

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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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 seasonably 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.

Facts about Potatoes.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I would like to hear more "Facts about Potatoes," as I was very much interested in your remarks about them, especially the Davis Seedling. I planted some of them last year, and they will bear all the praise you gave them as to quality, productiveness, and good eating. Out of thirty-two kinds planted, nothing equaled them in freedom from rot and productiveness. Out of seventy-nine bushels there was not a peck of rotten potatoes; while the other kinds were almost all rot. I did not pay for digging. The next best potato I raised was the Shaw. I think highly of it for earliness, freedom from rot, good productiveness, good eating and keeping; but I need not praise it, as you probably raised it last year from some seed you by J. W. HULME, of the city of Adrian. Please give your experience in the potato line for the last year. It will do the farmer good to read such reliable articles as that last was. J. G. McC., Adrian, Mich., 1861.

We are still well "pleased" with the Davis Seedling, and though we have a dozen good kinds in our cellar for eating, this is preferred before all others, and we have eaten it almost every day the past winter. We hope farmers and potato growers will give it a trial. Seed can now be obtained here, and we presume at many other places, at only a little more than the price charged for other good varieties. We feel safe in repeating what we said last year, that it is the most productive good potato we cultivate. The Shaw we think well of; it ripens early, and is of good quality; but we shall be better able to judge of its merits after the experience of the present season, as our experiments last year were pretty much brought to naught by the injury done to the tops by insects. Soon after the first of June, an insect, (the *Phytoecus*), which has been accused of causing the rot, attacked the leaves in immense numbers, and all varieties alike. All we could do by dusting with lime and ashes; plaster, though it may have checked their ravages, did not destroy them; or prevent great injury. The plants suffered from the loss of the leaves, looked sickly and dirty, ripened off early, and the potatoes were small, but did not show the least signs of rot. From appearances during the season, we anticipated a good deal of rot, but in several hundred bushels of some forty kinds, grown entirely for experiment, we did not find one rotten tuber.

In consequence of the depredations of these insects, our experiments with different manures, and varieties of potatoes, modes of planting, &c., are of no practical value, and must be repeated. We regret this the more because after having failed in a trial of some of Governor's Seedlings the previous year, we were anxious for the results.

Bee Culture and Bee Hives.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In the Rural I have often noticed the hives with movable frames, spoken of, and their advantages. I would ask for a more particular description, &c., &c.—M. D. D., Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Please give us all the light you can in regard to the management of bees, as it is becoming an interesting and important matter. Is the Movable Frame Hive worth its cost, or is it like so many others with which the farmers have been gulled?—WORKER, Erie Co., N. Y., 1861.

On this subject there is now felt a great deal of interest, as the number of inquiries similar to the above, as well as other significant facts, clearly indicate. The belief is becoming pretty general that we can make honey in most sections of our country at a few cents per pound, and far cheaper than sugar or any other sweetening substance. Our land abounds in honey-bearing flowers that waste their sweetness on the desert air, while nature has provided us with workers—models of industry in all lands and in all ages—that will gather and store all this honey for us without fee or reward, only asking for their compensation a little well arranged house to live in, and an opportunity to partake of a portion of the fruits of their own industry.

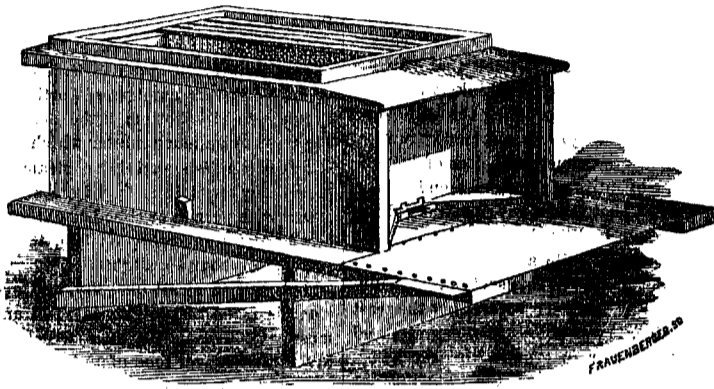


FIGURE 1.—MOVABLE-FRAME BEE-HIVE.

Some persons are disposed to consider Bee Culture rather a small matter, and this is most likely to be the case with those who look at the cause instead of the effect—the insect is small, the cause seems insignificant, but the result is by no means unimportant. The last published Census shows that in 1860, in this State, 1,756,830 pounds of honey and beeswax were produced. This, at one shilling per pound, would give \$219,478. Of this, Steuben county must be credited with nearly \$12,000, and Delaware over \$10,000. Missouri grows nearly as much honey as New York. Allowing 10 pounds of honey and wax as the product of each hive in this State, it would give 175,683 as the number of swarms, or less than four to a square mile.

We learn from the best authority that in Germany the same number of thousands would be a very low estimate for the same extent of territory; and a friend recently returned from Europe informs us that bees are kept by almost every cottager in Switzerland, and that there, honey is as commonly used as butter. The gable ends of almost every cottage are furnished with shelves on which the hives stand, protected in some measure from the weather by the projecting roofs peculiar to Swiss Architecture.

If, instead of having only four stocks to the square mile in this State, we kept one hundred, which is only a fraction of what we might do, and the product of each hive in honey and wax were only 10 pounds for each colony, the value would be about five millions of dollars. These facts will give some idea of the importance of Bee Culture and the loss which we annually sustain by its neglect.

In regard to the queries above, we must be allowed to remark that it is not our custom to speak in praise of implements or machines, the right of which is secured to their owners by patent right and can only be used by farmers on the payment of the inventor's fees; nor do we design usually to give special prominence to the invention of one party over another, unless, as it may sometimes happen, it becomes necessary for the interest of our readers, to save them from deception or loss, or to bring to their notice something of unusual value. But, occasionally, some one steps out from the beaten track and takes a station far in advance of his fellows, making improvements and discoveries that revolutionize old systems, and effects such an entire change for the better that to attempt to keep silent as to its nature or advantages would be about as wise and practical as to ignore the existence of railroads or the telegraph. This is eminently the case with the Rev. L. L. LANGSTROTH and his Movable Comb Hive. So completely have his researches and hive changed the system of bee keeping, that we cannot speak of the Italian bees, or the best method of wintering or feeding bees, or destroying the miller, without being compelled to allude to the Langstroth Hive, much as it may displease owners of other hives, or operate against our general rule. Our own experience impels us to pursue this course—for we have tested the system to our entire satisfaction, and Mr. QUINBY, E. KIRBY, and M. M. BALDWIN, of this State, Dr. J. P. KIRTLAND, of Cleveland, and others of our friends and correspondents, among the best apianians in the country, are unanimous in their praise of the system of managing the Bee made practicable in the Langstroth Hive.

The form of the hive is shown in the engraving, figure 1, with the top and honey-board removed, so as to expose the interior. In this chamber are placed ten open frames, like figure 2. These are sus-

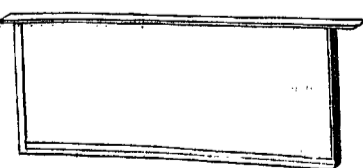


FIGURE 2.

pended by the ends of the top of the frame resting on rabbits prepared for the purpose, as shown in figure 1. To furnish a guide to the bees in the construction of their combs, a thin piece of comb is attached to the underside of the top piece of the frame, or a triangular piece of wood will answer the same purpose. After all the frames are prepared in this way and placed in the chamber, the honey-board, which generally has nine holes to allow the bees access to the spare honey boxes, is put on, as also the honey-boxes, the whole being covered with a convenient "top." The bees are now allowed to take possession of the hive. Here we may remark that if the apianian has good empty comb on hand, he can attach it

to the frames by a little rosin and beeswax, and thus save the bees the labor and material necessary for the construction of comb. The price of beeswax bears no proportion to that of honey, as it requires about 20 pounds of honey to make one of wax. The bee keeper, therefore, should never waste comb, or dispose of it while fit for storing honey.

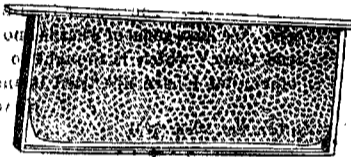


FIGURE 3.

The engraving, figure 3, shows a frame filled with comb. These frames can be taken out every day or week, according to the curiosity of the bee keeper or the necessities of the bees. Of course, this gives an opportunity for a thorough examination of the interior of the hive, so that the apianian knows as much about the condition of his bees, the amount of honey, &c., as he does of the condition of his stock, or of his granary.

This handling a "bee's nest" may be thought by some a frightful operation, but we can assure our readers "it's nothing when you're used to it." A careful man, or woman either, may manage a score of stocks a whole season, and seldom receive a sting. All that is necessary is to understand the business and do it carefully and quietly. As soon as the operator begins to take off the honey-board, a few of the more excitable of the bees will send forth their angry tones and prepare for an attack upon the intruder. Have a roll of cotton cloth on which a little tobacco has been sprinkled; with one end on fire, but not blazing; and blow a little of the smoke upon the excited bees. They will retire. Now remove the board slowly, and if any bees show signs of attack, give them a little more smoke. This will so alarm them that fearing they are to be turned out of house and home, now that the roof is gone, and determined to save as much as they can carry, they will fill themselves with honey, and in this condition can be handled as safely as flies. But occasionally there is one more excitable than the rest, or with less love of sweetness. To be entirely secure, therefore, the bee keeper, especially if a "little timid," can use a very convenient article, called a Bee Hat, made of wire, and resting upon the shoulders. A curtain of any common cloth is attached to the bottom, and this is folded in under the coat, entirely protecting the face, which is the only part the bee will usually attack. If the operator is exceedingly fearful, gloves may be used. It is best to be so well protected as to give confidence; but in a little while, in ordinary operations, all these means of protection will be discarded as unnecessary. For answers to other inquiries in regard to manufacturers of hives, rights, &c., we must refer to our advertising pages.



BEE-HAT.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

Cultivation of Oats.

In our last review of European journals, we gave an article from the *Royal Agricultural Journal*, containing the results of many years' experience in the culture of Barley, and now condense a communication from the same pen, on the growth of Oats. The author remarks, that the natural energy of the root of the Oat renders this crop admirably adapted for sowing on old sod-land. He recommends plowing up an old sod in the fall and leaving it till seed time in the spring. During this interval frosts are almost certain to have crumbled the surface and produced a nice light mold for the seed; such land will then present the most desirable seed-bed for Oats—a soil well charged with vegetable matter, firm beneath yet easy of penetration for the rooting of the plant, with a surface light and free in its character for the germination of the seed. This firmness of land for the root must be distinguished from the hardness with which Wheat will contend after it has once made a fair growth. He favors leaving the land rather rough after sowing, and says—"I have known the greater portion of a crop of Oats blown off the ground,

simply from the field having been rolled, instead of being left rough from the harrow. Upon such land the seed must always be buried deeply, say two inches, for this gives the plant a better opportunity for securing itself to the spot."

Bedding Horses on Sawdust.

A LATE issue of the *London Field* contains the results of an experiment the feasibility of which has been discussed somewhat in our columns. The writer says:

"Having used sawdust as bedding for horses for a length of time, the result of my experience may not be unacceptable to some of your inquiring readers. I litter the horses on it to the depth of six and nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole only four times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few which give it, in my estimation, its great superiority over straw. It is much cleaner and more easily arranged, and of course much cheaper at first cost, making in the end excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil or earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass; and presents the nearest resemblance to the horse's natural footing—the earth. We have never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stables, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are also free from dust and stains than when on ordinary litter (simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps), and testify their own approval of it by frequently rolling and lying down for hours in the day. It also has the recommendation of being unobtainable—an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of consuming their litter will readily admit. Being free from pungent smell, which is apt to accompany straw (unless very scrupulously kept), it is innocent to weak eyes, and its slight turpentine odor is rather a sweetener than otherwise. It makes (when converted into manure) the best possible foundation for hot-beds, and, unlike other stable manure, forms no harbor of refuge for vermin. Pine sawdust is the best, and oak the worst, as the latter turns black the second day."

The Lung Murrain.

THE Professors in the Royal Veterinary College, have recently had their attention specially directed to this disease, and Prof. SIMONDS, in a paper to the *London Farmer's Magazine*, describes its peculiarities, and advises concerning it in an article which we copy. He remarks:

As to the "pleuro-pneumonia," he might say in the outset that this is a misnomer, and the erroneous name had done not a little to mystify the subject. The name of a disease should always correspond with its nature. Pleuro-pneumonia signifies inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs; but this disease is not of an inflammatory character. Is it contagious? Cases have been mentioned which appear to prove that it is not. We had but too strong evidence that it was contagious. The morbid matter entered the system; and, when seated there, poisonous exhalations were given off. This was the case in small-pox; after the disease had reached a certain stage, pustules were formed; and each pustule contained the same morbid matter as was originally inhaled. It was not the case that all animals exposed were infected, any more than it was with man. There must be a susceptibility as well as a cause. Some constitutions would resist more than others, just as men were differently affected by strong drinks; what would intoxicate one man would produce no effect upon another. This opened the way to speak of secondary causes; and how farmers might help nature to resist the disease. Animals were rendered more susceptible by over-crowding. Hence in the London dairies the disease was more rife than anywhere else. Damp and wet yards were also to be avoided, and keeping cattle in places where much dung was fermenting, especially if animal matter was present. There were some pastures which in dry weather were unexceptionable; the same pastures in autumn, when exposed to fog and damp, would be dangerous. To use plain language, we must have our wife about us. As for the malady itself, it was not an inflammatory, but a local and specific one. The morbid matter enters the blood by respiration, and then concentrates itself in the lungs.

This affection was in many respects very peculiar. It is an eminently fatal disease. Bring any of the boasted remedies to a genuine case—one fully established to be such by the testimony of competent persons, and they invariably failed. The lungs were purified organs, and both in cattle and man, nature is unable to remove the deposits caused by disease, and to substitute sound tissue in the place of that destroyed. It was always a fatal disease, and it always would be; the more we knew of it, the more positive were we of this. In no case has an animal ever been cured. The disease is sometimes arrested, but never cured. It often happens that cattle are sold appearing well, and when slaughtered the lung is found diseased. Sometimes in the center of an apparently healthy lung, a diseased portion is found which is dead, and insulated by nature from the living part, being surrounded by a layer of lymph. In no case was the mischief done by the disease upon the lung ever repaired. When does its contagion cease? is a question upon which there has been much discussion, and which is still undecided. As soon as the animal

sickened, the disease was contagious. If it was arrested, it was not easy to say how soon the animal might safely mix with the others. The Legislature might, with much benefit to the country, take this matter up. On the Continent, the measures taken by governments had done much to stay the ravages of the disease. In some countries, if a herd was affected, it was compulsory to separate it immediately; the proprietor was compensated by government, whose officers took possession of the herd. Those who died were slaughtered, and those that were not affected, or had recovered, were branded on the horn, so as to be always known. By the adoption of such measures as these, much had been done to lessen the severity of the scourge.

The principles of treatment could only be put into operation by a Veterinary Surgeon. As a farmer himself, and addressing farmers, he would recommend when the disease was decided, to spend nothing in physic. Get rid of the heat as soon as possible. The first loss is the best.

HIGH AND LOW FEEDING.

MY position upon animal dietetics I have heretofore defined, but it is one of those subjects that should always be kept before the people. An ingenious man can paint a picture, or make a watch, but it takes a philosopher to feed a sheep. Accomplished herdsmen, like great poets, come very scattering through this world. The wonder is that the most important and difficult of attainments is deemed worthy of slight attention. Take the country through, and no branch of American farming is more capriciously and carelessly conducted than the rearing of domestic animals. Omitting, at present, other considerations, let us confine ourselves now to the question of high and low feeding.

It having been found that animals fatten cheapest on grass, and in warm weather, that method of fattening came to be almost universally relied on—if animals could be "got through the winter," by running over so narrow a chancel for their lives, it was deemed a decided success—if we didn't have a "backward spring," they could get up alone by the first of June, would be entirely out of danger by the first of July, have tolerably smooth coats by first of August, caper and scam in glad in September, show signs of decided thrift in October, and in November be fit to kill to make broth for a dyspeptic.

My friend JOHN JOHNSTON, who is a little ultra, proposes a new plan entirely, while I go in for a "compromise." He demands roast beef this year round,—I would take something less. Much, however, depends on circumstances. In more Southern latitudes, where animals can pick their own living pretty much all the year, if land is cheap, and labor scarce, and high, I would depend mainly on grass, and not touch on grain. A man may own a thousand acres, and a thousand cattle, and pasture them without hired help,—perhaps in part on "Government land,"—and they may pay him a good profit, for his thousand acres may have cost him but a thousand dollars,—perhaps not \$600. But if he should make up his mind that his cattle must eat a certain amount of grain, say six quarts per head every day for six months, so that they should "gain the year round," according to Mr. JOHNSTON'S plan, they will require one hundred and eighty-seven bushels of grain per day, and the owner must employ a troop of men and derive uncertain profits.

Corn will not grow on the "voluntary" principle, like grass. Corn costs labor, and labor costs money. Grass, as I have intimated, in Southern and Western latitudes, sometimes costs mere nothing, and at that price, I would certainly use it in preference to corn, and, except to finish up the beef with, pretty much to the exclusion of corn. Circumstances, however, alter cases. Where land is dear, and labor scarce, as in our oldest settled districts, I would not let a whole farm go to grass. I would use more labor, and less land. There can be no doubt, but twice as many cattle can be kept on fifty acres, if you raise a certain proportion of grain and roots, as there could if you fed exclusively on grass and hay. But it will take four times as much labor to raise and feed the grain and roots, as it would to use hay and grass. This principle is understood by those who adopt the method of "feeding," or keeping cattle up the year round. It is practiced only in densely settled districts, where land is high, and labor low, as in Great Britain, Holland, and around large cities.

It must be confessed that the chances for keeping cattle on grass for nothing are growing, beautifully, and with the progress of population will disappear entirely, when there will be a demand for more labor to the "square mile" than one man can bestow. It is quite probable, even now, that a certain amount of grain may be fed with profit in nearly every section of the country to all kinds of farm stock; not enough grain "to keep cattle gaining the year round," perhaps, but sufficient to keep them strong and healthy. The wonderful capacity of our Southern and Western lands for the production of corn, and its consequent cheapness, is a reason why farmers in that quarter should feed it to cattle and sheep, as well as hogs—the extent to which it should be used will depend upon peculiarities of location, and various other circumstances. Extreme obesity should be guarded against, always, and I repeat a caution which I gave in a former article against feeding breeding animals too high, and again insist that good condition should be secured by attention to

every thing that pertains to healthy development, such as air, exercise, succulent food to improve digestion, skill in feeding, a regular supply of good water, good hay, straw, and corn stalks,—every thing good of its kind,—by any, and by all appliances, keep animals in condition, and what you lack make up in grain.

Having said thus much, I am prepared to give my emphatic testimony in favor of higher feeding on the part of farmers generally. On a recent visit to JOHN JOHNSON, of Geneva, I took note of some of his animals, which very well illustrate the advantage of high feeding. No. 1, a three-year-old wether, weighed 251 pounds,—No. 2, less than two years old, 178 pounds,—No. 3, a three-year-old ewe, which raised a lamb, 216 1/2 pounds,—No. 4, a lamb, eleven months old, 152 pounds. Mr. JOHNSON feeds these sheep,—and they do not materially differ from a large flock in which they are kept,—one and one-half pounds of grain per head a day, it being part oil meal. He thinks one and one-half pounds a day of corn meal might founder or otherwise injure sheep, but if one-third is oil meal, they will bear it. He is quite partial to buckwheat for sheep. I hope Mr. JOHNSON will furnish the RURAL with the results of his winter feeding, though this winter is hardly a fair test, as to profits, for sheep were very high in the fall, and are low now,—but it is always important to know how much animals gain on a given amount of food. But we will cypher a little on the eleven months lamb. It cost in spring and summer say one dollar, it had been fed grain 2 1/2 months, (113 lbs.) worth one dollar, hay 40 cents, and was worth on the start one dollar,—amounting to \$3.40. I would give for it 44 cents per pound, or \$6.84,—just about twice what it cost, at a high estimate.

I also took note of two ewes which Mr. JOHNSON bought Nov. 24, 1869, weighing 160 lbs., for \$5.60. These he kept till Feb'y 1st, 1871, feeding them grain costing \$3.38, hay 80 cents, (he fed straw, which we will set off against the manure,) pasture \$1.50, hay, grain, and pasture for their lambs till Feb'y \$1.50, amounting to \$12.78, as the cost of ewes and lambs. He sold the ewes, then weighing 260 lbs, for \$13.65, their wool for \$5.28, and their lambs would bring \$9.00, amounting to \$27.93 for the sheep which cost \$12.78, leaving for profit \$15.15 on two sheep kept 14 months and 7 days. Bigger results are sometimes obtained among fancy men, but these sheep went to the butcher, and they certainly afford no discouragement to high feeding.

Mr. JOHNSON advises to feed wether lambs well from the start, and turn them at about twenty months old, when he makes them average \$6 per head,—it sometimes does better to keep them till they are sheared the second time. He has a horror of lean sheep and cattle,—says he had rather pay 3/4 cents per pound for plump, well conditioned stock, than 2 1/2 cents for lean ones.

Mr. JOHNSON has sometimes overfed his sheep with grain, inducing apoplexy, which he remedies by administering oil. He deems 1 1/2 pounds safe for a sheep if it is part oil meal, or buckwheat, and this he thinks the highest feed that is admissible. Mr. JOHNSON has a steer of remarkable growth and development, which he expects to keep a year or so longer, though first-rate beef, because what he gains henceforth will be tallow and meat, the offal not increasing, and of course the animal will be worth more per pound. I wish farmers who send light animals to market would consider that bone, blood and inwards, and even hair and hide, are at a discount at the Astor House.—H. T. B.

MINNESOTA—SHEEP, GRAIN, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A friend from Livingston county, N. Y., wrote me to know whether sheep do well here, and whether wolves like mutton. I answered yes. After writing him, it occurred to me that many other readers of your paper, who own sheep, and are asking themselves and neighbors will it do to keep sheep on land worth \$75 per acre, would, if they had some friend in Minnesota, like to propound the same question, and that I might best reach them through the columns of your journal. To all such I answer, emphatically, yes. Sheep do well here, and wolves like mutton; but don't start, friend, nor say, well, I won't take sheep there, that decides the question. Minnesota has been settled about six years, and in that time the early inhabitants have improved their opportunities to obtain wolf-skins so well, that there are but few to be found in this, or the adjoining counties. I heard of wolves having been seen some four miles east of me during the past winter, still a friend of mine keeps 500 sheep in that region, and no harm befel them from that source. But enough about wolves, there is no fear from them.

I have lived here two years, and during that time there have been brought into this county something over 3,000 sheep, mostly fine-wooled. I have sought opportunities to speak with their owners, and they all agree in saying that those brought from Illinois and Michigan shear a better clip than they did there, that the sheep are remarkably healthy, and the lambs are thrifty. Rochester is on the route from La Crosse, Wis., to St. Peter, Mankota, and other Western settlements, and I have had opportunities to observe sheep going into those localities, and can testify to the fact that many and good sheep are going West and North.

One reason, no doubt, why sheep do so well here, is owing to our climate, which is so dry all winter. Both strangers and residents agree on that point. We have no sleets, and scarcely any rains during the months of winter. Winter sets in, the ground freezes, and, as a general thing, the first snow remains until the ground opens. The winter of '69-'70 was quite mild. We had little snow, not more than four inches on a level at any time. Wheat was sown on the 17th day of March, 1869, that yielded 30 bushels per acre. The past winter the snow has not exceeded one foot in depth, while a brother in Iowa, who lives about 100 miles south of here, writes me that it has been two feet deep there.

Ordinary sheep bring about \$2.50 per head, while one-half to three-fourths Spanish Merino command from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The farmers, with their last two wheat crops, begin to pick up from the hard times, and thousands of bushels of wheat would have been converted into sheep last fall, and wintered, were they to be had. Most of those brought here are let out on shares, and I do not think that a man could buy ten good sheep out of the 3,000 in the county, at a reasonable price. Farmers in Livingston, Monroe, and Ontario counties, why don't you send West and buy a quarter section of land, which can be had as cheap as ever lay out of doors for from \$500 to \$800 per quarter, with good water and good hay, and send JOHN, or JAMES, or PETER, or some of the other boys, on with your surplus sheep and your surplus money, or bring them here and herd them on anybody's land until you see fit to buy somebody's fee simple to the soil.

Perhaps some say, "I wonder how wheat and other

grains thrive there." I will give my experience. I came here in the spring of 1858, and during the month of June that year, I broke up about 40 acres, planted some to corn,—which gave me grain and fodder for my stock,—some to potatoes, some sowed to buckwheat, and a small piece to Hungarian grass. All did well. The following spring, 1859, I sowed oats on part of this without re-plowing, but well harrowed in. I received 60 bushels to the acre. On 20 acres I sowed spring wheat without re-plowing, 1 1/2 bushels to the acre, and received 425 bushels, machine measure. It grew very heavy, lodged down, and I lost some by its getting too ripe. Corn and potatoes were excellent. Says one, "what did you get for your wheat, oats, &c?" Well, to use a Western phrase, "there you've got me." Our nearest point to the Mississippi is 35 miles, but most of the farmers go 50 miles to Winona, and we get from 60 to 75 cents this year. Oats are 16 cents and corn 25 cents at the door.

I have troubled you quite long enough grinding my ax, but while I put the edge on mine, I repeat, come on ye lame, ye halt, ye blind, buy and settle up the country, develop its resources, and I will turn for you when your ax needs sharpening, and also write a few more lines telling you how, if desired. Rochester, Minn., 1861. E. PALMER.

THE LABOR-SAVING QUESTION.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—We find in history accounts of persons who were minus so much brains as to act very silly or foolish at times. HENRY VIII was often found on his hands and knees "playing horse" for the children. The maids of honor of Queen ANNE used to blacken their Sovereign's face while she was asleep,—and by so doing the Queen's household servants would have an object with which to amuse themselves. Now, men who have not enough to appreciate the value of mechanical inventions, such as sewing and knitting machines, washing and ironing machines, improvements in stoves and household utensils in general, ought not to undertake to condemn them. The gentleman who signs himself "H. T. B." seems to think that these inventions, and all other improvements for the purpose of decreasing the toil of women, have proved unnecessary,—that their labors are as hard and as tedious as they were fifty years ago. In your issue of the 9th of Feb., he undertook to prove that pumps are useless, and using his own words, "even where pumps have been vouchsafed, a big stream does not always respond to a gentle touch." That is very true. Large, even small streams, do not always yield to the touch, especially in a dry climate. Does "H. T. B." believe that he can pump water out of a dry well? I presume he thinks that because pumps cannot perform the functions of pumping water out of an empty well, they are useless. Again I quote—"frozen up in the winter, dry in summer, rickety-rackety, the old thing has been wished at the bottom of the ocean many a time." Now, does "H. T. B." think that pumps will freeze up if men had sense and energy enough to prevent? It is their duty (and not their wives'), to see that they do not. When a pump gets rickety, as he calls it, (and I presume he means worn out), a new one ought to take its place. He, no doubt, has had more to do with old pumps than with new; and I suppose, when his pump (if he ever had one), was "rickety-rackety," he threw it aside and searched up an old bucket he inherited from his great grandfather, and presented it to his wife as a substitute.

The next object he dwells upon is "the stove." He seems to think that cooking stoves are unnecessary and can be dispensed with. I would advise him to buy another, as his must be nearly worn out, according to the description which he gives of it, together with all its appurtenances,—"doors unhinged, plates cracked, griddles in three pieces, the tea-kettle nose off, boiler burst, and a general explosion among the women, (Mrs. "H. T. B." and daughters,) the pipe had to be cleaned, (did "H. T. B." or the women do it?) it never would burn wet or green wood," &c. Will "H. T. B." inform us what kind of stoves they were fifty years ago? Could they burn wet and green wood? Could they bake without leavening "the bottom of the loaf dough, and the top cinders?"

"H. T. B." seems to think that all the young girls, old maids, and young widows, are after him and his "highly esteemed bachelor friend," and as the law will not allow a man to have more than one wife, it fills their hearts with the greatest grief and despair. Why do they not start for Salt Lake City. I think his "bachelor friend" had better postpone that "journey to Cayuga Co."—for if he cannot get any girl nearer home, he would meet with poor success in searching up old maids abroad. In the RURAL of March 2, another person, who signs himself "Psi," seems to take pleasure in advocating the cause of "H. T. B.," condemning old maids, but he don't say a word about old bachelors. That looks suspicious. He has said that "they are a meddling, fault-finding, uneasy set of beings," &c. Has "Psi" been long out of the insane asylum? I should judge not, by his article. If these old maids want husbands, I know they can be accommodated, especially when such men as "H. T. B.," "P.," and "Psi," are in the world; but I think that the gentlemen need not fish any longer for these "ancient ladies."

A few words more and I have done. I do not wish my three friends to think that I am an advocate of what is known as "Woman's Rights;" far from it,—but I uphold that "labor-saving machines," especially those destined for the use of women, are as substantial marks of progress as any which grace the XIXth century. W. J. P. Union City, Branch Co., Mich., 1861.

AN ERROR IN MAKING HAMES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—With the hope that this may reach those that are engaged in making hames for horses' harness, I take up my pen,—after waiting several years for one more able than mine, but waiting in vain,—to expose a great error that hame makers have fallen into, in making the hamp, or staple, to which the trace is fastened too near the lower end of the hame by about two inches. If any person should entertain doubts about it, my advice is that they try the experiment as I have done, to be satisfied of the truth of what I say.

A few years since I bought a set of harness, the hames of which were made as they are still made. I soon found that my horses could not work long in them before the lower part of the shoulder would become sore, which led me to see that the draught, or weight of the load drawn, came too heavily on the lower part of the shoulder. I had the hames altered, by raising the staple to which the trace is fastened, two inches higher, so as to cause the weight of the draught to come more equally on the shoulder. I soon found, not only that my horses' shoulders did not become sore, but that they could draw a heavy draught with much more ease than they could before

the alteration. I have since bought another set of harness made in the usual way, viz., the trace attached to near the lower end of the hame, causing, as in the first case, the lower part of the shoulder of the horse to become sore. I see, too, that they cannot draw the same weight with as much ease as they can with the harness of which the hames was altered so as to attach the trace nearer the middle of the hame. Both sets of hames are of the same length,—22 inches. Those in which the horses do not work well, measure nine inches from the lower end of the hame to the upper side of the staple to which the trace is attached; and the hames that I had altered, and in which my horses work well, measure eleven inches from the lower end of the hame to the upper side of the staple.

If giving this a place in the RURAL will induce hame makers to make the alteration above mentioned, I shall consider some good, at least, has been done, and that noble animal, the horse, has been relieved of a great torture. H. H. Drummondville, C. W., 1861.

SORGHUM AND SUGAR-MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In a late issue of your paper, I saw an account of raising Sorghum, by W. H. GARDNER, of Amboy, Illinois. He speaks of making very good sirup, but seems to doubt its sugar making properties; yet says he has seen instances of its grainling. I raised a little last summer,—about one-fourth of an acre of cane,—and made it into sirup. Had about two barrels. Boiled it in a pan made of galvanized iron; boiled to about a good common thickness, and put it down cellar. In a few weeks it began to grain, and it is now so thick that you can carry it in your hands. I should think it was two-thirds sirup. I intend to try draining the half-barrel we have left. Two years ago last summer I grew my first crop,—had about the same sized piece of ground, and about the same quantity of sirup. It then boiled it in a caldron kettle. That year it got ripe, but did not grain. The next year I planted a larger piece, but we had an early frost,—quite a hard one,—and it spoiled the most of the cane in this section. I manufactured it the same as the year before, but the frost had soured the juice, it was poor, did not grain, and was dark. Last summer it grew well. We had a light frost early in the fall, and the cane did not ripen, still it has made sugar. This may be owing to the boiling. Should I raise any the coming summer, I think I shall get a copper boiler, and see if it is not better.

The following is my mode of cooking:—Fill my boiler and cleanse with milk and eggs, the same as maple sugar. Let it boil slowly until it is well skimmed, then boil down as fast as possible, skimming whenever scum rises. Do not add any fresh juice after it begins to boil. The longer it is boiled the darker it gets. We have some of what is known as the "White Seed Cane," which is thought to be better than the other, but I have not tried it and cannot say. J. V. HOAGLAND. Ridgeway, Len. Co., Mich., 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S WHITEWASH.

MESSRS. EDS.:—I have the recipe for the whitewash used on the President's house, spoken of in a late RURAL, which I copy and send for your paper, with some additional improvements learned by experiment: Take 1/2 bushel of nice unslaked lime; slak it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam.—Strain the liquor through a small sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt,—previously well dissolved in warm water,—3 pounds of ground rice mixed to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; 1/2 a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and 1 pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days, covered from the dust. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less fine may be used, according to the neatness of the job. It retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be used. Spanish brown stirred in, will make a red or pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow ochre, stirred in, makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes further, and makes a better color. Green must not be mixed with the lime, the lime destroys the color, and makes the whitewash crack and peel off. Where the walls are badly smoked, and you wish to have a clear white, it is well to squeeze in indigo, and stir into the whole mixture. P. D. KNIGHT. Medina, N. Y., 1861.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Worms in Horses. THE New England Farmer contains the following from one of its correspondents, about the cure of worms in horses:

"I see inquiries in the Farmer as to what will kill worms in horses. You remarked that wood ashes are good. When ashes do not effect a cure, take bass-wood bark and boil it in water down to a strong liquid, then take whatever grain is given to the horse and soak it in it over night. Give it to him in the morning, on an empty stomach; follow giving it two or three mornings, then give something physicking, and in a short time a cure will be effected."

Bloat in Cattle.

H. D. COURT, of Bedford, writes to the Michigan Farmer, that when cattle are bloated from eating wet clover, or horses from eating green clover, he has found a sure remedy in giving to the animal an ordinary charge of gunpowder, mixed with about the same quantity of fine salt, in the hand, and thrown on the tongue every 15 minutes, until 2 or 3 doses are given. He says:—"In the summer of 1858, I had five head taken at one time, two of which were severe cases, but this treatment saved them. The same week the hides of forty head were sent into Battle Creek, and all from animals that had been lost by early wet clover."

A Fencing Experience.

SUBSTANTIAL fences on a farm are valuable. There may be something in this experience, which we find in the New England Farmer, to think of. "About the first of June, 1840, I made two pairs of hemlock bar posts. The sticks of which they were made were about ten or twelve inches in diameter at the largest end, sided down to four or five inches, to the top of the ground, being round below, cut at the time, and, of course, the bark stripped off.

One pair was set in quite moist ground, and is now standing, though I think nearly used up; the other pair was set in dry, loamy ground, and broke off in the fall, from a high wind, the fifteenth year after they were both set. The same sticks out in the winter would not have lasted half so long."

Cleaning Granaries.

We find the following item "on its travels" without paternal mark. The subject is one of importance to farmers, and they can easily and cheaply decide as to the value of the recommendations:

A prudent farmer will never fill his bins with the new threshed grain, without first having given them a thorough cleaning. In order to do this, we would recommend using either of the following modes: Having formed a bed of sand upon the granary floor, place earthen vessels of powdered brimstone upon it, to which set fire, after having closed the doors and crevices, if there be any. This fumigation, it is said, will prevent the existence of the weevil or other insects in the grain. Or, first sweep the ceiling and sides of the granary, and lastly, the floor. Carry out the dust, being sure to burn it. Then wash all the interior of the granary with a strong lye mixture, and when done, finish by giving the whole a good whitewash.

How to work up poor Fodder.

THE Working Farmer says that in time of scarcity, when it becomes necessary to feed hay, and straw, and corn stalks, which have become slightly moldy, and so unsavory that cattle will not touch them, the quality may be materially improved and rendered palatable by steaming them thoroughly. This will carry off much of the foul flavors with the vapor, while the condensed portion may be suffered to run out at the bottom of the steaming vessel, holding in solution much matter which should be got rid of. The English plan is to steam their tainted or moldy hay until it is free from smell, and then to mix it with pulped or sliced roots; when the steamed hay is also thoroughly chaffed, the results are still better; sometimes a slight dusting of linseed cake is added, salt in small quantity, and occasionally porridge is made of the linseed meal and added to the mess. Cooked Indian meal will be a much better divider, whenever food of an inferior quality is given to an animal.

Self-Fastening Door Catch.

F. M. BAKER, of Centre Co., Penn., writes to the American Agriculturist that the following was contrived on a rainy day, by one who was often annoyed by the flapping of the small barn door against the side of the barn:—Push the door back against the side of the barn, and with an inch auger bore a hole through the weather boarding and door; the auger striking the door an inch or two from the edge, and about midway from top to bottom. Fasten a pin tightly into the hole in the door, thin it a little so as to pass easily through the hole in the weather boarding, letting it extend through two inches or more. Cut a notch in the upper side of the pin, large enough to receive a wooden spring. Taper the pin from the lower edge to the notch, so that the spring will slide into it. Fasten the wooden spring, made for the purpose, at a suitable distance, and it is done. If a door be accidentally left open, the first gust of wind will drive it back against the side, and the spring in the inside sliding into the notch in the pin, fastens the door.

Salt and Lime for Wheat.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmer and Gardener, who had been troubled with the falling down of his wheat, relates the following experiments:—"I made a mixture in the proportion of two parts (in weight) of lime to one of salt; I permitted the mixture to lie in the heap for some four weeks before applying it; then spread it over a part of the field at the rate of a ton and a half to the acre. The result was, that in that part of the field the wheat all stood well, while on the remainder it went down before the heads were entirely filled. I need not tell you how much easier the former was to cut than the latter. The yield was decidedly better, and, in addition to these advantages, I found the clover, on the part to which the mixture had been applied, larger and finer than where it had not been."

Another correspondent of the same paper says he applied a top-dressing of salt, about a bushel on an eighth of an acre, when the turnips were putting out the third leaf. A very severe drouth succeeded, and the result was a much better yield on the salted part than the other. They stood the drouth well, and were not attacked by the fly.

Inquiries and Answers.

CURE MY PEG.—I have three pigs, two of which are so badly crippled that they cannot walk, and the other begins to show symptoms. They are five months old,—have been kept in a warm, dry pen, cleaned and newly bedded nearly every week. Their feed has been mostly corn, occasionally a few apples and potatoes. Will some of your readers tell me through the RURAL what the matter is and the cure?—L. H. WILCOX, Napoli, Cal. Co., N. Y., 1861.

THE IMPROVED BARN FRAME.—I have examined the plan for a barn frame in your issue of the 23d ult., which Mr. COE desires to submit to the investigation of the readers of the RURAL. It appears strange to me that Mr. COE has not noticed a serious deficiency (as I should call it), in this frame, viz: there is no bracing to prevent the barn from spreading. Will some of the readers of the RURAL supply this deficiency and oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., 1861.

IRON PIPE AS A WATER CONDUCTOR.—"Farmer," in the RURAL of March 30th, inquires about the use of iron pipe for water purposes. I have been using a galvanized iron gas or water pipe in my cistern for nearly a year. It works well and does not rust. I procured it of a gas fitter and plumber.—T. B. HERRMANS, Syracuse, N. Y., 1861.

FLEAS ON DOGS.—A Sure Remedy.—W. H. G., of Amboy, Ill., writes thus emphatically:—"PEPE, of Dryden, wishes to cure the flea on his dog;—here is a good and sure remedy: Give the dog a dose of strychnine. This will rid him of fleas, and also hinder him or any other dog to which it is given from killing sheep. We will give ten dollars toward supplying this remedy to all who are too poor to buy it, or too mean to use it, and hope philanthropists will come forward and contribute liberally toward ridding the poor man's poor dog of the pestiferous flea. N. B. Meat is good, if fresh, to give the strychnine with. Dog owners, universally, please try it."

FEED FOR LAMBS.—I noticed an inquiry in the RURAL as to lambs kept on beans, oats, and hay. I should ask the gentleman how long he would like to diet himself on buckwheat flour, pork and bread. I have wintered nearly 70 sheep, and find this season, as well as every previous one through life, that lambs generally require a great deal of care as to food. It cannot be changed too often. Some of them might be tired of the grain, and fall from not eating enough, and then the others may eat too much and injure themselves. I think a change of food preferable to physic. I first wet all the food for mix with a weak brine, and feed as many kinds of food as convenient, but, like Mr. JOHNSON, without hay. Lambs require to have their food moistened more particularly than other stock, they are so delicate in their appetite, and it is so difficult to get them all to eat each kind of food. I have noticed some of mine eat very little peas all through.—W. P., Woodstock, C. W., 1861.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER.—The first ten days of April was quite favorable. The heavy snow of the 1st inst., which gave us one and three-tenths inches of water, disappeared very gradually, (in four days) so that the streams were scarcely affected. Of course, it must have been highly beneficial as a fertilizer,—carrying into the earth a great amount of ammonia—spring snow being, proverbially, "the poor man's manure." The past few days of warm and pleasant weather have rapidly dried the earth, rendering it fit for cultivation, and greatly hastening out-door operations. We may yet have a favorable spring for soil cultivators.

THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in this paper comprise several announcements of special interest to Farmers and Horticulturists. We take pleasure in directing particular attention to the valuable implements and machines advertised—especially BALL'S Reaper and Mower, the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, the Improved Straight-Draft Plow, and ALLER'S Improved Harrow. These implements are all worthy the notice of farmers. Those who desire good trees, seeds and stock animals—vitally important items just now—should also carefully peruse our advertising department. Apianians will, of course, note advertisement of LANGSTROM'S work on the Five and Honey Bee, while parents will not overlook the term notices of our State Ag. College, Clover Street Seminary, &c. The conspicuous card of Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, relative to the American Watch, on our last page, merits the attention of all who wish such good time as will enable them to be "up to time" on all important occasions.

WESTERN NEW YORK HORSES FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Our neighbor of the Daily Union states that President LINCOLN recently commissioned a friend, Col. WOOD, to purchase and spend several days in search, but finding nothing that suited him, came to this State. Hearing at Albany that W. H. VAN COTT, of Victor, Ontario county, had a pair of horses that might answer his expectations, he repaired to Victor and soon concluded a purchase at \$2,000. The horses are described as being sixteen and a half hands high, six years old, a beautiful dark brown in color, with tan noses, flowing tails, well matched, and altogether a very stylish and attractive team. We may add that, among the National and State dignitaries who have resorted to Western New York for horses within a year or two past, Gov. MORGAN purchased a fine carriage team, and also a superior saddle horse, of Mr. E. H. NORMAN, of Fairport, this county. Of course, all interested in fine horses, and especially officials and others wishing to purchase, will "make a note" of this paragraph.

MARKET FAIRS.—The season has again arrived for Market Fairs, and we are glad to observe announcements of times and places where several are to be held—in New England, New York, and the West. This indicates that the experiments made last season were not unsatisfactory; and we think those having stock or produce to dispose of, purchase, exchange or exhibit, will, ere long, appreciate the facilities afforded by these Fairs and Exhibitions. The advantages of Market Fairs are thus concisely stated by the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, after a thorough examination of the system:

- 1. Greater convenience in buying, selling and exchanging.
2. Greater saving of time.
3. Cash for all things sold.
4. The removal of middle men or speculators, giving better prices to producers and less expense to consumers.
5. The abolition of the peddling system.
6. More uniform knowledge of market prices.
7. Increase of social intercourse among farmers.
8. Increase of knowledge by comparison and experience.
9. Greater division of skillful and profitable agricultural labor.
10. Stimulus to higher culture and better products.
11. Bringing the remote farmers into competition with those nearer.
12. Greater facilities for employing laborers and transacting business generally.

CROP PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.—We have already alluded to the unfavorable prospect of the winter grain of Europe, as indicating an increased foreign demand for American breadstuffs. A late number of the London Economist expresses apprehensions of a failure in the coming grain crop of England—a result which, following the bad crop of last year, would prove a serious misfortune. The Economist speaks thus gloomily of the prospect:—"We have arrived at a critical period of the year as regards the produce of the next harvest. The season for sowing spring wheat is rapidly passing away, while the land has lately not been in a favorable state for sowing. There was a great quantity of rain in the first week of March, which not only stopped all work upon the land for some time, but left the soil so beaten down that wheat-sowing became difficult. The editor thinks that calculation must be made on a comparatively small breadth of wheat this year. Mr. Caird, in the House of Commons recently, estimated the deficiency of last year's harvest at 36 per cent. In the same speech he gave an account of the successive agricultural disasters which, beginning in the autumn of 1859, prepared the way for the inadequate harvest of last year. The wheat which was got in this spring before the rains, looks well. There must be a deficiency, however, under the most favorable circumstances."

A GOOD LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.—The utility of lightning conductors, properly constructed and applied, is generally conceded. Great imposition has been practised in years past by the sale and erection of defective conductors. This is a subject of special interest to farmers, as their buildings are usually isolated and filled with combustible materials, consequently much exposed. And as large amounts of money are paid out every year to purchase protection and safety from the direful effects of lightning, it is important that those making this expenditure should be satisfied that their money is not worse than thrown away by radical defects in the apparatus employed. Of the various kinds which have come under our notice, we give the preference to BRITAIN'S Copper-Strip Conductors, advertised in another column, for which letters patent were issued last season. We have had them applied to our own dwelling, and think they embrace all the requisites of a perfect lightning conductor. They are said to be an improvement on the celebrated invention of Sir HARRIS, for which he was knighted and pensioned by the British Government. Sir HARRIS' conductors were made in sections four feet long, and riveted together. One of BRITAIN'S improvements consists in the strips being whole, whatever width and thickness may be desired,—forming one unbroken line of transit for the electric fluid for any required length. We see no reason why these conductors should not supersede other kinds now in use.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR for 1861, is to be held at Dayton, Sept. 10th to 13th, inclusive. The Secretary announces that the usual railroad facilities have been secured for the benefit of exhibitors and visitors; also, that during the Fair the following members of the Board will have the general charge of the different Departments: Horses—John M. Millikin, Hamilton, O. Cattle—James M. Trimble, Hillsboro'. Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Thomas C. Jones, Delaware. Machinery, Implements, &c.—Wm. DeWitt, Cleveland. Manufactures, &c.—John Reber, Lancaster. Farm Products—David Taylor, Columbus. Fruits and Flowers—N. S. Townsend, Avon, Lorain county. Fine Arts—Henry B. Perkins, Warren. Treasurer—C. W. Powlin, Zanesville.

SALES OF SHORT-HORNS.—We learn that Mr. C. K. WARD, of Le Roy, N. Y., has recently sold his young bull, "Oxford of Genesee," to Messrs. IRA & CHARLES DUKLEY, of Tioga Co., Pa. These gentlemen are extensive breeders of cattle, and the above named is the fourth bull they have purchased of Mr. WARD, which shows their appreciation of his stock. More recently Mr. WARD has sold to Mr. FRANCIS BOWERS, of Genesee county, his young bull "Lord Raglan," and a one year old heifer, bred by himself; also "Fanny," a cow purchased of Mr. S. P. CHAPMAN.

HARPERVILLE UNION SOCIETY.—The following persons have been elected officers of the Society for 1861: President—JAMES A. CHAFFE. Vice-President—John F. Bishop. Cor. Secretary—Edward P. Northrup. Secretary—Daniel Stow, Jr. Treasurer—Biley Bush. The Society has a fine lot, well fenced, with a good hall, and is out of debt. The premium list amounted to about \$500 last year, and it is hoped to enlarge the list the present season.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

ANNUALS AND THEIR CULTURE.

We continue our descriptions of the best annuals and their proper culture. Here we will remark that it is better to cultivate one variety well, than a hundred in an indifferent manner.

The PETUNIA is one of the chief ornaments of the garden. It is a native of South America. The white variety was discovered in 1823, and the purple in 1830.

The GALLIARDIAS are interesting and showy plants, though not generally cultivated in our gardens. When sown in a hot-bed or cold frame, they commence flowering the first season in July, and will continue until frost.

CONVOLVULUS.—The Dwarf Convolvulus, of which there are now several fine varieties, differing only in color, is one of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals.

The Convolvulus major, or Morning Glory, is one of the best and most popular of our climbing annuals. It makes an excellent covering for porches, arbors, or unsightly out-buildings.

SWEET PEA, Lathyrus odoratus, has been popular as long as we can remember, and is one of the most fragrant and beautiful of our annual flowers. It can now be obtained of almost every color, from white to the darkest purple, as well as striped.

All lovers of flowers feel regret when the buds and blossoms have passed away. Hence our efforts to keep them with us during the whole year by means of conservatories and pot plants.

But, to proceed to the promised history of the grape so far as known at present. About the year 1845 or 1846, an individual in the double capacity of horse dealer and grape vine pedlar, was traveling on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The GONOPHALIUMS are most common in Europe, but the better varieties are perennial, and not hardy in this climate. We have several species growing wild on poor soils, but they are of little value.

The HELIOPHYSUM is, perhaps, the most interesting and showy family of the everlasting flowers. There are several varieties, all annuals, differing in color and size of flower, but they are all good and showy.

The GLOBE AMARANTH, (Gomphrena globosa), is one of the best known of this class of flowers. There are several varieties differing in color, as the red, flesh-colored, yellow, &c.

RODANTHE MANGLESII.—Is the name of another beautiful annual Everlasting. It is a native of Australia, and was introduced into England some years ago by Capt. MANGLES, from Swan River.

ago by Capt. MANGLES, from Swan River. It is rather tender in its habit, and will require more attention in the earlier stages of growth than some of the others.



RODANTHE MANGLESII.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.—Is another fine annual, resembling the last somewhat in habit and form of flower and color, but differs from it in size, being larger than Rhodanthe Manglesii.

XERANTHEMUM ANNUM is another very interesting family of Everlasting flowers, with blooms both white and blue, the latter being particularly desirable.

With the above, and a few of the Ornamental Grasses, Bouquets can be made of exceeding beauty. After the flowers are cut, they should be laid away on shelves to dry, or may be tied in small bunches and hung up in some spare room.



XERANTHEMUM, ANNUM AND ALBUM.

Editors RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In giving fifteen years of the history of the Ontario Grape, the writer does not presume to speak of its origin, and if the following facts should conflict with statements made by others as to its being "a seedling from a Native grape, found on a limestone ridge skirting the shores of Lake Ontario," I have only to say that no one can regret more than the writer, that such unwarrantable statements were ever made.

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Horticultural Notes.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

At the last meeting of the American Pomological Society, provision was made for appointing a Local Committee of five in each State and Territory, "charged with the duty of preparing a Catalogue of Fruits in its own locality, on the same general plan as the Society's Catalogue, due regard being had to soil, climate, position, and other circumstances affecting the tree and fruit."

- Hon. Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Mass., Chairman. J. W. Adams, Portland, Maine. Laconia, N. H. Dedham, Mass. Providence, R. I. New Haven, Conn. Theford, Vt. Buffalo, N. Y. Newark, N. J. Louisville, Ky. Wilmington, Del. Maryland. Loudon Co., Va. Greensboro, N. C. South Carolina. Augusta, Ga. Wilmington, Miss. Milton, Tenn. Lenoir, Va. Cincinnati, O. Indianapolis, Indiana. Urbana, Illinois. Allenton, Mo. Burlington, Iowa. Michigan. Alabama. Bayou Sara, La. Little Rock, Ark. Texas. Wisconsin. Nassau City, Cal. Washington, D. C. Minnesota. Salt Lake, Utah. Windsor, C. W. Montreal, C. E. Kansas.

A Special Committee was also appointed, to whom these various Local Committees are to make their report during the year 1861; and this Special Committee are charged with the duty of compiling from the Local Catalogues, prepared by the various Local or State Committees, and from the present Catalogue of the Society, full lists of all the fruits therein named, properly classified and arranged, with due regard to nomenclature and terminology, and are to submit the same at the next biennial session of the Society for its consideration and action.

The Special Committee has just issued a circular to the Local Committees containing the following instructions:

"It is our duty to request you, as Chairman in your State, to organize your Committee and enter upon the work of preparing your Catalogue at once, so that it may be transmitted to us sometime during the ensuing year, 1861, as provided in the resolution. In preparing your Report or Catalogue, you will please observe that the arrangement of the present Catalogue of the Society is to be followed as closely as possible, giving—

- 1st, A list of varieties suitable for general cultivation in your State, or such other region or district of country as your Committee represent;
2d, A list of such new or newly introduced varieties as promise well;
3d, A list of such as are known to be valuable for special purposes,—as for marketing, or for particular soils and localities only.
It is the design and aim of the Society to make its Catalogue so comprehensive and accurate that it may become the standard of American Pomology; hence it is important that Committees exercise the greatest care in preparing their lists, accepting such information only as they know to be perfectly reliable. It will be understood that no varieties are to be classified for 'General Cultivation' within any State or locality, upon brief or partial experiment, but must be generally and successfully cultivated for a considerable period of time. In the case of those classified for particular localities or purposes, the nature of these particulars should in all cases be given if possible."

WEATHER AND FRUIT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—HON. MARSHALL F. WILDER, of Boston, writes us:—"We have had a hard winter in Massachusetts, with remarkable alternations of weather. On the 8th of February the weather was colder than it had been for twenty-nine years. In the morning the thermometer fell to 23 degrees below zero. On the 3d of March the mercury stood at 2 P. M., at 80°, at 6 P. M. at 75°, and at 8 in the evening at 66°; and in five days afterwards, on the 8th, it fell to 4 degrees above zero. Our peach and cherry buds are all destroyed, and many of the pear buds are injured. This injury, however, was not caused by these revolutions, but by the extreme weather on the 1st of last October, being the coldest that had been experienced in this region for thirty-six years."

AN EARLY WILD GRAPE.—I have a wild grape vine on my farm that bears prolifically every year, and ripens in July, or the first of August. I have not noted the precise time of ripening, but have frequently picked and ate the grapes, which were quite palatable to one fond of "sour grapes," when harvesting winter wheat, winter rye, and also when mowing grass in the field where the vine is growing. The vine is situated on a west-side-hill, in an open field. This may not be at all remarkable to you, but it is very much so to me, since I think it is not common for wild grapes to ripen so early in the season. If there is any process by which the grapes can be improved and increased in size, I would be glad to know it.—DAVID W. ANDREWS, Sterling, N. Y., 1861.

WATER CRESS.—A correspondent of the Horticulturalist gives this simple method of growing Water Cress:—"This salad is easily raised wherever there is a well or pump. Take flooring boards, and make a tank four feet wide and one deep; pitch the seams, and sink in the earth; fill with good soil, and set plants. Run in all split water. 'I have raised it in this way for three years, a bed of the above size furnishing an ample supply. The last two years I sashed it, and cut from 1st of May until the middle of December. It should have a warm aspect, to get it in bearing early, but is better shaded by an arbor of beans, squash, etc., in July and August, or the sun is apt to cook it."

GRAFTING THE WISTARIA.—The Wistaria can be propagated by grafting, by cleft, the same as for the grafting of fruit trees. This method offers the advantage of having several varieties on one stock. Best choice Horticulturalists as stock, as it is a very vigorous grower.—REVUE FRUITICOLE.

Inquiries and Answers.

HONEY LOCUST FOR HEDGES.—Can you, or some of your correspondents, give me any information in regard to using the Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos) for hedges? As far as my experience goes, I am inclined to think it is the best plant for Kansas hedging, provided it does not sucker by the severe pruning necessary. Information on this point, especially, will be very acceptable.—C. A. HORTON, Kansas, 1861.

The experience of American hedge growers seems to be very contradictory. One succeeds well with the Whitethorn, while another fails, and so it is with almost every plant that has been tried for hedging. Mr. EMMERT, of Cincinnati, tried the Honey Locust, and abandoned it, believing it would not endure the severe pruning necessary to confine it to the hedge row. Dr. WARDER thinks he planted too thick, and that three feet apart is as close as the Locust should be set. Wm. REID, of New Jersey, some time since, said, after twenty years' trial, he was satisfied the Honey Locust was more easily kept, and better adapted for a farm fence than any other plant yet used. The Locust will sucker where the land is cultivated, but whether so much so as to make it particularly objectionable for hedging on this account, we cannot say.

GUANO.—Will you inform me, through your paper, which guano is best for renovating a lawn—American or Peruvian?—SUBSCRIBER.

GRAFTING OLD TREES.—Will you, or some others who have had actual experience in grafting large apple trees, give me reliable information as to the following questions:—Whether it will do to graft the whole top in one year; when to cut off ungrafted limbs; and when is the best time to graft? A worthy neighbor tells me not to graft more than half the top the first year, the rest the second, using scions from preceding year's growth. Another, of some experience in grafting, points out to me two large apple trees, grafted five or six years ago with Roxbury Russet, exceedingly thrifty and great bearers,—every limb was cut off at time of grafting, and scarcely one died. He thinks it the best way. His theory is, that the sap is thus forced into the scion, and that they are surer to live. I gather, too, from reports, that the ungrafted limbs ought not all to be cut off until the third season. Which is the best and safest method?

Also, have any of the readers of the RURAL made experiments with a graft—either with corn, potatoes, barley, rye, or roots? If so, how was it applied; in what quantities; and what kind of soil used? I intend to make some experiments, in a small way, with salt the coming summer. If successful, I will try, at some future day, to give the results, for the benefit of others, through the columns of the RURAL.—C. W. TURNER, Dighton, March, 1861.

Some of our experienced grafters will please give the desired information. The plan suggested, of grafting only a portion of the tree, or at least, of allowing the ungrafted limbs to remain, is the old and approved practice; but of late years, we have seen experienced grafters cut an old apple tree down to a mere stump and insert a great number of scions, thus obtaining an entire new top in a short time.

BUDGING PEACHES.—I have some thrifty young peach trees growing on my place, which I have neglected to bud. Will some of your correspondents instruct me whether I shall set them in the orchard this spring as they are, or what shall I do with them? Will it pay me better to throw them away and buy from a nursery those that have been regularly budded or budded? Such information will confer a favor on—YOUNG FARMER, Haddonfield, N. J., March, 1861.

By cutting the plants back to near the ground, you would get a growth that could be budded the present season, but then you would lose a year; and if you are desirous of forming a peach orchard, it may be better to obtain trees from some nursery the present spring.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Will you, or some of your numerous correspondents give, through the RURAL, the names of a few of the handsome varieties of climbing roses?—A SUBSCRIBER, Lockport, N. Y., 1861.

Our selection would be Bessie's Seedling, pure white; Queen of Arrahires, dark crimson; Felicie Perpetuelle, small, very double, creamy white, (requires very slight protection); Queen of Princes, bright red, Baltimore Belle, pale blush; Elegans, or Superba, pale rose, very double and compact. This will give a good show of colors.

Domestic Economy.

STOCKINGS—SHAPING HEEL AND TOE.

In the RURAL of March 2d, I saw a request "for some elderly lady to give directions for shaping the heel and toe of a stocking." I am unwilling to claim the honorable title of an "elderly lady," but as I have to knit for several pairs of little feet, as well as larger ones, I thought I would tell PRUDENCE how I do it. When I get my heel long enough to narrow, I narrow each side of the seam,—stitch as I knit across on the right side, till I have narrowed five times across, then I narrow every time across, (both on the right and wrong sides,) till I have narrowed five times more, then slip and bind off the remainder. When I am ready to narrow off the toe, I commence at the corner of some needle, knit seven stitches and narrow one, knit seven more and narrow again, and so on till I get round,—knit seven times round without narrowing, then knit six stitches and narrow, and six stitches and narrow, and so on. This rule makes a slim toe. I sometimes omit knitting around the five times, but knit four times and narrow every four stitches, and so on, till I get it narrowed off. This is a rule for a large stocking, if you have to knit small ones, you must vary the rule according to the size of the stocking.

Now will some one please tell me, through the columns of the RURAL, how I can mend an india-rubber overshoe that is torn, and oblige, St. Anthony, Minn. EMILY.

CURING MEAT WITH MOLASSES.—A French writer, and a good authority, says that molasses is not only useful in curing hams, but any meat may be preserved by it alone in the most perfect manner, and with the following important advantages:—It has an agreeable flavor, it produces no scum or other disorders which result from the use of salt food, and it may be prepared at a moderate price. The process consists simply in cutting the meat into pieces of moderate size and dropping them into molasses, such as is obtained from the sugar manufactories or refineries. The lighter juices of the meat pass out, and the heavier molasses penetrates inward to every part of the meat. When the external molasses has acquired a certain degree of liquidity from the mixture of the juices of the meat, it is a sure sign that the meat is thoroughly impregnated. It is now taken out of the molasses, thoroughly washed, and hung in a current of air to dry. After it is completely dry, it may be packed in boxes and sent all over the world without experiencing any change whatever.

CHEAP BEER.—A very good, palatable, wholesome beer, may be obtained from acorns and hops. It is slightly sparkling, eminently tonic, and a febrifuge. The acorns are steeped in water for fifteen or twenty days, the water being renewed four or five times; they are then transferred to a cask, hops are added, the cask filled up with water, and the bung hole lightly covered, but not stopped, as there is an escape of gas. In fifteen or twenty days the beer is fit to drink; and, as fast as it is drawn off, fresh water may be poured on. The cost is less than three-pence per gallon. It would supply four or five persons for eight months with a very excellent beverage.—London Paper.

"COMPOUND," OR CHEMIC BLUE.—To make compound, or what is sometimes called chemic blue, and which is used in coloring green.—Take one ounce of good indigo, reduce to a fine powder, put in a glass bottle; pour on 3 oz. of pure oil of vitriol, stir together well, and when the fermentation and heat ceases, cork it up with a beeswax cork,—it will eat up everything else. Pour into a large bottle, or it will boil over. The older it is the better it will color. This will make a beautiful blue by putting a little of it in hot rain water. It will not color cotton.—E. C. P., Middleville, Mich., 1861.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN HAMS.—In a communication to the Cotton Planter, Mr. W. McWillie says he avoids the skipper by simply keeping his smoke-house dark, and the moth that deposits the egg never enters it. He has now hanging in his smoke-house, hams one, two, and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up.

FROSTING FOR CAKE.—Will some of the subscribers of the RURAL please give me a rule for making frosting for cake. I want to know just how much sugar to put in for the white of each egg, for when I make it by guess I am apt to get it too hard or too thin.—EMILY, Minnesota, 1861.

A DURABLE PAINT FOR OUT-DOOR WORK.—To a quantity of charcoal, add a quantity of litharge as a drier, to be well levigated with linseed oil; and when used, to be thinned with good boiled linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding yellow ochre, an excellent green is produced which is preferable to the bright green frequently used on out-door work, as it does not fade with the sun.—French Paper.

CLEANING BROOKE SEAWEED.—I wish to inquire, through the columns of the RURAL, the mode of cleaning the white center of Brooke Seaweeds,—some method which will render them clean and white without injury. Also, how to color maroon. Will some reader answer, and greatly oblige.—A SUBSCRIBER, Hunt's Hollow, N. Y., 1861.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A WORD TO HUSBANDS.—When you go home to tea, and find that Mrs. SMITH has succeeded, by a simple turn of the wrist, in producing some of those scrofulous-looking biscuits, which are your especial aversion, and as you, with a familiar nod, recognize the eruptive countenances of your old enemies, don't go off into one of those paroxysms of rage and disgust, which always make you so particularly disagreeable; but, on the contrary, mildly, yet with becoming dignity, place your hand in your pocket, and extricate from its long confinement the dime which shall place Mrs. S. in possession of a package of DR. LAND'S CHEMICAL SALUBRITY, with which she cannot fail to have perfect success in making biscuits, pastry, &c. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale by D. B. DE LAW & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. DR. LAND & Co.'s Salubrity is now for sale at retail by most of the dealers.

Horticultural Advertisements.

25,000 Angers Quince Stocks for sale for cash by O. B. MAXWELL & CO. Danville, N. Y., April 6, 1861.

50,000 Doolittle's Improved Black CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS for sale at 3 1/2 cents apiece. Send orders to JOHN WOOD, Taylorville, Ont. Co., N. Y.

RASPBERRIES.—At \$10 per thousand. 1,000 canonicas at \$10 per thousand. 5,000 Brinck's Orange at \$15 per thousand. 2,000 fine 2 year old Isabella Vines at \$40 per thousand. April 6, 1861. JNO. S. GOULD, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DOOLITTLE'S Improved Black CAP RASPBERRY—50,000 Plants for sale, of the choicest kind, propagated with care, and the stock of yearling bushes, and warranted to be bearing PLANTS. Prices—\$2 per hundred. Orders addressed to J. K. HYKHAM, Lima, N. Y., or JOHN WOOD, Taylorville, Ont. Co., N. Y., 857-22.

ONTARIO GRAPE.—The largest Native Grape in America. Bunches large, berries enormous, vines are true to name, having obtained our stock of Mr. W. Good plants from \$1 to \$2. Also, two-year-old Lawton Blackberry plants \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred. And a few dozen large sized bearing Hop Trees at \$1 each. Price very low for the quality. Write to JOHN WOOD, Taylorville, Ont. Co., N. Y. A. W. POTTER & CO., Grape Lawn, Knoxville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees 2, 3, and 4 years old. 500 Standard Pear Trees 2 years old. These are of the best varieties, well grown (but not forced), very healthy and well rooted. Also, a general assortment of Angers Quince Stocks, Standard Apple Stocks. Prices very low. Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry \$3 per 1,000. Trees, &c., delivered in Utica without extra charge. Please address WATKINSVILLE, N. Y. H. CURTIS, 857-22.

CHERRY SEEDLINGS.—Cherry Trees, two years old. Apricots two years old. Also, a general assortment of Nursery Stock, as reasonable rates. R. WHITE & CO., 658-36 Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.'S LEADING Varieties of NATIVE and FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for Vineyard Culture, at low prices. Send for full Descriptive Catalogue and Prospectus. T. M. YOUNGLOVE, Secy. G. H. WHEELER, Pres't. JOHN E. WEBBER, Cashier. Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The subscriber has Twenty Thousand Apple Trees and Five Thousand Dwarf Pear Trees, two years old, that he will sell at the following low prices, as they must be moved this spring, the land being wanted for other purposes: Apple Trees, per thousand, \$25; per ten thousand \$200. Dwarf Pear Trees, per thousand, \$25; per five thousand \$250. Other Nursery Stock at very low prices. J. L. CADY, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

GREAT AUSTIN SHAKER STRAWBERRY.—The price of this mammoth variety will be reduced this spring to \$2 per dozen, or \$12 per bushel. Believed in rotation as ordered. The Great Austin was exhibited last year in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Albany, and was pronounced to be the best and to average the largest and most productive of any Strawberry in cultivation. A liberal discount to those who purchase by the thousand. Orders addressed to CHAUNY MILLER, Shaker Street, Albany, N. Y., or WM. S. CARPENTER, 408 Pearl Street, New York.

IMPORTED FRENCH STANDARD PEAR TREES.—To arrive per ship "Pelonia," from Havre, a splendid assortment of Standard Pear Trees, containing none but the most approved varieties, selected expressly for the year in the largest Nurseries in France, consisting in part as follows:—Bartlett, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Bour, Beurre Clairgaut, Winter Autumn, &c. An excellent opportunity is now offered to Farmers, Market Gardeners, and Amateur Cultivators, to obtain a choice assortment of Fruit Trees of the above well known varieties. Price list of the above, together with other Nursery Stock, Bulbs, &c., forwarded on application, by J. S. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Jamaica Plain Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NATIVE EVERGREENS.—6 to 15 inches high, packing free, \$4 to \$5 per 1,000. D. L. SIMMONS & CO., Colborne, C. W.

DEAR SEEDS! PEAR SEEDS!—A prime lot for sale at \$1.50 per pound, by D. F. HOLMAN, Geneva, N. Y. 658-43.

NURSEYMAN WANTED.—A man who is thorough and competent to take the entire supervision of a Nursery. If he has a family, a house can be furnished him on the premises. Apply to or address JAMES CHAPPELL, Rochester, N. Y. 6547.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FRUIT TREES.—We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages. FURNISHED with Nursery Stock of all descriptions at the lowest wholesale rates. HOOKER, FARLEY & Co., Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 6544.

GRAPES VINES.—J. H. FARNSWORTHY, Concord, Hartford, Providence, Union Village, Northern Massachusetts, Greenville, Cambridge, Isabella, Clinton, &c., at the very lowest rates. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 658-31.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—We have a large assortment of very fine Shade and Ornamental Trees for Lawns, &c., comprising among them Weeping Poplars, Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved Mountain Ash, Cut Leaved Birch, Weeping Elm, yiminalla, Double Flow'r Horsechestnut, Red do. Rosemary Leaved do. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 658-31.

TOLEDO NURSERIES.—We offer for sale this Spring our usual Nursery Stock, comprising: APPLE TREES, 5 to 7 feet, at \$55 per 1,000. PEARS, Standard, 1 and 2 years, \$20 to \$22 per 100. Do. Dwarf, 2 years, \$25 per 100. PLUM TREES, 2 years, \$27 per 100. Do. do. Peach bottoms, \$18 per 100. CHERRIES, line, 5 to 7 feet, \$12 per 100. Do. do. 1 year, \$8 per 100. With a large stock of Small Fruits, such as Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries, &c., all at the lowest rates. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 658-31.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE.—The largest Cabbage in the world,—they have been grown weighing 60 lbs, and averaging over 30 lbs. by the acre! A packing of over 1,000 sets with 100 to 200 plants, as follows: five packets, \$1.00. Circulars containing an engraving of the Cabbage and the name of the grower, and recommendations of men who have raised them by the acre, and have the names of the agents, tender and very sweet,—gratis. Stone Mason, with directions for cultivation, 33 cents each, per ounce. Hubbard's Cabbage of this I was the original inventor; 10 cents for 50 seeds. All seed warranted to reach each purchaser. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. 658-31.

EVERGREEN TREES.—Norway Spruce 1 ft. stock and well furnished \$40 to \$100. Do. 2 1/2 feet " " 50 " " Do. 3 feet " " 60 " " Do. 4 feet " " 70 " " Do. 5 feet " " 80 " " Also, Balsam Firs, White Cedar, Siberian Fir, Spruce, Junipers, Corsican Pines, &c. All of the above three times length. Fine Trees of the above, proper size for retailing, and all sold to suit the times. Nurserymen and vendors dealt with liberally. Red do. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Toledo, Ohio. 658-31.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.—90,000 Apple Trees of the most popular varieties. The trees are four years old, healthy and in good condition for removal. Would be glad to sell the entire lot to one or two parties, on such terms as would be satisfactory to the parties. The trees are very near to Frost's nursery in Rochester, and can be seen by calling on Frost, Smith, Francis, & Co., 100 North Street. Further particulars address C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y. Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861. 650-11.

Ladies' Department.

LINES TO KATE.

BY A. M'GHEERY.

[It has been our custom to ignore all dedicatory poetical offerings, but these "Lines to Kate" are good enough to admit of an exception to a rule heretofore strictly observed.]

There's something in the name of Kate, Which many will condemn; But listen now while I relate The traits of some of them:

There's Kate, a charming miss, Whom you her hand obtain; She'll lead you in the path of bliss, Nor plead you cease to rain.

There's Kate, a modest dame, All worthy of your love; She's wife and beautiful in frame— As gentle as a dove.

Comment: Kate's intelligent, As we may well suppose; Her fruitful mind is ever beat On telling what she knows.

There's Kate, she's so obscure 'Tis hard to find her out; For she is often very sure To put your wit to rout.

There's Kate, a stubborn maid, She's sure to have her way; The earling and contrary jade Objects to all you say.

There's Kate, a perfect pest, With tongue to do damage; Her prating tongue can never rest— You cannot hear refute.

There's Kate, quite in a pet, Who fails to gain her point; Her case is quite unfortunate, And sorely out of joint.

There's Kate, no one will woo, The thing would be absurd; She is so faithless and untrue, You cannot take her word.

There's Kate, she's good and true, And strives with all her might Her duty faithfully to do, And battles for the right.

There's Kate, a country lass, Quite fond of rural scenes; She loves to ramble o'er the grass And through the evergreens.

Of all the maidens you can find, There's none like Kate; Because she elevates the mind, And aims for something great.

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

FRIENDSHIP.

Never rebel friendship; if you put it from you now, the day may come that you will weep in vain for its return. In the sunny day of prosperity, when troops of friends surround you, and hope is ever on the wing, you may not feel the need of the love you now chafe by indifference. Write there and enough to greet you with a smile, and the sources of enjoyment are so abundant, what is it that you have repudiated that would have been your friend? Your heart says, that amid so many more beautiful games, this one with the rough setting will not be missed. But there comes a change. Adversity said that when PROMETHEUS took the clay to form man, he tempered it with tears. Certain it is that the day of sorrow and weeping will eventually come. Where now are all those friends who once reached out the cordial hand? They have turned away to greet the world's more favored ones. The region of tears and sighs is uncongenial. Strange, is it, to expect them to gather around, with the dark wing of misfortune hovering over your head! And thus they hurry away to bask in the sunny atmosphere, while you carry your burden alone in the valley. The friendship you repelled from your bosom, how sweet it would be to you now.

If misfortune was attended by no other advantage, it would be a blessing in teaching us who are our real friends. If prosperity always smiled, we should never fathom our own hearts nor those of others. Adversity is our teacher. Friendship, at best, is frail. It gleams upon our pathway like a bright, beautiful star, then vanishes, and we are left in the shadow. Why is it that everything bright and lovely must perish? The sunset tints vanish as the eye seeks them,—the rose no sooner blushes in its richest bloom than it begins to fade,—the sweetest songs die upon the ear and are forgotten,—and human sympathy and love, our most precious earthly gift, how frail it is! An unguarded word, a heedless act, or a deviation from the path of rectitude in one we love, how does it chill the heart and open the way for dark distrust and prejudice. Why were sunlight, and beauty, and music created, and why were we made with tastes to enjoy them? We are only travelers here, heavenward bound, and our Father shows us gleams of beauty to allure us onward to a world all brightness and love. We are on the sea, and if sunny weather and calm waters always surrounded us, we should never wish for the haven. When we have passed the vestibule of life—this mortal pilgrimage—we shall, if purified from earth's stains, enjoy friendships never to be dissolved. Shall we then look back upon the rough path of life and think of the heavy burdens we bore, and the rough discipline we passed through? If so, how shall our spirits rejoice over every experience by which our hearts were made better. Dark days, buried hopes, and false friends, will be looked upon as difficult but needful lessons to teach us that this earth was not our rest. BARNES, Butler, Wis., 1861.

A GOOD WOMAN.—I account a pure, beautiful, intelligent, and well-bred woman, the most attractive object of vision and contemplation in the world. As mother, sister, and wife, such a woman is an angel of grace and goodness, and makes a heaven of the home which is sanctified and glorified by her presence. As an element of society, she invites into finest demonstrations all that is good in the heart, and shames into secrecy and silence all that is unbecoming and despicable. There may be more of greatness and glory in the higher developments of manhood, but surely, in womanhood God most delights to show the beauty of the holiness and the sweetness of the love of which he is the infinite source. It is for this reason that a silly young man or a vicious old one makes me sigh or shudder. It is for this reason that I pray that I may write worthily to young women.—Timothy Ticombe.

Of all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is—to watch the success of our enemy; its wages—to be sure of it.

THE FIRST SPRING-FLOWER.

I FOUND it on the last day of March—a pale, little Claytonia, lifting its head above the drifted autumn leaves. I pitted it, for it was alone, and although the sun shone brightly upon it, it trembled in the fierce March wind, and I knew how slight was its hold on the loose soil beneath. Kind hands took it up, and I could but think that the delicate pink of its petals grew brighter in the light of loving eyes. Was it all fancy? All day long the little flower lived in my thoughts. I had seen that of which it was the type, and almost unconsciously linked the two. A life lifting itself up against the cold winds of the world,—a soul shaken with doubts and fears,—a heart struggling with the heartless,—life and soul, and heart, faint and weary with the ceaseless pain of living. Of all this spoke the flower, not dimly, indeed, nor unacceptably, but flashing in upon consciousness with strange clearness and intensity.

April came in, like the very first she is, with a flurry of snow and a chilling coldness. What mattered it that the clouds fled before the sunshine, that the snow yielded up its daily life beneath the heat? Add the opening flowers and unfolded buds were chilled to the heart,—they would never blossom. I was glad that some one had sheltered my flower. In other hands, yea, mine. Had it not come to me in all the fullness of its typical nature? Was it not to me a living thing? My heart had enfolded that of the flower within itself,—its life was merged in mine, and henceforth it was part of me. And I thanked God that loving hearts "sometimes" sheltered the bruised and the broken; that strong arms sometimes lent of their strength to protect the weak even here, and that above, the great heart of God beat with an infinite fullness of love and pity for the sorrows of the finite. MARGARET ELLIOTT, Galena, N. Y., 1861.

QUERIES FOR AUNT BETSEY.

DEAR AUNT BETSEY.—Will you allow one of the "girls" who has read what you think of "Woman's Rights" to say a few words? I like to look at the bright side. Now, honored Aunt, I know that woman's home is, in many respects, her "world," and that there are many things to learn away from boardin' schools and academies; but Aunt, do you really think we are all going to get our necks broken when we jump off that "precipice" you told us about? I know you did not exactly say so, but then, (we have no precipices on the prairies,) in all the stories we read about people jumping or falling off them, they are sure to get killed. Do you really think, too, that when we "get married" and "go tagging after a man," we shall "never see him at home"? Are you sure he never will bring in a pail of water or an armful of wood? Will he never ask if there is anything he can do to help us? Do you know he will be unable to find his own shirt, if we, (as we ought,) have a place for it and keep it there? Must we always leave the shirts till there are a dozen to mend? Do you think it will "take half an hour to find a needle" every time we want one? Is it impossible to get along without a "honey moon"?—or, can we not have the "butter and honey" spread all over the bread rather than on one spot? Now, Aunt, I know there will be a great many "briars and sticks," but will he never help us over them?

If you are sure all these evils will befall me if I get married; your admonitions will save one of your nieces from a "woman's fate." Please tell me, Aunt BETSEY. Respectfully, your niece, O. PRINCEVILLE, Ill., 1861.

WOMEN IN THE XIXth CENTURY.

MANY women who to-day are moving quietly and gracefully through the light and shadow of fire-side life, are to be known hereafter. Their names will be glorious words to other generations. They shall have justified themselves; for the nineteenth century, among other inventions and discoveries, has discovered woman! It was not enough that she was placed in the garden of Eden for us. We were blind for many thousand years. When the world was young, we made her fetch our wood, and cook our food, and play the menial. In our days of chivalry we taught her to be a pretty Amazon, to dress our wounds, to bind her scarf about our helmet, to receive a fantastic and insincere adoration. Then, as if there were never to be an end to our nonsense, we fancied that she was an Arcadian shepherdess, or a lovely wood-nymph, with confused ideas of virtue. Then was the stately, sentimental, pastoral age in full blast. Then did she tap us on the cheek with her fan, and smirk and smile, and paint and powder, and wear her hair four stories high. That was the courtly age. But by-and-by she was wearied of these follies. We began to treat her with more sense,—then little by little she began to assert herself; the better we treated her the more she asserted, until at last we cried out like Frankenstein: "What monster is this we have created?" But it was not a monster—it was only a woman! Great in her weakness, noble in her charity, beautiful in her patience. We have found her out! She was never so recognized, as now; we have discovered that she has brain as well as heart; that she can write verse like Mrs. Browning, paint pictures like Rosa Bonheur, and still be all that is gentle and lovable, like Florence Nightingale.—Knickerbocker Magazine.

ENGLISH CHILDREN.

The English bring up their children very differently from the manner in which we bring up ours. They have an abundance of fresh, out-door air, every day, whenever it is possible. The nursery maids are expected to take all the children out every day, even to the infant. This is becoming more prevalent in this country, and should be pursued whenever it is practicable. Infants should be early accustomed to the open air. We confine them too much, and heat them too much for a vigorous growth. One of the finest features of the London Park is said to be the crowd of nursery maids, with their groups of healthy children. It is so with the promenades of our large cities to a great extent, but it is less common in our country towns than it should be.

In consequence of their training, English girls acquire a habit of walking that accompanies them through life, and gives them a healthier middle life than our own women enjoy. They are not fatigued with a walk of five miles, and are not ashamed to wear when walking thick-soled shoes, fitted for the dampness they encounter. Half of the consumptive feebleness of our girls results from the thin shoes they wear and the cold feet they necessarily have. English children, especially girls, are kept in the nursery and excluded from fashionable society and all frivolities of the season at an age when our girls are thinking of nothing but fashionable life.

Choice Miscellany.

MOUNTAINS.

Ever welcome are the mountains To the sight, With their brightly gleaming fountains Gushing in the light, Far or near, Ever welcome, ever pleasant, To the peer and to the peasant, Whether crowned with morning's star, Or with evening's crescent; Fair in winter, with their bold peaks towering, Fair in summer, with their foliage flowering, When from fields of heat the pained eye, turning, rests On their ever-cooling crests; Fair in spring, As if, with new-pledged wing, Earth strove to bring To better view the season's offering; But fairer still, most fair, In autumn, when the year, Deep-faded, and hung with many a tear, Is constrained to despair: October hangs her banner there; A thousand eyes will meet it, A thousand hearts will greet it, Greet its glory and its gloom— Till comes November, bleak and frosted, And bears its beauty to the tomb. Starkville, N. Y., 1861. F. G.

SCOTT.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. His father was a writer to the "Signet." His mother was a woman of very superior intellect, and of respectable poetical talents. He was a sickly child, and his right foot was by some cause so greatly injured as to render him lame during life. He was, even in childhood, an inveterate story-teller, and spent much of his time while he was in school in relating to those who sat near him stories of his own composition. Of course he was not remarkable for proficiency in his studies. The time his teachers wished him to occupy in application to his books, he spent in day-dreaming. But his idleness was only apparent; for he was laying up treasures for future use. As he roved over the hills and through the dales of Scotland, he was getting ready for his course of authorship.

In 1783 he entered the University of Edinburgh, and in 1792 he became an advocate at the Scottish bar. We have not learned that he gained any very great eminence as a lawyer. His heart was not in his profession, and he soon forsook it, and turned to authorship. When he was about twenty-five years old, he made his first attempt as a poet. The effort proved a complete failure, and the printed sheets of his poem were devoted to the service of a trunk maker. But the poet was not inclined to give up the battle. He kept on writing, and in 1802, the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" issued from the press. It was successful; and in 1805 his fame was fully established by the publication of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." From this period, our subject was an author by profession, and his works followed each other in rapid succession. "Marmion" was published in 1805, and "The Lady of the Lake" in 1806. This was the time of our author's greatest popularity as a poet. The decline of this popularity is accounted for without much difficulty. He had as a poet struck out into a path which was but little frequented; but by the time "Don Roderick" made its appearance, the public had become to a degree satiated with productions that possessed the similarity which characterized his long poems. And it cannot be denied that his latter poems are really inferior to their predecessors. There is a very perceptible difference between the literary merits of "Marmion," and those of the "Lord of the Isles."

But another thing lessened Scott's popularity. Lord Byron became a candidate for public favor. It is not to be wondered at that "Childe Harold" called off attention from "Roc Kelly" and "Harold the Damned." The "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and "Marmion," were published nearly at the same time. In this contest Byron soon gained the ascendancy, and Scott ceased to be the favorite poet. But Scott, himself, helped to draw off attention from his poems, by the publication of his novels. "Waverley," the finest of his productions, was published in 1814. Scidom has a work been more favorably received by the public than this one; and for the remainder of his life the author was acknowledged as the great novelist of his age. Perhaps one thing that helped to keep up the excitement in regard to these works, was the obscurity in which the question of their authorship was so long enveloped. For years the appearance of a new "Waverley Novel" produced as much excitement in Great Britain as any of the great political events that characterized that period.

Our poet had long sighed for admission among the aristocracy of Great Britain. He was weak enough to suppose that a mere title could confer honor upon the author of "The Lady of the Lake" and "Rob Roy." In 1820 his wish was gratified, and he became a baron of the United Kingdom. But the prosperous part of his life was about closing; for in 1826 he was involved in debt to an immense extent, by the failure of his publishers. He set himself at work to pay off his liabilities by his pen; and he paid over to his creditors the enormous sum of nearly \$350,000 dollars in about four years. But nature gave way under such toil, and on the 21st of September, 1832, he expired at Abbotsford. S. L. LEONARD, Wisconsin, 1861.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

How swiftly do the years glide away.— Come and gone ere we scarce notice their approach; each succeeding one seeming more brief than the one which preceded it. In the hurry and bustle, the joys and sorrows of life, we almost forget that each one, as it passes, shortens our existence here. Yet there are times when this truth comes home to our hearts. With the quiet hush of evening about us, and with no companion near but our thoughts, we sometimes realize how swiftly time is bearing us along. At such periods memory will be true to her office, and past years will again appear like the moving scenes of a panorama. Ah! we are almost startled at their number, and as memory recalls the scenes that hope pictured to fill their space, how different do they appear. How few have brought the pleasure that was anticipated,—how few have seen accomplished what was planned as a New Year's Day-dreamed upon us.

Still there are some scenes we would live over again,—some chapters in life's history we should love to repeat,—and on such scenes will memory

linger. Perhaps it is childhood's hours, and again we are surrounded by our early friends, and grow happy in an existence without a care.

But the past is gone never more to return. We can recall nothing that we have said, or undo ought that has been done. Surely this should place a guard over every word and deed. It should teach us the folly of inaction, and the importance of industry. It should teach us that each day, each hour, has its duty to perform, and that he will surely live happiest who best performs those duties. J. A. SMITH, Geneva, Wis., 1861.

REVERENCE CHILDREN.

JUVENAL says: "The greatest reverence is due to a boy." Plutarch relates of Cato the Censor, that when his youthful son was present, he was as careful of his words as though he was conversing with the Vestal Virgins, whose lives were devoted to perfect purity. Juvenal adds that nothing unseemly, either in words or appearance, should ever touch the thresholds within which a boy dwells. These sayings commend themselves to every one, and they scarcely need illustration or argument to enforce them.

When we consider the comparative purity of a child's mind, his truthfulness, and his ignorance of evil, we feel that there is a sacredness about it which may well command our reverence; and there are few who do not feel under some restraint in a child's presence. We do not indulge in quite the same freedom of speech, nor allow ourselves quite the same license of action, when we know that a child is observing us. But there are few who are careful enough, few who give the subject sufficient consideration. We do not keep its importance enough before us, nor weigh as we ought the effect which our words and actions have on the young. Children do not retain their purity as they advance in years. Little by little they become contaminated, as we allow them to be exposed to the touch of evil; and some parents have to mourn through all their latter years that they were so careless of their children's youth. When we have on white garments we are obliged to use great care to keep them from being soiled. So much care, and far more, should we have of children, for the purity of their minds is soiled with a breath, and we cannot, when we would, wash them and make them clean.

We are all prone to evil, children as well as those of riper age, and in addition to this, children are creatures of imitation, and if they become acquainted with vice, they will be almost sure to fall into it. We see their tendency to imitate developed at a remarkably early age. Indeed, it is almost the first faculty of the mind which shows itself, and from the first few days onward we may every day notice its power. What we do one day we see reproduced in our children the next. They grow up with our characters, modified by the external influence we have permitted them to feel; and from their tendency to evil, they will have our follies rather than our wisdom, our weaknesses rather than our strength, our vices rather than our virtues.

Parents must be careful not only to train up their children aright, that is, to give them good instruction and to enforce their obedience to it, but also to set before them nothing that is not worthy of imitation. A parent who desires his child to be virtuous, has always before him the best persuasive to the daily practice of virtue; and how can one who has an interesting family of loved ones growing up around them, fail to feel the importance of circumspection in regard to his own character and conduct. —S. S. TIMES.

SNAPPING UP.

MAD dogs and turtles are not the only snapping animals in the world. It is to be feared that most families are afflicted with one or more "snappers," who are wont to exercise their spiteful propensities, especially at the table or around the family fireside. Addressing herself to her mother, Mary, with her eyes full of twinkling and fun, says:—"I took a walk at ten o'clock this morning, and—" Here John broke in. Now, John was just at that age when a youth knows everything under the sun, and more too; he never makes a mistake; is always positive that everything he does, says, or thinks, is just exactly so, and could not possibly be any other way. "Why, sister, how could you say it was ten o'clock? it was quarter past ten at least!" One sample is enough. Every one of observation can, of his own knowledge, multiply cases indefinitely.

The usual habit is sometimes observed in families whose position and opportunities of association, would lead to the supposition that everything vulgar and unaccountable would be instinctively shunned. The person criticised, not having sense enough to pass over the boorishness, begins a defence; and before one is aware of it, the whole table or circle is silenced, and find themselves in the awkward position of listeners to a series of angry contradictions about a matter of no possible consequence to any one of the whole company, in one sense, but of importance in another, as there is a certain disagreeableness about it, which all feel more or less. What if a thing happened a minute or a month later or sooner? it is the general statement to which attention is directed. Contradictions, criticisms, and corrections in general company are clownish; they are clear proof that, in almost every case, the person who assumes such an ungracious office is a boor of the first water, and is essentially deficient in that refinement and delicacy, which are inseparable from a cultivated mind, and a taste for all that is beautiful, elegant, and refined. A whole evening's enjoyment has been frequently marred, and all of the company have gone home with a kind of blight upon the sensibilities, in consequence of a jar caused by the impatient contradiction or correction of some unimportant fact in a narration.—Hall's Journal of Health.

ADVANTAGES OF LABOR.—The rich man pays dearly for health—the laboring man is paid to be healthy. Exercise is the best physician. Those who have strength, and a good pair of legs, need not to be drawn about in a carriage. Carriages are fine things for doctors. The more they increase the more need there will be of medical men and drugs; and those who never work, create for themselves weak arms, delicate hands, and infirm or crooked spines. Labor has its joys as well as its sorrows, and a far higher reward than that of wages. If this fact were better understood, no one would be idle. Far better is it to work for no pay at all, than to suffer the ill of having nothing to do. A good appetite, healthy digestion, and a free circulation of blood, are among the blessings of labor.—Elliot.

PLEASURE is sometimes only a change of pain. A man who has had the gout, feels first rate when he gets down to only rheumatism.

Sabbath Musings.

THE PROPHECY.

BY E. J. FINCH.

I READ in God's own Book the promise given To mourners temptet-osed, That though by adverse winds and billows driven, Yet they should not be lost.

A beauteous prophecy it stood before me, Calming my troubled breast, And when, wave after wave, the deep came o'er me, It whispered still of rest.

Of its fulfillment now I see the token That then my spirit sought; And by it know the precious words there spoken Shall never come to naught.

Oh, weary, doubting one, whose life is clouded By ever anxious fears, Whose hope is dim, whose star of faith is shrouded, In grief too deep for tears,

Look upward! see the bow of promise bending, With radiancy, glory bright, And from the thrones of Heavenly Love descending, The dapp of Heavenly Light, Aiden, N. Y., 1861.

HOMES OF THE DEAD.

MAN dies and "goeth to his long home." It has been decreed of all, and princes and beggars, rulers and the ruled, bond and free, bow alike to the "King of Terrors." Wherever may be found the habitations of the living, there also are the homes of the dead, perhaps more in number, and with the same distinctions which wealth, rank, and power always give. The pyramids of ancient Egypt, those stupendous monuments of stone, so vast and mighty that they are the wonder of the whole world, are supposed to have been intended for royal sepulchers, the immortal resting places of crowned heads. This also was the original design of the Catacombs, in whose extensive galleries are now gathered all ages, ranks, and classes of mankind,—the great congregation of the dead. In the far East, set amid unfading greenness, small chapels, or temples, are often erected to the honor of their dead, ornamented within with costly fabrics, precious stones, and gold. Their "fields of the dead" are described as "forests of the richest shade and verdure, enlivened by the streaming sunshine, the sparkling of fountains, the odor of flowers, and the songs of birds."

Every city in our own land has its "City of the Dead," where sculptured marble and monumental pile, show forth the wealth and praise of its possessor, and Nature vies with Art in its adornment. It is a "Silent City." No homeless ones wander with weary feet within its border, for mother Earth clasps each returning child to her bosom with the same fond, welcoming embrace. No cries of weariness or pain go up from this haven of rest; "no hunger of bread or thirst for water" is ever felt there. No clash of labor, or sound of busy industry, is heard among the inhabitants thereof.

"Silent and idle and low they lie, Their marble doors are always shut, You can not enter in hall or hut, And mountain grasses, low and sweet, Grow in the middle of every street."

Every town also has its church yard, and every country its hill side burial place sacred to the heart of many a mourner, where the wild rose blooms, and violets droop in reverence,—where the summer breeze sighs and winter winds wail,—where tears are shed, prayers offered, and high resolves made by the living.

The sea, likewise, has its home for the dead,—many a strong man, many a frail woman, many a smiling infant slumber in its unfathomed caves.

"On beds of green sea-flowers their limbs shall be laid, Around their white bones the red coral shall grow, Of their fair yellow locks threads of amber be made, And every part suit to their mansion below."

And as we wander over our meadows and fertile fields, and make the fallen forest leaves with our careless feet, who can tell how many "homes of the dead" we are desecrating, how many fearless warriors and brave hunters are here laid down with their bows and arrows in anticipation of the great hunting ground beyond the setting sun. Thus not only are our city cemeteries, and country grave yards consecrated as the "Homes of the Dead," but the whole earth is a charnel-house.

"It is the field and acre of our God, It is the place where human beings grow."

Then it matters not where our homes may be when dead, whether beneath arctic snows or tropic sun, on the arid sands of the desert, or beneath the dark rolling waves of ocean, in town or country, or whether, like one of old, "no man knoweth of our sepulchers," providing we are numbered with the great family above and have a home with them in Heaven. Columbus, Pa., 1861. OMBRA.

CHRISTIANITY A WITNESS.—Christianity is a testimony of a martyrdom; every Christian is a martyr, and has no other calling upon earth than to "show forth the praises of Him who has called him out of darkness into His marvellous light." The disciple of a Redeemer who died for the truth, ought also to be willing to die for the truth; if not on the cross or in the flames, at least by the perpetual subjection of self-love and the constant practice of self-denial; if not in his body, at least in the good opinion of his fellow-creatures, whose esteem is deemed a second life, and whose contempt is considered a little short of death. Thus the distinguishing characteristic, the primary seal of Christianity, is testimony, is confession; and the greatest crime towards God is silence.—Vinet.

ACT YOUR PART.—There is not a spider hanging on the king's wall, but hath its strand; there is not a nettle that groweth in the corner of the chimney, but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze, but accomplisheth some divine decree; and I will never have it that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be a blank, and to be a nothing. He made you for an end. Find out what that end is; find out your mission, and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it is only to be a beaver of wood and drawer of water, do something in this great battle for God and truth.—Spurgeon.

TRUTH.—Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon your lips, and is ready to drop out before you are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. Truth can live in all regions, flourish in all soils, and become naturalized in all climes.

The Reviewer.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: From the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a Full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada.

SELDON has a historical reputation like that of Mr. Motley grown up with so much rapidity. Seldon has a suddenly acquired reputation based on a basis so solid.

For English speaking readers there is an interest attaching to these volumes beyond that excited by the first published. In this work the author goes over that romantic period in English history which includes the struggle with Spain for the results of the Reformation.

Like the Revolt of the Netherlands, by our author, this work is full of fine character drawing, skillful grouping of scenes and events, and displays the most conscientious and painstaking research, to arrive at truth.

It may be said, also, that there is too little regard paid to general unity in the mode of presenting the events to the reader's mind, and perhaps too much time given to the long negotiations which seem as introductions to the great events of which the real subject matter of the history consists.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an Accurate and Detailed Account of the Various Diseases to which the Equine Race are Subjected; together with the Latest Modes of Treatment, and all the Requested Prescriptions, written in Plain English.

HERE is a work that will receive a warm welcome from all those interested in the welfare of the horse. And not alone a welcome, for we would not be surprised to see it the source from which horsemen will draw their supplies of knowledge concerning the mode of treating the various diseases to which this noble animal is subject.

OLD MACKINAW; OR, THE FORTRESS OF THE LAKES, AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. By W. P. STRICKLAND. (12mo.—pp. 404.) Philadelphia: James Chatterly & Son.

THIS is a much needed volume. Although the localities of which it treats are separated by only a few hours' travel from the great commercial marts of our country, still "Old Mackinaw and its Surroundings" are, of a truth, "out in the woods" to most of the people.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT SANDWICH, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT—N. E. BALLOU, OBSERVER.

Latitude 41° 31'. Longitude 88° 31'. Height of Station above Sea, five hundred seventy-five feet.

Table with columns for months (JAN. to DEC.) and rows for various meteorological data including Temperature Monthly Mean, Highest Degree, Lowest Degree, Range, Warmest day, Coldest day, Winds (North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West, North-West), Total of each Month, Prevailing Winds, Force of Winds, Weather (Fair days, Cloudy days, Total of each Month, Rain, Rain and Snow, Snow), and Amount of water in inches.

REMARKS.—We give the above abstract of the Meteorology of 1860 at Sandwich, Ill., for comparison with our own abstract, published in the RURAL of January 26th.

GREEK AND LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

THE HARPER are continuing their series of Greek and Latin texts. Their latest issue completes the works of EURIPIDES, giving us volumes two and three, in addition to the one heretofore published.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IRVING'S WORKS—NATIONAL EDITION.

THE following named volumes of the finely executed National Edition of the Works of WASHINGTON IRVING—to be completed in 19 volumes, and sold exclusively to subscribers at \$1.50 each—have been received from the Publisher, through the Subscription Agency of D. M. DEWEY, Rochester.

A HISTORY OF NEW YORK, from the Beginning of the World to the Rise of the Dutch Dynasty, &c. Complete in one Volume. (12mo.—pp. 472.) New York: Geo. P. Putnam. Rochester—D. M. DEWEY.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF GEORGE CRAYON, Gent. Complete in one volume. (12mo.—pp. 466.)

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: To which are added those of his Companions. In three volumes.

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TALES OF A TRAVELER. Complete in one volume—pp. 477.

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. In five volumes—(four volumes already issued.)

OLIVER GOLDSMITH: A Biography. With Illustrations. (pp. 382.)

THE CHATEAU OF VALCOURT: A Tale of the Pacific. By J. FREDERICK COOPER. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY. (12mo.—pp. 494.) New York: W. A. Townsend & Co. Rochester—L. HALL & BRO., Subscription Agents.

TRUETSCHER. A Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS, author of "Nile Water of a Howland," "The Howland in Syria," "The Poliphar Papers," "Frue and I," etc. Splendidly Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPKIN. (12mo.—pp. 502.) New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester—STEELE, AVERY & CO.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. BY GRACE AND PHILIP WHARTON, authors of "Queens of Society," with Illustrations from Drawings by H. E. BROWN and JAMES GODWIN. (12mo.—pp. 481.) New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester—STEELE, AVERY & CO.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received the following excellent pieces of Music from the Publisher, Mr. JOSEPH P. SNOW, 104 State st., Rochester:

ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER. Ballad—As Sung with great applause by HATTIE BROWN MILLER. Written by FLORENCE FROST. Composed by GEO. O. SIMPSON.

SWEET LOVE, GOOD NIGHT TO THEE. Words by JOHN DUFF. Music by J. L. BUTTON.

AMERICAN "Hired Help."

PALEONTOLOGISTS will by-and-by be examining the floors of our kitchens for tracks of the extinct species of a serving-man. The female of the same race is fast dying out; indeed, the time is not far distant when all the varieties of young women will have vanished from New England, as the Dodo has perished in the Mauritius.

Pretense and Reality.

I know the families that have a way of living through everything, and I know the other set that have the trick of reason for it. I know the years when the fevers and dysenteries are in earnest, and when they're only making believe. I know the folks that think they're dying as they're sick, and the folks that never find out they're sick till they're dead.—Ibid.

Lake Superior—Scenery.

LAKE SUPERIOR, though it possesses not all the vastness of the ocean, is yet equal in sublimity. In gazing upon its surface, whether spread out like a vast mirror reflecting the varying tints of the sky, or ruffled by gently curling waves, or lashed into fury by the tempest, one is impressed with the idea of the Infinite.

Transparency of its Waters.

THE waters of this lake are marvellously clear, and even at midsummer, are exceedingly cold. Mr. CHARLES LANMAN, who has written a most admirable book, entitled "Summer in the Wilderness," says, "In passing along its rocky shores, in my frail canoe, I have often been alarmed at the sight of a sunken boulder, which I fancied must be near the top, and on further investigation have found myself to be upward of twenty feet from the danger of a concussion. I have frequently lowered a white rag to the depth of one hundred feet, and been able to discern its every fold or stain. The color of the water near the shore is a deep green; but off soundings it has all the dark blue of the ocean."—Ibid.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

READ ALOUD.

READING aloud is one of those exercises which combines mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. It is an accomplishment which may be cultivated alone, perhaps better alone than under a teacher, for then a naturalness of intonation will be acquired from instinct rather than art, the most that is required being that the person practicing should make an effort to command the mind of the author, the sense of the subject.

To read aloud well, the person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers. Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is indistinctly heard by the furthest auditor in the room; if he is not, it is from a want of proper judgment and observation.

Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs, just as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath every once in a while, oftener and deeper than of reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their protraction.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts that short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspirations, is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading this aloud, and in less than three minutes she instinctively a long breath will show itself.

CYLINDERS FOR COAL STOVES.

THE clay cylinders for coal burning are now manufactured in very large quantities, and perform an important service in domestic economy. Their uses enable us to adopt sheet iron for stove making instead of cast iron, rendering some stoves cheaper, and others more ornamental. These cylinders, as well as all fire bricks, are made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the most intense heat. Those clays are the best in which the silica largely preponderates. An excess of alumina is counteracted by combining with the clay old glass house pots, cutbles, and rejected or worn out fire bricks when finely pulverized. Fire clay is quite a costly article, although found in large natural deposits, as it has in most cases to be transported long distances from the mines to the place of manufacture, where it is frequently adulterated by a mixture of cheaper material. But even when fire brick is made from the best and purest material, it is still liable to the great objection of being clogged by an accumulation of clinkers, which go on increasing in thickness until, in the case of a cylinder, the interior is so nearly filled up as to leave no room for coal. This vitrified

mass cannot be broken off without danger of destroying the cylinder. It is said that by throwing a dozen oyster shells into the stove, the clinkers will drop off. But every body does not know this curative.

It may be safely asserted that every clay cylinder is in time destroyed by clinkers. The true remedy is to incorporate some substance with the clay previous to burning, which will prevent the formation of clinkers, or to face its interior with some material which will neutralize the tendency of the iron contained in the coal to flux with the clay. This has never yet been done, and is well worthy of attention, as such bricks or cylinders would always be preferred. A thin film of plumbago would be effectual, if it could be applied. Soap stone cylinders are known to be free from clinkers, but are too costly. The demand for fire brick and cylinders is even now very extensive, and constantly growing. A single rolling mill consumes hundreds of dollars' worth annually. The number of cylinders destroyed every year by clinkers must amount to many thousands. Whoever may succeed in producing an article as repellent to the coal flux as either iron or soapstone, will find it to command every market in which it may be offered. It is quite probable the need of such an improvement has never been publicly announced to inventors. But their attention being directed to the subject, the improvement ought to follow.—Scientific American.

THE HYPOCRISY OF GYMNASTICS.

THE Scalpel, an expositor of the laws of health, edited by E. H. DIXON, M. D., of New York, has a spicy article entitled "The Hypocrisy of Gymnastics." He says:

"It has filled us with horror to see a proposal to add a gymnasium to every public school in this city. A boy, until he is fourteen, or even more, wants no exercise beside the plays he gets up with his associates in the open air; he will exercise from his natural impulse, and in the most rational and natural manner; so you need only give him a dry piece of ground, and a place to swim in in summer, and plenty of ice and snow in winter, and then leave him alone with his mates.

"Boys from eight to twelve years of age, who work in the gymnasium regularly, (a bad habit,) often develop their muscles to a hideously ugly degree. Instead of the soft, plump, juicy outline of youth, we have the skinny, over-worked, hard and dry outline of an old man, induced by over-exertion at an age which does not demand violent exercise of any kind; besides this, we think such processes are apt to retard the growing of boys, and will ultimately destroy their carriage and figure when they become men. Our readers may have observed the same thing, in the dissected appearance of the legs of some of our juvenile dancers.

"Excessive exercise, besides injuring the mental faculties of man, has the tendency to injure the equal circulation of his blood. A stupid, clownish, young fellow, who had for the last eight months undergone the most painful and exhausting exercises of the gymnasium, for five or six hours every day, complained to me of the smallness of his legs. On looking at him, I saw what I afterwards discovered to be prevalent among acrobats and members of the circus—a great falling off in the flesh from the knees downward, and from the elbows toward the fingers.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE TEETH.—The mouth is a very warm place—98 degrees Fahrenheit. In this northern climate we never have a temperature so high, in the shade. Even at ninety, beef will begin to decompose in twenty-four hours. The particles of beef and other food which are left between the teeth at dinner, begin to putrefy before dinner the next day. If you pick the teeth, the odor of the breath testifies to decomposition.

With this management we ought not to be surprised that the gums and teeth should become the subjects of disease.

What is to be done?

1st. Use the tooth pick (goose quill) after each meal. Follow with a mouthful or two of water, to remove the particles the tooth pick may have left behind.

2d. Every morning, on rising, use the brush and castile soap.

With these simple things thoroughly done, you will preserve the teeth to old age.—Lewins' New Gymnastics.

"THIRTY-SIX THIRTY."—The reader, who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows:

It begins at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; and thence through the territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California a short distance south of Monterey Bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of territory, including Indian Reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles.

The Young Ruralist.

TO THE HONEY BEE.

BY C. T. HOBBS.

Hol wake thee, prince of insect throng, The winter's past, the summer's long; Come, sing thy stout-bustling song: The willow's bloom, And sweet perfume Of rich-fraught breeze and blossom red Invite thee from thy wintry bed.

Come, hie thee forth in sunny hours, Where dews lie fresh on golden flowers, And joyful, through thy blossom bowers, Sing thy rich lay The live-long day!

The balmy air shall swell thy song, And waft its melodies along.

No song like thine, with joy replete, So softly bland, so wildly sweet, Nor sweetly bland to naive were met; Then to thy name Be leading fame, And king of insects thou shalt be To rove among flowers forever free. Randolph, Penn., 1861.

JONATHAN'S HORSE-HOE.

"Just stop at the Agricultural Warehouse, and get some hoes and a dung fork," said Mr. SMITH, Sen., to his son, as he started one bright May morning for the city. Late in the afternoon "Dobbin" entered the yard, closely followed by the old wagon.

"What under the sun is that thing you've been getting?" exclaimed the old gentleman, turning his eyes to the suspicious-looking machine on board. "A horse-hoe. Ten dollars thrown away. JONATHAN, you will be the ruin of me yet,—it won't never dew for you to go on in this way,—it will bring us all to poverty. My father and grandfather worked this farm before me, and by using economy and working hard, managed to get along. If we would only follow in their tracks, and let these new fancies alone, we should do well enough. Why can't you be contented to work like other folks?"

"At hoeing time 'Dobbin' was hitched to the 'jim crack,' as the old gentleman called it, and the corn put through both ways, running close to the hills, leaving almost nothing to be done by hand. The potato field was served in the same way. The result was a much smaller crop of weeds that year than usual, and a much larger crop of corn. For some reason the potato field did not require mowing before the potatoes could be dug,—a thing before unheard of."

"Had a very fine season," said Mr. SMITH, Sen., to a neighbor, one day in autumn. "Never had such nice potatoes and corn before,—a fruitful season, very."

Permit me to say the horse-hoe was only one of the improvements instigated by JONATHAN. Not only did he obtain good tools, but also manured better, took a good agricultural paper, made alterations all over the farm, which is now one of the best in the vicinity, and its proprietor, JONATHAN SMITH, JR., is a first-rate farmer, known to be in easy circumstances. New Haven Co., Conn., 1861.

VERY PROUD TO-NIGHT.

It was a cold night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was whirled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath cloaks and hoods, and in the very hair of those who were out. A distinguished lecturer was to speak, and notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear him. William Annesley, buttoned up to his chin in his thick overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was difficult to walk through the new fallen snow, against the piercing wind, and William said to his mother:

"Couldn't you walk more easily if you took my arm?"

"Perhaps I could," his mother replied, as she put her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible to him. Together they braved the storm, the mother and the boy who had once been carried in her arms, but he had grown up so tall that she could now lean on his. They had not walked far before he said to her:

"I am very proud to-night, mother."

"Proud that you can take care of me?" she said to him, with a heart gushing with tenderness.

"This is the first time you have leaned upon me," said the happy boy.

There will be few hours in that child's life of more exalted pleasure than he enjoyed that evening, even if he should live to old age, and should in his manhood lovingly provide for her who watched over him in his helpless infancy. It was a noble pride, that made his mother love him, if it were possible, more than ever; and made her pray for him with new earnestness,—thankful for his devoted love, and hopeful for the future. There is no more beautiful sight than affectionate, devoted, obedient children. I am sure he that commanded children to honor their father and their mother, must look upon such with pleasure. May He bless dear William, and every other boy whose heart is filled with ambition to be a blessing and "a staff" to his mother.—Selected.

MANURE FOR CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have an accumulation of manure composed of cornstalks, straw, &c., and the droppings of near a hundred sheep. Said manure mostly lying in a basin dug out in my barn-yard, I would like to know how to apply it to the best advantage. Whether to plow it under in its long, unrotted state, for corn, or pile it up and let it rot, or let it lay where it is until fall. YOUNG FARMER. Greenwich Station, Huron Co., Ohio.

We would draw the manure out immediately, spread and plow in. If it contains a good deal of rough material, it will be necessary to plow under pretty deep to cover all, but we would not put the manure deeper than is necessary to accomplish this object. If the manure is kept until next spring before it is used, you have no benefit from it until the autumn of 1862; but if you apply it at once, next fall it will be in corn, or perhaps in pork, and by Christmas you will have the money in your pocket, or in the bank, drawing interest during 1863. The object of the farmer is to get his manure into produce or money as quick as possible. But he must not be so eager for this as to do so at a sacrifice.

SPENT TAN AS MANURE.—Being a young farmer, I would wish some of your many readers to inform me if spent hocklock tan bark will do any good, if mixed with barnyard manure? I have a good deal of it, and would like to turn it to some service on the farm. The information may benefit more than myself.—JOHN BURGER, Baltimore, C. W., 1861.

TAN-BARK is of but very little value as manure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Card—Robbins & Appleton. Ohio Reaper and Mower—Ross, Dodge & Pomroy. Langstroth on the Hive and Honey-Bees. Eulifson & De Garmo's Improved Patent Straight Draft Plow. Buckeye Mower and Reaper—John P. Adrians. Lightning Rods—N. Brittan. Allen's Improved Plow—Charles Elliott. Fish Traps—C. H. Curtis. Devon Bull Calves—John R. Chapman. Ontario Grapes—A. W. Foster & Co. Davis Seedling Potatoes—Joseph H. Vick. Clinton Seedling Potatoes—G. K. Hook & N. F. Rich. 400 Book Agents—J. Whitley, Jr. Doole's Improved Black-Cap Raspberry—J. K. Tinkham. Doole's Improved Black-Cap Raspberry—John Wood. Wacker's—J. Whitley, Jr. Employment—Hubbard Bros. Profitable Employment—J. Whitley, Jr. N. Y. State Ag. College—J. R. Patrick, Pres. Work for all—J. Whitley, Jr. Clover Street Seminary—Amy Moore, Principal. School Teachers—J. Whitley, Jr. Hungarian Mistle Seed—A. Beebe. Great Inducements—J. Whitley, Jr. 25,000 Angers Quince Stocks—O. B. Maxwell & Co. Raspberries—J. S. Gould. Poland Oats—W. M. Parsons. SPECIAL NOTICES. Brown's Troches for Public Speakers and Singers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT. ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 13, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

A LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors, says:—In consequence of the control of warehouses of the Government in the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, having been usurped, it is impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding goods for transportation to those ports; and Collectors are instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to said ports can be permitted. Superintendent Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, daily receives applications from census marshals in seceded States for payment of their services. His regular reply is that applicants will be paid out of the stolen Government funds, whenever Southern officials shall see fit to recognize the drafts of the Federal treasury.

It is rumored that the Government agents sent to England and France, have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it, and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the enforcement of the laws at all hazards.

The Texas troops have been ordered South again. The representatives of the great European powers have, unofficially, expressed a desire that the Union should be maintained.

Mr. Blaisdell arrived from Texas on the 4th inst., bringing \$9,000, which the secessionists failed to get hold of at Galveston. He reports that the people have not been fairly heard, and are disgusted with the revolution.

Instructions had been given to the heads of departments not to hold official communication with the seceded States.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed that no more land warrants should be issued from the Pension office to citizens of the seceded States.

The Mexican question receives special consideration by the Administration, and an immediate treaty with that Government is one of the objects of that mission. The Spanish fleet which was to have been sent to the Gulf of Mexico, will be delayed until further instructions can be received from Madrid.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, in rejecting all bids for the loan under 94, has caused great disappointment among bidders. They allege that the advertisement gives no such direction. Had the entire \$8,000,000 been awarded, the average would have been 93. The Secretary concluded to issue treasury notes for the remaining five millions.

It is said that the new Minister to Belgium took out explicit instructions regarding the policy of the Administration toward the Confederate States, and a protest to the European Governments against the recognition of those States.

It is ascertained that the French Consuls in the Confederate States have received instructions direct from France, instead of through the resident Minister here, in relation to the facilitation of Commerce with the Empire.

Lieut. Gilman has arrived at Washington, who states that great preparations are being made to attack Fort Pickens, and troops are being drilled daily by Southern officers. An attack is momentarily expected.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Times says, the batteries at Morris Island fired into an unknown vessel on the night of the 4th inst., for not displaying her colors. Major Anderson immediately dispatched a messenger to Gov. Pickens for explanations. The vessel put to sea.

A Charleston dispatch to the N. Y. World says, that there is great activity there, and believes that Sumter is to be attacked immediately. It is reported that orders have been received from President Davis to cut off the supplies of Major Anderson, and no communication is allowed to Sumter with the Federal authorities.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune from Montgomery says, that the Southern Government is determined to take Pickens at all hazards, and if Lincoln attempts to obstruct Southern commerce, all Northern ships in Southern waters will be seized.

Orders have been received at the N. Y. Custom House to collect duties on foreign merchandise arriving from ports in Confederate States, when proof of previous payment cannot be furnished.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning furnishes us with some rather startling intelligence. The news received over the wires of late has not been remarkable for reliability, and to-morrow may witness a contradiction, but we must give all as a current record of the times.

An officer of the army stated to-day, that the first collision would probably be in Charleston harbor. The Government, he says, having decided some days ago, to evacuate Fort Sumter, were about to send an order detailing how it should be done, but General Beauregard, who is in command, in conjunction with Governor Pickens, refused to accept their plan of evacuation. What the order or plan proposed by the Government was, is not fully known, but it is understood that they wanted to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States; this the Carolinians persistently refused to agree to, and demanded an immediate surrender. The facts were laid before the President, who at once decided that unless they accepted the plan or order proposed by the Government, that the fort should not be evacuated, thus compelling them to take it by force. When the ball is once opened, they will blockade every principal port in the Confederate States, commencing with

Charleston and ending with the mouth of the Mississippi. Should an attack be made on Fort Sumter, an attempt will be made to throw re-inforcements into it. They do not expect, however, to succeed in this, but nevertheless they will make the effort. Fort Pickens they mean to hold at all hazards, if they can. Lieut. Talbot left to-day with sealed instructions to Major Anderson.

It is a mistake to suppose that recent events in Dominica have excited any peculiar interest on the part of the Administration. Nothing is authentically known here, beyond the fact that the Spanish subjects on the Island sent to the Captain-General of Cuba for assistance, and that the two or three hundred troops dispatched by him were under orders not to land unless by request of the authorities there. There is, however, some anxiety to learn what Spain will now do in the premises. That she was privy to the revolutionary movement is a mere conjecture, as it is said this evening in diplomatic circles that there is no information upon which to base such a conclusion.

The army and navy officers appear, in common with the public, to be unacquainted with the military designs of the Administration, but from the best available sources, it is almost, if not quite certain, that the greater part of the troops leaving the Northern ports are destined for Texas, to operate on the frontier, for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indian incursions. They will occupy the forts on the Rio Grande, and according to official representations, find a cordial welcome among the settlers who have been driven by the savages from their homes.

Gov. Houston has given full advice to the Federal authorities, and the result, it is anticipated, will be to re-establish him in his position as the Executive of that State.

The troops in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, on board United States vessels, are considered sufficient in number to re-inforce that fort, if this design has not already been consummated.

The N. Y. Post's Washington dispatches of the 9th inst., state that Gen. Scott continued in active personal supervision of the military there, which is considered sufficient to protect the city. The guards around the Capitol and Public Buildings have been doubled and well armed. The Post quotes a private letter from Charleston, which states that Major Anderson intends to resort on the Charlestonians stopping his supplies, by prohibiting further intercourse by water with the forts that surround him.

The N. Y. Commercial's dispatch says that Lieut. Talbot left for Sumter on the 8th, with instructions to Anderson, and will undoubtedly be re-admitted to the Fort, although stringent regulations have been adopted by the Secessionists.

The State Department has replied to the note of the C. S. A. Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington, not however in some days.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE.—A communication was presented from Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census, submitting the population of the State by counties, for the purpose of apportionment. It was ordered to be printed forthwith and referred to a select committee.

The Assembly bill for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder, was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

In Executive Session the name of Henry P. Vanduyck was sent in as the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in the place of Jas. M. Cook, who it is understood, retires. The nomination created much excitement, and was referred to a select committee.

The Senate occupied the 4th inst. in consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, and adopted the amendment raising tax on salt to two cents.

Bills Passed.—Incorporating the Loaners' Association in New York city; regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; abolishing commission in reference to claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812; to extend the time for laying of a railroad track on the berm side of the Chenango canal; incorporating the New York Volunteer Burial and Monument Association; for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, and fish; appropriating five thousand dollars to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.

ASSEMBLY.—The enacting clause was stricken out of the following bills:

Allowing the jury in criminal trials to be judges of the law and the facts presented; to punish for the sales of butts, barrels, and casks, with brands used by manufacturers of ales, &c., by unauthorized parties; relating to the inspection of steam boilers, engines, &c., in New York and Brooklyn, and for the better security of life and property.

The resolution expelling Jay Gibbons was adopted, ayes 101, nays 8.

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate for submission to the people of the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were considered, and on motion, adopted—60 to 33.

The Secession Movement.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The telegraph gives us Charleston dates to the 7th inst., from which we condense the following:

Reliable information has been received from the North, that re-inforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter, and will be accompanied by a squadron under command of Commodore Stringham. Five thousand southern men, in addition to those at present in the fortifications, are ready to take the field within 24 hours. The ultimatum—seize or surrender—has not been sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies sent to-day he was notified by Gen. Beauregard that they are the last, which is equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This is positive. Corps have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. Gov. Pickens has all day been inspecting the batteries, accompanied by a portion of his council and senior officers of the army. Every thing throughout was in a state of efficiency.

The South Carolina State Convention, by a vote of 149 to 29, have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States.

TEXAS.—Gov. Houston has sent a messenger to the Legislature, protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be Governor. The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

Texas advices of the 2d state that Col. Ford is reliably informed from Matamoros that Gen. Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, is sixty miles off and

marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had dispatched an express with placards and handbills, announcing that Texas rightly belongs to Mexico, and that she had no longer the support of the Federal Government, and that now is the time to retake her. Re-inforcements in large numbers were rapidly coming to him. Col. Ford had ordered all the heavy guns and ordnance stores at Brazos Island to be immediately removed to the scene of anticipated difficulties.

VIRGINIA.—At 12 o'clock, on the 4th inst., the debate was terminated in the Convention, and after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Wise to extend the time for explaining the amendment, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on the 3d resolution, which opposes the formation of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics, and it was adopted.

The fourth resolution was next taken up. On motion of Mr. Wise, it was amended by inserting the words "several States," in lieu of United States, making it declare that the Territories constitute a trust to be administered for the common benefit of the people. Yeas 69, nays 66.

Mr. Morton moved to amend by striking out the last sentence, namely:

If the further admission of slave and free labor into any territory excites unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the territories ought to be made, and each system protected within the limits assigned it by laws necessary to its proper development. Adopted.

Mr. Flourney moved to amend the fifth resolution by striking out the words, "and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection," thus making the declaration simply that the legitimate use of the forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign power. Agreed to—68 to 61.

The sixth resolution being taken up, Mr. Harvie moved to strike out the whole, and insert the following, viz:

Resolved, That an ordinance of secession, resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, for adoption or rejection, at the polls at the spring elections in May, should be adopted by this Convention. Rejected.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to dissolve their connection with the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of Union, and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the people, we earnestly desire that an adjustment be reached by which the Union may be re-established in its integrity, and peace, prosperity, and fraternal feelings be restored throughout the land.

The 7th resolution was then taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Wise, by striking all from the word "governments" to the last sentence—yeas 68, nays 65.

ALABAMA.—From the seat of the Confederate Government we learn that active efforts are being made to complete the Gap Railway route to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Gulf, and it will be completed in a few days.

The treasury notes of the Confederate States were issued the 4th inst., under a law authorizing a million loan. The first bonds issued were for \$6,000, and sold at 20 per cent premium.

The supplies of provision, it is believed, are getting scarce at Fort Pickens. Troops, provisions, and ammunition, are flowing to the Confederate army in large numbers and quantity.

Personal and Political.

GOV. CURTIN, of Penn., has sent in a message to the Legislature, in which he takes the ground that the people, having lost the military habits necessary amid the disturbed condition of the surrounding States, should begin to prepare for the means of self-preservation, and it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the National laws. He recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war.

JAMES A. McDUGAL was elected United States Senator by the California Legislature in joint convention on the 21st ult., receiving 56 out of 111 votes. He was subsequently awarded a certificate by the Governor. Subsequently, however, the Clerk made affidavit of 113 votes having been cast, leaving Mr. McDougal one vote short. An investigation into the matter has been proposed by the joint committee. The supporters of Mr. McDougal claim that his election depends on the certificate, even if the committee report against him, laying the ground for a future contest at Washington, should the Legislature hereafter select another party.

The Rhode Island election, on the 3d inst., resulted in the defeat of the Republicans. Gov. Sprague is re-elected by a large majority. The Legislature is of the same political character. Sheffield and Browne are elected to Congress over the late Republican members.

The Republicans of Connecticut have elected their State ticket by an increased majority. They have carried both branches of the Legislature and the first and third Congressional districts. They have lost the second, and the fourth is not fully heard from.

MESSES. LANE & POMEROY were elected U. S. Senators from Kansas, on the 8th inst., by a small majority.

News Paragraphs.

The Melbourne (Australian) Herald states that in less than a quarter of a century, Australia has increased from 170,000 to 530,000 persons, and in ten years has exported 23,000,000 ounces of gold.

The ultramontane Paris paper, L'Univers, states that the "last hours of Lola Montez were softened by the presence of Madame Buchanan, wife of the President of the United States." That is about as good as the information which, some years ago, the celebrated "Revue des deux Mondes" gave to its readers, stating that a negro, called Banks, had been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Alabama State Convention has adopted an ordinance providing that the General Assembly of the State shall cede a district of ten miles square for a seat of government for the Confederate States.

The sword of a sword fish was found sticking into the bottom of the steamer Golden Age, when recently overhauled in Panama. It was thirteen inches long, and had been driven through the copper, and the outer and inner plankings, and pricking even the ceiling.

SIDNEY (New South Wales), dates state that the ship Superior, of New Bedford, Mass, was seized at Treasury Island, September 16th, by the natives. All but six of the crew were murdered, and the vessel burnt. The six saved were made captives by the Chief of the island, and Capt. Mair, of the British schooner Annie, succeeded in obtaining the release of three. The others still remain in captivity. When burned, the Superior had 150 barrels of whale oil on board. Total number murdered, 26.

The production of oil from the oil wells of Crawford and Venango counties, in Pennsylvania, is now so great that the Philadelphia North American anticipates that two or three million dollars will be realized from it this year. The transportation now amounts to five or six hundred barrels daily, and is rapidly increasing.

SEVERAL seizures of Buenos Ayres cargoes have lately been made at New York, the Collector claiming that a wrong appraisal was made at the ports of that Republic, although such cargoes were certified by consular certificates. The value of the goods involved in the question, which has been referred to the Treasury Department, is estimated at over five millions.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The ship Phantom, Captain Sargent, which arrived at New York last week from Shanghai, brought one of the most valuable cargoes ever imported to this country from China, its value reaching between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars, consisting of teas, cassia and raw silk. Of the latter article there are five hundred and thirty bales, and of these one hundred and forty-four contained the Japanese raw silk, brought from Japan to China for shipment to New York. As each bale of the Japanese silk is worth \$600, and as this is but the commencement of the shipments, some idea may be formed of the trade likely to grow up between the two countries, indirect at present, but which will doubtless soon be direct.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.—The Army Register for 1861 has been issued. It gives the total enlisted men of the army at 17,005—aggregate, 18,122. There are 198 companies in the different regiments. If all these companies were subject to the increased allowance of the regiments serving in distant stations, the total enlisted would be 17,549, and the aggregate 18,666. The distribution of our Naval forces throughout the world, as given in the Naval Register for 1861, just issued, is as follows:

Table with columns: Home fleet, Vessels, Of and men, Guns, Tons. Total: 34 vessels, 7,927 men, 607 guns, 42,080 tons.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., the Marquis of Normandy moved for the correspondence relative to recent events in the Ionian Islands. The Duke of Newcastle explained the nature of the events. He said, members of the Ionian Assembly moved that the whole Islands vote by universal suffrage on the question of annexation to Greece, and unite themselves into one empire for the purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe. The English Government considered the proceedings unconstitutional, and called for the withdrawal of the motion, which was refused, and therefore dismissed the Assembly for six months. The English Government approved of this course. Similar explanations were given in the House of Commons.

Mr. C. Fortesque explained that the present convention between England and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, only regulated the machinery under existing treaties, and as it did not affect the rights of Newfoundland, would not be laid before that Legislature.

Lord Woodhouse also explained the terms of the New Convention with Mexico, by which certain customs and duties are apportioned to British bond holders.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell promised to produce correspondence with the American Government relative to the fugitive slave Anderson.

Lord W. Graham asked whether explanations had been demanded from France, relative to assistance rendered by their Minister in the escape of Miramon from Mexico. Lord John Russell admitted that Miramon had violated International law; but said that in the absence of official dispatches, the French Government had not been applied to on the subject. The insurance on cotton ships from America had advanced at Lloyd's from 30s to 60s, including the risk of capture.

FRANCE.—In the Corps Legislatif, L. Jules Favre moved his amendment to the address respecting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. He strongly urged the necessity for such a proceeding, and asserted that the maintenance of the States would be impossible. The amendment was rejected, 246 to 6. The entire address was finally agreed to by a vote of 213 to 13.

So far from recalling the French troops from Rome, it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out nominally to reinforce the garrison there, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria on the Po.

The Paris papers of March 23d, publish a telegram, dated the 20th, stating that the Porte has consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria.

The international commander at Beirut has demanded the prompt execution of the condemned Druses.

In the Consistory, held yesterday, the Pope declared that he would have granted the concessions advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but he could not receive the councils or unjust demands from the usurping government.

The Civitella Del Tronto, of Naples, was capitulated on the 17th inst., before the order of Francis 2d reached them to surrender. On the 18th the garrison saluted the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. This city and provinces are tranquil.

A dispatch to the Times, dated Naples, 19, says that all the counsellors are dismissed.

The Council of Lieutenancy is dissolved. Directors will be appointed, and a more direct communication with Turin obtained. There will be a Piedmontese Director of Finances.

On the 18th inst., a grand and imposing fete was held in honor of Garibaldi. All was tranquil.

The new ministry is not yet announced. Rumor gives the following combination: Cavour, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine; Fanti, Minister of War.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Commissioners have proclaimed the act of amnesty granted to the Christian refugees of the Paschalik of Emsak. The refugees have declared, however, that they cannot venture to avail themselves of the amnesty, and have sent a petition to the Sultan.

The whole of Herzegovina is in a state of revolution, supported by the Montenegrins. The fighting is general. Several Turkish villages on the frontiers have been reduced to ashes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Broadstuffs—Quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet and steady at 28¢@30¢. Wheat quiet and steady. Bed 116¢@118¢. White 14¢@14¢. Corn steady. Mixed 87¢@88¢. Yellow 35¢@36¢. White 38¢@39¢. Provisions—Generally quiet. Lard dull at 53¢@54¢.

The News Condenser.

- The population of Australia is over half a million.
- There are in the city of Philadelphia 2,664 fire plugs.
- There is one house to every six persons in the United States.
- Fifty thieves were arrested at one haul in Manchester, England.
- One thousand and fifty fires occurred in London during last year.
- The New York Post says that slavers are now fitting out at that port.
- Six persons lost their lives at a fire in Roxbury, Mass., on the 20th ult.
- On the 1st inst., the Boston Banks disbursed \$1,344,954 in dividends.
- The peanut is cultivated in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, &c.
- All "drop letters" are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps.
- It is expected that the canal will be open for navigation by the 16th inst.
- Scotch pig iron is \$2.50 per ton lower at present than it was a year since.
- It has been estimated that there are five million horses in the United States.
- The city of Providence is about to introduce gymnastics in the public schools.
- Counterfeit \$2.50 gold pieces have just been put in circulation in Philadelphia.
- Supplies for the famishing in Kansas and for seed, are now arriving quite freely.
- There are said to be 100 men in Liverpool, England, who are each worth \$5,000,000.
- Engine Company No. 5, of Salem, Mass., passed its 118th anniversary on the 16th ult.
- The Charlestonians have now on hand 487,000 pounds of powder ready for the emergency.
- Williams' College has recently received a gift of \$25,000 from a wealthy citizen in Boston.
- The tobacco crop of the United States last year was 195,000 hhd., valued at \$10,000,000.
- An explosion of fire damp in a coal pit, near Manchester, Eng., recently, killed eight men.
- The late terrible inundations in Holland have reduced 60,000 people to the depths of poverty.
- Creditors in Paris who send their debtors to prison, are obliged to pay about six dollars per month.
- Near Altonia, Pa., March 21, a car was burnt with the mail and the baggage of 80 passengers in it.
- Mr. Lincoln received last week from an office seeker a petition said to be over two miles in length!
- There are now 132 shoe manufacturing establishments in Lynn, Mass., with a capital of \$1,086,100.
- Florida has just sold half a million acres of land to some New Orleans speculators at two cents an acre.
- Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, is suffering from gout, and quite ill from recent nervous excitement.
- There are now published in Constantinople more than 20 newspapers. One in English and three in French.
- Ten policemen are required to watch the terrible floating battery at Charleston, to prevent its being set on fire.
- Within four months over nineteen million dollars in specie have been brought into this country from Europe.
- The convicts in the Penitentiary of Mississippi are engaged in manufacturing tents for the army of the State.
- Charleston, S. C., exists in the possession now of a steam fire engine, the manufacture of her own mechanics.
- The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat says that large quantities of shad are now being caught in the Nanticoke river.
- Denver dates of March 18th have been received. Gulch miners are "making big strikes" in the Blue River country.
- Green peas and strawberries made their appearance in the Savannah (Ga.) market, for the first time, on Wednesday week.
- Two sportsmen, firing simultaneously, killed sixty-seven wild geese at one shot, (four barrels,) at Montauk, L. I., last week.
- Parson Brownlow has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the ensuing election in that State.
- The small pox is prevailing in all parts of Syria. The French General has ordered the vaccination of his whole army.
- The wreck of the propeller Globe, which burst her boilers and sunk at a wharf in Chicago, last season, has been raised.
- A Wyoming county wool dealer made a sale of domestic wool, three-fourths merino, last week, at fifty cents per pound.
- The number of suicides in Paris for the month ending February 18th, was forty-nine, of which twenty-four were women.
- Business at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard is pretty brisk just now. There are over eight hundred men on the pay-roll.
- Newstead Abbey and domain, the homestead of Lord Byron, has been recently purchased by a Mr. Webb for \$150,000.
- The shad fisheries of North Carolina are unusually productive this season. One seine took in one day, last week, 1,500 shad.
- The books of Mirra, the French defaulter, show that he has bribed influential personages to the amount of over \$2,700,000.
- In a remote district of Canada, a few weeks since, fifty moose were caught in the deep snow, and easily butchered by hunters.
- From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, we learn that the total value of exports from that city, last year, was \$847,068.72.
- The treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones, in the convents and churches of Vienna, are estimated at \$120,000,000.
- A monster hog is being exhibited at Bangor, Me.; his weight is 1,000 lbs.; length, 9 ft. 7 in.; girth, 7 ft. 6 in.; and height, 3 ft. 8 in.
- By the Constitution of the Confederacy, not a dollar can be drawn from the public treasury unless by a two-thirds vote of Congress.
- A deliriously drunken planter, Chas. Argum, in Sumter Co., Fla., some two weeks ago, shot five negroes dead while they were at work.
- Newport, Florida, was partly consumed by fire on the 16th ult., caused by incendiarism. The loss reached \$100,000. Insurance \$25,000.
- No less than 1,000 steamboats run upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estimated at \$60,000,000.
- Fifty-three out of the six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven traveling preachers of the Northern Methodist Church died last year.
- The secret ballot has been abandoned in Illinois. By a law just passed, every voter is engaged to put his name on the back of the ballot.
- A furniture dealer of Boston is engaged in getting up a splendid set of parlor furniture for President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy.
- Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, has lost two children by scarlet fever since the meeting of the Southern Congress, of which he is a member.
- In Chicago, Ill., boys are selling three-cent postage stamps at one cent, and efforts to trace the matter to a focus have proved unavailing.
- The number of persons killed and wounded in Texas by the Indians, during the past three months, is estimated at four hundred and seventy.
- The French Government has decided to monopolize the business of manufacturing lucifer matches. It will bag 2,000,000 francs per year by it.

The Publisher to the Public.

To All Our Readers.

A New Quarter of the RURAL commenced with April, and subscriptions and renewals are specially in order now...

The very liberal SPECIFIC PREMIUMS and EXTRA GIFTS offered for Clubs formed before April, are EXTENDED TO MAY...

Back Numbers of this Volume will be sent to New Subscribers, until otherwise announced; but all wishing them should Subscribe Soon.

THE RURAL is published strictly upon the CASH SYSTEM - copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for...

CLUBBING WITH THE MAGAZINES, &c. - We will send the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1881 and a yearly copy of either The Atlantic, Harper's, Galaxy, or any other \$3 magazine...

ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in canvassing for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance, if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER...

Voluntary Agents for the RURAL - Any or every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL by forming clubs or otherwise...

Special Notices. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

To those who wish to purchase a perfect "COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER," we would say that "BALL'S OHIO MOWER AND REAPER" is manufactured at the Auburn Prison by Messrs. ROSS, DODGE & POMROY...

The Reaping attachment has a Finger Bar and polished wrought iron guards attached to it, with a Sickle-edged Knife, for cutting grain, is far better than the smooth-edged mowing knives generally used.

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT. This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth...

MARKETS, Commerce, &c. FLOUR - We have no change to note in prices, but the demand is good. Most of the mills are running to full capacity...

GRAIN - Wheat is as last quoted. Corn is drooping, old brings 45c; new is not worth more than 40c. Rye has lost cents on the bushel during the week...

MEATS AND POULTRY are without change. BUTTER, &c. - Roll Butter has advanced to 16c @ 16c. Lard has put on 1c @ 17c. Eggs falling off.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour, spring wheat, 5.25 @ 5.75. Flour, winter, 5.00 @ 5.50. Flour, buckwheat, 5.00 @ 5.50.

NEW YORK, April 13. - The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: SHEEP CATTLE. First quality, \$3.80 @ 3.25. Ordinary quality, 2.75 @ 2.50. Common quality, 2.00 @ 1.75.

THE WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, April 13. - The general dullness and apathy during the close of our last report still continues, and during the week the sales have been limited and only a few immediate wants of buyers.

BOSTON, April 13. - There has been a fair demand for wool the past week, but prices remain without improvement. The sales have been 200,000 lbs of fleece and pulled wool.

NEW YORK, April 13. - The market is dull and unchanged, and the sales reported since our last do not exceed 200 bales. Flour is quiet, but prices are firm.

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at 45c @ 45c for new and old. Oats dull at 24c. Barley in moderate demand, and unchanged. Canadian flour at 60c. Peas - Canadian field held firmly at 55c.

ALBANY, April 8. - Flour and meal - Our market opened quiet for flour, and throughout the morning only a limited business was done, mainly for the supply of the local trade.

GRAIN - A farmer market for Wheat, with a fair supply and a moderate demand. Sales red winter State at \$1.25. Corn is very firm, with a moderate demand.

TORONTO, April 6. - Flour - The demand for flour during the week has been wholly for city consumption. The feeling is somewhat improved, though buyers are not disposed to meet the present asking prices.

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Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50c cents per line of space.

FOR SALE - Pure Black Poland Oats, 50 cents per bushel. W. M. PARSONS, East Brighton.

4,000 BOOK AGENTS Wanted. For particulars address J. WHITLEY, Jr., Publisher, Davis Block, Geneva, N. Y.

HUNGARIAN MILLET SEED for sale by O. BLOSS, No. 76 Main St., Rochester, N. Y., at \$1.50 per bushel.

WORK FOR ALL - Are you out of employment? I want some smart men. J. WHITLEY, Jr., Geneva, N. Y.

THE Summer Term of Clover Street SEMINARY will commence Tuesday, April 25th, 1881.

SCHOOL TEACHERS - I want to engage your services. Address without delay, J. WHITLEY, Jr., Geneva, N. Y.

PROFITABLE Employment - Will be given to a number of smart men. Send for Circular. Address J. WHITLEY, Jr., Davis Block, Geneva, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT - Now ready, a complete Price Current, offering Watches and Jewelry at a moderate reduction.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS - I desire to engage some good Agents who will be satisfied to work for \$4 a day.

THE CLINTON SEEDLING POTATO - This variety has obtained the premium at the last State Fair, is superior for table use, yields better than any other variety grown in this section.

WANTED - The address of every Book Agent in America. Send your address and name to J. WHITLEY, Jr., Pub., Geneva, N. Y.

DAVIS' Seedling Potatoes - I have a quantity of that excellent and productive New Potato, DAVIS' SEEDLING, which I will sell for \$2.00 per barrel.

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FARMERS AND DEALERS, You are respectfully requested to give the above Plow a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

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PRIZE MEDAL OHIO Reaper and Mower.

E. BALL'S PATENT. MANUFACTURED BY ROSS, DODGE & POMROY, AUBURN, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP - A valuable Farm of 180 acres, adjoining the village of Batavia, 14 miles from the Court House, on the road leading to Cayville, known as the South Farm.

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PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., HAMMONDSPORT, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y. - WINES AND BRANDIES of the finest quality, made from Native Grapes, at the Company's Establishment in the most superior, at reasonable prices.

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RULOFSON & DE GARMO'S Improved Patent Straight Draft Plow.

FARMERS AND DEALERS, You are respectfully requested to give the above Plow a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HIVE AND HONEY-BEE. GRATEFUL for the favor with which this Treatise on the Hive and Honey-Bee has been received, the Author respectfully submits to a candid review by the Reader.

AGENTS WANTED - To sell SIX NEW INVESTMENTS - two very recent and of great value to farmers, say pay great profits. Agents wanted in all sections.

THE RIGHT KIND OF WATER PIPE is the Wooden Pipe made by I. S. HOBBS, Rochester, N. Y.

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