

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

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[WHOLE NO. 583.]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

Culture of the Willow.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In looking over your issue of February 9th, I find an article from a correspondent, on Osier Willows and their uses. Now, Messrs. Editors, I am anxious to learn more about the cultivation of the Osier Willow. I have thirty or forty acres of low land which is covered with water eight months in the year. It is a deep meak, with clay subsoil, and Ash, Elm, Soft Maple, and common Willow, grow luxuriantly upon it. Will such land as I have described answer for Osier Willow? Where can cuttings be found? When is the best time to cut them—and also the best time to set them—spring or fall? Also, the manner of setting them? I could plant best in the fall, as my land is dryer then than in the spring.—W. G., Irondequoit, N. Y.

THE Willow delights in a moist, mucky soil, but experience has proved that it cannot be grown successfully in stagnant water. It requires depth of soil, richness and moisture,—a well drained swamp, therefore, is just the thing, and even if overflowed in the winter and spring, and occasionally in summer during heavy storms, it may be used advantageously. Heavy, retentive upland soils, when deeply worked, are suitable for the Willow. The deep prairies of the West seem prepared by nature for the especial growth of the Willow. Some varieties will bear more water than others, as the *Long-leaved triangular Willow* will flourish on a soil so soft that plowing is impracticable, and requiring no other care than keeping down the weeds, but on the same soil the *Purple Willow* would scarcely grow.

The ground for the Willow should be well plowed and dragged, and if the soil is not naturally rich, a good dressing of manure should be plowed under. There appears to be a good deal of difference of opinion as to the distance at which to plant cuttings. We rather think, however, that about two and a half feet each way will be found right. The cuttings should be from seven to twelve inches in length, according to the stiffness of the soil. If the soil is heavy, seven inches in length will be short enough. After planting, the ground must be kept cultivated, until the Willow gets such a start as to shade the soil and prevent the growth of weeds.

Planting may be done either in the Spring or Autumn. Some of the nurserymen, we believe, keep grown Willows for sale, but we have not seen any advertised lately. If there is a demand, nurserymen will soon supply cuttings.

Management of a Willow Hedge.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish to inquire how to manage my willows. I have about two hundred rods of the Osier, or basket willow, set for a hedge. They are now three years old. Two years ago I cut them back to about three feet, and thinned them out. Since then they have grown unmolested. They are planted in two rows, fifteen inches apart, and the same distance in the rows, so as to break joints. If they ought to be brided, I wish to know how and when.—S. D. O., Eagle, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1861.

THE willow is well worthy of attention as a plant for live hedges. Though destitute of thorns, such is its strength and rapidity of growth, that it will make a strong hedge in a comparatively short time. The ground should be well prepared, and it would be well to plow a strip not less than six feet wide, drag, and manure if the soil is poor. Then set the willow cuttings either in a single or double row; if in a single row, six or eight inches apart; if in a double row, fifteen inches apart each way, and so as to "break joints." The cuttings from this hedge will be worth something, certainly enough to pay for the use of the land it occupies, and for keeping it in order. In England, says the *English Flora*, the willow is "extensively used for fences for the exclusion of hares and rabbits, as well as cattle, the bark and leaves being so intensely bitter that they will touch neither, while the shoots being long, tough and flexible, may be formed into any shape; and a fence of this kind is reckoned little, if at all, inferior to that made of wire, which, when made close enough to exclude

small animals, and strong enough to form a barrier against large ones, is very expensive."

The ease with which the willow is propagated, and its rapid growth, makes it particularly valuable for shelter from the sweeping winds. CHARLES DOWNING says, "a screen of twenty-five feet in height may be grown from willow cuttings in five years, and at a slightly retarded rate of annual increase until a height of sixty feet is gained; thus almost immediately affording that shelter which is so indispensable that there is no safety without it."

The *Purple Willow* is said to be the best variety that can be grown, either for a hedge for protection, or a screen from the winds. It is also one of the best, and in fact the best that can be grown in this country for basket making. We know some of our readers have had experience in growing the willow for hedging, and we invite them to give their mode of treatment for the benefit of our correspondent, and all others interested.

Cottonizing Flax.

In a late issue of the RURAL, you speak of flax being cottonized,—please tell us what is meant by that term. Who has a jenny for spinning flax? In fact, tell us all about it.—A CONSTANT READER, *Amherst, N. Y.*, 1861.

WHEN flax is rotted and cleaned, the fibre appears in long threads, which, in the ordinary process of spinning, are twisted around each other. These long threads make up common flax, or hemp, and are shown under the microscope to consist of oblong cells, which are joined together in forming the ordinary fibre in such a manner that they "break joints," by what is called the "intercellular substance." This is soluble in various liquid alkaline preparations. When flax is thus treated by alkaline solutions, it is separated into smaller threads, or into the ultimate oblong cells which, joined together in their growth, as above named, constitute the flax of commerce.

The alkaline substance used, may be varied to suit the circumstances, such as ley from wood ashes, lime water, caustic potash, or soda. The caustic solutions are most energetic, and however strong, do not dissolve the ultimate fibre, or cell of the plant. When the long fibre is thus separated into its original and distinct cells, it appears in the form of the fibre of the cotton plant. The irregularities of thickness in the fibrous cell act in such a manner as to give a spiral or screw-like shape, which causes them to cling to each other and form a strong thread when spun. When flax has thus been treated with alkaline liquids, and reduced to its ultimate oblong cells by the solution of the intercellular substance, it may be carded and spun by machinery like cotton, and is said to be "cottonized."

We suppose that the Jennies for spinning this cottonized flax are subject to all the general conditions of the spinning Jennies for cotton, which are used only with profit in large numbers, with machinery impelled by steam or water power. There is a manufactory of cottonized flax at Fall River, Mass., and others, we believe, elsewhere. The process of separating flax into its ultimate cells has been known, according to the Patent Office Report for 1869, since 1747. A similar process was patented in England in 1801, and in this country in 1828. It is said to have been known in China for centuries.

Feeding Beans to Ewes—Scours in Sheep.

SOME of my neighbors say that feeding beans to ewes during the winter months will cause the lambs to be weakly; others say not. Please tell me through the columns of the RURAL.

I have a flock of yearlings which I keep separate from the old stock, about 40 in number, which I feed one-half bushel per day of mixed beans and oats, about equal quantities, with what hay they will eat, and I find some of them scouring badly, and nearly all of them running down. They have a warm shed. Tell me through the RURAL what the trouble is.—YOUNG FARMER, *Alabama*, N. Y., 1861.

THE subject of feeding grain to breeding ewes has been discussed at considerable length in our columns by breeders, and the disputants have brought forward fact and theory in support of their respective views. Were the arguments summed up, it would show a pretty equal division of the forces. With the large majority, however, corn seems to have found special favor, and oats are deemed the most baneful. Our own opinion, as has been heretofore expressed, is that grain can be used without evil results following as a necessity, but it must be given sparingly and with judgment. Until two or three weeks before lambing, breeding ewes need only be kept in good, plump, ordinary condition. In backward seasons, or where the grass has not obtained a fair start at the period of lambing, careful flock-masters feed their ewes chopped roots, or roots mixed with oats or meal, and the results, as exhibited by the flocks of this class of men, would seem to indicate that such course was excellent economy. If ewes were in poor condition when the feeding of grain commenced, and nothing but dry hay was given in connection with the grain, we would not be surprised at a great mortality among the lambs,—if the ewes escaped the evils arising from constipation and inflammation, it might be deemed remarkable. If, however, the grain was given ground, fed out in moderation, mixed with chopped roots, or in a warm bran mash, we cannot well conceive of aught save a beneficial termination.

Probably we cannot do better than quote the *American Shepherd* on this point:—"The ewes during pregnancy should be disturbed as little as possible, and every attention paid to the quantity and quality of their food. Ewes, however, should not be kept

fat at this state; indeed, this state is injurious, as it predisposes them sometimes to abortion; but what is usually termed 'good store condition' should be maintained through the whole period of gestation. It cannot be expected, from any domestic animal a healthy offspring, in our rigorous climate, if the dam has been permitted to suffer the hardships of cold and starvation; therefore it will be wise if the sheep husbandman will always hold up to view the apothegm, 'so the dam, so the offspring.' There must be good condition to sustain the mother in the trying hour of lamb-birth; and like good condition is equally necessary to sustain the lamb subsequently, and impart to it sound constitution, size and thrift."

Sheep are very liable to an attack of diarrhoea, or scours, during their first winter. In addition to this peculiarity of time, the disease may be brought out by giving grain in too large quantities when beginning to feed. It should be dealt out very moderately at first, and the quantity gradually increased. A very prominent cause, and one not generally understood, may be found in unripe, or not properly ripened, hay. The author of the *American Shepherd* says, that this is, probably, the chief inducing cause. The disease can be easily arrested by mixing a small quantity of pulverized alum in wheat bran, and feeding for a day or two. If this fails, and a tendency to dysentery be exhibited, give a purgative of castor oil (a tablespoonful,) with dry food, and but little drink. YOUTART gives as a remedy,—prepared chalk, one ounce; powdered catechu, one-half ounce; powdered ginger, two drachms; mix with half a pint of peppermint water. The dose is from one to two tablespoonfuls morning and night.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

ALTHOUGH there is some necessary difference between the Agriculture of Europe and America, resulting from varied circumstances, such as soil, climate, markets, &c.; every year this difference is growing less. Once our farms were new, and the soil rich and cheap—every year an addition of a few acres was added to the cultivated land by the winter's chopping and clearing. Then the experiments of English agriculturists with guano, or special manures, or even composts, and the talk of the importance of preserving the fertility of the land, seemed little less than nonsense to many. Now, with the exception of the more Western States, our farms are all cleared, and the land under cultivation. Farms sell at a high price, while the soil has been robbed of its virgin fertility, and manure has become a matter of almost as much importance here as in Europe. In some sections of the country immense sums are expended by farmers for guano and artificial manures, that a few years ago would not have found purchasers at any price. The communication between our own and the European Continent is now so perfect, that London and Liverpool, for commercial purposes, seem like American ports, and are far more accessible than many of our own country. Europe, too, especially Great Britain, within the past twenty years, has learned to look to us for many of the products of the soil, for the support of her teeming millions engaged in manufactures. Thus, the agriculture of England and America is every year becoming assimilated. Nor, is all the change with us; for while the English may see little in our usually rude system of farming worthy of adoption, we have done much, by our implements and machinery, for English agriculture.

So closely allied are our agricultural interests, that the Agricultural Journals of England are highly interesting, and the practice and improvements of English farmers of the utmost importance to those of America. Our own Journals and improvements seem not to be less appreciated by the Agricultural Editors of Great Britain, for we seldom take up a foreign paper of this character, without observing articles from the American Agricultural Press, or American implements recommended to the English farmer. In a late number of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* we find a description of the following, of which we had not before heard:

Patent American Horse Break.

THIS is recommended as superior to any other horse break ever invented, and is said to have received especial commendation from Prince ALBERT, and many of the most prominent men and largest horse owners in the country. By its use the timid and nervous horse is broken without injury or alarm; and the vicious one, being subdued and rendered tractable, again becomes valuable to its owner, which is unattainable by any break in use.

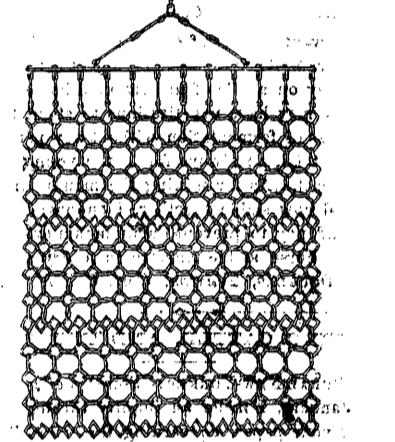


The engraving shows the construction, which is very simple, and it seems to us as well calculated to accomplish the work designed, as the horse can do no injury to himself or the driver,—can neither rear

up, or kick, or lay down, and yet is under no more restraint when in motion, than in the ordinary harness. Who is the inventor, or why called *American*, we cannot say.

A Chain Harrow.

FOR several years we have seen notices of a *Chain Harrow* being exhibited at some of the English Agricultural Shows. It is represented as a very effective implement for breaking clods, mellowing the surface, and covering small seeds, such as clover and grass seed, which it is said to do as neatly as can be done by the gardener with a hand-rake. It also collects the weeds on the surface, leaving them in rolls.



CHAIN HARROW.

Our engraving shows the appearance of this harrow, which is made of links of round iron, and in two parts, so that it can be used with one horse or two. They are seven feet six inches in width. We commend this harrow to the notice of implement manufacturers here, for it seems to meet with the greatest favor where used. One writer says:—"The Chain Harrow is really perfect, whether used to break down the stiffest clods, or cover grass seed; it performs the latter operation in a style only to be equalled by a skillful gardener. I find that in clean land it saves me the labor of nine girls; that is to say, that where formerly I employed ten girls to pick off scutch, one girl now suffices to fork the rolls of scutch into a cart. It is light of draught, requires no teeth sharpening, can be moved from place to place without being put in a cart."

Deficiencies in Dairying.

As a series of articles upon "The Dairy" are just being published in the RURAL, the following, which we condense from the *London Agricultural Gazette*, possesses a peculiar interest for those engaged in that branch of farm economy. It shows conclusively that there is great room for improvement, even among the best English dairymen, both in the quantity and quality of the butter and cheese obtained from the milk of the cow.

If you analyze an ordinary sample of cow's milk, says the writer, you may probably obtain nearly 4 per cent. of butter, quite 4 per cent. of casein, 4 or 5 per cent. of sugar, and 88 per cent. or thereabouts of water. If your cow yields 6,000 pounds of milk per annum, then you obtain from her 240 pounds butter and 240 pounds of casein. But now, analyze and weigh the actual produce of your dairy. Let us suppose you are a Gloucestershire dairy farmer, and that you make 400 pounds of cheese and 50 pounds of butter from your cow per annum. This may be considered an average return. That cheese, according to Prof. JOHNSTON, contains 38 per cent. of casein and 22 per cent. of butter, or in all 152 pounds casein and 88 pounds of butter, besides other ingredients, water, salt, &c. That butter, again, according to Prof. WAX, contains 80 per cent. of pure fat of butter and 3 per cent. of casein, or in all 40 pounds of butter and 14 pound of casein, besides other ingredients, water, salt, &c. Now add the ingredients thus ascertained together, and you find that you have had from your cow during the twelve months, as the produce of your dairy, 153½ pounds of casein and 128 pounds of butter, instead of 240 pounds of butter and 240 pounds of casein, which, according to analysis, your milk contained.

What has become of the remainder? It is a question of the very greatest importance to all dairy farmers. So great a loss is enough to startle them, and most people will be inclined to doubt it. It must be admitted, in reply to these, that the analyses here quoted are not as they would need to be if all question is to be silenced—analyses month by month of the milk. But they are the average of a number of examinations of ordinary samples by good chemists. It must also be admitted that there is other besides dairy produce obtained from the milk of the cow. Pigs are fattened on the whey, but no farmer will admit that there is enough bacon thus made to correspond to anything like the loss thus indicated of the butter and the cheese of milk. Such a loss is certainly not made up by the bacon fattened on the whey; and if the missing ingredients do escape in the whey, then the pigs fall nearly as egregiously as the dairymen in saving all the valuable ingredients passing by them in the liquid which they deal with. The averages here spoken of are not quoted at random. They correspond very closely to the figures given as his experience by Mr. HARRISON, of Frocester Court, Gloucestershire, who has the credit of

having first called attention to the loss which, according to analysis, thus takes place in the dairy. In a little *Handbook of Dairy Husbandry*, published last year, his figures are communicated by him thus: In 1857, 55 cows were milked; they yielded 31,700 gallons, or 321,000 pounds of milk, besides rearing 48 calves. From this quantity of milk 25,424 pounds of cheese and 3,466 pounds of butter were made. Now the milk contained, by analysis, according to Mr. HARRISON, 12,480 pounds of casein and 11,856 pounds of butter, whereas the cheese and butter contained by analysis only 9,765 pounds of casein and 8,366 pounds of butter, leaving 2,715 pounds of casein and 3,190 pounds of butter unaccounted for.

Cultivation of Barley.

In a recent issue of the *Royal Agricultural Journal*, we find an article upon Barley Culture, giving the experience of many years in regard to soils, manner of preparation, seeding, &c., with which it may be well for our farmers to contrast their methods. The writer says that the soils in which barley flourishes most luxuriantly are free-working loams, and it is not uncommon for such land to be distinguished as barley-land. This preference arises from the natural habit of growth in the barley, which requires a considerable freedom of action for the development of that bunch of fibres of which its root consists. In the preparation of land for its growth this has to be remembered; for, if the character of the soil is not naturally of the description required, we are compelled to adopt measures for remedying it as much as possible. The firmness which is so necessary for whose is objectionable here, and the mere completely it is destroyed, the better. Upon the tightest clods of barley soils there is great danger of the manure being washed through the soil; on such lands, therefore, the use of the plow is avoided in the spring, as the inversion of the soil would favor the loss of manure, and the aid of a cultivator suffices to loosen the soil for the seed-bed. Other soils are brought into a sufficiently loose and free condition for sowing by means of a single plowing, but by far the larger breadth of our soils requires further preparation. No other kind of grain suffers so much in its quality as barley, from being sown in an unfavorable seed-bed.

The best qualities of barley, as well as the largest crops, are produced from soils very free and open in their character, and these indicate the condition to which we should endeavor to bring any soil upon which this crop is to be sown. To promote the same freedom in the soil, the seed should always be sown when the land is dry; for as we have seen in the preparation of wheat, that a wet seed time was conducive to that increased firmness of the soil which was then our object, so now, when we wish to avoid this effect upon the land, we should in every way avoid the cause.

The use of the drill is very generally preferred for sowing barley to every other mode. The depth for sowing the seed is not subject to the same variations as in the case of wheat; one inch may be considered sufficient in all soils to secure its healthy germination.

Iron Sheep Trough on Wheels.

We have given several plans of hay-racks for sheep, and now we present our readers with a sheep trough, made of wrought iron, on wheels, so that it can be easily moved, for feeding roots, grain, &c., to sheep, such as is used in England.



IRON SHEEP TROUGH ON WHEELS.

The engraving gives a very good idea of the construction of this trough. It is usually made about nine feet long, with a bar along the top, to prevent the sheep getting over or into it. It is highly recommended by farmers, as it prevents waste of feed, and is said to save its cost in a single season. It is at least worthy the notice of American farmers and implement makers.

THE DAIRY.—NO. IV.

THE COW AND HER KEEPER.

As nothing I can say will so well describe Mr. HORSFALL'S method as his own words, portions of his essay are here reproduced. He says, "My food for milch cows, after having undergone various modifications, has for two seasons consisted of rape cake five pounds, and bran two pounds, for each cow, mixed with a sufficient quantity of bean straw, oat straw, and shells of oats, in equal proportions, to supply them three times a day with as much as they will eat. The whole of the materials are moistened and blended together, and after being well steamed, are given to the animals in a warm state. The attendant is allowed one pound to one and a half pounds per cow, according to circumstances, of bean meal, which he is charged to give to each cow in proportion to her yield of milk, those in full milk getting two pounds each per day, others but little. It is dry and mixed with the steamed food on its being dealt out separately. When this is eaten up, green food, consisting of cabbages, is given from October to December; Kohl rabi till February, and mangels till grass time. With a view to nicety of flavor, I limit

Ladies' Department.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

In the still and quiet chamber There's an empty cradle bed, With a print upon the pillow Of a baby's shining head.

Once the mother sat beside it When the day was growing dim, And her pleasant voice was singing Soft and low, a cradle-hymn.

THE DRESS QUESTION.

"LINDA" DEFINING HER POSITION.

THE unknown reformer is growing more specific. He says "fashionable women," instead of "American women, which distinction is quite pacifying, since it enables us to define our own position.

As women generally possess a fondness for dress, and nearly all approach as near the latest styles as their means will allow, the term "fashionable" has an extensive application. One would think, to read the newspaper paragraphs, that the mandate had gone forth.

These whole magazines of accusations are hurled at you women of fashion, and have you no ammunition for self-defense? If you've anything to confront the enemy with, you'll need a gun that'll "shoot 'round a corner" to make the desired hit.

Now, supposing fashion, in its strictest sense, be laid on the shelf, that your real worth is not eclipsed by your plumage. Doff your hoops, diminish your skirts from nine widths to four.

Perhaps our unknown reformer would preach "moderation" unto all "women," but does he not know that the word is obsolete?

It is said "you write no books." Don't for the world let any one know you ever dreamed your destiny was "undeveloped in an ink-stand," or you'll be dubbed a "Blue Stocking."

A different education in regard to this home matter may change the organized pursuits of the day somewhat, and home, not as an exception but as a rule, be the grand panacea for the ills of life.

represented ADAM as created at sunrise to go forth and labor amid the glories of the day, and EVE as created at sunset, amid the quiet and gentle glories of the night.

It is said the woman was created more for ornament. In that we agree. But the harder the steel the brighter the polish. Thus the more solid and useful the attainments, the more susceptible of refinement and love lines.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S HOMES.

WE read of the thrift, the worth, and the intelligence of New England farmers, and we know them as a class that grapple with the stern, practical realities of life.

A farmer's home should be rendered as attractive as that of the merchant or professional man. His own interest and the well being of his family demand it.

It is generally conceded, I am aware, that the neat white house, overshadowed by stately trees, is the type of New England farm houses. In the vicinity of our populous villages this is so; but outside of this, where the necessities of society do not actually demand it, the case is usually different.

But among that class of farmers who have fitted up neat and convenient dwellings, where comfort and taste have been consulted in furnishing the different apartments, how many of them really enjoy their homes, or reap the benefit of this outlay of time and money.

Home is the place where we should live, not merely stay; a place to use, not to shut up and label "hands off." Throw open your windows, then, when the soft winds of summer ask admittance.

"The cottage homes of England, By thousands on her plains, They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks And round the hamlet-fanes.

And green forever be the groves, And bright the flowery sod, Where first the child's glad spirit loves Its country and its God."

Rutland Co., Vt., 1861. Mrs. S. A. G.

EXPRESSION OF DRESS.—Women are more like flowers than we think. In their adornments they express their natures, as the flowers do in their petals and colors.

THE grave is indeed hallowed, when the grass of the church-yard can cover all memory save that of love.

Choice Miscellany.

RETROSPECTIVE.

BY JOHN WARD ALLEN.

I THOUGHT in life's bright spring That sorrow's cloud my way would darken never,— That friendship's flowers, instead of withering, Would live forever.

I gathered bright heart-flowers, Which, like the stars that gem the sky above us, Are sent to light these saddened hearts of ours, To light, to love us.

One was a priceless pearl; I called it love, 'twas near me morn and even, With azure eye, rose cheek, and sunny curl, The gift of heaven.

The present knew no gloom; The future blighting care seemed not toumber; And joy-lights, dancing to my life's far tomb, I could not number.

Earth seemed a Paradise, And all were angels sent from heaven to grace it, So fair, so beautiful,—oh, why did vice At all deface it!

But life's glad spring went by, And summer came with all its golden glory; The birds of friendship sung, and heaven saw I, Around, before me.

My burdened lyre be hushed! For while I sing, sad thoughts are coming ever, Like fallen spirits that, by grief heart-crushed, Are joyous never!

Hidden Vale, 1861.

EARTHLY GLORY PASSES AWAY.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

As we glance over the history of the past, we see that upon all beauty and grandeur, power and glory, has been stamped passing away;

Kingdoms and nations that have arisen and flourished in dazzling splendor, whose wide-spread power has held millions of men in awe and admiration, and whose potent arm has seemed resistless, are now sunk in eternal night.

When we contemplate those systems of government which have exerted an extensive and sometimes beneficial influence upon the world at large, and those nations whose advancement in science and the arts has been greatest, we are led to pause, and wonder, that they, too, should be susceptible of dissolution.

And the Roman Empire, that most splendid prize for which aspirants to power ever contended, has fallen, obedient to the mandate—"pass ye away."

And in a similar destiny awaiting our own beloved Republic? Is she to be another who shall have fallen by her own hand? Shall opulence and luxurious ease enervate her people?

NIGHT AND REST.—It is night, and here is home. Gathered under the quiet roof, elders and children lie alike at rest. In the midst of a great peace and calm the stars look out from the heavens.

WISDOM OF YOUNG AMERICA.

Among the many striking traits of character which are exhibited by that enterprising individual, Young America, none are more strongly marked than his contempt for, and disregard of, the opinions of his superiors.

Whether he is really wiser than his forefathers, I will leave philosophers to determine, since they appear to be manifesting great interest in the subject, and indulging in speculations on the amount of wisdom future ages are likely to possess.

It seems to us that Young America could find a better way of displaying his wisdom than in the modes specified above. Let him pause and consider whether he would not earn a better title to the name by applying himself to some useful branch of industry.

We are afraid that our young friend's opinions will undergo a change one of these days, but unfortunately it will be when it is too late to profit by it. Often have we heard men complain bitterly of what they termed their foolishness when young, and sigh over the mistaken fondness of parents, and indulgence of teachers, which caused them to struggle through life, hampered by the defects of their early education.

SUCCESS MAKES ENEMIES.—They who are eminently successful in business, or who achieve greatness, or even notoriety in any pursuit, must expect to make enemies. So prone to selfishness, to petty jealousy and sordid envy, is poor human nature, that whoever becomes distinguished is sure to be a mark for the malicious spite of those who, not deserving success themselves, are galled by the merited triumph of the more worthy.

NIGHT AND REST.—It is night, and here is home. Gathered under the quiet roof, elders and children lie alike at rest. In the midst of a great peace and calm the stars look out from the heavens.

THE LOVE OF GOLD.—The treasure of some men is gold, and the love of it grows so strong as to become idolatrous. Such men never rise above the merest drudgery in the world. They eat and drink, but it is to enable them successfully to toil on.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

L I F H

BY CARLIE MAYNE.

On yonder mossy bank a violet blooms, Filling the morning air with rich perfume,— It opened with the morn, and died at noon.

A dewdrop glistens on a rose's breast, The gentle zephyrs lulling it to rest; But when the sun shines warm, its life is past.

A paper boat is launched upon a stream, Its snowy sails a moment brightly gleam, Then it has vanished, like a passing dream.

A glorious rainbow decks the summer sky, Sweet bow of promise sent to cheer the eye, 'Tis faded when the rain storm has passed by.

So man a few brief years may tread life's shore; But soon the soul shall burst its prison door, And we shall walk earth's sunny vales no more.

Ashtabula, Ohio, 1861.

A WORLD OF CHANGE.

How true the saying, "This is a world of change," and the slow notes of the tolling bell daily verify it. To-day you hear the sweet warbling and the little pattering step of lovely cherubs.

Change is one of Heaven's mandates, I know, but when I think it has invaded my home, and left there its impress,—when I think of the lines thickly and deeply engraved on my mother's forehead,—of the silver threads which cluster around and shade my father's brow.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.—God is revered by the services which multitudes pay him, and delight to pay him, on the Sabbath, as they take an offering and come into his courts.

THE LOVE OF GOLD.—The treasure of some men is gold, and the love of it grows so strong as to become idolatrous. Such men never rise above the merest drudgery in the world.

I HAVE known a good old man, who, when he heard of any one that had committed some notorious offence, was wont to say within himself, "He fell to-day, so I may to-morrow."

BEHIND THE MASK.

It was an old, distorted face,— An uncouth visage, rough and wild; Yet from behind, with laughing grace, Peeped the fresh beauty of a child.

had never said a word to her which any man might not have said to any maiden. So wife and I got easy again. But what should I see, one evening at twilight, while sauntering out under the shadows of my own grove of forest oaks, not far from the house, but two figures fitting hither and thither among the distant trees?

My daughter was happy in her husband, happy in her new home. But I saw very plainly that the bliss of the old home was lost to her. Nearly two years went back into the past, shadowed in this manner, when a little human blossom was laid in its cradle. A little struggling weeping, another Minnie. Poor me! Here was another influence to be stemmed, as boats stem another wave and another gust.

Wit and Humor.

SOME LITTLE JOKERS. HUSBANDS and letter paper should always be well ruled. If a man is dissipated, his fortune will probably soon be so too. WHAT sea would make a sleeping room? A dry attic, (Adriatic.) WHEN you dispute with a fool, he is very certain to be similarly employed.

Advertisements.

HONOLULU SQUASH.—25 Seeds of this celebrated SQUASH, sent by mail upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps. JOHN S. GOULD, Maceon, Wayne Co., N. Y. RASPBERRIES, &c., CHEAP.—5,000 Brinckle's Orange and 5,000 Francoise Raspberries. Also, 2,000 very fine 2-year-old Florida vines at the lowest rates.

The Story-Teller.

MY DAUGHTER MINNIE.

A FEW years ago—well it is not less than forty—my little home-flock was led, in the matter of years, by my daughter Minnie—a pretty name, I always thought. Minnie was a good child, and being the first-born, was half maternal in her management of the later comers, even down to little "Pigeon," the latest and tiniest of all.

My daughter was happy in her husband, happy in her new home. But I saw very plainly that the bliss of the old home was lost to her. Nearly two years went back into the past, shadowed in this manner, when a little human blossom was laid in its cradle. A little struggling weeping, another Minnie. Poor me! Here was another influence to be stemmed, as boats stem another wave and another gust.

COURTING BY TELEGRAPH.

EVERYBODY knows that for the last few years, telegraph companies in England have employed females in the instrument department of some of their principal stations. The work is light and clean, and very well adapted for young ladies. Most of them acquire the art of telegraphing in a very short time, and there are now in the service many who are able to send and receive messages as well as the best of the male staff.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BIBLICAL ENIGMA. I AM composed of 45 letters. My 2, 24, 17, 45 was a husbandman. My 20, 26, 22, 15, 11, 13, 37 gathered in summer.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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