just such articles. Details and reasons, told concisely, are precisely what we want.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - A correspondent wishes to have the profit on making maple sugar. I tap the trees with the ax and gouge and catch the sap in tin pails made for that purpose withont bails. I have three 45-gallon kettles in one arch, built of common rough stone, with a chimney eight feet high. I burn any kind of rough wood. If wood is too dear, take any old logs, cut and pile them up the fall or summer before. They make as good wood for an arch as hard

It takes no more wood to drive three kettles than one. I have a shed built over the kettles. I store the sap in sugar hogsheads; draw it with a team. I run a small stream of cold sap into each kettle, boil enough to make 150 pounds of sugar, and then "sirup down" to very thin molasses, strain through a thick cloth while hot, let it settle over night, and then "sugar off" so soft you can push your finger in the cake when cold. I put these soft cakes in a flour barrel, with holes bored in the latter, to drain. I "sugar off" 150 pounds at one batch, in one of the kettles, by letting the arch cool down a little. I make from three to six pounds to the

One man can boil 100 pounds per day, and cut his wood. In 1858 it cost me three cents per pound; last spring it cost six cents, which left a profit of fourteen cents per pound. I make from 500 to 1,000 pounds each year and attend to my stock, with the help of one man.

Tioga Co., Pa. WILLIAM FRANCIS.

### GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Training Hops on Wire .- We see that it was sserted at the Farmer's Club, N. Y. City, that a field of six acres of hops, trained on wires, was all killed by a single flash of lightning. We do not know the authority for this statement.

Storing Hay. - On page 205, last volume RURAL, we published an article recommending lime in storing hay. An Ohio corespondent says he has tried it thoroughly the past season. saving hav sweet by its use that he is sure would have been musty if stored in the ordinary manner. Has any one else been benefitted by the suggestion? Now is the time to tell of the effects of its use.

To keep a horse's tongue in his head. - BACK-WOODSMAN, Crawford, Pa., writes the RURAL: 'Cover your bit with leather or cloth, make it large,—say an inch in diameter if the horse is bad-let out the cheek straps so that the bit will drop about to the bridle tooth, or so that it will almost fall from the mouth. A constant exertion of the tongue to recover the bit to its proper place has effectually cured every case I have ever tried in a young horse."

Western Corn Cultivators.-R. W. F., Niegara Co., N. Y., asks if we can give the address of some of the manufacturers of the two-horse corn cultivators used in the West. Yes, and if they were wise, they would advertise in the RURAL on Western as well as on Eastern account: - Hawkeye Corn Cultivator, manufactured by DEERE & Co., Moline, Ill.; DOAK'S Cultivator, manufactured by H. A. Pitts & Co... Chicago.; STAFFORD'S Cultivator, manufactured by BARBER & HAWLEY, Decatur, III.

Profits of Maple Sugar Making .- D. L. C., Ingham Co., Mich., gives the Rurar the results, in figures, of his efforts to make sugar, which we condense: - Tapped 300 trees with an ax orgonge; used sheet-iron spiles driven not quite through the bark; caught sap in patent pails hung on nails driven into the tree so that the top of the pail was four inches below the spile or spout. Boiled sap in two pans, each 3 by 51/2 feet, 5 inches deep, on an arch, the pan nearest the mouth of arch being 5 inches lower than the one next the chimney. Made 560 lbs sugar; most of it sold at 10c, some at 20c per lb. Expenses of manufacturing, \$56. Not much profit.

# 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.

#### THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

THE Editor of this print (Feb. 9,) retracts his statement, that at the Rochester State Fair we advocated. classification of Merinos in prize lists, which we and denied having advocated in the same article on which he was commenting. It seems that "the Ruwas "not at hand as" he "wrote, and the bearing of the article it contained, in this particular," had been overlooked at the time it appeared!" The Editor says :- "Dr. RANDALL, in his remarks on

the pedigree question, invites a controversy into which we do not propose to enter." Since the beginning of 1844, the Country Gentleman has, we think contained more direct and indirect attacks on the improved American Merinos and their breeders, than all the other Agricultural Journals on our exchange list, put together. Recently (Jan. 12.) one of the editors of that paper, in language of studied contuncly, as-saulted the reputation of these sheep. Speaking of our proposed establishment of a class of "American Merinos" in prize lists, he declared that "carpful breeders might dislike exceedingly to see their speep thrown out by a Committee from the broadcleth. Merinos' and put among the heterogeneque, lots of coarser-grade 'Americans,' and, still more, voluntarily to enter them with the latter!" We could not believe that these words were intended to mean what they so distinctly imply. Was it to be supposed that an agricultural editor, bound by every proper consideration to foster the wool growing interest of our coun-try, would, if he understood the character of American Merinos—if he knew that they were the same sheep representatives of which, not supposed to be the best in their owner's flock, and certainly not the best in the country, had easily beaten the Merinos of the world at Hamburg — would venture to convey the idea that careful breeders" would be ashamed to show sheep, in the same class with them I We gave our contemporary the benefit of the mildest explanation which his extraordinary declarations admitted of, viz., that he misunderstood "the character of the speep." Ho rejects this sheltering plea. He prefers to stand forth as the insulting denouncer of a breed of sheep which are the price of the great body of wool growers in the United States - and which are this day selling for vastly eigher prices than any other breed in the United States, or in any other country in the world.

The Editor of the Country Gentleman also (Jan. 12,) attacked the authenticity of the pedigrees of the leading families of American Merinos as given by their breeders; and he made statements which it true would convict those breeders of intentional falsehood. As this appeared in an article which commented on, and made direct and succeifig allusions to, our own counter statements, we had d'right to assume, and did. assume, that it was intended for a public contradiction of and attack on the opinions we had expressed on the subject. Our contemporary does not in reply (Feb. 9,) attempt to deny that we put a perfectly cornel rect construction on his expressions and meaning and intentions in all the above particulars. He does not claim that we ever named him or his journal in connection with these pedigrees, before those aggressive statements were published. He "cheerfully bears witness to the good will and respect" with which we have aniformly treated him. called upon to make good his gratuitous and injurious assertions by facts, he suddenly becomes most pacif, ically amiable, and gently declines to enter into the controversy to which we invite him! We scarcely recollect such a case of pacific amiability since Mr. DOWLER and Mr. WINKLE so unexpectedly encountered each other in the conce-room of The Bush tay. ern at Bristol. Neither of those gentlemen - nay, both of them put together were not more averso to an encounter I

Under these circumstances, we feel compelled reluctantly to say that the opinions or statements, on the topics under consideration, of a gentleman who has not had a particle of experience in Merino sheep husbandry - who has, we will venture to say, never bred and probably never owned a single Merino sheep - who few months since, if we remember aright, disavowed all knowledge of the pedigrees of our American Merinost-who in his remarks of Jan. 12, gave convincing proof that he was not even acquainted with the standards of excellence recognised by their breeders in respect to one of the most important characteristics of the animal (riz., the proper fineness of its fleece) - and who has the courage to attack people and their property, but is too amiable to annihilate them by showing his proofs ought to derive no weight, and will not where these facts are known, derive any weight from the fact that he is one of the Editors of a highly respectable agricultural journal."

The attempt of our contemporary to shelter himself under our example is unfortunate. If, without proof or knowledge of the subject, we had made an attack on the veracity and property of a large class of Amer-

Addisavowal of this kind appeared editoricity in Co. Gent, in answer to the inquiries of a correspondent. We did not preserve the paper containing it.

AND RECYCLES

### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

ican breeders, then shrank from either proving or retracting our charges, it certainly would not justify any other person in following so bad a precedent. Whether we have ever done this, or something quite as aggressive towards our breeders as this, as he asserts, we will discuss with him on some not distant occasion. All we now have to say is, the assertion is utterly un-

The Editor of the Country Gentleman does not re gard it as a "continuance of" that "courtesy" which he admits that we had ever previously shown him, that we should have spoken of some of his correspondents (Feb. 4,) as unworthy of notice from "their insignificance, their scurrility and indecent regard of truth." And with a fine-edge appreciation of those courtesies which ought to be employed between journalists, he declares that should his correspondents "be tempted to use similar language, it will certainly be expunged," on account of its "evident impropriety,"

We propose to test the sincerity of these declara tions by quoting a few passages from the columns of the Country Gentleman. And we present them for another and more important purpose. We wish to ask high minded men, editors and others, if an editor can consistently with moral right, and consistently with the amenities of civilized society, not only publish personally insulting accusations which a mere inspection of the documents referred to by those making them, would show to be false, but to follow up such publications week after week and month after month - the foul stream of billingsgate increasing in volume and blackness in its progress—though such editor perfectly well knows that the violation of all the decencies of discussion practiced by his pet correspondents preclude any reply to them? If our neighbor goes about repeating every slanderous accusation he can pick up about us, do the recognized axioms of society, or do the laws of the land hold him irresponsible for it? And if that neighbor can, with a few minutes trouble, turn to perfectly accessable sources of information in regard to the truth of those accusations, and fails to do it, ought he not to be regarded as responsible for the falsehoods to which he so industriously gives currency? And in this particular, the neighbor who sows calumnies orally, is not half so guilty as the editor who publishes them to hundreds of times as many auditors - many of them unacquainted with the parties or the facts, and therefore liable to be totally deceived by the ex-parte statements of the accuser. But to our elegant extracts.

1. In the Country Gentleman, May 26, 1864, it is stated, in commenting on the pedigrees of Paular sheep, which we sent to the American Agriculturist and Albany Cultivator, in 1844, and which were published in those papers, that the evidence did not justify us in stating that the Rich sheep were pure Paulars, but that it no doubt "increased the value of Dr. Randall's Jewett sheep with which he established little colonies in the South." 2. In the same paper, Oct. 20, we are accused of "purchasing and selling the Infantados as Paulars." 3. In the same, Dec. 15, it is declared that the Paular pedigrees above mentioned, sent by us for publication in 1844, were "notoriously untrue at the time they were recorded." 4. In the same, both of Oct. 20 and Dec. 15, reference is made to a letter cited by us, at page 24 of the Practical Shepherd, in the following words:-"See his [Hon. William Jarvis'] letter to me on this subject, in 1844, published that year in the Albany Cultivator and N. Y. Agriculturist." The writer says:--"The letter was not addressed to Mr. RANDALL. It was addressed to D. H. GREGORY, and first published in the Bellows Falls Gazette, and by Mr. Janvis' request published in the Albany Cultivator. \* \* gratify Mr. RANDALL's self-esteem, I will give him the benefit of 'see his letter to me.' \* \* \* I think Mr. RANDALL will expunge from future editions the words "see his letter to me." 5. In the same, Dec. 15, it is said:-"As a portrait of Sweepstakes adorns the first page of the Practical Shepherd, I shall look soon for the notice - 'I have a buck of that flock.'" 6. In the same, Dec. 22, are given conflicting descriptions "of the Paular sheep, as represented by Mr. JARVIS and Mr. RANDALL, as they appeared when imported from Spain." We are quoted as saying "Those who wish to know how Mr. Pettibone is able to sustain his attack on my Faular pedigree" "and how he fares generally in this brief but decisive controversy, will do well to turn back to it." Speaking of a letter of GEORGE Brown, published in the RURAL, Oct. 22, it is said :- "It is evidently the work of Mr. RANDALL" -"I think Mr. RANDALL will lead Mr. Brown to make some statements not perfectly accurate." 7. It is several times asserted, either directly, or by implication, that we wrote the communication in the RURAL, signed "A Breeder."

These are but some of the readiest specimens on which our eye falls of the style of language employed towards us by correspondents of a journal whose editor has such a delicate appreciation of violations of courtesy towards those correspondents. Let us see how far a little examination would have demonstrated to the editor "the scurrility and indecent disregard of truth" manifested by his favorites. We will take up the above fragrant bundle of accusations seriotim. 1. Had the Albany Cultivator of 1844, then edited by

the Senior Editor of the Country Gentleman, been consulted, it would have been seen that our "Jewett were not claimed to be pure Paulars; that we expressly declared our disregard of the "fictitious importance attached to the Paular name;" and that so portance attached to the Paular name;" and that so far from writing what we did write for effect "in the South" (where we were not then sending sheep,) our attempt to prove that there were pure Paulars in the U. S. was in answer to a challenge or request to do so, addressed to us by name, published in the American Agriculturist by its oddtor. B. A. Articulturist by its oddtor. B. A. Articulturist by its oddtor. B. A. Articulturist by its oddtor. B. A. A. A. D. A. A. A. A. D. A. A. A. A. D. A. A. D. A. A. D. A. A. D. A. D. A. A. D. A. D. A. A. D. D. A. D. D. A. D. D. A. Agriculturist, by its editor, A. B. Allen, who did not then believe there were any such sheep in the U.S. 2. The accusation under this head was based on the assumption that we were representing Mr. JEWETT's ram, Fortune, (the sire of our JEWETT sheep,) "to be a pure Paular," and the sheep we "purchased of JEW-ETT as Paulars," whereas, says the writer, he was go by a Jarvis ram, out of a ewe which was a pure de scendant of Col. Humphrey's importation. In the pedigrees above alluded to, published by the Senior Editor of the Country Gentleman in 1844, we gave the statement of the breeder of the ram, TYLER STICKNEY, that he was got by a JARVIS (mixed blood Merino) ram, and the statement of John T: Rich that his dam was a pure bred ewe of his own (Paular) stock. No claim was therefore made that he was a pure Paular, 3. This impudent declaration could not have been be Heved by the Senior Editor of the Country Gentleman in 1844, or he would not, we might suppose, have pub lished such notorious falsehoods. And we are very strongly inclined to believe that we could find among our old files of letters one from that gentleman warm. ly congratulating us on our "triumphant reply" to the American Agriculturist's attacks on the pedigree of the Paulars! Mr. ALLEN himself received those pedigrees as authentic. And no man of any character in Vermont ever questioned the veracity of EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, JOHN T. RICH and Governor S. H. JENNIson, whose statements, apart from any others, fully substantiate the pedigrees. These pedigrees have

been regarded as genuine, and treated as the real ped-

igrees of this family of sheep, by the buyers and sellers of them in Vermont, for the last twenty years. The last named facts should be well known by a well informed agricultural editor residing almost on the confines of that State. 4. The The letter of Mr. JARvis addressed to us in 1844, was, we supposed, published in the Albany Cultivator that year, because it formed a portion of the article on pedigrees, so often mentioned, of that year. We have not a copy of the Cultivator of 1844. It was also published by us in 1844 in pamphlet form, and we should be happy to furnish our amiable contemporary of the Country Gentleman with a copy of it. It was republished in Fine Wool Husbandry, at p. 27, note. The letter was dated Nov. 1, 1844. The letter of Mr. Janvis to L. D. GREGORY, a copy of which now lies before us, was dated February 27th, 1844. We do not on a casual examination, see that they have a paragraph in common. Ought or ought not the editor of the Country Gentleman to have taken notice of these facts-especially if both letters are published in the Senior Editor's former paper - before lending his columns to fling so petty an insult on us? 5. The inuendo here conveyed is not to be mistaken. We challenge the editor of the Country Gentleman, and we invite every "sheep man" in the country carefully to examine our recent and entirely acceptable writ ings on sheep-our Fine Wool Husbandry, our letters published in the Country Gentleman in 1863, our Practical Shepherd, and our department of the RURAL NEW-YORKER - to see if in any of them we have ex hibited a propensity to advertise our own sheep, and to decide and declare whether we have not, on the contrary, studiously kept our own sheep in the back ground? In all of them together we have not, we suspect, given so full a history of our own flock and pedigrees as has the correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who uttered this scurrilous taunt - and who doubtless sought a controversy with us mainly to find a pretext to advertise his own pedigrees - pedigrees whom nobody has thought worth assailing. Was or was not our editorial contemporary bound to pay some attention to these circumstances? 6. When our contemporary paraded in parallel columns the conflicting descriptions "of the Paular sheep, as represented by Mr. JARVIS and Mr. RANDALL as they appeared when imported from Spain," had he or had he not noticed that our description of them applied only to a single family, or rather flock of them, as they appeared, modified by American breeding,† say from twenty-five to thirty years after their importation from Spain? And did or did not our contemporary observe that in the sentence referred to under this same head commencing "Those who wish to know how Mr. PETTIBONE is able to sustain his attack on my Paulan pedigree," the words placed in italics are a forgery ?the sentence in the original (see RURAL, Oct. 22,) reading, "Those who wish to know how far Mr. PETTI BONE is able to sustain his slurs on Vermont breeders," &c. The forged words were placed within quotation marks and given as ours. Was not the RURAL "at hand" when this was published? Has the Editor of the Country Gentleman any assignable reasons for admitting into his columns the infamous imputation that there was danger of our leading George Brown to make false statements? 7. Was it courteous or proper in him to allow one of his correspondents repeatedly to assume that we wrote certain communica tions in the RURAL, after we distinctly denied in that paper (June 18,) that we wrote them?

\*And if the letter to us is not published, as we suppose, in the Cultivator, it appears in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society (of which the editor of the Country Gentleman is an officer,) for 1861, p. 687. And it is here too cited as having appeared in the Cultivator. The article in the Transactions, in which it is given, was a Report on Fine Wool Husbandry, made to the Society, It was published outside of the Transactions, and went through various editions.

through various editions.

† Mr. JARVIS' description of them at the time of their importation conflicts with that of Lastevells, who had better and more extensive opportunities of judging than Mr. JARVIS, and whose authority in this and nearly every other matter pertaining to Merinos is accepted by Mr. Vouartas decisive. Mr. JARVIS wrote from memory, upwards of thirty years after his importations of those sheep, and twenty-seven years after he had ceased to keep his Paulars unmixed with his other families of Merinos.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at the Canandaigua House in Canandaigua, March 7th, at 5 P. M., for the transaction of business HENEY S. RANDALL, President.

BREEDING IN-AND-IN-BREEDING FROM TWO YEAR OLD EWES .- J. W. LOWTHER, Wattsville, Carrol Co. O. If you use the ram you describe, it will not be closer inand-in breeding than is practiced by many of the most eminent and successful Merino breeders of the U.S. It is not expedient to put yearling ewes to ram, for the sake of "getting into better stock speedily." If very early lambs-if grown very large-and if their own lambs can be taken off as soon as dropped and put on foster dams-it is proved by the experience of some excellent shepherds, that they may be put to ram at one year old and beed at two years old without injury But under the common management, breeding at that age seriously injures the ewes and produces lambs of little value.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONOF WOOL MANUFACTURERS
—FIRST GOVERNMENT MEETING.—We take the following from a pamphlet, issued by the President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

The first meeting of the Government of the Association was held December 21, 1864, in the rooms of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, the President in the chair.

Association.

The Hon. John Covode was unanimously chosen a director, thus filling a vacancy in the Board.

In conformity with a provision of the By-Laws concerning the election of honorary members, a committee, consisting of the President, Mesers. Geo. William Bond, J. Wiley Edmands, and J. J. Robinson, was appointed to nominate three candidates. Upon their report, the Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, Justin S. Morrill, member of Congress from Vt., and Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., were unanimously elected honorary members of the Association.

D. C., were unanimously elected honorary members of the Association.

The question of electing a permanent Secretary was then taken up, considered and intrusted to a committee, with full power to make the appointment, temporarily or permanently, as they may deem expedient, and to fix the salary. This committee consists of the President, Mesers. J. Wiley Edmands, Edward Harris, Theodore, Pomeroy, N. Kingsbury, and T. S. Faxton. The same committee, on motion of Mr. Joshua Stetson, were empowered to take such action as they shall deem expedient, in case of any legislation by Congress affecting the woolen interest.

On motion of Mr. N. Kingsbury, it was voted, that the President be requested to prepare and print a statement of the objects and plan of the association, with such explinations and remarks as he may deem appropriate; appending thereto an account of the organization, its articles of association, its by-laws, a list of its officers and members, and proceedings of this meeting; and that he transmit copies of the pamphlet to the several members of the association, and to such other persons as he may think likely to take an interest in the cause.

On motion of Hon, J. Wiley Edmands, it was voted.

eet in the cause.

On motion of Hon. J. Wiley Edmands, it was voted, that the next meeting of the Gevernment of the Association be held in the city of New York; and, on motion of Mr. R. W. Robinson, it was also voted that the time of holding said meeting shall be determined by the President.

The meeting was then dissolved.

### Communications, Etc.

#### MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- There are doubtless a few of the many readers of the Rural who intend this spring to commence the manufacture of maple sugar for the first time. To such with your approval I will offer a few suggestions:

1. Have you secured your buckets and boiling apparatus? If not, do it now; for the only way to be successful in sugar making is to be prepared to secure the first run of sap. Your buckets, if of wood, should be painted on the outsidebut not on the inside as paint injures the flavor so peculiar to the maple-and thoroughly cleansed and scalded before using. For a boiler I have found the sheet-iron pan to be the best. A good size can be made from a sheet of heavy iron 2 feet 4 inches by 7 feet, by having the edges turned up 31/4 inches and strengthened by wireing with a % rod; and for convenience of lifting from the arch, it should have a handle riveted on near each corner. Your tin-smith will furnish you the iron, and make the pan, for a trifle more than the cost of the iron.

Your arch, which should be of brick, should be one foot high, and two inches narrower than your pan, and, if convenient, long enough to admit a five pail kettle between the pan and chimney. Such a pan and kettle, with good wood, will do the boiling for 250 or 300 trees. A building 13 by 16 feet, 8 feet high would be a

convenient size with which to enclose your arch. 2. Do not use the ax and gouge in tapping, for by so doing you permanently injure your trees, and that without an equivalent return either in the flow of sap or the saving of time. I use a 34 inch Cook's auger bit, boring into the tree % of an inch; and for spiles, tin, which does entirely away with the use of the gouge, and does not injure the tree, as they are only driven into the bark.

8. Hang your buckets to the trees on nails: thereby avoiding the frequent upsetting of your buckets by the settling of the snow, and the possibility of the sap dropping outside the buckets. I have my nails made the exact shape of this cut,

and hang my buckets on by the upper hoop. Such nails can be made by your nearest blacksmith for \$1 per hundred.

4. You have doubtless read of the many best methods of cleansing maple sugar. I would recommend the following: 1. Have your boilers perfectly clean before using. 2. If leaves, chips, or other foreign matter gets into the sap at or before the time of boiling, remove the same with a skimmer

at once. 3. In removing the sirup from the boilers, strain, while hot, through a white flannel or other woolen cloth, and set away in tin pails 12 hours before sugaring off. 4. Thoroughly cleanse the boilers immediately after each siruping off, thereby removing any particles of burnt sugar from the sides of the boiler, which, if allowed to remain, would surely discolor the next 'batch."

Such is my method of cleansing (?) sugar which, if you will adopt, my word for it you will not need to use either milk, eggs or saleratus to cleanse yours.

Lodi, N. Y., Feb. 6th, 1865.

While on the subject of Maple Sugar we will quote the following timely and sensible remarks from a late letter from Deacon Asa BINGHAM of Camillus, N. Y., a veteran farmer now over 86 years of age, yet hale and vigorous, who knows whereof he affirms. The good idea about oiling harness should be noted :- " As the time is near when many who take your paper will be making maple sugar, I will tell you what I think is far the best kind of spouts for tapping maple trees. Ten or twelve years ago I got sick of wooden spouts, and I bought the thickest kind of stovepipe sheet-iron and made my spouts, and they are good yet. It will never wear out. I cut them three inches wide at one end and two at the other and from six to twelve inches long. I then ground the widest end sharp. Then with a gouge I cut a hollow in a solid block of wood twelve inches long, two inches wide at one end, and one inch at the other. I then made a round of iron suitable to fill the hollow. (I think hard wood would answer.) I then laid on my spout over the hollow, and my round on the spout, and with a hard stroke with a mallet pressed it into the hollow; then with mallet or hammer, finished it, making one end like a gouge and rounding the other end like a coffee-pot nose. To keep them from rusting I put a little oil or lard into a tub or kettle of hot water and dipped them in. Common harness may be oiled or greased in the same manner to good advantage. I know it is so, for I have tried it for more than twenty years. I do it in a hot day, spreading it on boards to dry."

### GARGET IN COWS.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of the 18th inst., I noticed an article under this head, in which the root of *Veratrum viride* is recommended as a cure for garget in cows. Several years ago I was much troubled with this disease in a herd of cows numbering twelve to fifteen. In its earlier stages I found the root of Phytolacca decandra, known under the common names of poke, pokeweed, pigeon-berry, coacum, garget, &c., - one of the best remedies. The usual mode of administering it was to cut the root into small pieces and mix them with meal; or sometimes to put thin slices between pieces of potato or carrot, and let the cow take them from the hand. Of the fresh root, a portion equal to an inch square and six inches long may be given every day till the desired effect is produced. An equivalent of the dried root may be given. It is the practice of some farmers to dig the root in the fall, cut it in small pieces and dry it for use while the ground is frozen.

Some people consider this plant a specific against garget in cows. In sections where it is common, cattle are frequently seen to crop the lcaves and tender stalks, and cows seem to be less troubled with garget in those districts, than where the plant is not found.

I have never used Veratrum viride, - which is the American White Hellebore, sometimes called Indian Poke,—in cases of garget, and do not find it recommended for that malady in any treatise on cattle diseases. It is possible the two plants although very different in their character—may have been sometimes confounded, owing to the similarity of one of their common names.

It is true that the roots of both these plants are said to be poisonous, but it is evident they are not equally so. GRAY (Manual of Botany) says the root of Phytolacca decandra is "peisonous," and that of Veratrum viride "very poisonous." That the noxious quality of the former plant cannot be very potent, may be inferred from the fact of the tops being eaten by cows, as before stated, and that the young shoots are frequently eaten by men as a substitute for asparagus, in which form I know they are neither bad to take nor unwholesome. But I would not like to eat Hellebore, or have my cattle eat much of it.

I have said that the root of Phytolacca decandra is of service in the treatment of garget in its earlier stages. In confirmed cases, however, I prefer other medicines—as nitre or iodine — the latter in the form of hydriodate of potash. Dr. EBEN WIGHT of Dedham, Mass., who has used the hydriodate of potash with great advantage, recommends giving a cow 10 grains in a tablespoonful of water, three times a day, in a mash of shorts or meal. In very obstinate cases an cintment composed of 20 grains of iodine to 1 ounce of lard may be applied to the udder.

SANFORD HOWARD. Office of Mich. Board of Ag., Lansing, Feb. 20, 1865. REMARKS.—We wrote only what we had practiced when we recommended Veratrum viride, as above referred to, in our issue of the 18th inst.

#### THE "OLD REVOLVING HORSE-RAKE."

EDITORS RUBAL NEW-YORKER: - Through the kindness of a friend, my attention was called to the notice in the RUBAL NEW-YORKER, page 374, Vol. 15, an article in relation to whom belongs the credit of the invention of the horserake now so generally used in the Eastern, Middle and Western States. The article, though signed Justice, was evidently written by HIRAM Hunt, who is therein given credit for the invention, or by some one under his dictation; and it is to some of its erroneous statements, that I wish to reply.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Hunt, as he formerly resided in Bridgewater, and was my neighbor for twenty years or more, and am perfectly familiar with the circumstances of the getting up of his rake. I also know that there is but little resemblance in appearance, and, in fact, none at all in the working of his rake, to the one now so generally in use.

HUNT was a farmer and I a mechanic. Between us, we got up the rake for his own use as a farmer; but for which he obtained a patent, No. 104, Dec. 10, 1836, I making the first scratch on, and taking off the last chip from the original one manufactured.

Two years after, the rake now so extensively used in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, was invented, in Bridgewater, by myself. When it was brought out, the one for which HUNT obtained a patent was cast aside, not one having been used for the last twenty years or more. will venture to say.

Let Mr. Hunt produce a drawing or description of his rake, to show how it will compare with the one now in use, and surely no sane man can call them nearer relatives than fifth cousins, unless, like Polonius, he is bound to see that the cloud looks "very like a whale."

I can prove, by living witnesses, the statement above made, and also that my invention was recorded at the right time and place, though, as yet, no patent has been taken out for it.

ALBERT BROCKNY. North Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1865.

### BEES ROBBING.

A FRIEND living in Jefferson county, this State, tells me that his neighbors have had great trouble with their bees robbing each other - that many of them have lost a good share of their stocks from this cause. It requires but a little knowledge to prevent all this. If you find a hive is being robbed, simply close the entrance, so that only one bee can pass at a time. If the combs range from front to rear, raise the back side of the hive so as to incline the bottom board to an angle of twenty-five or thirty degrees. The small entrance enables a few bees to guard it and the inclined alighting boards enables the bees readily to attack and tumble off the assailing party.

If the weather is hot it will be necessary to ventilate the hive by the means of wire cloth, perforated tin, or slightly raising the cover or the hive from the bottom board. Neglect of this precaution may melt down the combs or suffocate the bees.

The contraction of the entrance, as stated, will The contraction of the entrance, as stated, will in nine cases out of ten, prevent robbery. In case a failure should occur, the entrance may be closed altogether for a day or two, by giving ventilation. When opened it should be watched against any return of the robbers. Queenless stocks cannot be guarded too closely.

If you wish to know from whence the robbers proceed, throw flour upon their backs as they leave the hive and watch where they go.

It is sometimes difficult to decide whether a hive is being robbed. To ascertain this kill a

hive is being robbed. To ascertain this, kill

hive is being robbed. To ascertain this, kill a half dozen bees that enter and leave the hive. If you find those going into the hive have their honey sacks empty and those going from it have theirs filled, it is strong presumptive evidence that robbing is taking place.

Robbing is sometimes taken advantage of by the expert bee-keeper to reinforce weak stocks.

L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., Feb. 8th, 1865.

### Rural Notes and Queries.

THE SHEEP BREEDERS AND WOOL GROWERS IN COUNCIL.—The first annual meeting of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, held at Syracuse on the 22d inst., was largely attended and its proceedings unusually interesting. Many of the most intelligent and enterprising flock-masters of this State, Ohio and Vermont were present, and the occasion was one of rare interest to all engaged in the important branch of American husbandry sought to be promoted. At the hour named for the meeting (12 M.,) it was called to order by the President, Hon. H. S. RANDALL, of Cortland, and the Business Committee submitted the following resolutions and propositions for discus-

Resolved. That it is the duty of this Association to encourage the breeding of every variety of sheep which is calculated to meet the wants of an important class of American consumers, and thus render our country independent of foreign ones for its supply of raw material.

terial.

Resolved. That we approve of the present wool tariff of the United States.

Resolved. That we recommend a higher tax on dogs by our State Legislature, and that provision be made for its uniform and rigid enforcement.

The subjects, in addition to the resolutions, were these: 1. Wool pulling—its causes and cure. 2. Rhenmatism in Sheep-its causes and cure. 8. Goitre in Sheep-its causes and cure. 4. The Crossing of Different Breeds of Sheep.

The discussion of these topics occupied most of the afterneon and evening sessions. After a very general and exhaustive discussion, in which some fifty prominent and experienced flock-masters participated. the first and third resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the second one referred to the Standing Committee on Congressional Legislation affecting the interests of sheep breeders and wool growers.

The discussion of the subjects embraced in the propositions was one of the most interesting, satisfactory and profitable we ever heard at a gathering of farmers: A goodly number of the two hundred or more flock-masters in attendance took part in the debate, and many important and useful facts were elicited, while the President, by timely suggestions and statements of facts and results, added much to the valuable information imparted.

The first annual meeting of the Association was a great success-not only in the large number of influential gentlemen in attendance, but in the character of its discussions and other proceedings, and we congratulate all interested upon its auspicious beginning and prospects. Judging from present indications we are confident the Association will go on prosperously, and that its organization and action will accomplish much for the benefit of all engaged in the important and profitable business of Sheep Husbandry. A report of the discussions cannot be published in our present issue, as it would necessarily occupy much space, but we presume it will be given, by the editor of the proper department, next week.

SORGHUM SUGAR. - We see it stated in our jexchanges, that a gentleman of Bloomington, Ill., has discovered a method of crystalization by which the sirup from the Chinese sugar canes can be reduced to sugar as quickly as from Southern sugar cane, and at prices far more satisfactory to consumers than those now prevailing. We hope this can be done, but shall exercise our privilege of saying we don't believe any such thing. This pretension that Sorghum sirup can be transformed into sugar quickly and at small cost, by patent process, is a humbug just about as huge as any recently gotten up.

FLAX COTTON MANUFACTURE AT OSWEGO, N. Y .-Mr. J. M. HART, Treasurer of the Home Manufacturing Co. at Oswego, has shown us excellent samples of Flax Cotton prepared by the Company. Dressed flax is purchased and cottonized for spinning at a cost of about forty or forty-five cts, per pound. It is mixed with wool and cotton in equal parts and spun and manufactured into knit goods for under wear. Half flax and half wool have been used, and makes a very good ma-terial, but a proportion of cotton is better. We gleaned these facts from a conversation with Mr. Habt. We have not seen a sample of the goods, but are promised a look thereat.

WIND-PUFF ON Horse's LEG.-On page 70 last Vol. (1864) RURAL, J. H. L. tells of curing wind-puff on his father's horse. I have one that is lame, have tried the medicine he recommended, but it has not cured mine. Will he answer the following questions:—Was your horse lame? How much of the medicine did you apply at a time? Should it be rubbed in well with the hand? Should the horse be worked or kept still at the time of doctoring? Would there be any harm in using more than one ounce of hemlock and alcohol?-S. H. H., Memphis, N. Y.

ITALIAN BEES.—I would like to have those of your readers who have tried the Italian bees state, in the RURAL, how they compare with the common black bees, and if superior, in what respects. Those who have Italian queens for sale, at a high figure, claim that they are far superior in almost every respect, but I am disposed to take their statements with some limitations. If they are superior it must be known by this time, and if I am convinced that they are enough better to warrant the trouble and expense of changing I shall go in for the Italians, as I believe in having the best, both in bees and all other stock. I would also like to know whether queens raised from worker eggs and brood, as is recommended for rearing queens for artificial swarming, can be relied on. I got the impression from reading the Mysteries of Bee Keeping, that no great dependence could be placed on queens produced in that way.—G., Conn., Jan. 27th. ITALIAN BEES -I would like to have th

Wagon Brake.—I wish to inquire where I can find the very best self-adjusting wagon-brake that has ever been given to the public, all things considered.—J. H. C., Dryden, N. Y.

Shall we tell our correspondent that such a question is ridiculous? What is the very best of anything is a matter of opinion entirely; and opinions are based upon as many distinct standards as there are individuals. As good a self-adjusting brake as we have seen is one exhibited at the State Fair here in 1862 by DAN-IEL SAYER, Greenbush, N. Y.

Sowing Oats Early.—Joseph Gibson is informed that if we were going to sow Timothy and Clover seed with Oats, we should sow them the earliest moment in the spring. We would not sow grass seed with oats at all, late in the season; but if the oats are put in early, the grass plants will come on well. On fall plowed land they may be put in as soon as the frost is out.

MULE MANAGEMENT.-Will some of your Southern or South-western readers give a chapter on mule management—especially with reference to breeding, training, and relative value for teams? I want to breed them .- W. P. C., Northern Ohio.

THE CANADA FARMER.-H. B. T., Clinton Co., N. Y.: The Canada Farmer is a semi-monthly paper published at Toronto, U. C., by George Brown. Price \$1, (Canada money.) It is an excellent paper, and worth all that is asked for it.

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### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865. [Continued from page 63, last number.]

Fruits Under Glass.

Topic.-"What is the best method of growing and ripening fruits under glass?"

Mr. H. E. HOOKER read a paper in which he discussed, in a general manner, the advantages and importance of attention to this branch of horticulture. It contained little of practical importance to our readers. After the reading of the paper, the subject was further discussed as follows:

FISHER.—I have devoted some time and attention to the growing of grapes, peaches, &c., under glass, and have had a measure of success. I believe those of us who have time will derive much benefit and gratification by devoting it to growing peaches and strawberries under glass. I have dwarf peaches in pots. The pots used are one foot in diameter and the same depth. The peach does not require so great heat as the grape in the commencement. We get peaches ripened up about the time we require the greatest heat in ripening the grape. We get fifteen peaches on a tree, and find them very delicious. I believe exotic grapes can be profitably grown under glass. Cannot say that I think the same may be said of peaches and strawberries. A house may be cheaply built. I prefer a lean-to. My vines have borne well-a fair quantity of fruit well ripened. I get the best fruit from pot culture-beautiful specimens. In pruning in the fall we took a bud, and in less than seventeen months we cut from it a bunch of grapes weighing two pounds and two ounces; variety, Black Prince. There were two other bunches on the same vine that would, together, weigh about as much. I believe cold graperies will pay, and I regard the lean - to the best structure for this HOOKER -I have been more interested in

the propagation of plants and forcing vegetables under glass than in the forcing of fruits. I find we can multiply plants by means of these houses rapidly. And I find that with equal ease. certainty and profit, we can grow vegetables with tomatoes, melons, &c. Our gardens are not so supplied with these fruits and vegetables as they ought to be. If we can so construct our buildings as to get these fruit and vegetables, we will find it both profitable and a pleasure. I found in New York city, when there, that they paid \$4 or \$5 per quart for forced strawberries. If we could occupy our winter months with pursuits of this kind, we should find it profitable. The construction of these houses need not be expensive. What we want is the roof, which is the chief expense. The side light is of little consequence. We must protect them from the severe frost. They are often built too high and narrow, and freeze up readily. If the sides are made tight by terracing and excavating, only the roof will be exposed-which should not have too great a pitch, so that the heat shall rise rapidly to the top-it will require little heat, and with the recent known processes of heating, heat may be economically furnished. If it is the object to grow short and low plants it should be so constructed that the plants should be near the glass. If for strawberries the distance between the plants and glass should not exceed twelve inches. I should build on the surface of the ground, and excavate a walk. If to grow cucumbers, I would excavate the width of the house, grow the vines forward and carry them up near the roof. If large and high houses are built the expense of heating is too great to render it profitable. I would heat by furnace and flow of hot water. In large houses I would carry the flue into the house; otherwise a good deal of heat is lost in the flue. A sufficient amount of flue should be extended into the house to take up the surplus moisture that is in it. By a proper balance of bottom and flue heat, we will get better results than by depending upon one. It will be found economical and necessary to provide for the absorption of moisture that must necessarily exist in a heated house.

SALTER.-I have suspended a thermometer in an outside chimney, where hot water is used, and have found the mercury to rise 200 deg. It strikes me that in such cases there was a large waste of heat. Grapes are the easiest cultivated under glass, of all fruits; peaches next.

THOMAS .- I visited ISAAC PULLEN'S peach house last spring. The house was over 100 feet long, and contained over 100 peach trees in boxes. The trees were four to five feet high: stems of trees 18 inches high, with round, handsome head. Some of these trees had four or five dozen peaches on them. Mr. Pullen said he thought three dozen a plenty for each tree to bear. These peaches were sold at \$6 per dozen-\$18 per tree. Pullen regards them profitable. This way of spending money, in the production of fruit is one of the most commendable and should be encouraged. It is so much better than wasting it in indulgences that yield no pleasure. Fruit is one of the most commendable luxuries there is. The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society once told me that he met a friend in England who said he had been to dine with the Queen, and that there were eight hundred persons present, and each one had all the peaches he wanted; and each peach cost \$1.25. Orchard house culture in England is very common and profitable. Pullen commences to heat his house three months before there is any out-of-door heat. Four or five days before they are ripe, the trees are removed out of doors to finish the ripening, in order to obtain

OLMSTEAD, - Can peaches be grown under a glass roof without artificial heat?

FISHER.-I have trees in my cold grapery,

The state of

They do not ripen so well — that is, the flavor is not so good as when grown out of doors. In a forcing house the flavor is better than when grown in a cold vinery.

BARRY .- Peaches can be grown in houses without heat very successfully. We grow them in wooden boxes fifteen inches square, in vinery, and just as they begin to ripen we take them out, plunge them in the border, mulch them, and ripen them there. Thus we make sure of a crop.

This is a subject that ought to be agitated. There are hundreds of our people who might have this pleasure of growing fruit, who do not pay any attention whatever to it. It is one of the best means of educating children and interesting them in their homes, and it is astonishing that there are not more enthusiastic amateur fruit cultivators among us.

#### A CHEAP HAND GLASS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- I herewith transmit you drawings and explanations of a new garden hand-glass of my own invention, which is free to the public, if you think it worth engraving for your columns. It is very simple, handy, and cheap; and, in the opinion of the inventor, combines more good qualities, for the same cost, than anything in this line heretofore presented to the public.

If made as described, the glass can readily be taken out by sliding them a little upward. This is very convenient when plants are to be hardened up, or when, out of use, they are to be stored away. It also enables you readily to replace a glass should one be accidentally broken. The frame may be cheapened by using only one glass, which will answer a very good purpose. The top strip projects over the glass, and forms a convenient handle to use in changing the position of the hand-glass.



Fig. 1.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, squashes and many other early fruits and vegetables, can be had several weeks earlier, when protected from the cold winds and frosts of early summer. By the use of the hand-glass, plants can be protected from their insect enemies that destroy them in the early stages of their growth. By the use of the glass you can bid defiance to the squash and melon bug.

The hand-glass (Fig. 1,) is composed of five pieces of wood, and two common window glass, resting in rabbets in the



triangular ends and in the bottom strips. Fig. 2 shows the method of rabbeting the ends to receive

the glass. Size of rabbet 1/2 by 1/2 inch. Length 1/2 inch greater than width of glass used. Fig. 3 shows the rabbet on the inner edge of the bottom strips, which is only of sufficient depth to keep the glass in place. It also shows the ends sawed down to the depth of the rabbet and split out, (halved) so as to form a shoulder against the ends when 'nailed in place.

Common inch pine boards are used for the ends, of such width as will be adapted to the size of the glass used. Strip lath 1/2 by 11/4 inches answers for top and bottom strips. Full size for top, split in two for bottom strips. Small finishing nails are the best for nailing, but threepenny fines will answer. They should be made one sixteenth of an inch large, so that the glass will readily slip out and in. They can readily be made by any one who has the use of tools, and

Fig. 3. very cheaply, indeed, at a wood machine shop, when got up in quantity. Seven by nine glass will answer for small plants, but 10 by 14 glass makes a plant-protector adapted to general L. L. FAIRCHILD. garden use.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., Feb. 1865.

### "WHY ORCHARDS DIE EARLY."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :-- I take a deep interest in all I see published in your paper about orchards, and have carefully read Mr. B's. reasons why orchards die early. I cannot believe that our nurserymen are all so bad as to propagate trees that will be sickly and die in a few years, for the sake of keeping the trade good. I am unable to see why cions from a young, healthy tree are not just as good and likely to make just as healthy, long lived trees as those cut from an old tree. In grafting, everybody uses cions of last year's growth, and why cannot a young tree produce good ripe, sound wood in one year as well as an old one? I have cut and used many cions this winter, both from bearing trees and from the nursery rows, and have as often found those from bearing trees to be soft and spongy as those from young trees. I know of many trees worked after Mr. B's plan, and many others that have been furnished by nurserymen, and the root grafted trees are just as sound, and seem to have just as fair a prospect of long life as the top grafted ones.

Mr. B. says that after the nurserymen have have had a hardy variety a few years it becomes worthless. How is it then with the Rhode Island Greenings, Baldwins, Spitzenbergs and Russets of the East, and the Winesaps, Janets, Carthouse, and many others of the West? The nurserymen have had them in hand for some time and yet we see no signs of weakness or premature death. They are all making good healthy growths and bearing well. A tree is known by its fruit.

Again, if the fault is all in propagating, why is it that two orchards, got from the same nursery, and both planted in the same locality, are so unlike in their growth and appearance? One planted with the vines. They bear regularly. makes a sickly, puny growth, is moss-covered, White Willow Nursery.

and hide-bound, the prey of worms and vermin of every kind, and in a few years is gone, while the other makes a vigorous, hearty growth, shows clean, smooth trunks, soon comes into bearing and is in every respect a perfect orchard. Surely cions from young trees cannot be the trouble here. And yet we see just such instances wherever we go.

I cannot believe that because a tree is young it is necessarily weakly and deformed, nor that it must be ten years old before it is mature. I think trees and animals differ in that respect. I believe trees that are one-fourth of an inch in diameter, cut off at the ground, or higher up, and tongue grafted with a clon of the same size, will make a better union and make as healthy long lived trees as one that is an inch in diameter and cleft grafted. I also believe if we should take a child, ever so strong and healthy, and knock and kick him around, and starve him, he would never make a healthy, vigorous man.

I suppose that one reason why trees are more injured now than they were years ago by insects is because there are more insects now than there was then. Wheat does not degenerate, yet it has more enemies now than it had years ago. The curculio is more abundant than it was years ago, but the trees are not to blame for it. And as for the Golden Pippins, I would take cions from the young trees that bore the big nice fruit every time. Mr. B. may be perfectly correct in all his views, but they don't appear so plain to me, and I hope to hear from other men of experience on the subject. A. D. FURMAN. Bloomington, Ills., 1865.

### SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Thinking that there are many who may be setting out their first fruit trees the coming spring, a hint or two may tend to promote their pleasure and profit.

Assuming that no one will attempt to set out trees upon poor or wet soil, I advise getting the trees ready by trimming off the limbs one-third their length with a sharp knife, and the long roots the same, if in the way, and the tap root one-half. Excavate the places for setting the trees a sufficient depth, three or four feet square. I would make still more depth, sufficient for covering the bottom with sods.

Having covered the bottom with the sods, turf down, set in the trees with the roots well spread, and commence filling up with the fine top soil and as it progresses pour on water; raise the tree up and back in order to get the earth well under the center of the tree. So fill up with the best soil without any manures, leaving the tree, when finished, a little above its natural hightly -expecting it will settle with the ground someand leave the earth highest next to the tree.

With the trees properly stayed by a single stake, set so as to hold both ways, and some mulch or manure to cover the ground, but not in contact with the tree, like Canada thistles and Yankees, I shall expect every one to grow. S. N. HOLMES.

Syracuse, N. Y.

### Horticultural Potes and Queries.

BEST SWEET APPLE FOR MICHIGAN .- What is the best sweet apple for winter use in Western Michigan? The Tallman Sweet is a shy bearer in this vicinity.-L. D. S., Lamont, Mich.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED .- We have frequent inquirie for this seed. We notice by a late Rockford Register. that HASKELL & KIMBALL, Rockford Ill. have it for sale. This will answer several Western correspondents.

CIRCULATION OF SAP. - To illustrate how rapidly sap circulates in a tree, a member of the Winnebago Co. (Ill.) Farmers' Club, said he hacked a tree twenty inches above ground and cut a notch in it eight inches higher up, poured ink in the lower wound, and be fore a man could turn around, the ink could be seen in

B. K. BLISS' CATALOGUE.—In another column is an advertisement of this admirable Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, &c. It is the most complete and admirably arranged publication of the character we have ever seen-being well worth the money asked, to any person who has a garden or

CHINESE YAM .- "A Subscriber," Mendon Center. N. Y., asks if we think the Chinese Yam worthy of culture here. Were we going to choose, we should much prefer the Jerusalem Artichoke as a profitable We have never yet tasted a specimen of the Yam that we thought equaled in flavor, or any other respect, a good Peach Blow Potato.

DESTROYING RABBITS.—Correspondents of the Prairie Farmer give two modes. 1. Dig a pit 3 or 4 feet deep, largest at the bottom, cover with a very light sprinkling of straw, over which place two boards at right angles like an inverted V. Twenty-seven have been caught in a pit a single season 2. Fry tobacco in grease and apply to the body of the trees once or twice annually.

THE BLACK CHERRY ON THE PRAIRIES .- AD IOWS correspondent asks if we know any thing about the growth of the Black Cherry on the Prairies. We do not remember to have seen it growing there, though LAPHAM gives it as indigenous in Illinois. We should think it would grow rapidly there, and it is certainly valuable as a timber tree; but we do not think it equal to the Black Walnut, and should plant the latter in preference. The Black Cherry is a nuisance because o the caterpillars which infest and defoliate it.

WHITE WILLOW PEDDLERS.—EDITORS RUBAL NEW YORKER:—Do you know any thing about George A. Barer, or his White Willow Nursery at Rochester? My reason for inquiring is this: Last fall a man (with two of his agents) passed through our neighborhood selling White Willow Cuttings for fencing, at ten dollars per M., to be delivered in the Spring. He gave his name as above; said he had a nursery at Rochester, also one where he resides, in Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. As there was quite a quantity bought in this vicinity, we are anxious to know whether we have been humbugged or not.—J. H. T., Auburn, N. Y.

We do not know any such person here, nor any

## Pomestic Gconomy.

#### COVERING OLD BEDQUILTS.

Now that cotton is scarce and high, it seems more than ever necessary that old bed-quilts should be saved to cover, line and quilt over again. After being well cleansed in two or three warm suds in a pounding barrel and rinsed. hang up to dry till ready to iron smoothly. When ready to quilt, first tack your lining to four quilt frames so that it will be smooth; then spread on the old quilt and baste fast to the lining or frames; over this spread the outside, and fasten the edges, having all parts smooth. The cotton is kept in place by the quilting in the old quilt. It is not necessary to put as much work on the new quilt. A lady who quilted one thus, about three inches apart, put it on, quilted, took it off and bound it in two days, doing all the work herself except assistance in rolling. And she had a thicker, warmer quilt than the old

COUGH MEDICINE.—One pint of vinegar, one of molasses, one-fourth ounce Antimonial wine. one-fourth ounce laudanum, one-half gill of whiskey. Dose, two teaspoonfuls after eating. Another:-One grain tartar emetic, 2 grains morphine, 2 drachms white sugar. Dose, value (or size) of two white beans in a tumbler twothirds full of water-a teaspoonful to be taken once in two hours, or oftener if the case requires. This is also good for croup.-M. L. A., Sennet, N. Y.

APPLE DUMPLINGS .- Pare, quarter and core ome apples—Greenings are best—and put them in a two quart basin, half full of apples with a little water; cover the basin with a crust made of butter-milk and cream, a little salt, a teaspoonful of soda. Cover it with a tin cover, set it on the stove and let it steam one half hour, then set it in the oven and let it dry for a minute or two. To be eaten with sugar and cream, or butter and sugar-either is good. - EUGENIA, Earlville, N. Y.

How to Make Hard Soap. -To three pails good soft soap, boiled six hours, add 1/4 pound of rosin and boil 15 minutes. Then turn it with 1 quart salt and let it get cold, after which cut off the soap, put it in a clean kettle with 1/4 pail of weak lye, heat slowly and when boiling hot, add 1/2 pound borax, a little salt, and one gill spirits turpentine. When cold cut it in any shape you please.-Mrs. A. Van O., Albion, Mich.

TEA CAKES.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of butter, beat them well together. Add one cup of butter-milk, one teaspoonful of soda, mix soft, spice &c. - A FAR-MER'S WIFE.

BAR CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, half a cup of sweet cream, the whites of four eggs, one-half a teaspoonful of cream tartar, one quarter of a teaspoonful of sods, one cup of flour.-LADY

To CLEAN SILVER SPOOKS .- Put them into strong soapsuds and boil for a few minutes, rinse and wipe very hard, and they will be bright. -EUGENIA.

### Horticultural Advertisements.

SITUATION Wanted—As Gardener, understands cultivation of Flowers, Grapes, Fruits, &c. Also man agement of a Farm. J. P., P. O. Box 418, Rochester, N.Y.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED. BE SURE AND GET THE BEST.

A superior lot, raised expressly for the subscriber, by one of the most successful cultivators in the valley of the Connecticnt. Packets, with full directions for culture, curing, packing &c., will be mailed, post-paid, to all applicants at the following rates:—I ounce, 50 cents, 4 ozs, \$1,50; 1 pound, \$5,00. Address R59-4t B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

LVERGREENS! EVERGREENS!—We have an immense stock of Norvoy Spruce, Balsam Firs, Scotch and Austrian Pines, American Arbor Vitas, (White Cedar,) Siberian Arbor Vitas, &c., &c., irom small en transplanted once and the le-

All nave been transplanted once, and the larger sizes, two to three times in the Nursery, so that success is insured in planting. They are offered at low rates per dog, per 100, and per Low, and it is even packed in a superior manner, delivered at depot in Rochester, or otherwise. [789-21] FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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The ELEVENTH EDITION, enlarged and improved, just published, contains ONE HUNDRED PAGES of closely The ELEVENTH EDITION, colarged and improved, just published, contains ONE HUNDRED Pages of closely printed matter, with many beautiful illustrations, and a descriptive list of upward of Two Thousand varieties of Flower and Vegetable Szeds, including many otherming novelties, now offered for the first time in this country, with explicit directions for their cutter, also a list of upwards of One Hundred Varieties of French Hybrid Gladiolus, and other Summer Flowering Bulbs—to which is added a list of a few of the choicest varieties of

GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

and other SMALL 'FRUITS, BEDDING PLANTS, etc., etc., cultivated at his gardens; with much other useful information upon the subject of gardening generally, which will be found useful to the amateur as well as those who are about to commence the delightful occupation of gardening. In consequence of the great advance in the cost of paper, printing, &c., we cannot offer it gratuitously (as we have heretofore done), excepting to our regular customers. It will be mailed, post-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of 25 cents. Address.

788-4t

B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

COLUMBUS NURSERY. COLUMBUS, OHIO. HANFORD & BRO., offer for the Spring of 1865, a large and well assorted stock of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

### EVERGREENS, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, FINE GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters who wish Trees, &c., of first rate quality. Address

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Red Cedars, 4 to 12 inches, \$5 per 1,000.

Honey Locast, fine, 1 year plants, \$10 per 1,000.

Privet, 1% to 2 feet.

Red Dutch, Red Grape, and Black Naples Currants, strong plants, at low rates.

Hale's Early Feach, the best very early Peach, also a full assortment of leading market varieties.

New American and Rosemary-leaved Willows, very fine trees. A large stock of Norway Sprace, 1% to 3 feet, very fine 2 feet, very fine 1 feet, very fine 3 feet, very fine 3 feet, very fine 6 feet, very fi

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Rochester, N. Y., Have nearly 400 acres occupied in the cultivation of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Grupes, Ornamental Trees, shrubs, Hoses, Flants, &c., which are packed and forwarded to all parts of our country, reaching their destination in perfect condition. ORDERS for small quantities have careful attention, as well as those for larger amounts.

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A supply of the genuine article just received by the ubscriber, and will be mailed post-paid to any address, pon receipt of the price affixed. Packets containing 1 nunce, 30 cents; 8 ounces, 80 cts; 1 pound, \$1,50. Directions for culture and curing accompany each package.

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ASTERS, Per Pkt.—Trufant's Peony, fl. perfection, 10c;
Cocardesn, or New Crown, 10c; Chrysenthemum,
New Milk White, 15c; Double Dwarf Pyramidal
Boquet, 10c; Double Quilled, extra, 10c; Globe fl.
Pyramidal, 10c; New Glant Emperor, 12 colors
mixed, 20c; New Victoria, carmine rose, 25c; Imbrique Pompone, splendid collection embracing
best sorts \$1,00.

BALBAMS, per pkt—Camella fl. spotted, 10 colors, 10c; Improved Rose, fl. 12 colors, 10c; Double Tall, very
double, 10 colors, 10c.

PANBIES—New Siate Blue, 20c; Pure Black, 25c; Striped,
Fancy, 25c; Choice Seed from named Flowers, 25c.
PTUNIAS—Choice Seed from named Flowers, 25c.
STOOKS, per pkt—Dwarf Early Flowering, 20c; do, Large
Flowering, 20c; Large fl. Pyramidal, 20c; Early Aut.
Flowering, 25c; Perpetual, or Emperor, 20c; New
Large Early fl. Brompton, 25c
VERBENAS—Choice Seed from named Flowers, 20c; these
are very fine.

are very fine.

ZINNIA FLEGANS—Double Mixed Colors, 20 cts—the blooms are magnificent, being very double and perfect. CANDYUIT—Deep Crimson Dwarf, new, a beauty, 10c. CALLIOPRIS—Cardaminifiora Hybrida, new and splendid, 15 cents.

15 cents. (Chinese Pink) Heddewigli, beautiful rich flowers, 20c; Laciniatus, deeply fringed and beautiful colors, 20c. Philox Drummond - Brilliant Scarlet, 10c; Leopoldiana, crimson with white eye, 10c; Radowizh, rose, striped with white, 10c; Louis Napoleon, carmine, 15 cents.

15 cents.

PORTULACOA—White, striped with rose, 10c; Rose, striped with deep crimson, 10c; White, 10c; Purple, Yellow, &c., 10c each—choice, mixed, 5c.

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A splendid collection of Eveelasting Flowers, embracing everything desirable, \$1,00; do. of Ornamental Grasses, 50c, or \$1,00.

Persons sending \$1,00 or over, may select seeds at Catalogue prices, amounting to \$1,20 for each dollar sent, Money may be sent by mail at my risk, and I will guarantee the safe arrival of the seeds by mail at their destination. My Descriptive Catalogue will be sent to all applicants. Everything offered is of the most perfect character and has been imported regardless of expense.

789-3teo MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

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Beg to call the the attention of Amateurs and Market Gardeners to their colebrated NONPAREIL CAULIFLOWER SEED.

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Flower Seeds and Spring Bulbs, Containing all the desirable novelties of the season FOR 1865, has just been published and will be mailed free on application to J. M. THORBURN & CO., Growers and Importers of Seed, 15 John Street, New York.

The New Zinnia Mexicana, 25 cis. per paper, by mail.

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for cuts and bruises on trees. A sure protection from weather, and will heal sound wood. The Wax is also valuable for sealing Fruit Bottlee. For sale by 787-3t F. TROWBHIDGE, Milford, Conn.

CHEGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.

My Catalogue of Garden Seed, embracing over 200 varieties, (a large portion of which are of my own raise,), 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.

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Offers for sale the ensuing Spring, 20,000 Apple. Trees, 4 years old; 10,000 Dwarf Pears, 2 years. Also Cherries, Plums, and Peach, both Dwarf and Standard. All communications should be addressed to 267.8t D. W. CLARK, Sodus Point, Wayne Co., N.Y.

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the process for raising onions from the seed, from bulbs,
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# Padies' Pepartment.

A WAY

### NEARER TO LIFE'S WINTER.

NEARER to life's winter, wife, We are drawing nearer-Memories of the blessed spring Growing dearer, dearer.

Through the summer heats we've toiled Through the autumn weather We have also passed, sweet wife, Hand in hand together.

Time was hearts were, well as feet, Lighter, I remember: April's locks of gold are turned To silver this November.

Flowers are fewer than at first, And the way grows drearer; For unto life's winter, wife, We are drawing nearer.

Nearer to life's end, sweet wife. We are drawing nearer; The last milestone on the way To our sight grows clearer.

Some whose hands we held quite faint And laid down to slumber; Looking backward, we to-day All their graves may number.

Heights we've sought we failed to climb Fruits we've failed to gather : But what matter since we've still Jesus and each other.

#### THE DESTINY OF JOSEPHINE.

Josephine interests everybody, and we gladly give our readers the following from a correspondent of the Knickerbocker Magazine:

The history of Napoleon is vet to be written. and by an American. The world has been amused with fables of this man of destiny; which have been transmitted as heir-looms until they have reached him who now sits upon the throne of France, and is pleased with the title, "the man of destiny."

This though a favorite idea with every class of Frenchmen, undoubtedly arose from the story of Josephine, and through her attachment of Napoleon. Though her simple story is smothered in the more brilliant one of her husband, yet it was well known that long before Napoleon's admirers claimed for him the great destiny he finally accomplished, it was a common story in Paris which we are about to tell.

It was while almost a child that Josephine, in some of her wanderings with her school-fellows, came across a vagrant gypsey or fortune teller. The woman, attracted in some way towards the beautiful child, insisted upon telling her fortune, even against her will and without reward. She told her that she would very soon be a wife, a widow, and afterwards Queen of France. The prediction in itself was common enough, but as simple as it was, it had its effect upon Josephine, who immediately embraced it as a fact, and could for a long time think of nothing else.

When the fulfillment came to the first part of the prediction, it of course strengthened her in the belief of the rest; and even when in prison under sentence of death, and her bed was taken from her at night because she was to die in the morning, she bade her friends have courage, that it would not be so, and that she would sit upon that throne then in ruins beneath the bloody feet of Robespierre; and when the jailors, in derision, called upon her to name her maids of honor, that they might be ready when she was queen, she did so, and her nomination was finally fulfilled to a letter.

On that very night Robespierre fell. Had his downfall occurred one week earlier, Josephine's husband would not have been one of his victims; had he lived one day longer she would have been

There was but little lapse of time between her liberation from prison and her marriage to Napoleon, and it was by the influence that she exerted that he was appointed to the command of the army of Italy, after which the path that led them upward was clear and open, until the destiny she insisted upon was accomplished and the crown of France was placed upon her head.

But there was one thing more that Josephine had foretold for herself which was the utter loss of power and rank to which she had been so wonderfully elevated, and still while she brooded over this, Napoleon, who was her lord, gathering new power and yielding to new ambitions, she tried to crush it, and to point out what should be his true aims; but he was an Emperor. and desired to be the founder of a new empire.

How well her instincts told her that the time was rapidly approaching when that ambition would make him put her away! Then came the close of the campaign of 1809, and she saw that the hour was approaching still nearer that was to seal both their fates. There was no longer the confidence of the past between them; no longer the seeking of sympathy and advice.

It was on the 20th of November, 1809, and the court was especially gay in henor of the visit of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at the window of her boudoir, looking out upon the river, when she heard a step at the door, and rose to receive Napoleon who caught her in his arms, with more of the olden time embrace than she had known for months. She led him to the soft on which she had been sitting, and seated herself by his side. For a few moments there was silence, and he spoke.

"Josephine, you have been weeping. Are

you unhappy?" "No, Sire! not with you."

"Nonsense! Josephine, who do you call Sire? Of late you are making these forms overshadow all our happiness."

"Then, why should they not be forgotten by both? You have now reached that point of ambition that should content you. Will you turn the unquiet god from your bosom and own our own happiness?"

"You misunderstand me, lady," he said, quickly rising from his seat and leaning against the window; "I'm seeking nothing for myself, but everything for France."

"It is for France, Napoleon," she said, drawing close to his side and taking his hand in hers, "that you would put away from you, not only a true wife but a true friend! Think not that I have been blind, Sire, to this. My alarmed heart has told me all, and believe me that I am offering no protest to your will, but oh, Sire! examine well your heart before you act."

He stood silent while she was speaking, and then, with face turned full upon the streaming moonlight, he drew away his hands. She went on:

"And, oh, Sire! believe me, that though I am to leave your throne and your side, I shall never cease to love you too deeply for my peace. Therefore it is that I plead that you will look well into your heart before you yield your future to bad counsels."

He drew quickly from the window and walked forward to the center of the room.

"You cannot sympathize with me Madame, I act only with reason. The good of the individual must yield to the good of France. Farewell!" "Stop!" said she, and Josephine stepped quickly across the room and caught his arm,

drawing him as she did so again to the window. "Do you see that star?" and she pointed at one that shone with marked brightness. "That is my destiny. By it you have risen. To it was promised a throne. Through me you have accomplished it; part from me and you fall. Yes, fall to die in sorrow, neglect and exile! Remember this, Napoleon, and remember these

no words of mine can prevent." Napoleon gazed almost in terror at her who stood like a prophetess gazing out with eyes of fire upon the heavens, and then with a heart clouded almost to sickness, he turned away and left the room without a word.

words when it is too late to recall the act that

Ten days passed before he had nerve to strike the blow that broke the golden chain that bound them, and from that moment, as he afterward confessed at St. Helena, the fall of Napolcon began, till he died a broken-hearted exile upon an island in mid-ocean,

### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SOCIAL SKETCHES-No. 2.

MISS GADDE.

MISS GADDE is cousin-german to Miss GABBE. What is wanted in Miss GABBE is found in Miss GADDE. Miss GADDE has a "world of relations." She can trace her ancestral thread where only she can see it, and prove, to a mathematical certainty, that she is nearly connected with all the "first folks" in the village. Miss GADDE is never at home. If you wish to see her, go anywhere else than there, to find her. Should you chance to meet her in the street, she rushes up to you, all out of breath, and, after a pumphandle hand-shake, manages to articulate that "she had just been to see Cousin Smith's folks, hadn't seen them for an age,—shameful neglect, but her relations were so exacting." Miss GADDE is a lady of limited means, in fact she has no visible means of support. Examine her wardrobe, and you will find a motley array of articles, to which every relative and friend has paid a forced contribution. Hide your new things when you hear her coming, or her first remark will be, - "I thought you had worn that unbecoming garment about long enough. By the way, I want just such an old thing to throw on of a morning when it rains, and as you don't value it, I'll take it out of your sight." Off is Miss GADDE, in the twinkling of an eye, with the coveted article, to tell some neighbor how generous you are, and to hint that something of hers was required to complete the suit. Miss GADDE is not suffered to be wholly useless. The village people make a sort of social telegraph of her, hence a better "posted up" town than ours it would be difficult to find. But Miss GADDE is a bore. I'm sorry to confess it, yet I'm constrained to add that if a female missionary to the Fegee Islands were called for. our village would cast a unanimous vote for Miss GADDE to go. Poor Miss GADDE!

### OCCUPATION FOR CHILDREN.

AUNT KATURAH.

THE active habits of children prove that occupation is a necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that "Idleness, is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order. and fetch for themselves whatever they want: in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of the fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.— Selected.

AUSTRIAN VENGEANCE.—A Vienna journal relates a droll story. A young man who was paying assiduous court to the wife of a dyer, had the misfortune to be caught by the enraged husband, who called his workmen about him, and without any ceremony, the gallant was plunged into a cauldron prepared for imparting a true blue color to various fabrics. In a second the unfortunate youth had acquired such a tint he dared not appear in public. His friends implored the dyer to restore the poor fellow to his natural hue; but the pitiless answer was, "It is impossible. He is a beautiful color, and all I can do for him is to change him to a green or violet?"

## Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SLIDING DOWN HILL.

BY GENE PRATT.

As I sit looking out of my window to-day. At the boys on the hill-side so busy at play, And hear their wild laugh, and the whistle and song, Mingled ever with shouts as each sled glides along, The phantom of care leaves my spirit awhile, And I feel my mouth-corners relax for a smile

There's the spirit of life, action, energy, joy, Carried down on each sled in the shape of a boy And it quickens my pulses, as downward they glide 'Mid clamor and tussle to get the best ride. With sudden leap backward, fond mem'ry stands still When I am a child again, riding down hill.

'Hurrah! for the fellow that gets down hill first,-Clear the track there, young Slow-poke, your snailtrap I'll burst.

Get on here who wants to; come BILLY or ED. We'll go the cigars on my bully old sled!" "You will eh? Look here boys," says wide-awake Jim,

"I'll pass him so quck it will make his head swim."

And on with a banter, a shout, and a bound, The sleds, side by side, whizzing over the ground, Come bump on a fence-rail, laid square on the track, By sly little "Slow-poke," just on his way back. "Look out there young man, or we'll tan your shoe leather."

And over they tangle like fish-worms together;-Forgetting the banter they had with each other, So eagerly chasing up hill for another.

And so they seem willing to spend the whole day, With zeal unabated, and spirits as gay. Only one or two timid ones, coming to grief, Go home with the boo-hoo of ready relief-Go home to escape the rude taunts of the stronger, Whose fingers and toes can bear the cold longer. I wonder if night, with its still hours so blest. Will not find them weary, and willing to rest? It may be, yet doubtless they'll say "it's too bad to;" For boys never yet went to bed 'till they had to.

Well boys, slide away in your unconscious gladness I'll not chill your joy with my visions of sadness, But leave you still striving to fill to the brim The gold-cup of happiness ere it grow dim.

As I turn from the window to face life again I still see the boy in each effort of men. There's as much noise and banter, and struggle each

There's the race started fair-and the rail in the way Then the tumble together of friend, foe, and brother, The long pull up hill in fond hopes of-another.

There's the timid and weak, early weary of strife Turning tearful away from "first lessons" of life. There's the same reckless zeal till the day is full past; And foolish reluctance to leave it at last,

O! children of men, why not pause in our play. Ere the sun has gone down on our life's winter day; Ere the vigor and pride of our spirit is wasted, In striving for that which brings fever when tasted? For Earth's fairest hopes disappear when we clasp-Like apples of Sodom-but dust in the grasp.

Quaker City," Ind.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker STUDIES FROM NATURE.

It is surprising, considering the number of people yearly born into life upon this planet, how very few of the myriads are really furnished with eyes and ears. They have the outward appendages, but not the inward sense. "Seeing they do not perceive, and hearing they do not understand."

No half dozen persons in any community note the different aspects of the sky at different seasons, or could say whether the sunrises are similar in appearance during summer and winter, or at which season they are most beautiful. Few people know that the varieties of clouds have particular names, or that any hint of the weather can be gained from the prevalence of either variety, except certain unmistakable blacks, which the veriest child comprehends as types of

Farmers walk over the same plant daily in summer, and unless they find it growing troublesome to their husbandry, never examine its | CHARLES LAMB, sitting next a chattering structure, or even know its name; thousands of farmers' wives and daughters, who have spent her, "You don't seem," said the lady, "to be their lives surrounded by forests, scarcely know the common trees and wild shrubs, and are quite as ignorant of the names of the wild flowers: have never noticed the peculiar growth of the ferns, or the beauty of mosses and lichens.

It is a prevalent opinion that winter is an altogether unlovely season, only endurable because of the amusements and holidays which accompany it; yet, some of the most beautiful sights that Nature affords are presented by the aid of snow and ice. A year this past winter I saw in the Empire State two landscapes, or more properly snowscapes, that surpassed all summer sights. One was caused by the first snow, which fell while yet the gorgeous-hued leaves of early autumn decked the boughs. ALADDIN's wondrous lamp could not have conjured up a scene to vie in magnificance with that which met the eye when the sun shone down upon the night's work. The branches of the trees were bent in the most graceful curves by the weight of the pure whiteness, here and there gleamed out single leaves or small boughs of mingled red and yellow, protruding blades of grass and fallen leaves broke up the uniformity of the white upon the ground, and the rays of the sun, and the almost cloudless blue of the sky, bending dome-like overall, finished the matchless picture.

Another charming scene was made by the sudden congelation of falling rain upon every object it had touched, every twig to the most minute, the weeds and brambles of the fields, stray stalks of Indian corn, long bending blades of wild grass, were glistening with radiance surpassing the diamonds. From every fence and house-cornice depended long, gleaming spears of crystal, and as the glorious sunlight here and there gleamed them into rubies and amethyst, for the future - pay down.

the very angels might have turned from the glories of heaven to behold the glories of earth.

Trees in winter are thought by most people unsightly objects, only esteemed because of the cooling shade expected of them; but even the bare, brown boughs are beautiful to those whose eyes and senses are educated to perceive the beauty of form. Look at any tree undeformed by the art or abuse of man or ravages of animals, note the symmetrical arrangement of the limbs arising from the main stem and the regularity, without stiffness, of the balancing branches, view a fine oak or maple as the boughs stand out against the blue of the sky; and if you see no beauty there, and receive no pleasure from the contemplation, be sure your eye is not educated thoroughly to appreciate Nature.

It is true, winter is the foil to bring out in deeper relief the beauty of summer and autumn; yet, though the glorious radiance of the gem be wanting, the exquisite workmanship of the setting should win admiration. I believe there is no beauty of Nature so constantly ignored and so slightly appreciated as the sky-though it combines the dome-form (a favorite in Nature as in the spreading tree and shrub or invested in lily-bells and various flowers,) with a soft but gorgeous color, lighted up by the peerless brilliancy of the sun, and the milder rays of moon and stars, varied continually by cloud-forms. which the most exuberant earthly imagination could not contrive. Yet how few are they who delight and rejoice in the splendor of the "Upper Deep." The world is full of beauty, but our eyes are sealed; if we would but turn from the 'dim paths of life" to Nature and "consider the lilies." how much more of the joyousness and innocence of youth we should retain to lighten us over the rugged paths that lead to the Beyond. AMILIE P-

### MEN FOR THE AGE.

PERSONAL purity, inner cleanness and sanctity of life are matters not to be dispensed with in a reformer. The eye with the beam is not of sufficient clearness to detect the mote. The lip of the impure is too feeble to be effective in the cause of virtue. The mote and offensive hand will be claimed by those who have larger blemishes, as evils of no consequence. Although there may be something in the adage, "Set a thief to catch a thief," the thief would be but a sorry teacher of the man after he was caught. He would be too likely to recognize him as a persecuted brother of his own order. With such aid alone one might pray for the unlimited reign of goodness in the subjection of evil forever, and be no nearer to the answer of the desires of the righteous. We want wholesouled men to help us-those who have wills to work and hands swift to relieve the wants of the poor and needy-men with minds to devise and strength to do. None of your dead lions. We have had enough of them in those literary, religious boasters who have been strong and scholarlike in language, but very feeble in what is far better, a whole heart for the true and the right. Those who have made fewer professions, and lived uprightly, have done infinitely more for us. Indeed, our lion labor has been invariably against us, for, notwithstanding some have been convinced by it of the unsoundness of an ism, more have been frozen up in its want of the life and love of the good and holy. The confession of error is but the beginning of repentance. It is not only our duty to convince of wrong, (in doing this the work is only half done) we want to initiate the convinced into the right. A smart man in argument can do the first. but it takes a good man to do the last.—Rev. T. J.

### CHANCE CHIPS.

At a young ladies' seminary a few days since, during an examination in history, one of the most promising pupils was interrogated:-"Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the prompt reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull."

woman at dinner, observing he didn't attend to at all the better for what I am saying to you!" "No, ma'am," he answered, "but this gentleman on the other side of me must, for it all came in at one ear and went out at the other!" OH, kiss me and go," said the maid of my heart, And proffered her lips as my pay to depart; The morn is approaching, my mother will know, My kindest and dearest, oh, kiss me and go!" She gave me the blessing in such a sweet way, That the thrill of its pleasure entired me to stay: So we kissed till the morning came in with its glow,

For she said every moment, "Oh, kiss me and go!" In order to be happy, one must be on good terms with his pillow, for the nightly reproaches it can make must be heard; yet it is never so delicious, so tranquil, as after a day on which one has performed some good act, or where one is conscious of having spent it in some useful or substantial employment.

DIOGENES, being asked which beast's bite was the most dangerous, replied :- "If you mean wild beasts, 'tis the slanderer's; if tame ones, the flatterer's."

On a pretty girl's saying to Leigh Hunt, "I'm very sad, you see," he replied, "Oh, no, you belong to the other Jewish sect-you are very fair, I see."

LET us love little children; they are the delicate flower-gods of a soon fading Eden. "LORD BYRON, in reference to a lady he tho't

ill of, writes:-"Lady-has been dangerously ill; but it may console you to learn that she is dangerously well again."

A good way to "kill time,"—sleigh it. Yes, sleigh without distinction of age or sex.

INDEMNITY for the past - pay up. Security

## Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yoker. INVOCATION.

BY A. T. ALLIS.

SPIRIT of Purity, Oh, tarry thou with me ould each act, each word and tho't inspire; Consume with flaming breath, Where'er it lingereth.

And tarry thou with me, Oh, Christian Charity, That judgeth not but thinkest always well: Art kind; dost suffer long Hoping what seemeth wrong May yet be right:-forever in me dwell.

What is not thine, and dwell in each desire.

And thou, Humility! Oh, tarry too with me, thine abode forever in my breast, Fling to the wind each thought That comes not, as it ought, From thee alone:—so shall this life be blest. Oh, Spirit all Divine!

Wilt thou be also mine And fill my being with thy holy light? Give me that panoply Which conquers victory, And plume my spirit for its upward flight. Earnest of Heavenly Rest:

Oh! tarry in my breast, While round my bark the billows break and foam Till, in the dawning light Faith shall be lost in sight, And hope be realized in you bright home. Spirits on whom I call!

Then will I claim ye all, Not then, as now, will claim you for my guests, But when from prison freed, Ye shall be mine indeed, And naught shall lure or drive you from my breast. Stephen's Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y.

### "YE ARE MY WITNESSES."

WE are to witness to the truth, power, and sweetness of religion; to the goodness, holiness, and faithfulness of God. We are to witness to the world by our spirit, testimony and conduct. We are to witness to poor, doubting, fearful souls. Our witness should be borne with courage, constancy, and love. Our testimony should be from experience. Do we know the Lord? Do we daily experience the power of truth in our hearts? Does it free us from slavish fear, the love of the world, and the dominion of sin? Can we say, We have known and believed the love which God hath to us-God is love? Are we saying to those around us, "O, taste and see that the Lord is good; there is no want to them that fear him?" Suppose we should be called to bear witness before judges or kings, in the prison or at the stake, how would it be with us then? Could we witness that God is good and gracious; that he is enough to make us happy if he were to stripe us as he did Job, or try us as he did Paul? He says, "Ye are my witnesses." Isaiah xliii. 12.

Give me to bear Thy easy yoke, And every moment watch and pray; And still to things eternal look, And hasten to Thy glorious day! I would Thy daily witness be, And prove that I am one with Thee. -Smith's Daily Remembrancer.

### THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

THE Church of Christ was designed to represent him on earth, and to minister to all the moral needs of the human race. Her work, then, is not done when she sends out preachers and teachers; when she exhibits sacraments and liturgies; when she sets up churches at home and mission stations abroad. She must grope her way into the alleys and courts and purlieus of the city, and up the broken stair-case, and into the bare room, and beside the loathsome sufferer. She must go down into the pit with the miner into the forecastle with th into the tent with the soldier, into the shop with the mechanic, in the factory with the operative, into the field with the farmer, into the counting-room with the merchant. Like the air, the Church must press equally on all the surfaces of society; like the sea, flow into every nook of the shore-line of humanity; and like the sun, shine on things foul and low as well as fair and high, for she was organized, commissioned, and equipped for the moral renovation of the world.—Bishop Simpson.

### BUSINESS MEANS OF GRACE.

INSTEAD of business becoming a feeder to covetousness, under the promptings of nature, it must become a stimulus to benevolence, under the promptings of grace. Dr. Hawes, in his biography of Normand Smith, a merchant in his congregation, says he never grew in grace more rapidly, or shone brigher as a Christian, than during the last six or seven years of his life, when he had the greatest amount of business on his hands. From the time when he devoted all to God, and resolved to pursue his business as a part of his religion, he found no tendency in his worldly engagements to chill his piety or enchain his affections to earth. His business became to him a means of grace, and helped him forward in the divine life, just as truly as reading the Scriptures and prayer. He was a shining example of one who is "diligent in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord."

THE fireside is a school of importance; it is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life.



### Various Topics.

### DANCING AND WHIST PLAYING.

LOOK at dancing - one of the most healthful. the most civil, the most delightful, and the most beautiful of amusements—singularly adapted to the vitality, activity, and high spirits of the young, and greatly conducive to ease of manner, grace of carriage, and suavity of address yet put under ban by whole communities, on the most frivolous pretexts. Some honestly think it wrong. Why? Not in its ossence-nobody thinks it is wrong in itself—but "because it leads to dissipation." But it does not lead to dissipation. It leads away from dissipation. There is whist-a game that can find employment for the closest attention, the minutest observation, the strongest memory, and the soundest reasoning, yet of so wide a sweep that it can interest and delight a child of ten. Whole communities look upon this, too, as a snare of the devil to entrap souls. Why? Not because it is wrong of itself, "but it leads to gambling." It leads away from gambling.

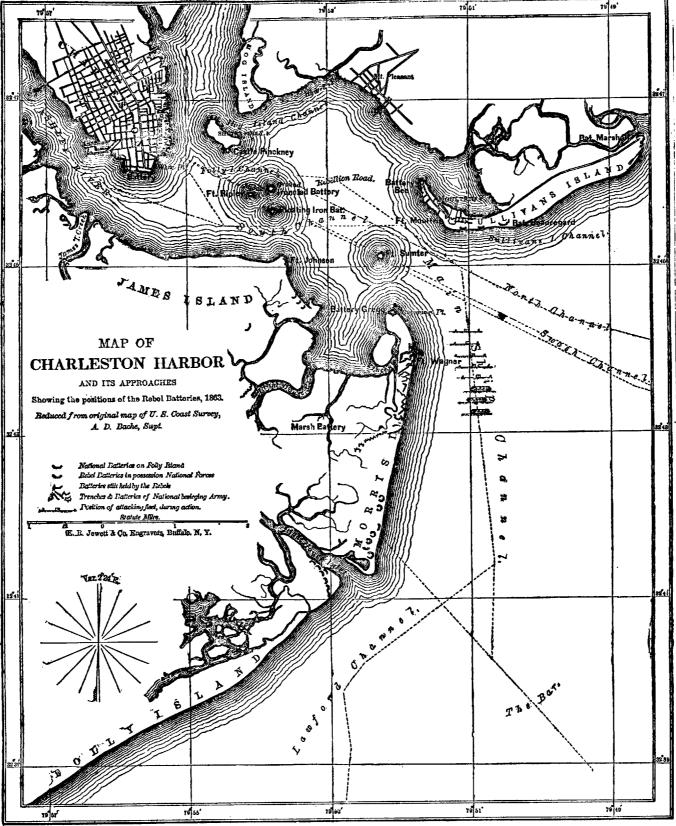
Christians are verily guilty in this matter. Multitudes believe and avow that dancing is not wrong, but they will not countenance it because many do think it wrong, and the many who do, think it not wrong in itself, but dangerous in its associations and tendencies. It is an amusement in which the World indulges, and therefore the church must give it up. Absurd! Let Christian families adopt it, not covertly, apologetically, as many do, but honestly and openly, and its associations will very soon come round right. An innocent thing will not long be held disreputable after reputable people have taken it up. No matter if the World does talk about a "dancing Church" and a "card-playing Christian." The world monopolizes the best of everything. Let them understand that the Church is not to be fended from any occupation or amusement that she judges wholesome because the world chooses to hoist the red flag of disease. Let the Church do a thing because it is right, not because the world will patit on the shoulder and say, "Good child, good child." Let the child abstain from an act because it is wrong, not because if she does it, the World will say, "Behold thou art become as one of us." It is disgraceful bondage - an insult to Christ. His cause does not want the patronage of the World. If it cannot stand on its own intrinsic value, let it topple over. Moreover, the Christianity that can be distinguished from worldliness only by its acceptance or rejection of dancing is a very insignificant article. Let your light so shine before men, that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven. Be so humble, so devout, so sincere, so honest, so hopeful, so faithful a Christian, that the World, the flesh and the Devil shall say, "Dancing cannot be wrong, for he dances." You can hardly read your title clear to mansions in the skies, you can hardly begin to live the Divine life, if men say, "He cannot be much of a Christian, for he dances."-Gail Hamilton.

### HOW TO FALL ASLEEP.

THE great point to be gained in order to secure sleep is escape from thought, especially from that clinging, tenacious, imperious thought which in most cases of wakefulness has possession of the mind. I always effect this by the following simple process:-"I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or downwards, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision around in their sockets, and continue doing thus until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes-always within five at the most. The immediately effect of this procedure differs from that of any other I have ever heard to procure sleep. It not merely diverts thought into a new channel, but actually suspends it. Since I became aware of this I have endeavored, innumerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even upon that which before kept me awake, but I could not. As long as they were moving around my mind was blank. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment for himself. I wish he would; let him pause just here and make it. I venture to assure him that, if he makes it in good faith in the manner described, the promise of "a penny for his thoughts," or for each of them, while the operation is in progress, will add very little to his wealth. Such being its effects, we cannot wonder that it should bring sleep to a nervous and wakeful man at night. The philosophy of the matter is very simple. A suspension of thought is to the mind what a suspension of travel or labor is to a weary body. It enjoys the luxry of rest; the strain upon its faculties is removed; it falls asleep as naturally as the farmer in his chair after toiling all day in his fields. - Selected.

### LEARNING AS A BREAD-WINNER.

MEN have wondered how, in a country such as China, where the tone of morality is low and the government is corrupt, education should have such honors and privileges attached to it, that it forms the sole means of rising into place and affluence. The true secret of the matter is to be read in the fact that China, with its three hundred millions of inhabitants, is the most populous country on the face of the earth. Ignorance, therefore, cannot be tolerated in China; and knowledge, including, as a matter of course a thorough acquaintance with the arts by which men live, is at a premium there. However unacquainted with what most ennobles man, the Chinese cannot be left ignorant of how-to use their own homely phrase-"men are to get Were the case otherwise, they 7.30 Notes a most desirable investment.



CHARLESTON HARBOR AND ITS APPROACHES.

CHARLESTON has fallen! The same grand old ! junction of another road connecting these two | when reached, cuts off Charleston from railroad flag which Anderson refused to surrender to rebels floats over Fort Sumter! - the same flag upon which the first gun of Secession was fired. The authority of the United States is re-established over the birth-place of Secession and Rebellion. And, behold! the vaunting hotspurs of South Carolina did not make it their Last Ditch! Hurrah for SHERMAN and his glorious army of Brave Boys in Blue!

Almost directly north of Savannah, Georgia, and north-west of Charleston sixty or seventy miles, on the South Carolina Railroad connecting Charleston with Augusta, Ga., and at the apparent Sherman is marching, and which, written.

would of necessity have to eat one another; and

cation is universal; and its cheap literature.

notwithstanding its block-printing and its diffi-

cult-character, is the most immense in the world.

And, on a similar principle, the growing popula-

tion of Britain will force upon the country the

question of an adequate education for the peo-

ple. It is difficult to over-people any nation

with a taught and industrious race of men.

China is not over-peopled with its three hun-

dred millions. Ireland, that has not half the

number of inhabitants to the square mile, and

the Highlands of Scotland, that have not the

one-fourth part the number to the square mile,

are on the contrary, greatly over-peopled; and

the difference consists mainly in this, that

whereas the Chinese have, with all their many

faults, been taught how to "get their rice," the

poor Highlanders and the Irish have not .- Hugh

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the facility with which it may be collected - the

notes having semi-annual coupons attached,

which may be cut off when due and sold at little

or no discount to any bank or banker; the con-

vertibility of the notes, at the option of the

holder, after August 15th, 1867, in Gold-bearing

Five-Twenty Bonds, all combine to render the

cities with the Capital of South Carolina, Columbis, is Branchville. Here it was supposed Gen. BEAUREGARD would dispute the progress of Gen. SHERMAN. But Branchville fell without a fight, thus destroying one of Charleston's connections with the outer world. Still further north, and a little west, is Columbia, and a little east of it is Kingsville Junction on the Santa River. Sherman seems to have taken both these places without opposition. North-east of Kingsville, and nearly north of Charleston, is Florence, another railway center, for which it is

If investers are in doubt as to what form of so in this vast nation, still in some respects a investment will ultimately bring the largest resemi-barbarous one, a certain measure of edu- turn, a sufficient reason for taking the 7-30 Notes will be found in the fact that Hatch, and the other Agents of the Government, as well as the various Banks and Bankers throughout the country, are selling these notes for the Government, and that the money so invested is not only securely and profitably invested, but goes immediately into the National Treasury to assist the Government in promptly paying our brave boys in the field, and putting the

finishing blows into the hateful rebellion. All patriotic Banks and Bankers in this vicinity have the notes on hand for sale, or will order them from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, for such of our readers as may desire to avoid the trouble of direct correspondence.

### LIBERALITY IS THE ECONOMY OF STATES.

THE following eloquent and truthful passage from Gov. Andrews' message, commends itself to the attention of legislators:

"Liberality toward all institutions of science and art which develop the mind and foster civilization is our highest interest and must be our welcome duty. A Commonwealth which spends freely, if wisely, in unfolding its material resources by artificial improvements, by cultivating the intellectual capacities of its people, by encouraging the ingenious to experiment, the aspiring to try their wings, and the studious to divine the mysteries of knowledge, must, of necessity, be prosperous and great. In such things to be mean is to be poor, to be generous is to be rich. That which is only economy when applied to an individual, whose enterprise must be bounded by the opportunities of a single lifetime and a limited fortune, becomes narrow and short-sighted when applied to States having all the combined opportunities and powers of millions of people, of all their possessions, and of unlimited duration of time."

communication north with Wilmington. It is apparent that the certainty that SHERMAN was marching toward Florence, induced the evacuation of Charleston, and insures to us South Carolina without a fight-gives to the haughty Southrons proof of their own impotency. It is probable our readers, during the four

years gone, have studied well Charleston and its approaches; but it will be gratifying to look at what Sherman's army have given us to rejoice over this 133d Anniversary of the Birth of WASHINGTON, on which day this paragraph is

### The Reviewer.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY during the year 1863.

This is the first report of the Society since it was put under the control of the State Board of Agriculture. This report in addition to interesting details of the transactions of the Society, contains valuable papers, among which we notice one on Sheep Husbandry in California by James E. Perkins, Secretary of California Wool Growers' Association: The Fence Ques tion, by Wilson Filme, in which the policy of requiring stock to be fenced, instead of fenced against, is urged; an Essay on the Culture of the Vine, by WM. DANIELS, which is apparently one of the most practical papers in the report; another on the same subject by Dr. J. STRENTZEL, nearly or quite as good; on the Culture and Curing of Tobacco in California, by Thomas Edwards; Essay on Mildew, by Judge Wm. DANIELS: Mining Review for 1863, &c., &c. We value this report highly. It contains much that will interest all who desire to know more of the Golden State.

MYSTERIES OF BEE-KEEPING EXPLAINED: Being a complete analysis of the whole subject, consisting of the Natural History of Bees, Directions for obtaining the greatest amount of surplus honey with the least possible expense, remedies for losses given, and the science of "Luck" fully illustrated—the result of more than thirty years' experience in extensive apiaries. Ninth edition, containing directions for using the movable combs of L. L. LANG-STROTH. By M. QUINEY. Practical Bee-Keeper. New York: William Wood & Co.

WE have great respect for the opinions of Mr. Quin-BY on any subject connected with bee-keeping; and this work before us contains a large amount of information which must be of great practical value to the bee-keeper-especially the inexperienced. Mr. Q.'s thirty year's experience and observation is most valuable as recorded here. Would that every practical man, in the different departments of industry, would record the results of his observation and experience in his business as concisely and completely for the benefit of those who follow him in it. His life would not have been spent in vain then, and his successors would lose less time in acquiring what he could have given them. All men, engaged in specialities, ought to remember this. The world would better if they acted upon it.

### Reading for the Young.

### CALLING THE CHILDREN.

CALLING them "Freddy," and "John," and "Paul!" As only a mother her children can call; Musical cadences all through her speech That a love so tender alone can teach, Something so loving, and lingering too, In the "John," and "Freddy," and "Paul, come, do." As to her bidding for dinner or rest, Each one is gathered in turn to her breast.

Then looking them over, as divers do pearls, Smoothing one's cheeks and another one's curls, Taking the brown, soiled hands in her own, A whip out of this palm, frem that one a stone. Drawing from pockets of corpulent girth, With outward remonstrance, with inward mirth, Potatoes for pop-guns—a bottle of flies— Twine, balls and whistles, and two dirt-pies.

Redeemed from the soil of the street, and anew Clothed in fresh aprons, and trowsers, too: Tangles brushed out of the silken floss. That rings and ripples in golden gloss; Striving with eager and innocent heed For mother's approving "Well done, indeed!" Morther, and Freddy, and Paul, and John, Make the sweetest picture to look upon.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. YOUNG "GENTLEMEN."

Isn't it surprising how many "gentlemen" we see now-a-days. I saw a young man going to church last Sunday; he was neatly dressed, his hands were well gloved, but I knew at a glance that he was not a "gentleman." Do you want to know why? He had no cigar. A little while afterward I saw two young men walking along; they were dressed\_in nice black broadcloth, their hair frizzled in the latest and most approved style, and their hats put on one side of their head. I knew at once that they were "gentlemen." What if they did take the inside of the walk, and thereby nearly crowd a lady off?—they each had a cigar, so they were surely "gentleman."

I know that some one has said that no trus gentleman will smoke; but that is an old fashioned idea, for every one of sound judgement, in this enlightened day of the world, knows that no true "gentleman" will be without a cigar, or what is still better, a pipe.

Some one else has said that the reason young ladies don't cook, is because they are afraid of soiling their hands. Of course, we all know that. It is just as important for young ladies to have white hands, (especially if they own a piano,) as it is for young gentlemen to have cigars.

Go down town almost any day and you may see plenty of "gentlemen." Perhaps their collars may be soiled and their faces flushed, and may be, if you pass quite near them, their breath may smell rather suspiciously; yet do not for a moment doubt that they are gentlemen if they have cigars. And then you often see them seated on a comfortable seat at a concert, with a lady standing near them. And when the curtain drops they begin to whistle. What if there are ladies near, that don't make any difference: if they don't like the noise they can go some where else.

In fact, girls, how thankful we ought to be. that we live in these days of true politeness and of true "gentlemen." MAUDE MAY.

### THE OWL THAT WROTE A BOOK.

THE owl wrote a book to prove that the sun was not full of light; that the moon was in reality much more luminous; that people had been in a mistake about it, and the world was quite in the dark on the subject.

"What a wonderful book!" cried all the nightbirds, and it must be right; our lady the owl having such very large eyes; of course she can see through all the mists of ignorance.

"Very true," cried the bats; "she is right, no doubt. As for us we cannot see a blink, the moon and the sun are alike to us, and for anything we know there is no light in either; so we go

And the matter was buzzed about till the eagle heard of it. He called the birds around him, and looking down on them from his rocky throne,

"Children of the light and of the day, beware of night-birds! Their eyes may be large but they are so formed they cannot receive the light, and what they cannot see they deny the existence of. Let them praise moon-light in their haunts; they have never known anything better; but let us who love the light, because our eyes can bear it, give glory to the great fountain of it, and make our boast of the sun while we pity the ignorance of the poor moon worshippers, and the sad lot of those who live in

"PRAISE is not worth much," says a German writer, "and I always take care when I am its object to receive it as a pleasant sensation, as. metal which has not been assayed, and, if I do not use caution, as very probably a source of injury. Praise should always be Tconsidered a free-will offering, rather than as a deserved reward."

IGNORANCE.—Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance, for the wisest man upon earth is ignorant of many things, insomuch that what he knows is mere nothing in comparison with what he does not know. There cannot be a greater folly in the world than to suppose that we know everything.

If a teacher makes an assertion to you on any topic suggested by your studies, ask him why it is so - how he knows it to be so. If he cannot give a reason that satisfies your mind of his correctness, do not believe him because he asserts it and is your teacher. Think for yourselves.

## Kural New-Yorker.

AS ME COLOR

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Enshrine a new glory as each is unfurled; Let it speak to our hearts still as sweet as of old, The herald of Freedom all over the world. Let it float out in triumph, let it wave overhead, The noble old ensign, its stripes and its stars; It gave us our freedom, o'ershadows our dead, Gave might to our heroes, made sacred their scars. Let it wave in the sunbeam, unfurl in the storm, Our guardian at morning, our beacon at night, When peace shines in splendor athwart her bright form Or war's bloody hand holds the standard of might. Unfurl the old banner, its traitors crush down, Let it still be the banner that covers the brave, The Star Spangled Banner, with glory we own, 'Tis too noble a banner for tyrant and slave.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 4, 1865.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### From the South.

WE extract the following particulars connected with the evacuation of Charleston, from the N. Y. Tribune:

CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 18.

Early last evening, Brig. Gen. Schemmelfinnig, commanding the northern district of the Department of the South, discovered some indications which led him to believe that the rebels were about to evacuate Charleston and its defenses, and he accordingly ordered his picket boats to keep a bright look-out and report to him immediately any movement on the part of the

About 31/4 A. M., a terrific explosion took place in Charleston, which shook every ship in the harbor and on the bar, and almost simultaneously flames broke out which could be distinctly seen in different parts of the city.

It appears that the explosion took place at the Wilmington Depot, the fire from which rapidly communicated with the surrounding buildings, causing a general conflagration of all the dwelling houses in the vicinity, and it was whilst the unfortunate inhabitants were trying to extinguish this fire that another explosion took place, which caused a terrible loss of life amongst the women and children, who are represented as having been horribly mutilated and presenting a spectacle sickening to behold. About 6 A. M., this morning, Gen. Schemmelfinnig moved his forces up to and occupied the

city and its defenses. The formidable earthworks on James Island were found abandoned and the guns spiked. The damage can, however, be easily repaired.

At 8 A. M., a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumter, and raised the flag which Gen. Anderson hauled down almost four years ago. At precisely 9 o'clock the flag was raised amid deafening cheers, by one of Gillmore's staff. The flag staff of the fort had long since been shot away, and it was necessary to improviso one with the oar of a boat.

As fast as Schemmelfinnig's forces could be thrown into the city they were set at work to put out the fire, which, at the time of leaving, was raging furiously in different parts of the city, presenting an appearance of horror frightful to behold. Old men, women and children were rushing frantically to and fro in an agony of despair at the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of friends.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the rebels. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire almost simultaneous with all the principal depots and warehouses. There is no doubt that the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, despite the misery it would entail on thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston are now almost entirely composed. It is the opinion of Gillmore's staff that in all probability two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished, with the imperfect means of subduing it at hand.

The last rear guard of the rebels left Charleston at 4 o'clock this morning, and there are various rumors and conjectures as to their destination. Opinion is that they intend concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, to which point they have railroad communication from Charleston, unless it has been recently destroyed by the expedition sent to Bull's bay.

Several hundred rebels who secreted themselves in different parts of the city when the main column was retreating, have given themselves up. They express a desire to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to our government and be allowed to remain in the city.

Since our last issue two more important victories in "the South" are announced. General Schofield and Admiral Porter attacked Fort Anderson (a few miles from Wilmington, N. C.,) on the 17th ult., and continued it till the morning of the 19th, when the rebels skedaddled. But little of value was left in the fort except ten heavy guns and a quantity of ammunition. Most of the fighting on our side was done by the fleet. Admiral Porter reports his loss at only three killed and five wounded. Fort Anderson was the forlorn-hope of Wilmington.

ditch," or run, concluded to adopt the latter previous three years.

alternative, and on Washington's birthday, the Laveholders' were greatly dissatisfied "Flag of our Union" was unfurled and took with the conscription of slaves and free negroes battlements of that city. Several hundred prisoners were captured.

A Raleigh paper states that there are 15,000 bales of cotton hidden in Wilmington.

Gen. Sherman appears to be "marching on" in such a way that all "Dixie" is flying before him, - the late victories directly and indirectly being the result of his movements.

Some artillery fighting has occurred the past week in front of Petersburg, and it is surmised that Lee is about to move against Sherman.

Of late, rebel desertions to our lines have been very active, caused by Federal victories.

### From the South-west.

NEW ORLEANS advices of Feb. 15, say it is announced that General Granger's expedition against Mobile is fully prepared, and no doubt exists that the city will be in our hands in less than two weeks. [It was reported some time since that Mobile had been evacuated. The report, as is seen, had no foundation.

Gen. Baldy Smith has established his Commission in New Orleans to investigate the abuses of this Department.

Capt. Mohler, Quartermaster, and Provost Marshal General Robinson, have already been

Commodore Palmer, commanding the West Blockading Squadron, with a fleet of about thirty vessels, mostly iron clads, will leave for the waters of Mobile in a few days.

The ship Vanguard, which has been on the bar for eight days, got off on the 13th inst., and went to sea. The ship Benjamin Adams, which has been lying ouside the bar for three weeks waiting for water, got over yesterday, and is now coming up the river.

The draft, under Gen. Canby's order, commences to-day, (the 15th.)

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 8th of February, publishes the correspondence between the rebel Col. Pierson, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. Lopez, commanding the Emperor Maximillian's troops on the borders of the Rio Grande.

Col. Pierson assures Gen. Lopez that it is the desire of the Confederate Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed.

He then thanks Gen. Lopez for protecting the interests of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Lopez replies, confessing that his sympathies are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Col. Pierson his sincere friendship.

He adds, being placed in the command of this military line under the Emperor, His Majesty, Maximillian, the sons of the Confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests, and the Confederacy may also rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico, along the border, really and frankly offer their friendship, also full security for their possessions and interests, and the Confederacy may also rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico, along the border. really and frankly offer their friendship; also full security that no raid will be permitted to organize for the invasion of the Southern Confederacy.

The defenses of Galveston are being improved and enlarged.

The New Orleans Times says the French at Matamoras compliment the rebel flag and pass the American colors in contempt.

The New Orleans Picayune says:-The bar at the Southwest Pass has become a great obstruction to navigation. At low water even vessels of general draft are meeting with much difficulty.

The guerrillas are becoming troublesome again on the Arkansas river, firing into passing boats and committing other outrages.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing on the 17th, by both Houses of the Legislature. | heavier cattle to report? Several blockade runners have been captured or destroyed recently in the harbor of Galveston, Texas, by our blockading fleet.

### From the West.

KENTUCKY refused, on the the 23d ult., to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

A party of rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland, W. V., before daylight on the 21st ult., surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Gens. Cook and Kelly. It seems to have been a very daring and well-planned affair. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit.

The Louisville Journal of the 23d, has a special dispatch which says our troops, near Midway, yesterday, captured Robt. J. Breckinridge, son of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge,

It is reported that the rebel Col. Howard Smith entered Mount Sterling under a flag of truce and was held as a prisoner by our forces

The Memphis Bulletin learns from gentlemen who left Selma, Ala., on the 15th ult., and came through Meridian and Jackson, Miss., that Dick Taylor has a considerable force at Selma, and also at Meridian.

At Selma, the rebels were manufacturing large quantites of munitions of war. Fortifications extend all around the place, but they are not very formidable. Most of Hood's army had been sent to operate against Gen. Sherman.

They were nearly naked and wholly dispirited, and had lost all hopes of successful resistance to the Federal troops.

Large numbers were barefooted, and it is stated that 10,000 of Hood's men had their feet frost The rebels in Wilmington, being assured that bitten during their retreat from Nashville, in their, "time had come" to "die in the last which they suffered more than during the whole

with the conscription of slaves and free negroes the place of the insignia of treason on the for service in the army, but the work was actively

going on. Gen. Forrest was collecting a force at Jackson, Miss., for operations, it is said, against Vicksburg.

The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Columbus on the 20th, and relieve the destitute people.

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GEN. GRANT reports that since the beginning of the campaign last May, 17,000 deserters have come into our lines from Lee's army alone.

THE Legislature of Wisconsin ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, on the 21st ult. Seventeen States have now given their assent.

According to the Richmond papers, a paper

dollar (Confederate money) is worth, in metallic currency, just two cents in that notable city of Rebeldom. DESERTIONS from Lee's army are said to be occurring at the rate of nearly a regiment a day.

At this rate how long will it take the whole mass to dissolve? A LARGE crop of maple sugar is expected this spring, in consequence of the heavy falls of snow

and the unusually long time that it has remained on the ground. THE Maine Legislature has passed a wholesome militia law, enrolling all between the ages

of 18 and 45, and creating an active militia of those under 24. CHARLES KNAPP, contractor for heavy cannon, is about to give an entertainment in Washington on so grand a scale that it is estimated that it

will cost \$100,000. A BILL punishing strikers who interfere with workmen with a fine of one hundred dollars and six months' imprisonment, has passed the Legislature of Minnesota.

Ir is interesting to observe that the capture of Columbia, South Carolina, occurred on the anniversary of the inauguration of Jeff. Davis as President of the Confederate States.

MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER arrived in Wash ington the 22d under orders to report to the Adjutant General. It is understood that he is to be shortly assigned to a new command.

THE Tribune's Paris correspondent says L. Chateau Renard, the new French Minister, will soon leave for Washington. He is said to fully sympathize with the North in its struggle.

Mr. John Overton, the Tennessee millionaire, who, it is said, gave \$5,000,000 to aid the rebellion, has deserted the cause, taken the oath, and is once more a peace-able citizen of Nashville.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot in the Pennsylvania Senate to amend the Constitution so as to disfranchise all citizens who have taken any part in the war in favor of Southern Independence. GOVERNOR SMITH of Rhode Island, has received

as a present from the great Central Sanitary Fair Commission of Philadelphia a handsome gold-mounted cane cut from the battle-field of Advices from France show that the reported

cession of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbance.

THE Richmond Sentinel, in view of the proposition to pay the rebel soldiers with gold, thinks it would be about as practicable to vote that they should be regaled for a couple of months on plum puddings.

MR. WM. BILLS, of Bristol, Ct., last week sold a sizable pair of oxen, their live weight being 4,400 lbs. He got \$500 for them, and the buyer, a Hartford man, pays him \$12 a week to keep them slavery was ratified by the State of Louisiana. for him till called for. Has anybody got any

> Tur original sheet on which were reco Congress the yeas and nays on the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, has been signed by Speaker Colfax and presented to the Northwestern Fair for the relief of negro freedmen.

> In Concord, Mass., on Saturday evening, Warren Rice murdered his father, Mr. William Rice, by breaking his skull with a piece of iron while the family were at supper. Warren had been an inmate of the insane asylum and was recently discharged, supposed cured.

> CONGRESSMAN J. V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, offered the cadetship at West Point to the best scholar in the public schools. The examination came off on Saturday last, lasting four hours, with eight candidates, and the honor was awarded to a son of Dr. Hun.

> Ir has been ascertained that one of the patrolmen in Albany has become heir to three millions of dollars' worth of property. The evidence of this was discovered in the State Library a couple of days ago, by a young law student, who was searching the records for another matter.

> A RAW recruit at Fort Adams, Newport, on the 8th instant, ate three pounds of candy, twelve pies, and two cans (four pounds) of preserved peaches. At 2 o'clock next morning he was a dead boy. He belonged in Providence, was fifteen years old, and his name wa Coombs.

CAPTAIN BEALL, the rebel spy, now at Fort Lafavette under sentence of death, at the break ing out of the war, it is said, owned a large plantation in Jefferson county, Va., and worked about one hundred slaves. His fortune was then estimated at \$1,500,000, and he is in addition, the heir apparent of Lord Egelby, of England. He is only 32 years old.

#### List of New Advertisements.

A New Novel by Henry Kingsley—The Tribune. Watches, Chains, &c.—Geo Demeritt & Co. Splendid Flower Seeds—Mark D Willson.
Columbus Nursery—Hanford & Bro.
Seed Catalogue—B K Bliss.
Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co.
Chicory Seed—B K Bliss.
Evergreens—Frost & Co.
Connecticut Seed Lesf Tobacco Seed—B K Bliss.
Scribner's Corn and Bean Planter—J M Scribner.
Farm for Sale—B F Peck.
Wheel Stock—The Jacob's Wheel Company.
Fruil-Blood Spanish Merino Sheep—J Hill.
Oil for Harness—A R Van Nest.
Farm for Sale—Geo Clork.
Situation Wanted as Gardener.
Cancers Cured—Drs. Babcock & Son.
Drain Tile Machine—A La Tourrette.
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed—J Rising.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Brown's Bronchial Troches

### The News Condenser.

- The Lindell Hotel of St. Louis, with its furniture, cost \$1,516,400.
- The Pennsylvania Historical Society has 8,625 volumes in its library.
- The woman who nursed Louis Napoleon when he was a baby has just died.
- There are over one hundred thousand more women than men in Sweden.
- The consumption of ice in Philadelphia last year was one hundred thousand tuns.
- Edwin Forrest, the actor, has an income of \$22,-466, and Edwin Booth has \$1,400.
- A pair of oxen in Lenox, Massachusetts, weigh respectively 4,600 and 4,000 pounds. - The Common Council of Roxbury, Mass., has
- voted against annexation to Boston. - Cotton has fallen nearly fifty per cent., and there
- is a marked decline in cotton fabrics. - Gen. Grant's house in Philadelphia cost over
- \$30,000. The furniture is not yet ready. - The corporations in Newburyport have a million
- and a half yards of cotton cloth on hand. - The total amount of national currency in circula-
- tion up to Saturday last, was \$87,288,800. - Capt. Osborn of the British Navy, proposes to
- undertake an expedition to the North Pole. - An extensive emigration from New York to Mex-
- ico is going on just now in a very quiet way. - The latest reported present to Mrs. Gen. Grant is
- a fine piano, valued at \$1,200, in a rosewood case. - The Common Council of Providence R I has refused to abolish separate schools for colored chil-
- Two girls who have each served three years in the 59th Ohio regiment, were discovered at Cincinnati last
- week. - An extensive emigration of disgusted planters has
- set in toward Sonora and Mexico from the Border States - The young men of Quebec now wear "clouds." hitherto regarded as articles of female apparel exclu-
- sively. - The principals of the public schools in Brooklyn have had their pay increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per
- annum. -The estate of the late Col. Colt of Hartford, of re volver fame, has an income of \$155,018, the largest in
- the State. - A lot of sugar was sold by Ellis, Livingston & Co., in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday last, at \$7 to \$8
- per pound. - The Rutland and Burlington Railroad send track inspectors in advance of every passenger train, day
- and night. - Since the rebellion began, 40,000 more Southern whites than blacks have received assistance from the
- The Irish peasantry have made a saint of Father Mathew's statue at Cork, and go down before it to say
- their prayers. - David Hawkins, the oldest printer in Rhode Island, died at North Providence last week. He was

80 years old.

- It has been decided that the 1st Maine Cavalry is entitled to bear the names of thirty actions on its regi mental standard.
- A small sterling bill of exchange sold at auction in Richmond on the 8th ult., for fifty-one times its face in rebel currency.
- Queen Victoria has made the poet Tennyson a Baronet. Sir Alfred will be the title in future of this 'idol of the Queen."
- The Louisville Press says there is no doubt that Quantrell, of Kansas notoriety, and his band, are operating in Kentucky. - The Catholics of Canada have commenced an
- extensive agitation for separate schools for the education of Catholic children. - The voting in the Philadelphia horse cars upon
- the admission of colored persons is said to be about twelve to one in the negative. - The income for 1863, of Jay Cooke, the Philadel-
- phia banker, who has such success in negotiating Government loans, was \$380,000. - A vigilance committee has been formed in the oil region of Pennsylvania, because of the increasing
- number of murders and robberies. - At Camp Douglas, Chicago, fourteen hundred rebel prisoners are on the sick list, with an average number of interments of six per day.
- A Toronto paper says the British Government have ordered 30 gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the lakes. — Letter mails for Colorado Territory including Den-
- ver City and Pike's Peak region, have been resumed by the overland route, via. St. Joseph. Mo. - The pay of over 800 officers of the Commissary Bureau has been stopped in consequence of their fail-
- are to render prompt and correct accounts. - The Empress Eugenie has appeared in public without hoops. She has been followed in the fashion by the Dutchess Persigny and Madame Say.
- -- Chicago pays \$100,000 a year for hand labor in grain shoveling. It is now proposed to save time and labor by employing machinery for this work.

### Special Notices

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE Pyle's Saleratus, Pyle's Cream Tartar, Pyle's Baking Soda, Pyle's Stove Polish. LE'S SALERATUS,

Articles designed fer 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 28, 1865.

It is proper for us to state that our quotations of the markets are the wholesale prices paid for produce. And the Rochester market is quoted at the ruling rates at the time of gathering the data. There being no regular exchange to establish prices, we are compelled to allow a vide range for individual wants.

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, ETC .- White wheat flour \$13; red wheat, \$11 % bbl. Buckwheat flour quoted at \$3,50 per 100 lbs. Coarse mill feed, \$34; medium, \$58@40; fine, \$50 per tun. Corn meal \$3 \$9 100 bs.

Gran.—White wheat \$2,15@2,40; red, \$2,00@2,12, Corn shelled, \$1,30@1,25; in ear 65@65c. Rye, \$1,40. Barley, \$1,45@1,50. Buckwheat 70@75c per bu. Oats 78@80c. FORAGE.—Hay is higher, most of good Timothy selling at \$25@23 \$ tun. We quote \$15@27. Straw \$10@12. Corn stalks are quoted at \$8@10 per tun; but there are few

SEEDS.—Timothy \$5@6,50. Clover, \$15@15,50. Beans, \$1 @2. Peas, \$1,50@2. Flax, \$3@3,50. Onion seed, \$4@4,56

FRUITS. - Green apples sell at \$1@1,75 per bushel in the street. Dried apples 10@12c per lb. Dried peaches dealers sold out at 40@45c to ship. Dried plums 30c. Cranberries not in market.

MEATS .- Dressed hogs, are quoted at \$15@16 \$100 ms Beef, dressed, is quoted at \$10@13 \$ 100 bs. Dressed Mutton, 11@12c \$ b, by the carcass. Dried beef, 20@22c.—Hams, 20c. Shoulders, 16@18c. Chickens 20@22c. Turkeys bring 24@26c. quick. Tallow 10@10%c for rough; 15c

for tried. Lard, 24@25c. VEGETABLES.-Potatoes range at 68@75c. Onions bring \$1,75 per bushel. Hops, 30@45c. Carrots, 35@40c \* bu.
DAIRY, ETC.—Butter, 35@40c. Cheese, dull at 18@23c.

Eggs, 88@40c. Salt, \$3,45 % bbl. HIDES AND PELTS.—Green hides 8@8%c. Green cali skins 16@18c. Pelts recently taken off, \$2,50@2,75 each. WOOL.—No wool has been offered, and there are no quotations. Dealers say it is lower.

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Beeswax, 64@66c. Cotton, 78@91% for Middlings. Flour \$9,85@10,10 for superfine State; \$10.20@10,85 for extra do; \$10.40@10,00 for fancy do; \$10.26 gill,05 for lower grades Western extra; \$11.2125 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; \$11.50@14,75 St. Louis extra; \$10.25@12 for Canadian, Rye flour, \$8@8,60 Wheat \$2.60 for white Michigan and White Genesee; \$2.25 common red Western. Barley \$2.25 for prime Canada West. Barley mail, \$2.08 for old, and \$2.22\cdot 22.5 for fair to good new. Oats, \$10.00\cdot 1.14. Rye, \$1.85 for Western. Corn, \$1 75@1,90. Hops, 25@88c for old and \$5.05\cdot 25.75 for new mess, \$2.05\cdot 25.75 for row mess, \$2.05\cdot 25.75 for row mess, \$2.05\cdot 25.75 for row mess, \$2.05\cdot 25.75 for new mess, \$2.05\cdot 25.75 for row mess, \$2.05\cdot 25.75 for row

TORONTO, Feb. 23—Flour, dull at \$3,75@4.65. Fall wheat, at 90.294c \$\pi\$ bushel; spring do. 82@84c. Barley, 60 &65c. Peas, 65@70c; fancy (Black Eyes, Marrowfats and Frussian Blues, 70@95c. Oats, 42@45c. Ry, 10 \$\pi\$ n.—Buckwheat, 40@45c. Tares, 80c@\$1. Butter, 162@0c.—Cheese, 10/4@114c. Eggs, 162@10 for fresh; packed, 12½@15c. Hams, 104@124c. Bacon, \$8@9 \$\pi\$ 100 ns. Apples \$1,50@4,78 \$\pi\$ bbl. Potatocs, 80@5 \$\pi\$ 100 ns. Apples \$1,50@4,78 \$\pi\$ bbl. Potatocs, 80.35c \$\pi\$ bu. Carrots, 20c.—Turilps, 15c. Beef, 8@10c. Mutton, 5@c. Dressed hogs, \$6,50@7.8c. Hay, \$13@18. Straw, \$9@13. Clover seed, \$676@7. Timothy seed \$2@2,75.—Globe.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Feb. 22—Beeves received, 6,225 against 2,717 last week. Sales range at \$10,625 \times 10 ms. Average of sales about \$17.50. The market is reported as rather disastrons to drovers. Cows and Calves received, 189 against 102 last week. Bales, choice \$25,6125; good, \$65,625; lair, \$40,660; inferior, \$30,640. Veal calves, received, 224 against 524 last week. Bales at 9,6145c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 18,180 against 9,997 last week. Sales extra, \$7 \times, 18,186 \times, 18,187 \times, 18,1

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—First class cattle, from \$565.50 \times 100 bs, dressed weight; 2nd do, \$4,2564,75; inferior, \$36,36. Calves, \$465 each, but very few in market. Shee, \$465 each percar load. Yearlings \$363,50 each.—Gobe.

### WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.— The demand for fleece and pulled wool has been mederate, but prices remain about the same. Sales of 300,000 hs. at from 90c@\$1,05, and choice and fancy lots at \$1,07@1,10 \( \pi \) \( \pi \). Included in the sales were some considerable lots of good Michigan and other Western at \$1 \( \pi \) \( \pi \). Choice lots of pulled have been sold at \$1,05@1,10 \( \pi \) h, in small lots. In Canada wool small sales of clothing and combing at \$1,12\( \pi \); and choice grades are held at \$1,20 \( \pi \) \( \pi \).—Journal.

DIED.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—Wool is in good request, but little offering; 35@40c % in for good fleece.—Globe.

### In Penfield, Feb. 15, 1865, Mrs. MARIA SUTHERLAND, wife of L. R. CRIPPEN, and youngest daughter of Wm. SUTHERLAND, Esq., of Canandalgua, aged 23 years.

Aew Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Livonia, 2 miles from E. R. station, well watered, with good buildings, orchard, &c., containing 12 acres of land suitable for Stock or Grain growing, will be sold entire or in part. Address J. S. BEECHER, or GEORGE CLARK, Livonia, N. Y.

OIL FOR HARNESS. FRANK MILLER'S PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING,

FOR BALE BY A. R. VAN NEST,

FULL-BLOOD SPANISH MEBINO year-ling Ewes for sale, by J. Hill., at the residence of JOHN SHELDON, Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y. Sald Ewes were selected with greatcare from some of the best pred flocks in Vermont, and well worthy the attention of farmers interested. Also, by said Sheldon, for sale, a Genesee Valley Farm of 142 acres, with abundance of buildings, fruit, &c. Also, by same, about 8,000 feet basswood lumber, ½ inch, seasoned.

Moscow, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1865.

50 Warren Street, New York.

CRIBNER'S CORN & BEAN PLANT-ER.—This is an accurate and self-operating Corn and Bean Planter. Its use one day will pay the expense of the planter in the saving of labor. It is drawn by a horse, and cultivates the ground and plants at the same time. It is so arranged that it will plant in hills and cross rought planting or in drills for feed; and for beans will droft in hills at any desirable distance, or in drills. Its use for three years with entire satisfaction is a sufficient guarantee. The price of it is only \$12. Please send for a circular, which will fully show its merits and recommendations from those who have used it with entire satisfaction.

J. M. SCRIBNER, Middloburgh, N. Y.

### PARM FOR SALE.

In Genesee county, 8 miles from Batavia, and 4 from N. Y. Central Railroad at Stafford, containing \$30 acres of good farming land, upon which is ii0 acres of heavy timber, embracing beech, maple, basswood, oak, and hickory.

Also, 10 acres of orchard in bearing, which produces from \$30 to 700 barrels of choice winter fruit, yearly; and \$5 acres of young orchard just coming into bearing. The farm is well watered and fenced, large dwelling house and barns, two tenant houses, &c., &c., all in good repair. Price, \$20,000. One-half or more may remain on bond amortage if desired. The timber and fael on this farm are worth at present prices more than \$15,000. Address are worth at present prices more than \$15,000. Address B. F. PRCK, East Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., or inquire of G. B. WORTHINGTON, Batavia, N. Y.

TTENTION:

DEALERS

WHEEL STOCK.

THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY Are prepared to buy seasoned WHEEL STOCK OF PRIME QUALITY FOR CASH, in any quantity, such as

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bent Rims, Hickory Plank, &c.

Address THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY, No. 99 Wall St., or Nos. 145 & 147 Bank Street, New York. SE MY WAYS

### New Agvertisements

13 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 space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded.) 60 cents a line.

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

PRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE, manufactured by A. LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Cancers Cured—Cancers

Cured without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors,
White Swellings, Gottre, Ulcers, and all Chronic diseases
successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent
free of charge. Address DRS. BABCOCK & SON,
789-tf No. 27 Bond Street, New York.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
&c., WORTH \$500,000. To be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will

value, and not to be paid until you know what you	1 M TIT
receive.	
100 Gold Hunting Case Watcheseach \$	100.00
100 Gold Watches	60.00
200 Ladies' Watches	
500 Silver Watches\$15.00 to	R25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains 12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains 5.00 to	15.00
	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches 4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches 8.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold Jet. Opal, &c., Ear Drops 8.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins 8.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets 3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets 5.00 to	10.00
8500 California Diamond Pins and Rings 2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys 2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs 2.00 to	8.00
	6.00
	7.00
5000 Miniature Lockets 2.00 to	
8000 Miniature Lockets, Magic 4.00 to	9,00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c 2.00 to	6.00
8000 Fob and Ribbon Slides 2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings 2.00 to	5.00
DOOR CHIMOG COLG THEMES	2.22

200 Fob and Ribbon Sildes. 2.00 to 5.00

5000 Chased Gold Rings 2.00 to 5.00

5000 Chased Gold Rings 2.00 to 5.00

5000 Stone Set Rings. 2.00 to 6.00

6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—varied styles. 5.00 to 15.00

6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—varied styles. 5.00 to 15.00

6000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencti. 4.00 to 8.00

6000 Gold Pens, Gold mounted Holder. 2.00 to 6.00

All the goods in the above list will be sold, without reservation, Fer One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and scaled. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered stour office, without regard to choice. On receiving a certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of the same value. In all transactions by mail, we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance.

AGENTS—Special terms to Agents. Address GEORGE

DEMERIT & Co., 38 BROADWAY, New-York. [7894t]

### NEW NOVEL BY HENRY KINGSLEY. THE HILLYARS and THE BURTONS;

A STORY OF TWO FAMILIES.

In the New York Semi-Weekly Tribune of March 3d, will be commenced "The Hillyars and the Burtons; a Story of Two Families," the last novel of Henry Kingsley, now in course of publication in MacMillan's Maga-sine (London.) The scene is laid partly in England and partly in Australia, and the story deals with a family of the aristocracy and a family of the people, whose fortune are strangely interwoven and dependent upon each other Those who wish to secure the reading of this capital novel, the best of the day, should subscribe at once for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

It contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of war correspondents; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Sammary 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. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives.

IN THE COURSE OF A YEAR,

THREE OR FOUR OF THE BEST AND

### LATEST 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 ENG-LISH 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.

TERMS.

copy for 6 months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies, \$45, will receive an extra copy.

Drafts on New York, or Post-office Orders, payable to the order of "The Tribune," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address to any other mode of remittance.

THE TRIBUNE, New York. FARM FOR SALE CHEAP SITUATED IN the town of Scio, 4 miles from R. R., containing 108 JOHN DUKE, Scio, Alleghany Co., N. Y.

MARYLAND LAND FOR SALE.—Northern men can secure in mild climate and healthy locations, Market Farms, Elegant Homesteads and fine Plantation in the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River, near their celebrated oyster beds and fisheries. Adapted to the course of all Grains, Tobacco, Fruits, and the Vine. Direct water ommunication with great central markets. Direct water ommunication with great central markets. Driver water ommunication with great central markets and productions. Cerrospondence solicited and information promptly inrighed. ASKILL Pen Extra Broker.

tly furnished. H. L. HASKELL, Real Estate Broker, Upper Marlboro, Prince George's Co., Maryland.

### THE "PEOPLE'S" IMPROVED FARM MILL.

Price of Mill, Complete, \$59.99.

MANUFACTURED BY R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y. The attention of all interested in the subject of stock feed is respectfully called to the IMPROVED "PEOPLE'S" FARM MILL.

he recent improvements made in this Mill make it the st desirable Mill for general use.

The peculiar operation of the Plates make this Mill capernairs. most desirable Mill for general use.

The peculiar operation of the Plates make this Mill self-sharpening.

Four movable and six stationary plates constitutes the grinding surface, either of which can be replaced at an expense not te exceed 75 cents, so that this mill can be renewed at an expense of \$7.00.

The movable plates are operated by a double crank, with the power applied on them within one inch of the center of the shaft, giving them an Oscillating, Reciprocating and Longitudinal motion. Requires only

250 REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE, and can be operated with any good two-Horse-power

SIX TO EIGHT BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the best manner for Stock Feed, at least one half being the best kind of Family Meal.

This Mill has been well tested and the best of reference can be given for their good working qualities.

They are simple; and durable, take up but little room, and weigh less than 300 pounds, and can be operated by Water, Steam, Railroad or Sweep Horse-Power.

All orders filled with despatch. Address 788-4t R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

OODRICIPS Seedling Potntoes for Sale.
Also Strawberry and other Small Fruits generally Also Strawberry and other Small Fruits generally or circulars, terms, &c., address 787-3t E. WILLIAMS Monuclair, New Jersey

TIO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES—Draw-ings and specifications for obtaining patents in the United States, Canada and Europe. Rejected applica-tions prosecuted without charge unless successful. J. FRASER & CO., Western New York Patent Agency, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

### SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertable at the option of the holder into

#### U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent, per annum, besides its ex emption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent, more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semiannually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank-or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten . " " " " 500 " """"1,000 20 " " " 5,000 21

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

### THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

### The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.

Subscription Agent, Philadelphio, Pa

### FISK & HATCH. BANKERS. AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

38 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS. FOR THE SALE OF THE

### 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 7-30 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

### all kinds of United States Securities.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,

787-6t 38 Wall Street, New York. AMERICAN HOGTAMER To Prevent HOGS FROM ROOTING. 120.00 Every Farmer should have it. Æ,

IT SAVES MANY TIMES ITS COST. Price, with three knives delivered free at nearest Express Office, \$3.00.
Addres EMERY & CO.,
787-2teow Chicago, III.

WHITTEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT-ROT
IN SHEEP.—Where numerous compounds have
been used without success, this remedy has positively
cured. For sale by all Druggists. In Rochester, by Poer
& BRUFF; in New York, by GALE & ROBINSON. Persons
wishing to try a bottle can have it sent by express to any
part of the country by inclosing 75 cents to the manufacturer.
The Whittemore,
789-18teow
Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.

PIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE—Situated half-way between the villages of Ovid and Farmer, in Seneca County, N. Y., with a fine view of Cayinga Lake, containing 290 acres of choice land, first rate buildings, abundance fruit of choice variety, well watered, 30 acres timber; well calculated to make two farms; would sell either seperate. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address 287-6t DARWIN LEONARD, Ovid, N. Y.

### MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

For Families, Churches and Schools, ADAPTED TO

SAORED AND SECULAR. OHUROH AND

### HOME MUSIC.

PRICES: \$110, \$130, \$140, \$160, and upward, according to number of stops and style of

They are elegant as pieces of Furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

Illustrated Catalogues, with full particulars, FREE to any address. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer street, New York, and No. 274 Washington street, Boston.

GIBRONS & STONE, Sole Agents for Rochester and Monroe county, No. 22 South St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y.

### THE NEW YORK

PROPOSE TO HAVE A TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Proprosals will be received from places where suitable erections and grounds can be had for the Trial. Notice to be given to the subscriber, at the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, PREVIOUS TO THE 28D OF MARCH, giving a brief description, in each case, of the advantages claimed for the places offered.

### First Premium Family Gem CT SEWING MACHINE. SEWING MACHINE.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

The Family Gem Sewing Machine, a most wonderful and segarathy constructed Novelty, is perfectly noiseless in operation; uses the straight needle; sews with Double of Single Therap; makes the running stitu more perfect and regular than by hand; will gather, hem, ruffe, shir, tuck, run up breading, &c., &c. Requires no indirections or change of stitch, is not stable to get out of order, and will last a lifetime. See Opinions of the Press. "For the dressmaker it is invaluable, for the household it supplies a vacant, place."—Godey's Lady's Book. "It uses a common needle, sews very rapidly, and is so easily understood that a child can use it."—N Y. In Appendix. "It is one of the neatest and most useful gifts a household can receive. Its cheapness is remarkable."—Frank Leslie's Hustrated Newspaper, Dec. 31. "We have witnessed the operation of this wonderful machine, which produces the running-stitch, with single or double thread, silently yet very rapidly. Exactly like hand-sewing, and undoubtedly will become much used."—N Y. Tribune.

This ingentious and useful machine is perfect in its con-

This ingenious and useful machine is perfect in its construction, and has none of the faults of the high-priced machines. No one will pay \$50 or \$100 for a sewing machine, when this one can be bought for \$5. This wonderful machine was awarded the First PREMITED by the New York State Fair, showing its superfactive por all others. Imitations or infringements of this GRNUINE Article are liable to prosecution. Agents of perseverance are wanted all over the world, and will be paid \$100 per months. Single machines, well packed in boxes, will be sent to any address, per express, on receipt of \$5. Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address all orders FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE CO., 102 Nassau Bireet, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y.

CAPITOL, \$250,000-Shares \$100 Each.

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

TRUSTEES.

Maj. Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. Army; Clark Bell, 13
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HAKBS, Hornelisville, N. Y.; OSCAP J. Averell,
Bath, N. Y.; Francis M. Bilny, 371 Washington St.,
N. Y.; Andrew J. Switzer, Hammondsport, N. Y.
Counsel—Harlo Hakes.

This Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing wines and brandles 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.

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

No. 1.—Fifteen acres and 25-100, known as the Bell & McMaster Vineyard, which is one of the oldest and most successfully cultivated vineyards in the region. A portion of this vineyard was set in spring of 1857, and has both Isabellas and Catawbas 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 Crooked Lake, on which about twenty-four acres are now set to Isabellas and Catawbas, including one acre of Delawares, set in spring of 1862.

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.

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 of 1868.

rock. It requires no underdrainage and very nume 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 valley 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 down or covering of vines in winter.

The crop in the past has been almost wholly exempt from frost, the contiguity 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 grape was introduced at this point about forty years ago, by Rev. William W. Bostwick, 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.

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

### WINE AND WINE MAKING.

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.

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 management of this enterprise are most of them experienced in grape culture. Some of them are ploneers in this location. They are well known, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the business will be vigorously prosecuted, 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, 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 \$\$ 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 Coupany 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 yoars.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS. FOUR STEUBEN COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 1—Contains 233% acres, about 100 acres cleared and fenced; 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 barn with 200 ft. of shedding for sheep. Farm well watered and in prime order. Price, \$30 per acre. Buildings all new, cost \$5,000.

No. 29—Joins No. 1—Has 447% acres, about 300 cleared and fenced; large new barn 160 feet by 70, with basement fitted up and shedding for 1,000 sheep; large new granray and wasgon 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 \$30 per acre.

house; farm in good order and well wasses, hours per acre.

No. 4—Joins No. 2 and 3—Has 248 acres, about 80 acres cleared and fenced; well watered. Price, \$15 % acre.

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JOHN WILLIAMS,

GENERAL EMIGRATI

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

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

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THE ENSUING SEASON.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y Agricultural Rooms, Albany, Feb. 14, 1864. [788-

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Pittsburg, Ps., Nov. 1, 1894. [781-181]

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TELL US OF THE NIGHT.

E VENT

BY VERONA COM.

On Watchman! on the outer walls, The while our weary war goes on, What see you, gazing down the years, Is there no promise of the dawn?

Is there no future for our land? Is there no morning in our sky? We ask, and through the heavy gloom, We hearken for the stern reply.

"The blending skies are stained and marred And blackened by the battle's breath: The land lies trembling neath the tread Of armies marching down to death.

Not yet the morning paints the hills, Not yet the day-star burns on high; Wild meteors flame along the the air, And sullen battle-shades go by."

"And yet, O Watcher, whence the glow That gleams and reddens all the night? And whence the fires that leap and play And climb the air in spires of light?' "Oh yearning hearts! Oh blinded eyes!

Oh weary and impatient ones! The light that flares along the skies Is but the flashing of the guns. Strong men are fighting hand to hand, With gleaming eyes and sullen frowns,

And thund'ring squadrons wheel and charge

By the red blaze of burning towns. Strong men are dying, lo! the land Is filled with mourning for the slain; A nation weeps; and sobs and groans Are blending with the bugle's strain.

Aye weep for brave ones lying dead, For loyal hearts grown calm and cold, For one and all who fought and bled. Beneath our banner's sacred fold

We pray, "Gop bless our native land: And while it trembles on the air, The battle-cannons thunder out Their stern responses to our prayer.

We strive to sing with olden zeal Our nation's anthem; but the rude Drums beat: the bugle's signal note Warbles a stormy interlude.

Oh Watchman! Tell us of the night! When will the dreary struggle cease? We weary of the din of wars. We cry, "Our Father give us peace."

And yet, we ask not for the peace Bought at the price of manly rights, But peace and freedom born of Gop. Though purchased in a hundred fights.

Behold! upon the upper hills The first gray gleam of morning comes; Rejoice, although the dawning light Is heralded by rolling dreams.

What though the cannons thunder still While yet our starry banners wave?-The light of morning in the air Shall fall not on one fettered slave

Arouse you, freeman, dream no more Awaken from your lethargy, Oh, nerve your arm, and strike a blow For Union, God and Liberty.

## The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE STORY OF EMELINE RAY

BY MARY HARTWELL

"EMELINE," called a faint, squeaking voice from the bed-room to the busy girl who was sitting by the open window, sewing swiftly, her industry with her needle being more of an accompaniment to her thoughts than any thing else. She laid her work aside and went into the bed-room, where a white, sickly face was turned to meet her.

"I wish you would beat up these pillows, and throw the quilt back. Seems as if this bed is harder than a board!"

out of doors. This is the pleasantest day we've | and I haven't an atom of patience!" had this spring."

When she had performed the required offices, she went and raised the window, and leaned out over their barren garden, where the sprouting currant bushes were growing faintly green. The invalid shivered in the breath of the sweet spring air.

"Do shut that window," she whined, fretfully; "you know the least cold affects my system. I'm chilled all through;" for Mrs. RAY, like most invalids was extremely peevish, and felt herself abused at the slightest annoyance. EMELINE closed the window with a half sigh, and went back to her work.

"It's so pleasant, it seems as if one can hardly stay in the house," she said, taking up the unfinished garment reluctantly.

"Yes, I'll be bound you'd like to be trolloping around," replied her mother energetically. The girl made no answer except to knit her brows into a grievous scowl, and look steadily at the sewing work.

Looking at her as she sits bending in an exasperated way over the needle, you would call her an ugly girl; but with irregular features and sharp contour you have nothing to do. The most characteristic features are the eyes that are blazing at the harmless sewing-work, and the firm mouth, drawn shut like a straight thread of scarlet. Her purple eyes are the only beauty of that homely face. Sometimes they are black with the fire of thought, and at other times blue as sapphire; but always shifting and changeable. She was sixteen, and for six years had had the care of her invalid, enfeebled mother who had been a widow for nearly thirteen years. Emr-LINE's elder and only brother was in the army. He had been the support of his mother and sister ever since the latter could remember, but

execrations Northward, he was among those gallant spirits who first "rallied around the Flag." So he went to war in one of the first regiments that old Connecticut offered to the Government, followed by the aching heart of his little sister, who looked up to him with reverential love; for to her he was both father and brother.

Look at EMELINE RAY with her eyes full of thought; and at the angular features, and thin, flexible lips! There is character in that face, which, developed, will give the country a Woman. But a restless, groping, up-reaching nature, a compressed mind, and a starving heart made this girl's uneventful and monotonous life a miserable burden. To be sure she had duties which demanded patience and forethought; she had her mother to nurse, and the whole catalogue of household duties to attend to; for she washed, and baked and scoured and mended, and day by day walked the continuous rounds of a woman's affairs; but while the body was active and toiling, the mind lay idle and hungrily craving, and her finer nature, the demands of which she had not the means of satisfying, was daily cast aside and trampled on. Poor EMBLINE RAY!

Her neighbors, of this little Connecticut town, would have been infinitely surprised to hear this exclamation. Why, there was Mrs. Bonner just over the way, who declared that "that girl was better off than any other sojer's folks she knowed of. JOSHUA said that JOHN sent home his money just as reg'lar as pay-day came round, and there wasn't a soberer man ever went from that town than JOHN RAY, unless it was JOSHUA!"

But neither Mrs. Bonner nor any other wife made a temporary widow by the war, used her husband's earnings with greater economy than did EMELINE RAY use the money transmitted from her brother's toil-hardened hands. How scant her wardrobe grew before she ventured a moderate replenishment; how many womanish fancies she denied herself; how industriously she remodelled her mother's wardrobe, and labored to save the earnings he told her to use in any way she pleased. She remembered his long cherished wish of obtaining a thorough education, and month by month her hoard of savings grew larger.

She shook out the finished garment, and throwing it aside with petulant energy, walked suddenly into the bed-room. "Mother, I want to go up into the woods. I can't stay in the house any longer. May I go?"

"What do you want to go racing over the woods for? Just to wear out your shoes, I s'pose. Remember you have to depend on your brother, who may be killed, no one knows how soon, and then where will you get shoes? If you haven't got on that new calico dress! Seems as if you don't care if your poor brother has to wade through mud to his neck, if you can dress in his earnings!"

Of course Mrs. RAY had been indulging bitter thoughts before this bitter taunt passed her lips. How the poison of our minds sting the natures of others!

"Mother!" the girl burst out with fiery impetuosity, while the tears washed over her cheeks in sudden jets, "you know I could have got a school last summer, and by teaching have supported myself, but I had you to take care of. You know I try to save my brother's wages, and if I had any other dress beside this, that could be worn, I wouldn't wear it now; for you know my wardrobe is scant enough, mother!"

"If you are tired of taking care of your mother, you can leave me," remarked Mrs. Ray with tragical resignation. "I am sorry I have lived to be a burden on my own child!'

Poor beset, sinful EMELINE RAY! She was flesh and blood like other mortals, and these words stung and nettled her just as sharply as it stranger, professing interest in a pursuit no one would have hurt any one else. She sat down, sobbing passionately.

"I'd like to know what I have done to make you talk so. I've always tried to do my duty, and you know I will stay with you and take care of you as long as I live; but it seems sometimes "No wonder, mother, when it is so beautiful | that you try to make me as wretched as you can,

> sudden touch of tenderness, reaching her hand | Heed this. Judicious instruction and patient toward her daughter. "Don't cry, my child. I know I'm a burden and a care to you, and I'm often fretful and miserable. It's so hard to lie here day after day, and year after year, on my poor weak back, that I can't bear my affliction patiently. I expect you are worn down and tired with the housework, and may be you had better run up into the woods awhile, if you want to. It's a misery for me to lie here and look out at the sunshine, and I know a little walk would do you good."

She stroked her daughter's hair very much as one would caress an infant to quiet it, and the girl sat with her head bowed on her arms, in sullen silence. Her mother's soothing touch served rather to irritate her than otherwise, for her heart was not very tender just then.

"I expect the daisies are up," sighed the sick woman, looking through the window at the green, wide-spreading landscape. "I remember I used to like to pick'em so well when I was a little girl. I would like to have some now."

EMBLINE looked around for her portfolio, and tied on her bonnet with nimble fingers, though with a half-irresolute countenance.

"You need not hurry back," said her mother, turning her head wearily. "I feel like taking a nap, and I suppose I won't wake till noon."

How glorious the morning was! The old woods rose grandly on the hill-tops, and the May air fluttered faintly through their branches. The little town sat on the slope, as if sidling under the tall hill's protect on, and basked contentedly in the light of May's dazzling sun.

"Like a sleeping spaniel," murmured EMEwhen the breath of Rebellion rolled its taunting life. It lies in dreamy lethargy year after year, tery over herself.—[To be continued.

never growing into anything greater or better. How long shall I live this way? Why isn't my life like anybody else's? Why haven't I any beauty, or any joy in existence? Why are not my fingers slender and tapering and pretty like other girl's fingers? I know girls made perfect in figure, and graceful in every movement, with souls as sensual and earthy as if this life had no other aims than eating and drinking and breathing. Why was I made gross and plain-faced, with such a longing, hungry, discontented soul? I have no happiness, no blessings, and nothing to be thankful for."

She sat down on a mossy log, and opened her port-folio. It was a birthday present from her brother, and as she looked over its contents with complacent satisfaction (for it was one of her few treasures) her thoughts wandered off to her soldier brother, and the thought flashed over her "if John should be killed, what would your life be then?"! Clasping her hands in sudden exultation, she burst out -"Thank God, thank Goo, for my darling brother!" while her purple eyes flashed into jetty brilliancy, as they took in the broad expanse around her, with strange, exalted feelings.

There were many hasty, half-finished sketches in her little port folio, and stumps of lead pencils, worn down by her hurried fingers in moments of inspiration. For this girl had talent for drawing of which she was herself almost unconscious, and the scenery around her woke her into lofty, undefineable joy.

She took up a sketch commenced many months before, when she had wa'ked under the Autumn boughs of crimson and gold, before December had torn off their brilliant dress and trodden it under his snows. She must picture from memory or imagination, now, and with dreamy, intense eyes she studied the leafless trunks, whose dress her pencil was to supply, and the outline grew strangely accurate and beautiful under her swift fingers. Between her and the body of an old elm, whose brown, seamed bark she had just transferred, a figure passed slowly along. It caught her attention a moment, and her hand lingered on her work. It was a stranger. "The gentleman that stopped in town last week," she mused thoughtfully, and watched his slow, haughty movements and absent air with deepening interest. He wandered by her seat, encountering her startled gaze with a pair of steely, indifferent eyes, and was passing on with a formally courteous nod, when her occupation attracted him.

"May I ask if you are sketching from nature?" sent the waves of blood surging over her face, as he uttered the words in a strange, rich voice.

"Yes, sir, that is-I am trying to," the girl faltered confusedly.

"Permit me to examine it." There was no resisting the courteous command. She submitted her work to his hands with trembling awe, and watched the expression of that stony countenance with a sort of fascination. He sat down near her on the moss-covered log, and did not lift his eyes from the picture for some minutes.

"Do you take lessons in drawing?" he asked, suddenly, taking in the girl's clear profile with a steady, searching gaze.

"No, sir. I never had anybody to teach me. I just took it up of my own accord," she answered frankly.

Somehow she could not help comparing this man's figure and countenance to an engraving she had seen of Napoleon Bonaparte, and though the parallel might seem absurd, she thought she could trace the same lines about the firm, proud mouth, and in the broad, regal forehead. It was no more than natural for this girl's romantic nature to draw comparison between her favorite hero and a fascinating, courtly had ever encouraged her to follow.

"Girl,"-he spoke with clear intonation, and a perceptible softening of the steel-like eyes-"you have genius. Cultivate it, and you will make a name in the world. Many girls, after years of instruction, would never have accomplished anything like this. Advantages are often thrown away, and talent is oftener suffered to "EMMY, come here," said Mrs. RAY with a lie weak and worthless for want of cultivation. application will make you a finished artist. A little criticism will be beneficial," suddenly turn ing his attention to the sketch he was holding: "this tree is too umbrageous in its foliage. Re member the scene is Autumn, as you have written below, and the trees are being continually robbed of their leaves, so that the ground is covered; therefore the boughs should appear more naked. However it is well executed. Will you permit me to retain this? Ab, what shall I call you?"

"My name is EMELINE RAY," said the sorely bewildered girl, looking as if she almost doubted the truth of her assertion.

"Here is my address," giving her a daintily engraved bit of a card, and rising from his seat. 'I am coming up here tomorrow morning to paint this scenery. I am a landscape painter, and this little village below us is a pretty sub ject. You will find me at or near this place, and perhaps I may have time to give you a few instructions. Good morning,"

It was this man's nature to be abrupt and pre suming. He did not ask her to come, or make an engagement to that end. He bade her meet him, and walked away, bearing her crude sketch and, she verily thought, a portion of her scattered senses. Yet there was a strong fascination about this man that at first she repelled, and then imperceptibly yielded to. Had he been flippant and profuse in his compliments, she would have drawn off, and treated him with the coolness she generally exhibited toward strangers. For she had a reasonable stock of common sense, which everybody knows is a desirable ar-INE contemptuously, as she surveyed it from ticle; and as it was, something within repulsed the woody height. "That lazy town is like my his undefined power, and she struggled for mas-

## Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. IT.LUSTRATED REBUS.



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

I AM composed of 21 letters. My 16, 4, 4, 13, 7, 5 is the name of a Union General.

My 3, 11, 21, 7 is a girl's name. My 6, 11, 5, 13 is the name of a bird. My 20, 6, 17, 10, 7 is what some do to get married. My 1, 2, 21 is the only laughing animal there is. My 18, 9, 21, 13 is part of a chain.

My 1, 11, 12, 15, 9, 14, 19 is what most young men ex pect to be

My 8, 2, 9, 21 is to be proud. My whole is the name of an officer in the Army of the Cumberland.

Frankfort, Will Co., Ill. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BIBLICAL RIDDLE.

THEY left their little ones at home Whither they went they did not know, Abroad for the church's sake they roamed, And lost their lives by doing so. They went straight forward on their way. They had the wicked full in view; They lived to man, they died to GoD,

But of religion nothing knew. Throopsville, N. Y. BENJ. H. BAKER.

Answer in two weeks.

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

Ho letl em ton atht sayd fo jyo, Egvi caple ot areys fo worors; Atht mite will trighsbet phose sedyort Ro kreew mthe ree het omrwor. Scio, N. Y. CALL E.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 787.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Turkey is a country in Europe.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:--It is sweet and glorious to die for ones' country.

Answer to Geographical Enigma: - A good name keeps its lustre in the dark.

Answer to Anagram: What were life without some one to cheer us, With a word or a smile on our way. A friend who is faithfully near us, And heeds not what others may say. The bravest of spirits have often Half failed in the race that they ran, For a kind word life's hardships to soften,

### Then say a kind word when you can. [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A Universal Remedy. - "Brown's Bron-CHIAL TROOMES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence: this result has been acquired by a test of fourteen years Its merit and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

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

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

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### DR. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

The Great Popular Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Cures Gravel and all Kidney Diseases.

There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity cured by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be referred to, and hundreds of cases of Kidney complaints, oursen entreEur by taking the White Pine Compound, have been reported by Druggists.

Among all the popular Medicines offered for sale, no one seems to have gained favor like the White Pine Compound. This Medicine was first made as lately as the spring of 1835, and then merely for one individual, who was affected whit an infimumation of the throat. A cure was effected with an infimumation of the throat. A cure was effected with an infimumation of the throat. A cure was effected with an infimumation of the created and the same remedy, and every one using it received a great benefit. The article, however, went, without a name till November following, when it was called White Pine Compound. During that month it was advertised for the first time.

benefit. The article, however, went without a name till November following, when it was called White Pine Compound. During that month it was advertised for the first time.

Some time in 1886, an individual, who purchased a bottle for a hard cough, was not only cured of the cough, but also of a severe kidney complaint, of ten years' endurance. This being truly a discovery, the fact was mentioned to a skilful physician, who replied, in substance, that the bark of White Pine was one of the best diuretics known, provided its astringency could be counteracted. If the other articles entering into the Compound would effect this, a fortune was in the Medicine. The fortune has not yet been reached, but the hundreds of cores affected by the Compound, in the most aggravated cases of Kidney diseases, including Diabetes, prove it to be a wonderful Medicine for such aliments. A large number of physician now employ it, or recommend it for such use. But while the White Pine Compound, is so useful in Kidney inflammation, it is also a wonderful curstive in all throat and ming diseases. It so quickly and soothingly aliays inflammation, that hoarseness and soreness are reported to the originator, where relief in very severe cases has been experienced in one hour and a cure effected in twenty-four hours.

There is a very natural reason for this. The bark, and even the leaves, or "needles" of White Pine contain eminent medichal qualities. The Indians employed the bark of White Pine to treating diseases long before the settlement of America by Europeans. One instance confirming this may here be given.

James Cartier, a bold French mariner, as early as 1534, sailed along the northern coast of North America, and was the first among discoverers to enter the river St. Lawrence. On his return down the river, he found his mensadly afflicted and disabled by what sailors call the scurging by the same disease, but Cartier observed that they some root the Indians along the shore were likewise at tacked by the same disease, but Cartier observed

the first.

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

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 coaghs and colds, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such, that we know that the will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his ailments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Ciergymen, Apotheraries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vt., says:

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

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

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

However, J. H. Sweetser of South Reading, writes:

"Having long known something of the valuable medicinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family, for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases, of serious kidney difficulties, with excelent 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.

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 Inflammation of the kidneys. 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 sallicted with that complaint a long time, I have been sallicted 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.

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 month. As a last resort he thought he would try the Watte 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, the says:—"I believe Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, under God, has been the means of my recovery thus far."

under God, has been the means of my recovery thus far."

Letter from Rev. L. C. Stevens, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Gefstovn Centre, N. H.

Dr. J. W. Poland — My Dear Sir — You have asked me what I think of your White Pine Compound. I never be fore put pen to paper to tell any man what I thought of a medicine. My father, a physician of the old school, early led me to serious suspicions of all nostrums of whatever kind not bearing the stamp of that fraternity. But these suspicions I have parted with by degrees, as I have carefully acquainted myself with the leading principles of Hydropathy, Homesopathy, Thompsonianism, Eelecticism, and other systems which have claimed public favor within the last twenty-five years; so that I feel at liberty on this ground to speak my convictions.

Then the sympathy which I feel for you, as a former Baptist pastor—obliged to relinquish the ministry 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 proclaim the glorious gospel, inclined me as a matter of duty to comply with your request.

In 1843 I became acquainted with Dea, Holmes Board.

your utmost in other ways, to proclaim the glorious gospel, incilined me as a matter of duty to comply with your request.

In 1843 I became acquainted with Dea. Holmes Boardman, of Maine, brother of the late Geo. Dans Boardman, formerly missionary in Burnash, 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 upon the boarders of the grave, by what the best of physicians pronounced plumonary consumption, and was given upon the boarders of the grave, by what the best of physicians pronounced plumonary consumption, and was given that time, until 1 became acquainted with your article, I have been surprised that no philosophical mind was found to undertake a cough preparation from white pline.

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 valps. 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.

Goffstown Centre, N. H., February, 1860.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., PROPRIETOR. Will be manufactured in future at the New England DENOT, 106 Hanover St., Boston, under the supervision of Rev. J. W. Poland, M. D.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE. DR. SWETT will attend to the business department, to whom all orders should be addressed.

ES Sold by wholesale and retail dealers in medicine lacwhere.

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